

MINUTES

MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 54th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES & AGING

Call to Order: By CHAIRMAN JOHN COBB, on January 5, 1995, at
8:00 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Rep. John Cobb, Chairman (R)
Sen. Charles "Chuck" Swysgood, Vice Chairman (R)
Rep. Beverly Barnhart (D)
Sen. James H. "Jim" Burnett (R)
Rep. Betty Lou Kasten (R)
Sen. John "J.D." Lynch (D)

Members Excused: None

Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Lois Steinbeck, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Douglas Schmitz, Office of Budget & Program
Planning
Ann Boden, 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

*{Tape: 1; Side: A; Approx. Counter: 000; Comments: These minutes were recorded
on a Sony VSC recorder at speed 2.4.}*

CHAIRMAN COBB informed the committee members they will start the
SRS budget on January 18, 1995. He said they will decide how to
put everything they've heard into its place and/or just take
executive action which will take place on January 27, 1995.

Lois Steinbeck, LFA, said that some of the meetings for executive
action will take place on several Saturdays.

HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES

Hank Hudson, Director, Department of Family Services (DFS), distributed handouts that give an overview of the programs and the strategic plan to be administered by the department. He informed the committee there is one less division since the last legislative session took place. **EXHIBITS 1 and 2**

Mr. Hudson said there are four activity functions offered by DFS: 1) preventing abuse and neglect; 2) protective service actions; 3) to participate in the treatment and needs of people; and 4) youth corrections program. He said the mission of DFS is to protect children and adults by supporting the family and community strengths. Programs offered through DFS are abuse prevention, family support and preservation, domestic intervention in a crisis situation, permanency planning and adoption services, child care, mental health services, youth correction services, aging services, and refugee assistance.

Mr. Hudson said the department was budgeted for 610 employees in FY94. With anticipated privatization efforts in youth corrections and a case management transfer to SRS, the number of employees will be reduced to 571 in FY97. He said eleven percent of the employees work in the main office and the rest work in the various offices located throughout Montana. The proposed budget for the next biennium is \$134,538,439, of which \$82 million is general fund. He said in comparison to value the department is about 12% of the SRS budget.

Mr. Hudson reviewed the distribution of the funds and the benefits of the services provided for the communities of Montana. He identified five initiatives that carry out the department's mission: Partnership to Strengthen Montana Families; a family support and preservation program; youth mental health system reform known as Managing Resources Montana; youth corrections systems reform; protective service and permanency planning that also includes "families for kids" project; and management reforms that include the Child and Adult Protective Services system (CAPS).

He spoke of refinancing services with federal and other funds. The primary funding sources are Title IV-A Emergency Assistance Administrative funds, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), an increase in parental contributions, and Title IV-E foster care. He said the greatest opportunity for the reallocation of general funds towards family support and preservation has been the refinancing of administrative costs and the use of SSI funds to offset foster care costs.

Mr. Hudson asked that the legislative support for refinancing family support be included in the language of HB 2. He addressed the Interagency Coordinating Council on Prevention (ICC), that was created by the legislature to bring all of Montana's human service prevention programs into a single plan, and to simplify

the working relationship between state prevention funding sources and community prevention programs.

He informed the members they would be receiving the ICCs Legislative Report that includes proposals supported by the ICC. The legislative agenda is consistent with the goals and principles which ICC members have adopted. He spoke of the Master Document of the ICC that outlines the guiding principles, strategies, and work plan for this unique effort. He addressed the Montana Prevention Center (MPC), stating the ICC was unanimous in their support for funding this project. The plans have been delayed due to lack of adequate resources. The MPC proposal of \$100,000 per year will support technical assistance, training, evaluation, and planning efforts at the local and state level. He addressed additional federal funding of \$997,800 for the biennium for family support efforts under Title IV-B, part 2 of the Social Security Act.

Mr. Hudson addressed Youth Mental Health - Managing Resources Montana, stating that the 1993 Legislature asked that the human service agencies absorb the elimination of Medicaid-funded psychiatric hospitals, to eliminate Medicaid eligibility via the "family-of-one rule," to control spending, and to create a community and family-based service system. The department was also asked to reduce their use of out-of-state facilities. The department's response to this is Managing Resources Montana (MRM), and **Mr. Hudson** informed the committee members they will be receiving a MRM report. The MRM provides a single point of access for publicly-funded youth mental health services which serves as a vehicle to ensure that community placement is the first choice. The out-of-state providers are used only after in-state facilities have indicated they cannot provide services. The public funds available for MRM include the mental health block grant, Medicaid, and general fund match for residential treatment, utilization review funds, general fund specifically for MRM, and education funds for Medicaid-eligible education services. Total funding for MRM during FY94 was \$14.6 million. Proposed increases in the Executive Budget for the next biennium bring the FY97 expenditures to \$29.3 million. This increase is based on current actual expenditures on residential treatment and community service plans developed by local MRM planning committees.

Mr. Hudson said that MRM received 1,824 applications and serviced 1,683 individuals in FY94. Of that total, 363 were in the custody of the DFS. He said that many more clients would have been in the custody of the state had they not had access to community-based mental health assistance. He addressed the positive changes that MRM has created in Montana. Montana was able to absorb closure of its major youth psychiatric hospital and the elimination of one of the major avenues for Medicaid eligibility (family-of-one rule) without placing any youth in serious jeopardy for lack of services. The state created a structure for mental health services consistent with state

values, including family involvement, fiscal restraint and community ownership. The number of children being served with Medicaid in out-of-state facilities has dropped from 72 in March 1993, to 8 in December 1994. No youth can be served in out-of-state Medicaid facilities without written denial from in-state providers. He said the rapid growth in total spending on youth mental health services has been controlled. And, Montana is aware of every youth entering residential treatment prior to their admission. No youth enters residential treatment without first being screened in the community.

Mr. Hudson said the department has two areas of concern. First, while the growth in spending has been slowed, the department spent more for residential treatment match than was budgeted. Savings in other Medicaid programs were used to cover these expenditures. The total budget for general fund match for the previous biennium was \$2.3 million. Expenditures will likely be \$8.7 million this biennium.

The other area of concern is the impact being felt by communities as they serve youth who at one time or another have been confined to an institution. Programs like MRM, the Partnership Project, and community-based correction programs have been successful in reducing a previous over-reliance on institutionalization. He said the citizens of Montana should be proud of their willingness and achievement to serve families within their communities. The schools, law enforcement officers, and social service agencies will need assistance in ensuring that their communities and schools remain safe and effective, while serving these at-risk youth.

To assist in these efforts and to ensure that communities are provided the freedom to design their own responses and solutions, the Executive Budget includes \$8.2 million which will be made available through a state and local partnership to address the most pressing youth-related issues in Montana communities. This effort, known as the Community Impact Program, will build on the department's growing skill in decentralized decision-making and address the very real concerns expressed by school and law enforcement staff.

Mr. Hudson said the human service agencies are currently pursuing a federal waiver to operate a Mental Health Managed Care Program. This program would build on the accomplishments of MRM and would increase the state's access to management expertise. The goals of the Managed Care Project are: 1) improved access to service; 2) further development of community resources; 3) more rational use of existing resources; and 4) cost control. **EXHIBIT 2**

Mr. Hudson addressed Youth Corrections and Reform. He said during this biennium, the Youth Corrections Division has engaged in a thorough review of its programs, and have found the following. Adoption of voluntary youth corrections placement guidelines which, for the first time, provide uniform sentencing

decisions and data to guide further planning. There will be combined training for DFS parole officers and youth court probation officers that ensures a consistent philosophy across organizational lines. There is a commitment to secure care maximum capacity at Pine Hills school of 80 youth. The development of community corrections programs. Currently nine programs are operating. These programs represent a cooperative effort among local youth courts, mental health providers, and schools.

