

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 53rd LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Call to Order: By REP. TOM ZOOK, on February 19, 1993, at 3:25 P.M.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. Tom Zook, Chair (R)
Rep. Ed Grady, Vice Chair (R)
Rep. Francis Bardanouve (D)
Rep. Ernest Bergsagel (R)
Rep. John Cobb (R)
Rep. Roger DeBruycker (R)
Rep. John Johnson (D)
Rep. Royal Johnson (R)
Rep. Mike Kadas (D)
Rep. Betty Lou Kasten (R)
Rep. Red Menahan (D)
Rep. Linda Nelson (D)
Rep. Ray Peck (D)
Rep. Mary Lou Peterson (R)
Rep. Joe Quilici (D)
Rep. Dave Wanzenried (D)
Rep. Bill Wiseman (R)

Members Excused: Rep. Marj Fisher

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Terry Cohea, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Mary Lou Schmitz, Committee Secretary

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

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 524
Executive Action: None

Informational Testimony: REP. COBB explained to the committee that the amendments for HB 427 are being looked at by Greg Petesch to make sure they are correct. He handed out EXHIBIT 1 to study the information before executive action is taken. He said basically what the Bill is going to do is allow the counties an option to deassume. Thirty days after passage they will have to decide whether to deassume or not. If they don't deassume they continue to pay the state the 12 mills. If they deassume

they are on their own and can run their own programs. The effective date of deassumption will be January 1, 1994. Between July 1, 1993 and January 1, 1994 the GA program is going to reduce the benefits for health care and then 32% of poverty and they will turn state medical to a preventive care. They will not pay for any hospital bills anymore. After January 1, 1994 there will not be any more GA or state medical whatsoever. Basically the 12 mills for those counties that stay in will pay for their operating costs which are the costs for running DFS, AFDC and other state mandated programs. There is no more grant-in-aid program. One of the discussions is whether I-105 will still be there but it will still be in affect and the counties can raise up to 25 mills to be used for work and training programs, general assistance and medical assistance programs. It won't just be restricted to GA.

The total net savings will be about \$10.6 million which is about \$3.5 million less than they projected because they will phase it in and won't take affect right away. Approximately 6 counties of the 12 will probably walk off and referred to **EXHIBIT 1, Page 4**, upper right hand corner, Total State Mills. Some counties with low state mills, such as Flathead County, will probably walk off and run their own program.

REP. BARDANOUVE referred to **EXHIBIT 1, Page 2, 10)** counties would be permitted to levy up to 25 mills. What will the cost be?

REP. COBB said they can't levy above that. They will do something for Deer Lodge such as a motion to give them money for a pilot project for the next two years because they can't raise money, even with the 25 mills. **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked what if there are serious welfare cases above the 25 mills and is there anyway people can get help? **REP. COBB** said the hospitals say they take everybody in and don't turn anybody away. The big cost will be in the medical costs and even with preventive care as of July 1, 1993, the state will not pay any hospital bills. The people involved are single males and females, not families.

REP. WANZENRIED said the original Bill would have resulted in general fund savings of about \$14 million. What is the fiscal impact of the Bill now if the amendments are incorporated? **REP. COBB** said \$10.6 million for FY 94-95. If he is above the target, it is his intention to take the money from the state medical and use it for the fund expansion for 8,000 kids across the state and use it for match money. It is also his intention to wipe out state medical for approximately 2900 people and use it for over 8,000 people.

REP. KADAS said the difference between the 12 mills and the 25 mills, essentially what **REP. COBB** is saying, the counties who opted to come off state assumption would be able to levy the 12 mills currently going to the state and then if they needed more could levy up to 25 mills but would have to reduce other mills? **REP. COBB** said his understanding is they have to either go to a vote of the people to raise more money or take it from somewhere

else in an existing budget. That is his impression of how I-105 works. **REP. KADAS** said you can only go to the people on an emergency levy if it's only good for a year. If you have an ongoing program you could not take the additional money out of other programs within the county budget. You would have to put that levy on the ballot every year.

