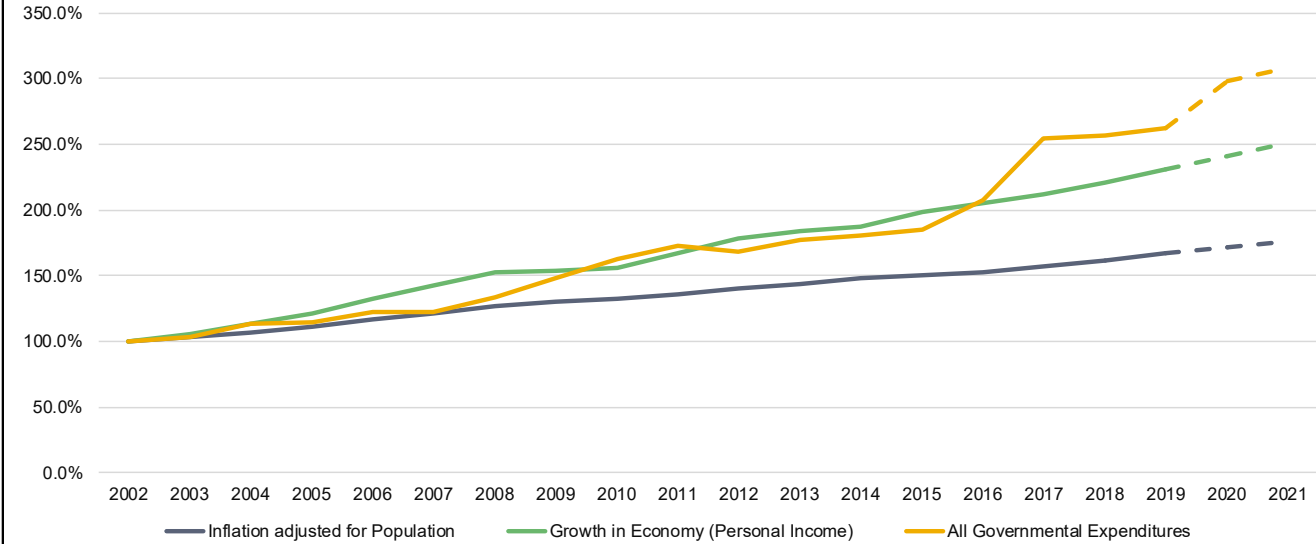


69010-Department of Health and Human Services

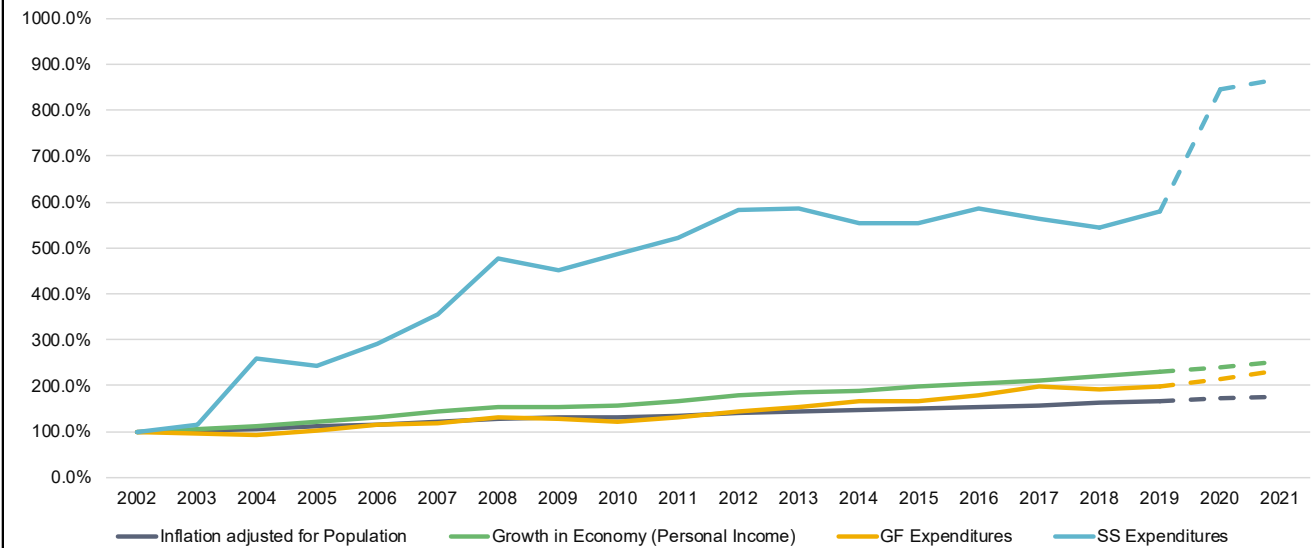
This chart shows the **all funds growth** in total expenditures compared to **growth in inflation** and to the **growth in the economy** since fiscal year 2002.



69010-Department of Health and Human Services

GF and SS ONLY

This chart shows the **general fund growth** and **state special revenue growth** in total expenditures compared to **growth in inflation** and to the **growth in the economy** since fiscal year 2002.



The following policy actions and caseload shifts contributed to significant changes in DPHHS expenditures in the 2002-2018 period:

1999: The Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is adopted in Montana, leading to increased HB 2 spending which becomes especially noticeable beginning in 2004

2004: I-149, or the Tobacco Sales Tax Initiative passes. This policy change contributes to **state special revenue growth** and expanded programming in DPHHS

2006: HB 2 includes provider rate and direct care worker wage increases

2008: Medicaid caseload increases while the state's FMAP decreases. CHIP continues to expand, along with Big Sky Rx, which adds to the [state special revenue growth](#). SNAP spending increases with the onset of the Great Recession

2009: The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) dramatically enhances FMAP. Enhanced federal funding continues through 2011

2011: Caseload in the Child and Family Services Division (CFSD) for foster care and related programs starts to climb

2012: ARRA funding ends and the state share of Medicaid increases. Growth in [state special revenue expenditures](#) due to children's mental health services

2013: Medicaid exhibits increased spending on hospital and pharmacy services. Caseload in CFSD continues to rise.

2016: The HELP act increases federal expenditures in the second half of 2016

2017: The vocational rehabilitation program entitlement, HELP expenditures, and CFSD caseload drive higher general fund spending. HELP enrollment exceeds estimates, leading to elevated federal fund expenditures

2018: Special session reductions reduce general fund expenditures, but HELP enrollment continues to drive higher federal fund spending. Enrollment in HELP begins to stabilize in the 95,000 range.

2020-2021: Higher [state special revenue expenditures](#) are anticipated due to changes to the Medicaid expansion program.