Mr. Hudson said the department is prepared to address the remaining need for services to over 100 additional youth per year with the development of the Montana Youth Alternatives program. This program will create a four-phase corrections program which will include a demanding outdoor experience, education, work, and intensive community supervision. He said the Montana Youth Alternatives Program combines the best uses of public and private resources, the Montana Conservation Corps, family and community resources, along with the natural strengths of Montana's environment.

He said the department's plans for the future of youth corrections include a long-range building request for the purpose of enhancing the two correctional facilities, Pine Hills School in Miles City, and Mountain View School in Helena. He said they are requesting the construction of a multi-purpose 24-bed dormitory including administrative and nursing service area. Incorporating the administrative and nursing services in the design would allow for the closure of the current administration building that was constructed in the early 1920s, and would be designed in a manner that could accommodate both male and female offenders. The proposed location on the south end of the campus would concentrate the youth population enhancing security and programmatic interventions. The department has proposed that construction begin to replace a 20-bed, single-level dormitory at Mountain View School that was built in 1920.

He said the \$8.2 million that was mentioned earlier will go towards Community Impact Programs, i.e., day treatment and intensive monitoring projects. The program funds will enhance these community-based options, and will allow for other communities to develop similar efforts.

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Mr. Hudson stated that Protective Services represents the central activity and purpose of the DFS services. He said that Betsy Cole, the prominent author of several nationally-recognized child protective services articles, states that "Child Protective Services (CPS) is the only group of professionals which society will not allow to fail. Doctors lose patients, lawyers lose cases, but the public will not allow CPS to fail." **Mr. Hudson** said the protective services is the most complex task the department engages in. He said it requires a delicate balance

between the duty to protect vulnerable people and the right of families to live without interference from their government. He said the department receives letters everyday criticizing the agency for being either too aggressive or not aggressive enough. He said the protective service activities are the responsibility of field staff, and with the number of changes in Montana have also greatly increased the workload of the staff. He said some of the changes are an increase in the number of foster care and day care licenses, the continued population growth, an increasing number of frail elderly, and the development of a number of alternative methods of accessing assistance such as Partnership Project and Managing Resources Montana.

Mr. Hudson said the Executive Budget requests an additional 15 positions to be used in the field operations of the department. This request responds to a number of issues raised during the past two years. Some of the issues are the clients complaining that protective service workers do not spend an adequate amount of time working with them or are not available when they are called. He said another issue is the legislative audit found that licensing activities for the department are not being performed as provided for in statute. The results of the "Families for Kids" community forums indicated one significant barrier to timely adoption and permanency planning is family resource specialists' workload. He said another problem is the population has increased by 57,000 during the last four years.

Mr. Hudson said a study was issued by the Legislative Council for the Joint Oversight Committee on Children and Families citing workload issues as a factor in quality of work. The Legislative Council found that, "At its present level of funding, the child protective services system is unable to cope with the increased demands placed on it by intensified economic stress and substance abuse and by greater public awareness of and willingness to report child maltreatment. In effect, agencies are being asked to serve more people through greater services with the same amount of resources. These constraints affect the entire system of services by limiting services to the very victims and families that the state strives to serve."

Mr. Hudson said the protective service system performed since 1990 includes the study of HB 100 that recommended the addition of 108 new social workers, has cited caseload size as a major impediment to meeting the public expectations of the department. He said that since that time the legislature has not increased the direct care staffing. The increase in 15 FTEs is an important element in the effort to achieve the mission of the department. He said two years ago the Montana Post Adoption Center, with the support of the DFS, received an 18-month planning grant to ask Montana citizens the question, "What needs to happen in Montana to ensure every child in state or tribal custody has a permanent family in a timely manner?" The results of this question was presented to the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, along with a plan to change the Montana permanency system and

achieve permanency for the 525 young Montanans who have been in state or tribal custody for two or more years. The Kellogg Foundation identified Montana as one of nine states with both the best plan and the best opportunity to achieve these goals. The state will receive approximately \$1.6 million over the next three years to implement the plan.

Mr. Hudson addressed the child care programs that are administered by both the DFS and SRS. He said the Executive Budget proposes a 1.5% rate increase for all service providers, and the Budget also contains an additional rate increase for day care providers. States are asked by the federal government to pay child care providers at the 75th percentile of the states market rate. The funds available in the Executive Budget will allow Montana to approach the 71st percentile.

Mr. Hudson said the Foster Care is an essential component of the protective service system and includes a range of services including family foster care, therapeutic foster care, group homes and shelter care. The Executive Budget includes a 1.5% rate increase for foster care providers. He said the department has worked to develop a positive relationship with this group. The department has adopted the Model Approach to partnership in Parenting: Group Preparation and Selection Program (MAPP/GPS) approach to supporting foster and birth parent relations. He said the department has also developed a formal line of communication between foster families and the department.

Mr. Hudson addressed Management Reform and the development of CAPS. He said HB 2 of the 1993 Legislature directed the department to, "develop a child welfare management information system (MIS)." This bill also directed the department to "develop the most comprehensive MIS possible within the appropriation in item 1b." and to prioritize the implementation of components (functions) within the system if the appropriation was not sufficient to include the components identified by the legislature. He said the department has proceeded with this project, and he was pleased to inform the members that the following has been accomplished. The state successfully pursued federal participation in this project. The addition of \$5.9 million in federal funding has allowed the department to develop the entire system outlined by the legislature. He said equipment has been purchased which will allow all department employees and offices to participate in the system. He said that field employees, providers, and a wide range of others have been involved in the design of the system. He said that the department remains on-time and on-budget with this project. The total cost for development of the system will be \$8 million of which \$2 million will be general fund monies. They expect a completion date of March 1996.

Mr. Hudson said the department is engaged in other management reform activities and have achieved accomplishments in the following areas: timely contract development; adherence to budget

and accounting policies; improved data collection; improved timeliness of payments; and increased field monitoring of federal IV-E requirements. He said an interdepartmental team has been formed to provide technical assistance to the department and thanked the Department of Revenue, SRS and the Doa for their participation in this project.

Mr. Hudson concluded stating that the DFS is at mid-point in a process of comprehensive change. Essential to this change is a new working relationship with Montana communities, Probation officers, mental health centers, families, advisory councils, providers, other agencies, and schools are now part of a coordinated effort in addressing family issues in Montana. He said there are two main goals driving this change: community involvement, and respect for the family. He said the Executive Budget presented is designed to ensure this progress continues.

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Mr. Hudson presented the DFS management team which included **Shirley Brown** who is administrator for the program management area and deals with policies and programs. **Richard Kerstein** is field administrator and is responsible for the field offices of the department. **Al Davis** is the administrator for the youth corrections programs, and **Jack Ellery** is the administrator for the Management Support Services Division.

Ms. Shirley Brown gave an overview of the Program Management Division stating that the division carries out the mission of the department by developing policy and procedures that will address the needs of the children and adults.

Mr. Richard Kerstein gave a brief review of his division. He supervises five field regional administrators and their staff throughout Montana. He said the department helped organize five local active councils that provide support to their individual communities. He said that two years ago the department faced a 29% child abuse referral information, and said there was only one other state that was higher than Montana. He reported that currently, there is not a big growth in child abuse referrals, but there is an increase in the workload effort to support the strength of the programs. **Mr. Kerstein** said the department has made great strides when families are recognized as members of the community and not clients of the agency.