REP. BARDANOUVE asked if the Bill could be amended so that I-105 would not apply? **REP. COBB** said he did not know. **CHAIRMAN ZOOK** said I-105 will not be here if the legislature does the job they are supposed to do this session and that is reform taxes. **REP. KADAS** said I-105 does not eliminate itself. We have to apply a law to remove it. **CHAIRMAN ZOOK** said when we perform tax reform we get rid of I-105.

HEARING ON HB 524

An Act appropriating \$600,000 of state special revenue fund money to the Department of Justice to be used by counties and incorporated cities and towns to address the problems of minors and for substance abuse programs and law enforcement programs and equipment.

Opening Statement by Sponsor: **REP. DAVE BROWN, HD 72, Butte-Silver Bow** said this is the other half of that **REP. STRIZICH** was carrying on behalf of the Attorney General. There was a discussion on the House floor last session about using fines and fees for those things for which they were intended. In addition this Bill was amended so the first \$50 in **REP. STRIZICH'** Bill went for the DUI programs. The Attorney General's office came in to request additional funds. This is the other \$50, Page 3, line 18, for operating local government programs related to minors, substance abuse, delinquency and chemical-free youth facilities. (Teen programs, DARE programs etc.) and law enforcement.

He asked the committee that if, for some reason, they decide to do something else with the funds or take the funds out of this Bill, that the new language on Page 3 be passed so that the statute is clear that the money should go back to the cities and towns or county of origination of the DUI.

He asked to be put on record the YMCA in Butte and their teen institute program; **Marguerite Thompson, key member of the Board of Directors.**

Proponents' Testimony: **Gordon Morris, Director, Association of Counties** said he does want to support the Bill but has a question about the mechanics of the Bill. On Page 3, they are taking the Subsection B money, which under current law, goes in its entirety to incorporated cities and towns and it's divided up among cities and towns based upon population. Now what they are doing, are giving counties a small portion of what would have otherwise been city money and he is comfortable with that but he doesn't know how they are going to divide that money up. He feels what they

need to do is look at what court the offender appeared in. If it is magistrate court, it stays in the city, if it is a JP court it goes back to the county. Otherwise there is no way of knowing where the money came from and therefore, who is entitled to it. He feels that portion of the Bill should be clarified.

Bill Ware, Chief of Police, Helena representing Montana Association of Chiefs of Police also the City of Helena said he stands in support of HB 524 as written and for those reasons explained by **REP. BROWN**, which allows local government the option on utilization of that money. This is appropriate and he urged a Do Pass.

Alec Hansen, League of Cities and Towns, said he supports the Bill for two reasons. First is funding, the Drug Abuse Resist and Education (DARE) program funds from the federal government could terminate and local governments simply don't have the money to operate those programs. As a father he feels the above program made a real contribution to his son's chances to get through the next few years of his life without running into the kinds of problems seen in this country and different parts of Montana.

Opponents' Testimony: None

Questions From Committee Members and Responses: **REP. BARDANOUVE** asked where does the money go now? **REP. BROWN** said the Bill that created this section that raised the fee from \$50 to \$100 last session was finalized on the 90th day of the regular session and the money didn't get appropriated. When they came back in the first special session and maybe again in the second, those funds that hadn't been appropriated were put in the general fund for the balance of last year because of the lack of action.

REP. KASTEN asked if the county and city government are together on law enforcement and technique, how does that work? **REP. BROWN** said the Justice Department sees this clearly. Presently on the first \$50, and this is the DUI reinstatement fee money, goes to Justice who apportions it out to the county where the arrest was made if there is a DUI program in that county. There are only DUI programs in 18 counties in the state. If the arrest was made by a sheriff in the county, it goes to the county. If the arrest was made by a police chief in an incorporated city or town, it goes to the town. If the sheriff covers both it would go to the incorporated city or town or the county, depending on where the arrest took place.