Mr. Al Davis addressed the Juvenile Corrections Division by reviewing the youth corrections programs and how they work. He said each year there are approximately 200 youth admitted to youth probation and corrections. He described the youth as being involved in some type of activity that is beyond the control of the available services provided in the community. **Mr. Davis** said the state of Montana needs more secured care facilities rather than sending the kids before the court of law and exhausting the

community's efforts to be sentenced to "kid jail". **EXHIBITS 3 and 4**

Jack Ellery, Administrator of Management Support Services Division, informed the committee for budget purposes this division also includes the director's office for payroll and etc. Support services handles all the programs developed for the department, pay the providers, and personnel related issues. He also addressed the development of the CAPS system, and the development of the requirements on the probation side of the corrections system.

Joan-Nell Macfadden, Chairman of the DFS Family Services and Advisory Council, distributed her testimony giving a report of local councils and their plans and objectives in implementing the DFS programs. She distributed a list of names of all the council members involved in the strategic goals set forth by the DFS. **EXHIBITS 5 and 6**

Lois Steinbeck, LFA, summarized the major points of the LFA budget analysis for DFS. She referred the committee to a table in the Budget Analysis 1997 Biennium book on page B-105 which gives a brief overview of the budget. **Ms. Steinbeck** said the 1994 base budget was \$53 million total funds. The Executive Budget has a net increase of approximately \$28 million total funds and \$17 million in general fund. She stressed that there were two significant functions that were transferred from the DFS to other departments. The total costs of these functions is approximately \$6 million in general fund. One of the two functions to be transferred are residential treatment for Medicaid youth, matched with general fund to Managing Resources Montana (MRM) program in the Department of Corrections and Human Services, Mental Health Division. The second function is targeted case management for the developmentally disabled to be transferred to the Department of SRS. She said these two programs could possibly come together again under the reorganization, but separately the components are removed from the budget. The overall budget growth includes the \$6 million in offset. She said the single largest component of growth is the Community Impact grants. Out of the net \$17 million mentioned above in general fund, \$8 million of that will be the new Community Impact Grant Program. **EXHIBIT 7**

Ms. Steinbeck reiterated the definition of present law stating that it is that level of funding that the Executive believes is needed to carry on existing services authorized by the last legislature.

Ms. Steinbeck gave an overview of each program and highlighted on the topics she feels are major issues. She reviewed the Management Support Services Division on page B-109 stating that the largest single adjustment in this program is the computer system. She addressed CAPS stating that the 1993 Legislature appropriated \$2.5 million for the development of this system.

The department received additional federal funds above the level that was appropriated, which allowed the department to develop a more comprehensive computer system. The system is not fully developed, and the Executive Budget includes \$5.1 million in total funds to continue the development of the computer system and to fund the operating costs of the system. She said this subcommittee included language in HB 2 stating that the system could not continue to be developed until the department documented that the operating costs of the system will be less than \$1.5 million.

She said that OBPP was to certify that the operating costs of the system would be no more than \$1.5 million before the system continued development. She said that CAPS operating costs are expected to be \$2.3 million total funds annually which is \$600,000 more than the \$1.5 million for CAPS. She said the members can ask the DFS what they will have to do to bring their total operating costs down to the \$1.5 million. She informed the members that OBPP staff interpreted the restriction to be \$1.5 million general fund, and not total funds.

Ms. Steinbeck reviewed the Federal Indirect Cost Recovery plan on page B-113. She said the committee can reduce general fund appropriation funds by approximately \$100,000 in each year of the biennium without affecting the service level because of the indirect federal cost revenue that is expected to be recouped in 1995.

Ms. Steinbeck addressed the Regional Administration Division program on page B-115. She said the committee may need to address the support of administrative costs by non-assumed counties. She said the Executive Budget allocates costs to non-assumed counties based on the Attorney General's opinion interpreting statute when the department was created.

Ms. Steinbeck addressed the Social Worker Staff increases requested by the department on page B-118. She referred to table 2 at the bottom of the page stating it shows documentation that was presented by the department for the number of child abuse and neglect incidences that were alleged and confirmed. She said the state is required to submit these statistics to the federal government to allow the receipt of federal funds. The LFA has requested that the department compare the number of social worker staff that has been funded over a period of time in comparison to the number of child abuse cases.

Ms. Steinbeck addressed the Juvenile Corrections Division on page B-125 that shows the issue that will be addressed by the committee which is to restructure Mountain View School. The Executive Budget includes two new proposals. The committee will have to adopt both of the new proposals or reject both. One of the proposals is to reduce 23.42 FTE at Mountain View School, and reduce funding by approximately \$800,000 in general fund for each year of the biennium. The other proposal does not re-instate

FTE, but it does re-instate the \$800,000 total funds. It also offsets about \$172,000 general fund each year of the biennium with parental contributions and federal funds. The LFA has also requested budget and program data for the Wilderness camp proposal because it is not possible to evaluate if the full amount of funds will be adequate to support the new proposals. The second issue raised by the LFA is if the legislature wishes to request that the DFS explain how it will guarantee that the full amount of parental and federal funds will be available to support this proposal. The third issue is how will secure care for females be provided, i.e., to move the girls to Pine Hills or retain them at Mountain View.

She discussed the Program Management Division on page B-127. She said this area is where all of the major benefit programs are.

Ms. Steinbeck addressed three major issues: 1) Foster Care caseload estimates. The LFA estimate is lower than the Executive estimate. 2) She said there are several funding issues identified for committee consideration, e.g., non-assumed county funds, and the federal funding level for foster care. She said this is where the Community Impact Grant Program is found. On page B-139 is a list of questions she proposed for the legislature to ask for the department's response; and 3) The daycare provider increase for the SRS daycare and DFS daycare programs. The LFA have identified that the daycare increase rates are not sufficient to fulfill federal requirements that state daycare rates must be set at the 75th percentile of the market rate survey. She said if a lawsuit takes place and is successful, the state could lose to \$2 million to \$6 million of federal childcare funds. She has asked both the SRS and the DFS to present a proposal to the legislature that would show if childcare funds are allocated between daycare providers, could both departments reach the 75th percentile for all providers.

Ms. Steinbeck said the licensed providers have to carry liability insurance and other costs. The state currently funds non-licensed providers at the 75th percentile. If the funds for the rate increase were re-allocated to not give a rate increase to the non-licensed providers, but use all of the funds for the licensed providers, will it meet the 75th percentile for all providers? She informed the committee that the departments will furnish to the subcommittee in depth the information needed pertaining to these issues later in the session.

Ms. Steinbeck addressed residential treatment that will be transferred from DFS to MRM (DCHS). MRM is Medicaid match for kids who need residential psychiatric treatment services. She said that DFS is anticipating they will incur a cost-overrun in FY95 for this benefit. There was also a cost-overrun in FY94. She said there is no request for a supplemental from the department for the cost-overrun because Medicaid funds from SRS will be transferred to cover these costs. She said there are two reasons for this: 1) The statute allows funds to be transferred between departments as long as the original purpose of the

appropriations is maintained; and 2) The second issue allows agencies to bypass the supplemental appropriation law. She said agencies are incurring the supplemental appropriation, and when they need to move funds between fiscal years they have to present a plan to reduce expenditures in order to continue with the new appropriations.

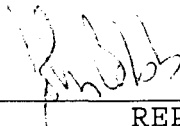
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Ms. Steinbeck addressed a term called "refinance." She said this term means that another source of funds are used to cover costs that were originally supported only by the general fund. She said the department's refinance in three ways: 1) parental contributions (can be assessed); 2) child support enforcement (When a child is removed from the home, both parents are considered to be absent parents. The state can collect child support enforcement to cover the costs of care, i.e., foster care and juvenile corrections); and 3) the federal emergency program called Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). She said the federal government will cover 50% of the cost of eligible services for eligible families. She said Montana is not recovering the child support funds in comparison to most states. She said that many of the new proposals like the Wilderness camp are funded by refinancing authority. She stressed that the committee make sure those funds are there before approving the program. **Ms. Steinbeck** said the federal government is considering an initiative to cap the emergency AFDC fund source. Unless the money is redistributed by some formula related to population or foster care caseload, Montana will not receive its share of the funds. She said that Montana is one of the last states to actively use this source of funds. **EXHIBIT 9**

Exhibits were distributed by **Ken Taylor, ADAD, DCHS**, addressing the Montana Prevention Center and Partnership to Strengthen Families Project. **EXHIBITS 10 and 11**

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 11:00 a.m.