REP. PECK said it looks like a duplicate drafting. In Section 1, Page 1, line 23 the money is distributed 1/2 to the county drinking and driving, under current law, and then it seems to say the same thing on Page 2, lines 20-23. **REP. BROWN** said in Section 1, page 1, lines 13 through line 8 on Page 2 are the statutes through June 30, 1992. The language on page 2, lines 9 through the Amendment language would be the new language as of

July 1, 1993 if this Bill passes. **REP. PECK** said it is the same Section of the law with the changes in it that would be effective July 1, 1993 and in there 1/2 goes to the county as it did before. Previously was 1/2 going into the general fund under the statement beginning on Page 2, line 2? **REP. BROWN** said he was right. This is the language that expires. **REP. PECK** said if they go to the new language there is 1/2 still going to funding the county drinking and driving prevention and then it says the remaining fees that are not allocated under (2) (a) would be distributed to the county treasurers and to the finance officers of incorporated cities and towns. Section 1 is the language that was done as a result of not having this statute on the books in time to appropriate money last session.

REP. WANZENRIED said in reading this Bill the intent is to get some money to county government. **REP. BROWN** said he hoped more than that. Presently only 18 counties get any DUI money back to fund the DUI county programs. What this Bill does is send money back to all 56 counties to fund anti-drug and alcohol abuse programs, DARE programs and/or sheriff's equipment for alcohol related things but the county governments control it. **REP. WANZENRIED** referred to Page 3, line 12, the word "collected". In Flathead County there is no court outside the court-paid municipality. The money would all be collected in a court-paid municipality so how would the county be eligible for any money? **REP. BROWN** said given Mr. Morris' concern and **REP. WANZENRIED's** he would go back to the Justice Department and come back with amendments if they think it is necessary to be sure that it is clear.

REP. MENAHAN said he thought the counselors from the various programs traveled to the other counties and in that way almost all counties would have a counselor. **REP. BROWN** said they may have those arrangements set up but the program itself is only located in 18 counties. It may cover more than that from some type of inter-governmental agreement.


REP. PECK said he would like to understand what **REP. WANZENRIED** is saying. Does the wording say, if it's collected within the city or town it goes to them but the JP courts, because they sit in a city or town, would cause that money to go there? **REP. WANZENRIED** said it seems as though the word "collected" needs to be defined because the place it is collected seems to be the key. **REP. PECK** said if they split that on JP courts, magistrate courts or city courts it would probably do what the Bill intends.

Closing by Sponsor: **REP. BROWN** said for a lot of smaller counties this is a good deal to provide some funds to keep the DARE programs going. His children started hearing about the DARE programs in third or fourth grades and have gone to the Montana Teen Institute programs. Those programs have increased the awareness of both alcohol and drug abuse on all kids and has had an incredible affect in raising the level of appreciation for young people of police officers. The benefit has been that law


enforcement gets a boost from this too and they need to use those fees appropriately.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 4:15 P.M.



REP. TOM ZOOK, Chair



MARY LOU SCHMITZ, Secretary

TZ/mls

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROPRIATIONS

COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL

DATE

2/19/93

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
REP. ED GRADY, V. CHAIR	✓		
REP. FRANCIS BARDANOUVE	✓		
REP. ERNEST BERGSAGEL	✓		
REP. JOHN COBB	✓		
REP. ROGER DEBRUYKER	✓		
REP. MARJ. FISHER			✓
REP. JOHN JOHNSON	✓		
REP. ROYAL JOHNSON	✓		
REP. MIKE KADAS	✓		
REP. BETTY LOU KASTEN	✓		
REP. WM. "RED" MENEHAN	✓		
REP. LINDA NELSON	✓		
REP. RAY PECK	✓		
REP. MARY LOU PETERSON	✓		
REP. JOE QUILICI	✓		
REP. DAVE WANZENREID	✓		
REP. BILL WISEMAN	✓		
REP. TOM ZOOK, CHAIR	✓		

DEASSUMPTION OF COUNTY WELFARE

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 2/19/93
HB 427

Optional deassumption of state administration of county welfare and elimination of state administered and state funded General Assistance and State Medical programs.

Background: Administratively, welfare programs operated at the county level are divided between the 12 state assumed counties and the remaining 44 counties that are non-assumed. The state assumed counties are: Cascade, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Park, Powell, Ravalli, and Silver Bow. The state assumed counties are those counties which have opted to turn over to the state (SRS) full responsibility for administration and financial support of the local welfare programs. In exchange for administering the local welfare programs, the state receives 12 mills from each of the assumed counties. The 44 non-assumed counties administer and fund their local programs under the general direction and supervision of SRS, particularly as relates to federally funded programs such as AFDC, Food Stamps and Medicaid. The General Assistance and State Medical programs in the assumed counties are 100 percent general fund and are administered consistent with legislative direction. In the non-assumed counties, the general Assistance and County Medical programs are administered at the discretion of local welfare offices.

In the non-assumed counties, expenses are the responsibility of local welfare offices and are approximately 51 percent county funds and 49 percent federal funds. All counties are charged with the responsibility to operate state and federal programs properly and have staffing patterns of a similar nature.

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. The 12 counties that currently have state administered and state funded welfare programs would have the option of becoming non-assumed.
2. Counties would be required to notify the state in writing within 30 days after passage of the deassumption bill whether the county would continue state assumption of the county welfare programs or if the county would become non-assumed and administer and fund all county welfare programs.
3. Counties that opted to remain state assumed counties would continue to levy 12 mill and deposit the 12 mill levy in the state general fund.
4. Counties that opted to become non-assumed would continue to reimburse that state for Department of Family Services operational and foster care expenditures.

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5. Counties that opt to become non-assumed would ~~not~~ have the option of becoming state assumed at a later date.
6. The effective date for county deassumption would be January 1, 1994.
7. State funded and administered General assistance and State Medical programs would be eliminated as of January 1, 1994.
8. All counties would have the option of administering county General Assistance and county Medical Assistance under criteria and regulations developed at the county level.
9. There would be no state Grant-In-Aid program.
10. After approval by the voters, counties would be permitted to levy up to 25 mills (including the currently allowed 13.5 mills for the county poor fund) to support county administered general assistance or medical assistance programs.

FISCAL IMPACT FY 1994

Total Cost of state mandated programs for 6 months with all 12 counties participating	(\$4,172,268)
Cost of state mandated programs for 6 months assuming counties currently levying less than 12 mills for state mandated programs would opt for deassumption	(\$2,426,816)
Cost of reduced level of State General Assistance and State Medical for 6 months	(\$2,286,282)
Total program costs	<u>(\$8,885,366)</u>
Mill revenue for 6 months from 12 counties	\$3,999,996
Mill revenue for 6 months from counties remaining assumed	\$1,920,942
Savings from elimination of State Medical and State General Assistance at LFA current level benefits	\$5,572,544
Revenue for 6 months from deassumed counties for cost associated with Department of Family Services	\$466,670
Total Revenue and adjustments	<u>\$11,960,152</u>
Total savings Fiscal 1994	<u>\$ 3,074,786</u>

FISCAL IMPACT FY 1995

Cost of state mandated programs for remaining
assumed counties

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(\$4,853,633)

Mill revenue from remaining assumed counties

\$3,841,884

Adjustment for elimination of State Medical
and State General Assistance at LFA current
level benefits

\$7,664,824

Revenue from deassumed counties for costs
associated with Department of Family Services

\$933,341

Total Revenue and adjustments

\$12,440,049

Total savings Fiscal 1995

\$ 7,586,416

Total Fiscal 1995 Biennium Savings

\$10,661,202

LPA CURRENT LVLH. BUDGET FOR GA AND MEDICAL.