REP. JOHN COBB, Chairman



Claudia Johnson, Recording Secretary

Note: These minutes were proofread by Lois Steinbeck, LFA.

JC/cj

HUMAN SERVICES AND AGING

Joint Appropriations Subcommittee

ROLL CALL

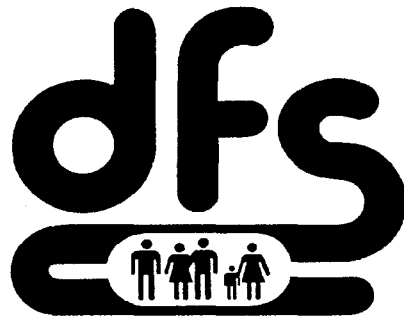
DATE 1-5-95

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. John Cobb, Chairman	X		
Rep. Beverly Barnhart	X		
Rep. Betty Lou Kasten	X		
Sen. Chuck Swysgood, Vice Chairman	X	X	
Sen. J.D. Lynch	X	X	
Sen. Jim Burnett	X		

EXHIBIT 1
DATE 1/5/95
HB DFS

Department of Family Services

Agency Overview For The Fifty Fourth Legislature



The original of this document is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

"To Protect Children and Adults by Supporting Family and Community Strengths"

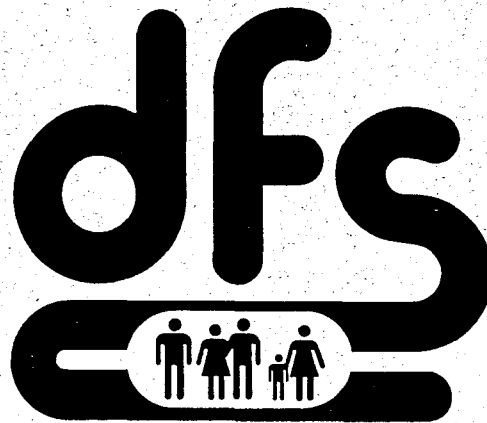
January 5, 1995

EXHIBIT 2
DATE 1/5/95
HB DFS

**STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES**

STRATEGIC PLAN

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Helena, MT
October 1994

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES

EXHIBIT 3
DATE 1/5/95
HB DFG



MARC RACICOT, GOVERNOR

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STATE OF MONTANA

HANK HUDSON, DIRECTOR

PO BOX 8005
HELENA, MONTANA 59604-8005

TO: Human Services Appropriations Subcommittee

FR: Al Davis, Administrator
Juvenile Corrections Division

RE: Testimony (Department of Family Services Overview)

DATE: January 4, 1995

Approximately 200 adjudicated youth are committed each year to the Departments' Juvenile Corrections Division. All are youth who have demonstrated a need for services not available at the local level. Attached to this testimony are graphs profiling these kids defining committing offenses, where they are from and other information. In response to the divisions' mission, efforts are being made to better address the needs of those youth, their families, and the public.

In a recent letter to all state employee's, Governor Racicot included the following which seems to be appropriate for juvenile corrections reform:

"The fact is, times change. So do needs and expectations and possibilities. Corporations in the private sector find themselves changing continuously to meet the expectations and demands of their shareholders. The public sector must also learn to change continuously, to adapt to the changing needs and expectations of the people, who own this government."

The Juvenile Corrections Division is convinced that system changes are demanded. For the past 95 years, Juvenile Corrections in the state of Montana has provided limited options for adjudicated, delinquent youth committed to it's care. For the past 20 years, secure-care placement of youth in correctional facilities has been about the only option. This option has not taken into consideration the real needs of kids based on how dangerous they are, specific problems they possess, their age, or what may be the most appropriate program for them.

With the emphasis

adjustments in juvenile

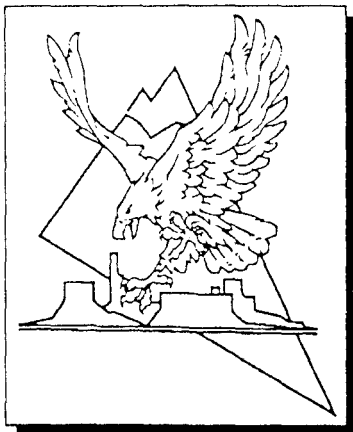
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EXHIBIT 4
DATE 1/5/95
HB DFS



Aspen Youth Alternatives Of Montana

A Partnership with the Montana
Juvenile Corrections Division

Program Design

Aspen Youth Alternatives of Montana is dedicated to the treatment of adjudicated delinquents who have been referred by the Montana juvenile courts and the Montana Division of Juvenile Corrections for correctional intervention for delinquent behavior. The primary objective of the program is to provide an experience that addresses oppositional and defiant behavior as well as dysfunctional peer group interactions. Primary interventions address personal goal development, academic development, increased personal accountability, and resolving criminal behavior.

The program is designed to address each individual as an independent youth with unique needs toward intervention. This is done through an elaborate assessment system and continual review of program effectiveness. A variety of services are available in different sequences which aid in individualizing treatment for each youth. Each youth may experience a specialized intervention that is managed through a continuum of stages over a two to six month placement period.

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DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES

EXHIBIT 5
DATE 1/5/95
HB _____

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STATE OF MONTANA

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STATE FAMILY SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL
MINUTES
OCTOBER 6 & 7, 1994
BILLINGS, MONTANA

- Present:** Rep. Beverly Barnhart, Sen. Thomas Keating, Julie Krutzfeld, Pete Degel, Howard Gipe, Earl Arkinson for Sandra Hinz, Cliff Murphy, Joan-Nell Macfadden, Barbara Sample, Sen. Dorothy Eck, Chris Yde, Rep. Royal Johnson, Jani McCall, Brenda Schye
- Guests:** Frances Onstad, Blackfeet Tribe; Juanita Stovall, South Central Local Council; Fred Fisher, Board of Crime Control; Vernon Peterson, South Central Local Council; Kate Mrgudic, Montana Council for Families
- Staff:** Hank Hudson, Director; Al Davis, Administrator, Juvenile Corrections Division; Richard Kerstein, Administrator, Field Services; Gale Keil, Field Services, Juvenile Corrections Division; John Paradis, Administrative Officer, Juvenile Corrections Division; Bette Hall, Administrative Officer, Director's Office.
- Regional Administrators: Dave Bennetts, North Central Region; Betty Petek, South Central Region; Shirley Tiernan, Eastern Region; Kathy Ostrander, Southwest Region; Warren Wright, Western Region.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1994

I. INTRODUCTIONS AND AGENDA REVIEW -- Joan-Nell Macfadden

Joan-Nell welcomed council members, guests, and staff. The agenda was reviewed and accepted.