Department of Family Services

Department Of Social & Rehabilitation Services

Total Cost

	Mill	Operating	Required	Foster Care	Required	Total	Total	SRS	Operating	Required	SRS	AFDC	Required	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Revenue	\$235,897	2,175	\$265,103	2,721	\$531,000	4,897	\$613,846	7,505	\$269,188	2,482	\$1,063,034	8,987	\$1,614,034	14,894	14,894	14,894
Cascade	\$108,442	\$49,942	5,033	\$37,630	3,793	\$87,572	8,826	\$181,531	18,296	\$58,765	5,923	\$240,296	24,218	\$327,868	33,045	33,045	33,045
Upper D-090	\$9,022	\$124,825	1,071	\$118,645	1,018	\$243,470	2,086	\$535,712	4,584	\$248,321	2,130	\$784,033	6,724	\$1,027,503	8,812	8,812	8,812
Flathead	\$116,603	\$80,307	2,256	\$59,842	1,692	\$140,149	3,940	\$263,235	7,401	\$85,138	2,394	\$348,373	8,794	\$488,522	13,734	13,734	13,734
Lake	\$35,599	\$228,005	2,820	\$233,650	2,892	\$461,655	5,912	\$452,069	5,787	\$189,153	2,166	\$621,822	7,963	\$1,063,477	13,875	13,875	13,875
Lewis & Clark	\$78,099	\$64,386	2,065	\$77,160	2,474	\$141,558	4,539	\$222,140	7,123	\$85,603	2,745	\$307,743	8,868	\$449,301	14,407	14,407	14,407
Lincoln	\$31,186	\$14,020	1,534	\$4,750	0,520	\$18,770	2,053	\$33,042	3,614	\$18,631	2,036	\$51,673	5,652	\$70,443	7,705	7,705	7,705
Mineral	\$9,142	\$250,222	1,751	\$242,020	1,694	\$482,242	3,445	\$780,027	5,319	\$352,619	2,469	\$1,112,646	7,786	\$1,604,888	11,231	11,231	11,231
Missoula	\$142,901	\$46,710	1,698	\$42,605	1,549	\$89,315	3,246	\$127,270	4,626	\$45,211	1,643	\$172,481	6,269	\$261,796	9,515	9,515	9,515
Park	\$27,513	\$18,212	1,150	\$17,343	1,230	\$33,555	2,381	\$72,371	5,135	\$14,129	1,022	\$86,500	6,137	\$120,055	8,518	8,518	8,518
Powell	\$14,095	\$64,899	1,790	\$51,090	1,409	\$115,989	3,189	\$208,988	5,782	\$80,242	2,213	\$290,230	8,005	\$406,218	11,205	11,205	11,205
Flavell	\$36,255	\$155,891	2,737	\$33,788	0,593	\$189,679	3,331	\$508,283	8,643	\$191,469	3,382	\$700,752	12,305	\$890,431	15,630	15,630	15,630
Silver Bow	\$56,949																
	\$698,696	\$1,331,326		\$1,213,626		\$2,544,954		\$4,181,114		\$1,818,409		\$5,789,583		\$8,344,537			

County Operated Programs

Total State Assumption cost

Assumptions:

1. DFS costs stay constant (same as FY 92).
2. Operating costs for FY94 allocated based on FY92 expenditures.
3. Operating Costs include Teams processing and indirect cost.
4. AFDC allocated among counties based on FY92 expenditures.
5. GA payment level frozen at FY93 level.
6. State Medical includes all current services.
7. GA includes costs of PVP and Legal Services
8. State Medical includes costs of Managed Care and Claims Processing.

* Counties that would opt for assumption based on cost of state mandated programs costing less than 12 mill levy.