II. APPROVAL OF MAY 19 & 20 MINUTES -- Joan-Nell Macfadden

Rep. Royal Johnson moved that the minutes be seconded the motion. The minutes from the correction. The last sentence from the Glendale Degel. The original of this document is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

FAMILY SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL
October 1994

EXHIBIT 6
DATE 1/5/95
HB _____

Joan-Nell Macfadden, Chair
2620 4th Avenue South
Great Falls, MT 59401
452-4185

Barbara Sample
2517 Irving Place
Billings, MT 59101
252-7900 home
255-3502 (Spring Creek Alternative School)

Jani McCall
Youth Dynamics, Inc.
2601 Virginia Lane
Billings, MT 59102
245-6539

Senator Dorothy Eck, Chair
Public Health, Welfare & Safety
10 W. Garfield
Bozeman, MT 59715
586-5917

Alternate: Senator Eve Franklin
4021 4th Avenue South
Great Falls, MT 59405
H. 761-6815 R. 455-5610

Sen. Tom Keating
Human Services & Aging Jt Sub
Box 20522
Billings, MT 59104

Rep. Royal Johnson, Chair
Education & Cultural Resources
2915 Illinois
Billings, MT 59102
245-5520 or 245-7485

Julie Krutzfeldt*
2314 Pearl
Miles City, MT 59301
H. 232-1036 W. 232-3812

Brenda Schye*
HCR 272-3006
Glasgow, MT 59230
526-3217

Pete Degel*
509 Riverview
Glendive, MT 59330
H. 365-6659 W. 365-3396

Howard Gipe*
181 Montclair Drive
Kalispell, MT 59901
758-5503 wk
752-1104 hm

Sandra Hinz, Chair*
2722 Fern Drive
Great Falls, MT 59404
761-3680 wk
761-0864

Cliff Murphy*
1301 Rimrock Road
Billings, MT 59101
252-1685

Alternate: James F. Canan
1810 Iris Lane
Billings, MT 59102
252-4050

Chris Yde*
7035 Jockey Drive
Helena, MT 59601
(h) 458-6439 (w) 444-4967

Rep. Beverly Barnhart, Vice Chair
614 S 6th AV
Bozeman, MT 59715
587-3657

* Local Council Chairs

**EASTERN REGIONAL FAMILY SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL
AUGUST 1994**

Glendive Council	Hi-Line Council
Pete Degel, Chair 509 Riverview Glendive, MT 59330 Work: 365-3396 Home: 365-6659	Brenda Schye, Chair HCR 272-3006 Glasgow, MT 59230 Home: 526-3217
Karen Larsen Home on the Range 110 N. Kendrick Glendive, MT 59330	Mary Lou Broadbrooks Public Health Nurse Box 309 Malta, MT 59538 654-2521
Dwight Theissen Richland County courthouse Sidney, MT 59270	Wilma Desjarlais BIA, Box 637 Poplar, MT 59255 768-5337
Connie Eissinger Box 86 Brockway, MT 59414	Harriet McCoy Box 5 Plentywood, MT 59524 Home: 895-2562
Betty Lou Kasten HC 77 Box A14 Brockway, MT 59214	Larry Wahl 501 Robinson Scobey, MT 59263 Work: 487-2202 Home: 487-5439
Pastor Tim Tripple Luthern Church Circle, MT 59215	Arthur Arnold Box 74 Hinsdale, MT 59241 Work: 228-8221 Home: 364-2361
Diane Fladmo Prairie View Special Services 30 HiWay 200 S Glendive, MT 59330	Steve Howard, Cty. Attny. Sheridan Cty. Ct. Hse. Plentywood, MT 59254 765-1212

EXHIBIT 6
DATE 1-5-95

Craig Anderson 207 W. Bell Glendive, MT 59330	Betty Jagiello Valley County Coalition 501 Ct. Sq., #17 Glasgow, MT 59230 228-8221 X35
Judy Reddig Dawson County Courthouse Glendive, MT 59330	Bob Michael Juvenile Probation Officer P. O. Box 1319 Malta, MT 59538 Work: 654-2087 Home: 654-1551

Miles City Council

Julie Krutzfeldt, Chair 2314 Pearl Miles City, MT 59301 Work: 232-3812 Home: 232-1036	Ernie Big Horn I.D.E.A. Box 726 Miles City, MT 59301 Work: 232-6112
Mary Rumpf County Extension Office Courthouse Broadus, MT 59317	Frank Lane Mental Health Center P. O. Box 1530 Miles City, MT 59301 Work: 232-0234 Home: 232-5869
Susan Matthews 1010 Main Miles City, MT 59301 Work: 232-7800 ex. 37	Lee Kerr Treasure County Courthouse P. O. Box 72 Hysham, MT 59038 Work: 342-5546 Forsyth: 356-2053
Jessica Stickney 2206 Main Miles City, MT 59301 Home: 232-1100	Sherman Weimer Eastern Montana Industries Rt 1, Box 2315 Miles City, MT 59301 Ph: 232-2917

NORTHCENTRAL REGIONAL FAMILY SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL
AUGUST 1994

Sandra Hinz, Chair 2722 Fern Drive Great Falls, MT 59404 Work: 761-3680 Home: 761-0864	Earl Arkinson Box 1032 Rocky Boy Route Box Elder, MT 59521 Work: 395-4733 Home: 395-4254
David Schaub 335 W. 14th St. Havre, MT 59501 Work: 265-4356 Home: 265-2303	Dick Boutilier, Supervisor Youth Court Services Juvenile Probation 1600 26th St. South Great Falls, MT 59405 454-6930
Frances Onstad Blackfeet Tribal Prevention Program P. O. Box 870 Browning, MT 59417 338-7806	Linda Hatch, Executive Dir. Golden Triangle Mental Health Center P. O. Box 3089 Great Falls, MT 59403 761-2100
Brenda Murdock Undersheriff Box 8 Chinook, MT 59523 357-3260	Bonnie Lewis Public Health Nurse P. O. Box 459 Fort Benton, MT 59442 622-3771
Wade Ridden Chief Probation Officer P. O. Box 1536 Chinook, MT 59523 357-2369	Merle Raph Toole County Attorney 206 Main Shelby, MT 59474 434-5417
Darlene Miller Office of Human Services 20 Fourth AV SW Conrad, MT 59425 278-7681 Teton County - 466-5721	

**SOUTHCENTRAL REGIONAL FAMILY SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL
AUGUST 1994**

Cliff Murphy, Chair 1301 Rimrock Road Billings, MT 59102 252-1685	Vernon Peterson 712 West Main Lewistown, MT 59457 Work: 538-5119 Home: 538-8612
Karin Smith 2621 Patricia Lane Billings, MT 59102 656-5845	James F. Canan 1810 Iris Lane Billings, MT 59102 252-4050
Richard Clower P. O. Box 93 Red Lodge, MT 59068 446-2586	Ted Lechner Youth Court Services P. O. Box 35031 Billings, MT 59107 256-2838
Jo Acton Youth Services Center P. O. Box 30856 Billings, MT 59107-0865 256-6825	Marilyn Chakos Billings Chapter NCPA 1001 N. 30th Billings, MT 59101 252-9799
Rep. John Bollinger 2712 Virginia Lane Billings, MT 59102 259-5698	Gordon Eldridge Boys & Girls Club 505 Orchard Lane Billings, MT 59101 245-2582
Bob Ross Mental Health Center P. O. Box 219 Billings, MT 59103-0219 252-5658	Jani McCall Youth Dynamics, Inc. 2601 Virginia Lane Billings, MT 59102 245-6539
Rep. Royal Johnson 2915 Illinois Billings, MT 59102 249-7531	Barbara Sample 517 Irving Place Billings, MT 59102 255-3523
Gary Garlock Billings School District 415 N. 30th Street Billings, MT 59101 255-3500	John Doyle County Commissioner Drawer D, Courthouse Hardin, MT 59024

EXHIBIT 6
DATE 1-5-95
1

SOUTHCENTRAL REGIONAL FAMILY SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL
CONTINUED

Pat Regan 204 Mountain View Billings, MT 59102 259-8944	Juanita Stovall 8325 Pryor Road Billings, MT 59191
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WESTERN REGIONAL FAMILY SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL
AUGUST 1994