	GA	Required	SI Med	Required	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	12 Mill
	Revenue	6,345	\$632,766	7,678	\$1,520,801	14,024	\$3,134,835	28,908	\$1,301,304	
Cascade	\$688,036									
Deer Lodge	\$109,188	11,005	\$109,814	10,877	\$218,102	21,982	\$545,870	55,026	\$119,064	
Flathead	\$268,912	2,306	\$439,420	3,769	\$708,332	6,075	\$1,735,835	14,887	\$1,399,236	
Lake	\$65,839	1,854	\$108,326	3,046	\$174,265	4,899	\$662,786	18,634	\$428,828	
Lewis & Clark	\$469,405	5,873	\$573,769	7,348	\$1,040,174	13,320	\$2,123,651	27,195	\$937,098	
Lincoln	\$128,517	4,121	\$129,736	4,160	\$258,253	8,281	\$707,554	22,698	\$374,232	
Mineral	\$43,663	4,776	\$47,943	5,244	\$91,607	10,020	\$162,050	17,726	\$109,704	
Missoula	\$831,552	5,819	\$912,608	6,386	\$1,744,160	12,205	\$3,349,047	23,436	\$1,714,812	
Park	\$83,074	3,019	\$83,988	3,053	\$167,062	6,072	\$428,856	15,587	\$330,156	
Powell	\$39,199	2,710	\$50,647	3,583	\$98,843	6,303	\$208,898	14,821	\$169,140	
Flavell	\$150,874	4,156	\$153,340	4,229	\$304,014	8,385	\$710,234	19,590	\$435,080	
Silver Bow	\$631,838	11,085	\$717,372	12,597	\$1,349,210	23,692	\$2,239,641	39,327	\$683,388	
	\$3,505,998		\$4,158,828		\$7,064,824		\$16,009,361		\$7,999,992	

STATE OF MONTANA - MEDICAID PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES
STATE MEDICAL PROGRAM

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 2/19/93
HB 427

DESCRIPTION: The State Medical Program provides medical assistance to low income persons in 12 state-assumed counties who do not meet eligibility requirements for any other state or federally funded program such as Medicaid or Medicare.

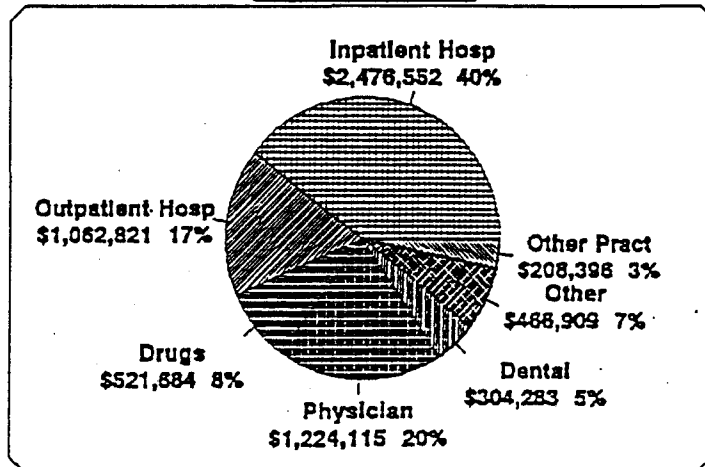
Beginning in October, 1992 medical benefits available were reduced to hospital, physician, drugs, lab and x-ray.

Recipients and Funding:
All persons eligible for General Assistance are automatically eligible for State Medical benefits. Beginning in January, 1991, all employable individuals are limited to four months of benefits in each calendar year.

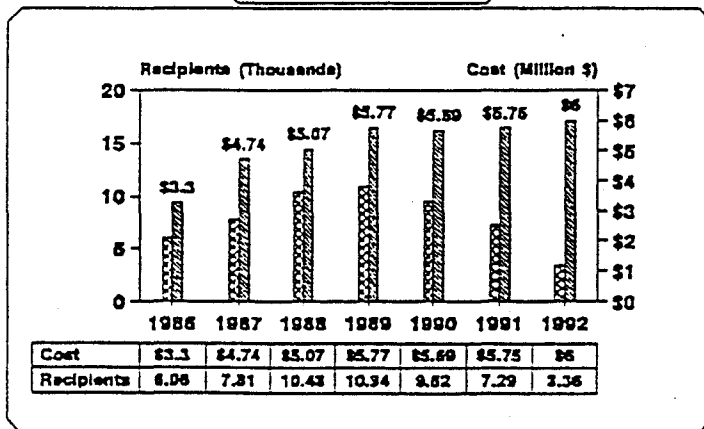
Beginning in September, 1991, the department began contracting for managed care for recipients based upon the use patterns of the individual. A nurse contacts the recipient, and the recipient's doctor to develop a plan of care to address the medical needs of the recipient. If the recipient does not cooperate with the plan of care, he is suspended from the State Medical program.