Howard Gipe, Chair 181 Montclair Drive Kalispell, MT 59901 Work: 758-5503 Home: 752-1104	Jerry Allen 390 Bass Lane Corvallis, MT 59828 363-4790
Marianne Moon 1909 Woodlawn Missoula, MT 59801 Work: 728-2400 Home: 728-4000	Paul Meyer Mental Health Center Building T9 Fort Missoula Missoula, MT 59801
Mary Thramer Mental Health Center 723 5th Avenue E. Kalispell, MT 59901 752-6262	June Hermanson 701 13th Avenue East Polson, MT 59860 Home: 883-3514
Mary Taylor 2402 Glen Drive Missoula, Mt 59801 549-3504	Marie Studebaker 418 Mineral Avenue Libby, MT 59923
Janet Bush Child Care Resources P. O. Box 7038 Missoula, MT 59807	Jerry Criner, Commissioner Lincoln County Courthouse Libby, MT 59923 293-7781 ex 208
M.G. Jenson (Huz) 620 4th Avenue East Kalispell, MT 59901	Karla Jones 282 Fairview Drive Kalispell, MT 59901

EXHIBIT 6DATE 1-5-95SOUTHWEST REGIONAL FAMILY SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL
AUGUST 1994

Chris Yde, Chair 7035 Jockey Dr. Helena, MT 59601 Work: 444-4967 Home: 458-6439	Rep. Beverly Barnhart, Vice Chair 614 S 6th AV Bozeman, MT 59715 587-3657
Dr. William Hickey 142 Shirley Way Fairmont Hot Springs Anaconda, MT 59711 563-5101	Margaret Stuart 1805 Joslyn Helena, MT 59601 442-8695
Jackie Stonnell Gallatin Co. Health Dept. Rm. 104 Courthouse Bozeman, MT 59715 Work: 585-1445 Home: 585-2443	Mike Mahoney Associate Warden Montana State Prison Deer Lodge, MT 59722 846-1320
	Shirley Folkwein P. O. Box 455 Whitehall, MT 59759 287-3083

THE MONTANA COMMUNITY IMPACT PROJECT

EXHIBIT

7

DATE

1/5/95

HB.

Background:

Montana communities have recently experienced dramatic changes in services to children with special needs. The changes include a 55% growth in identified children with emotional disturbance over the past six years, the establishment of Managing Resources Montana, a significant decrease in the number of children in residential and psychiatric hospitals, a potential managed care program for children's mental health services, and the development of community-based youth corrections programs. The shifting focus to community-based services for children with emotional and behavioral problems has resulted in increasing numbers of youth with significant emotional, social and behavioral problems in our school systems and in our communities. Specifically, the impact to schools and communities include the following:

- The safety of the school and community environment for our children has become a legitimate concern.
- A significant portion of classroom time is taken up with non-instructional activities which include coping with discipline problems.
- Younger and younger children are being impacted by this issue.
- Law enforcement officials are being required to deal with increasingly serious violations of the law.

It is becoming clearer that many schools and communities face a serious challenge with regard to serving students with social, emotional and behavioral problems. Alternative options for serving these children must be identified, and families and service providers must be provided with the skills to meet the needs of these children.

The responsibility to serve children with social, emotional and behavioral problems is shared by parents, schools and other agencies. We all need to reexamine how we serve our children and determine how we can better coordinate those services to children. Schools have an important role in developing the academic and social competence of students in order for them to become productive citizens. Schools are the public foundations of our communities and are the one entity that every child can access. Local police and probation officers are responsible for community safety and order and will have the best insights into effective programs for youth when they are not in school. Mental health and social service providers have expertise in supporting families and developing programs to address specific client needs. Education, law enforcement and social service programs, working together with families, can develop the best plans for ensuring safe schools and communities.

Families, schools and communities provide the best environment for meeting the needs of troubled youth. While Montanans share this value, communities must have resources and support to succeed in this challenge. As these youth remain in schools and communities, the Community Impact Program will provide the resources to ensure a safe, orderly and effective approach to service delivery and hold youth accountable for their actions. The following

proposal is submitted which provides general guidelines for the mechanics of distributing the Community Impact Program funds and examples of potential uses of those funds.

Mechanics of Distribution

Effective response to the need for safe schools and safe communities requires: 1) the commitment of all state and local agencies in serving our children; 2) money to provide services; 3) training of staff; and 4) flexible funding prioritized at the local level. Except for limited funds for state-wide training efforts and program evaluation, all funds will be granted to each Department of Family Services (DFS) regional office on the basis of each region's public school student enrollment (please see attached). Each regional office will serve as a clearinghouse for funding requests from communities. The clearinghouse function requires each region to: 1) set region-wide priorities for use of the funds consistent with the intent of this money based on the recommendations of Local Family Services Advisory Councils; 2) establish an application for funds process; 3) establish an application review process which requires each approved application to demonstrate local community coordination of services with adequate staffing and training to ensure that the program or service is both effective for the child and safe for the community and school; 4) distribute directly to communities no less than 80% of the funds for direct services to schools and communities; and 5) retain no more than 20% of the funds at the regional level for activities with a region-wide focus.

A subcommittee of the Local Family Services Advisory Council will be formed consisting of a DFS representative, a school representative and a juvenile justice representative to establish and review the application process for the distribution of the community impact funds. In addition, the Local Family Services Advisory Council can use these funds to purchase the services of up to one-half time staff person per DFS region in order to coordinate the regional distribution of the funds and to support the community impact sites and local improvements or establishment of alternative community programs.

It is anticipated that funds distributed to communities and schools will be used to support the establishment of community impact projects or to establish alternative community programs. State-level use of the funds are limited to: 1) support of an annual statewide interagency training of community teams; and 2) conducting a comprehensive state-level evaluation of the use of these funds which includes the ability of these funds to address the community needs.

Anticipated Use of Community Impact Funds:

Improvements to Alternative Community Education Programs and Community-based Youth Corrections Programs.

Through application to a standing subcommittee of the Local Family Services Advisory Council, service providers may receive funds to assist with the immediate needs of children with social, emotional and behavioral problems or to make improvements to or establish alternative community programs. These funds could be used at a local, multidistrict or regional level. Funds would be used to offset the costs of immediate needs as well as to improve existing or establish alternative community programs such as:

- detention center programs and their access as an alternative education site;
- school within a school programs (i.e., alternative schools);
- day treatment programs and their capacity to serve children with conduct disorders;
- alternative placements within the community such as Jobs for Montana Graduates;

- aftercare services for students returning to the community from an institution;
- establishment of alternative education sites whenever necessary to ensure safe schools;
- sex offender treatment and supervision;
- community service and restitution programs;
- intensive supervision and mentoring programs;
- family counseling and crisis intervention; and
- chemical dependency treatment.

Establishment of Community Impact Sites

Through an application process, teams within regions may apply for funds to support the development of community impact sites which meet the criteria specified within this document. These teams may originate at the county, judicial district, district, multidistrict or special education cooperative level with the hope that wrap-around services for children be provided at multiple sites. The applications will be reviewed by the subcommittee of the Local Family Services Advisory Council.

It is anticipated that each community impact site will address the following components:

- identification of a team of community stakeholders who will promote the mission and goals of the Montana Family Policy Act;
- analysis of the communities' current service delivery system to children with social, emotional and behavioral problems;
- development of a community plan of services which includes educational and youth corrections components;
- development of a comprehensive training plan that will:
 - expand attitudes and beliefs about the communities' roles in meeting children's needs,
 - extend knowledge of best practices and validated strategies for working with challenging students,
 - create a structure for continual exchange of information and the sharing of successful practices with community members.
- identification of the means by which the community impact sites would develop such as an identified coordinator of such services, a detailed budget, and ways by which the project would be evaluated.