Although the number of persons receiving State Medical benefits has declined substantially, there has not been a similar reduction in the State Medical expenses. The costs of the State Medical Program are paid entirely from the state general fund and have increased from \$3.3 million in FY 1986 to nearly \$6.0 million in FY 92.

State Medical Costs
FY 92



State Medical Costs
Fiscal Years 1986-1992



Note: State assumed counties:
Lewis & Clark, Park, Silver
Bow, Deer Lodge, Powell,
Missoula, Cascade, Lake,
Ravalli, Mineral, Flathead,
and Lincoln.

■ Cost ■ Recipients

Family Assistance Division

GENERAL RELIEF ASSISTANCE (also called General Assistance)
(Basic Eligibility)

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 2/19/93
HB 427

General Relief Assistance (GRA) is a 100% state funded financial assistance program designed to meet the needs of individuals or families who do not have sufficient income or resources to sustain themselves and who do not meet eligibility criteria for other state and federal assistance programs. This program applies to the 12 state assumed counties:

Cascade, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Mineral, Missoula, Park, Powell, Ravalli, Silver Bow.

"Employable" persons are required to participate in an intensive job search, training and work experience program. Participation in this program is mandatory (unless an individual is specifically exempted). Mandatory participants must cooperate in order to continue receiving assistance payments.

If an individual claims to be "unemployable," verification from a medical provider and vocational specialist is obtained. If an individual claims or has identified serious barriers to employment, an individualized plan to overcome those barriers is developed with the individual.

Employable persons are limited to 4 months of benefits in any 12 month period. Persons with barriers are limited to 6 months of any 12 months of benefits. No time limit is placed on unemployable persons. When a self-sufficiency program is funded, temporarily unemployable persons placed in the program will be limited to six months of benefits in a twelve month period.

RESOURCES:

The equity value of all countable resources is considered available to meet the needs of the household and is deducted from the grant award. Resources include all liquid and non-liquid, real and personal property which any member of the household can legally sell.

RESOURCE EXCLUSIONS:

- Home of residence, including adjoining land necessary for the support of the home, not exceeding ten (10) acres.
- A vehicle not to exceed \$1,500 equity value.
- Personal items, household furniture, appliances and other essential household goods necessary for the operation of the home.
- Tools of a tradesman which are essential to the current or future employment of a household member. This exclusion applies for twelve (12) months from the date of last gainful employment in that trade.

INCOME:

All available income reasonably certain to be received by the household during the month of eligibility is deducted from the GRA grant.

After the first month of eligibility, a \$30 + 1/3 disregard of the remaining earned income will be applied for up to 4 consecutive months of assistance.

POPULATION SERVED:

Long and short-term Montana natives, pregnant women (first six months of pregnancy), Veterans, Displaced Homemakers (majority aged 45-65), the Homeless. Additionally many persons with known barriers to employment are served such as those with learning disabilities, illiteracy, minimal education, chemical dependency and persons on probation or parole.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
VISITOR REGISTER**

Appropriation COMMITTEE BILL NO. 524
DATE 2/19/93 SPONSOR(S) _____

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

PLEASE PRINT

NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
John W. Lott	SIMMS Project	✓	
Gordon Morris	MACo	524	
DAVE BROWN	SPONSOR - HD #172	HB-524 X	
Chief Bill WARE	City of Helena & Mt. Asso. of Chiefs of Police	HB-524 X	
Bill FEINER	MONT SHERIFFS AND PEACE OFFICERS ASSOC	X	
Alex Hansen	CITIES & TOWNS	X	

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