Statewide Training

Training at the state level would be coordinated and held annually in order to:

- bring together community teams from across the state;
- extend knowledge of best practices and validated strategies for working with challenging students;

Community Impact Project
Projected Annual Allocation To Counties
Based on Percent of Total Student Population

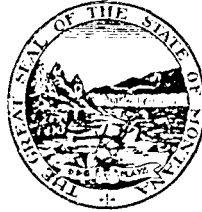
	Total Students 1994 – 1995 Preliminary	Annual Amount Per County
Yellowstone	22,108	\$551,869
Cascade	15,132	\$377,731
Missoula	14,509	\$362,180
Flathead	13,317	\$332,424
Lewis and Clark	10,425	\$260,233
Gallatin	9,156	\$228,556
Ravalli	6,009	\$149,999
Silver Bow	5,838	\$145,731
Lake	4,787	\$119,495
Lincoln	3,908	\$97,553
Hill	3,696	\$92,261
Glacier	3,256	\$81,278
Roosevelt	2,908	\$72,591
Rosebud	2,758	\$68,846
Park	2,560	\$63,904
Big Horn	2,515	\$62,780
Fergus	2,389	\$59,635
Custer	2,357	\$58,836
Richland	2,353	\$58,737
Sanders	2,004	\$50,025
Jefferson	1,889	\$47,154
Dawson	1,824	\$45,531
Beaverhead	1,801	\$44,957
Deer Lodge	1,734	\$43,285
Carbon	1,692	\$42,236
Blaine	1,645	\$41,063
Valley	1,603	\$40,015
Stillwater	1,542	\$38,492
Pondera	1,531	\$38,217
Teton	1,376	\$34,348
Powell	1,165	\$29,081

EXHIBIT 7DATE 1-5-95

Community Impact Project
Projected Annual Allocation To Counties
Based on Percent of Total Student Population

	Total Students 1994 - 1995 Preliminary	Annual Amount Per County
Toole	1,148	\$28,657
Choteau	1,127	\$28,133
Madison	1,111	\$27,733
Phillips	1,104	\$27,558
Sheridan	927	\$23,140
Musselshell	885	\$22,092
Mineral	883	\$22,042
Broadwater	791	\$19,745
Fallon	733	\$18,297
Sweet Grass	590	\$14,728
Liberty	564	\$14,079
Granite	548	\$13,679
Judith Basin	488	\$12,182
Wheatland	465	\$11,608
Daniels	462	\$11,533
Powder River	430	\$10,734
McCone	348	\$8,687
Meagher	328	\$8,188
Garfield	290	\$7,239
Prairie	254	\$6,340
Wibaux	252	\$6,291
Golden Valley	215	\$5,367
Carter	214	\$5,342
Treasure	185	\$4,618
Petroleum	118	\$2,946
Statewide Totals	164,247	\$4,100,000

Legislative Fiscal Analyst
CLAYTON SCHENCK



STATE OF MONTANA
Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst

EXHIBIT 8
DATE 1/5/95
HB _____
Room 105 - State Capitol
P.O. Box 201711
Helena, Montana 59620-1711
(406) 444-2986
FAX (406) 444-3036

TO: Mr. Hank Hudson, Director
Department of Family Services

FROM: Lois Steinbeck
Senior Fiscal Analyst

DATE: January 6, 1995

RE: Human Services and Aging Joint Appropriation Subcommittee Request
for Additional Information

During the department overview on January 5th, subcommittee members asked that DFS provide additional information. Some of the questions were asked during the hearing and I was given some of the questions in writing after the subcommittee meeting. The questions asked by each member are listed. If you need clarification of any question, please call me at 444-5386.

1. What are the general complaints/concerns of the public and how does DFS resolve these complaints/concerns?
2. Where did the \$8.2 million for the Community Impact Grant Program come from?
3. How does MRM, Partnership Project, and Community Impact Grants work together with communities?
4. I continue to hear complaints that DFS does not share information with school personnel. Is DFS hiding behind the "confidentiality" rules?
5. Please explain connections between domestic violence and family preservation issues.
6. How successful have DFS programs been that keep families together and specifically address family preservation activities as well as family based contracts? Please provide the evaluation criteria and measurements.
7. How will welfare reform affect caseload of DFS workers? Does DFS have projections?

8. Why was the domestic violence appropriation not fully expended in fiscal 1994; please specifically address the general fund appropriation.
9. Are there waiting lists for services?
10. What out-of-state facilities are being used and for what services? Please provide the number of children at each out-of-state facility.
11. Please provide 1 or 2 optional plans for community Impact grants.
12. Please document costs savings due to permanent placement of foster care children.
13. What does each 1% increase for child care cost and how is it funded?
14. Address the issue of noncompliance with federal day care reimbursement regulations and describe what the potential consequences would be if an enforcement action were successful.
15. Please describe how courts could access CAPS federal matching funds for court automation.
16. How did DFS calculate the number of new social worker FTE that were needed?
17. Please document the number of juvenile offenders who later become prisoners as adults. Please provide the recidivism rate for juvenile offenders. Please provide comparisons of the success rate of wilderness camp experiences compared to secure care facilities for juvenile offenders.
18. Please provide the results from fiscal 1994 compared to the 1993 biennium for DFS goals and objectives where those goals are measurable or countable.

Family Services Budget

enclosed are possible questions that committee members may ask the dept. during the actual budget hearings later in Jan. Other questions besides the ones listed below may be asked but these listed should give the agency a good idea of what questions and types of questions may be asked as well as what information and possible budget amendments will be asked for.

These questions follow the governor's budget book starting on B58

1. Management and Ser Div:

a. personal services

please explain the personal services in that it reflects the net effect of increases due to the annualized cost of the fy95 pay plan, benefits and payroll taxes and adjustment for 94 vacancy savings.

how were the 94 vacancy savings managed. Where were they cut from which program. How do you plan on taking this times vacancy savings.

Why is there a reduction of .5 fte

b. operating expenses

what is caps.

does it work

what were its problems in development

what are the future problems

what are the long term costs of operation

was there any money left over from the development of the program is the system on target with becoming operational or was the time for being operational been pushed back and why.

where is the training budget for these persons who will use caps

will the ftes be upgraded due to this training and using the computer

where did the one time only appropriation of 2.4 million come from how good are those estimates on costs for the one time appropriation

may we have a copy of your retraining policy and as well as the training budget for your agency

c. equipment

what is your long term equipment plan

may we have a copy of the long term equipment plan

d. new proposals

1. caps what is the operating budget long term for caps.

does it work with other systems in the state

what are we going to get for our money on this program

how many bugs does this program have

2. interagency coordinating council

what does this council do

what has it accomplished

what has it not accomplished

how often does it meet

may we have copies of decisions that have been made by the council

may we have a copy of decisions that the council has chosen not to make or have had split votes on

why do we need to add one fte

if we do not add the fte what will happen

why do we need 10,000 in equipment

what is the equipment going to be used for

why is it all general fund

why can not the feds pay for a portion of this budget

who are the three private agencies on this council

what do they do

are there any conflict of interest with these private agencies being on the council

give us the comprehensive prevention programs they have developed
have they fixed the juvenile justice audit which showed there was no juvenile justice system that was coordinated

2. regional administration

explain the five service regions

are these regions coordinated with the other depts programs and regions

a. personal services

explain how the 94 vacancy savings were made and how the current biennial vacancy savings will be made up.

explain what is meant when you say that : "it is important to note, however, that although the fte shown in the 94 base column, the related expenditures do not show in the base due to an anomaly in the state personnel system.

b. inflation deflation and fixed costs

c. equipment

what is your long term equipment plan and may we have a copy of that plan.

d. new proposals

1. personal services reduction

explain how this is going to be made up and how has it been made specifically in the past as well as how you are going to do so now.

2. social worker expansion

show where you are going to place these social workers

show how they are trained

show us the caseload per worker and how that compares

nationally and as well as to surrounding states

why do we need so much operating expenses.

are these operating expenses the same as other ftes and social workers now]]

3. equipment

explain why and where the photocopier will go. Where is the long term equipment plan and may we please have a copy of that plan.

other questions

what do these people do in the field

what have been the complaints people have complied about in these people

there have been complaints that each office is run separately and that there is no uniformity

what have been complaints sent to the directors office concerning these people.

have there been any disciplinary action against any of the ftes and what have been the results.

3. Juvenile corrections

a. personal services

please explain what the budget office means it saying that personal services change reflects the net effect of an increase due to the full impact of the 95 pay plan, an increase to offset 94 vacancy savings, and benefits and longevity adjustments

b. operating expenses

what are these consulting services and contracts of 400,000 per year. What do we get out of these consulting services and contracts

what is this amount of 95000 of life skills from benefits to contracts

what are these professional services with non profits of approximately 157000 each year.

c. equipment

what is your long term equipment plan and may we have a copy of the plan

d. benefits and claims

please explain the life skill benefits.

e. new proposals

1. please list the specific fte reductions and whether they are vacant positions already. How are the other vacancy savings going to be made. When it says this reduction is feasible providing the new wilderness camp recommendation is adopted. Does that mean all the reductions are coming from Mountain View.

2. Wilderness camp

if these facilities are old, why do others want these facilities for other programs.

how many more secured care facilities do we need to accomindate you court demands

if youth can be more appropriately served in alternative programs rather than training school campuses what is the rate of recidaism, the follow up of these alternative programs.

what do you do with the wilderness experience in the winter time

after we do all this four phase program what are the results going to be. What do other states having similar programs show as to the results.

where it says on the advantages of revising Mountain view school you say that intensive transition and aftercare experience should reduce recidivism,. By how much is the reduction.

where you say that the continuity of the four phases that more youth could be served at a cost equal to the current school budget. Does this include the reduction in fte.

Since fewer youth would be committed to Pine Hills School which would create a manageable population census and enable a longer length of stay for serious offenders, who is going to fix up the infrastructure of Pine Hills.

Please explain what after care means

What does it mean that accountability of adjudicated youth would be emphasized though community etc. What does this mean

what does it mean that program intensity would place additional meaningful demands on youth. What does that mean.

who is going to get this contracted services and what are the purposes of this contracted services.

Why are we getting federal special revenue each year.

This proposal is suppose to enable increases in parental contributions because of the dept.s participation in youth court pre sentencing hearings. Are we not suppose t o be collecting this money now. Why are we now going to collect more than we collected in the past. Can parents even pay.

When you say that it is likely that increased federal special revenue will be possible since the school would no longer be classified as a secure detention facility thereby making tile 4E

funding available. What is title 4E and how confident is this increase. Why is this increase not placed into the budget now.

3. Equipment What is the long term equipment plan for pine hills. What is pine hills going to do with the money.

4. vehicle leases.
is this program going to save money

4. Program Management Division

a. personal services
please explain what the personal services reflects the net effect of an increase due to the full impact of the 95 pay plan, an increase to offset 94 vacancy savings and adjustments for benefits and taxes.

b. operating expenses
how good a number is this refinancing
What is the increase amount for day care supportive services. What does this mean

did the agency spend all of its day care money last biennium.

Why was residential treatment center authority transferred to mental health division.. What is this program

c. Equipment Why is there no equipment requested. What is your long term equipment plan and may we have a copy of that plan.

d. Grants
go into detail of what the grants are for, who gets them, and the results. If we give you the grants are you going to move the day care money or a portion of it out of that program to fund other programs in case of a fund shortage.

e. benefits and claims Please explain the increases in detail.

f. transfers
why are there transfers payments. Why should this be in this budget.

g. new proposals
1. personal service reductions
is the a permanent reduction and what positions was reduced.

2. community impact program
is this program going to take care of all the youth in need.

when the state says it will provide the resources to ensure a safe, orderly, and effective approach to service delivery, and hold youth accountable for their actions- how do we measure this program and whether it works.

where is the coordination of this program with other programs. IS this going to be a permanent program, are there going to be increases every year to expand or just maintain the program. Where are the schools involved in this program. ;

the books says that after two years of experience with MRM, it is clear that this proposal is needed to address a remaining gap in services. What is this gap. Are there any gaps left.

are the grants going to be based on what criteria. Do all areas receive the same amount of money. Are we going to look at local effort or possible local effort depending on wealth, income or property.

Since the target population for these funds are youth not adequately served by other programs. How many are in this target population. Are all the other youth in other programs such as MRM, Medicaid, Protective services, etc being adequately served now. If not, how many are not being served.

Show us where the is the elimination of duplication of efforts and costs. Explain the guidelines and how communities to get the money.

what is the follow up of these children, and youth. How do we know this program is going to work.

if this program is not funded what do you do.

where did the 8.2 million come from to arrive at that figure. Give us the details how the dollar amount needed was worked out and where it would be spent. The rumor is that the money was simply extra money in the budget and a program was found to spend the dollars. This may be a worthwhile program, but is it really thought through.

what does it mean that the executive is recommending that the general appropriations act contain the language "community impact program authority unexpended in 96 is appropriated in 97.

3. day care provider rate increases

in light that the pay plan is now larger, will there be a rate increase that is larger than before. The proposal represents a good faith effort to reach the 75th percentile. If we do not what happens. Could we lose a lawsuit. Are other states paying the 75th percentile. Lets face it , if aren't going to pay for a 75 rate now we are not going to in the future.

4. Eastmont closure

are we going to get better federal match from the closure. Are there the community based programs to take care of these and future persons.

5. family representation and support services grant

EXHIBIT 9
DATE 1-5-95

what does this program do. What are you going to do with this money. Is this a permanent grant.

EXHIBIT 10
DATE 1/5/95
HB _____

The original of this document is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE MONTANA PREVENTION CENTER
PLANNING COMMITTEE

FROM: KEN TAYLOR, ADAD

SUBJECT: FINAL PLAN FOR MONTANA PREVENTION CENTER

DATE: December 14, 1994

The following is the report on developing a Montana Prevention Center prepared by the working committee. Members of the committee include:

Rick Day, Department of Corrections and Human Services, Chair
Ken Taylor, Department of Corrections and Human Services Staff
Judy Birch, Office of Public Instruction
Michael Cummins, Kalispell Chemical Dependency Program
Steve Duncan, MSU Extension Service
Lori Fearon, Summit Project
Judy Garrity, Department of Family Services
*Lynn Gillett, Chief Livingston Law Enforcement**
*Kate Mrgudic, Montana Council for Families***
Jim Oberhofer, Montana Board of Crime Control
Claudia Venditti, Bozeman Community Partnership

**Lynn Gillett was not able to participate after the first meeting because of his duties.*

***Kate Mrgudic was not able to participate in many of the meetings because of her schedule. Jeannie Kemmis, also of Montana Council for Families, attended the last two meetings of the committee.*

EXHIBIT 11
DATE 1/5/95
HB

PARTNERSHIP TO STRENGTHEN FAMILIES PROJECT

**DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES
REVISED APRIL 1994**

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the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts
Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone
number is 444-2694.

**SUBMITTED BY:
KATE MRGUDIC
PROJECT COORDINATOR
P.O. BOX 8005
HELENA, MT 59604
406/444-6553**