



Montana Nonprofit Association

Montana Nonprofits and the American Rescue Plan: Included Provisions and Continued Needs Followup to 3.18.21 Presentation to Select Committee

1. Nonprofit Employment/Wages with and without hospitals

Q: When you pull out hospitals what is the employment and wage base for nonprofits?

A: According to 2019 MT DOL: The 1,745 Montana nonprofit organizations that paid wages in 2019 represented 2,245 total establishments in Montana, meaning that some of the nonprofits have more than one business location. **The 2,245 nonprofits employed 51,719 people and paid just over \$2.4 billion in wages in 2019.** Nonprofit workers earn an annual average wage of \$46,653, slightly higher than the 2019 statewide average annual wage for all workers at \$45,370. The large share of Montana's employment and wages in nonprofits is largely due to the nonprofit classification of many hospitals. Approximately 5.8% of the matched nonprofit establishments were hospitals or health care facilities. These health care nonprofits contributed over 64% of all nonprofit wages and 44% of all nonprofit employment. On their own, health care nonprofits paid nearly \$1.5 billion in wages to 22,474 workers over the course of the year. Average annual wages were \$68,158 in 2019, much higher than average annual pay of \$30,127 for the 29,245 other nonprofit groups.

Q: Is the health care number just hospitals or all health care facilities?

A: Appears to be health care generally – but we're not certain. For example, it's unknown if the Urban Indian Health Centers and Cooperative Health Clinics are included.

Q: Who are examples of non healthcare nonprofit employers?

A: See the table below righthand column for examples

See Nonprofit Revenue per county [here](#). (MNA 2021 Economic Report)

2. Government Funding for Nonprofits

Q: How much funding for nonprofits comes from government?

A: Nonprofits are key partners to government in the delivery of services, especially larger nonprofits such as behavioral health providers and disability services. They bring efficiency and the ability to bring other resources to the table, including collaboration, volunteerism and philanthropy. They partner to provide community services that are funded through federal and state funds and fee for service, such as Medicaid. In Montana, 80% of nonprofits have budgets of less than \$100,000. 6% report budgets of more than \$1 million and are typically the larger service providers.

3. Previous CARES Act funding?

Q: What funding did nonprofits receive from CARES Act previously?

A: The previous Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) \$1.2B grants program recipients can be found [here](#). Additional funding through the CARES Act other than CRF was also awarded, but this was more prescriptive – similar to parts A-E of the GOBPP document. All grant funds can be searched by type of program and/or county and/or name of entity on the Department of Commerce Website.

4. Nonprofits and the GOBPP Summary of Funding

Q: Where do nonprofits fit in the categories presented by the Governor’s Office of Budget and Policy Priorities Summary of Funding?

A: See table below where we have listed the major sub-categories of nonprofits in the state. In most cases there are some provisions in the American Rescue Act Summary projection for Montana that might align a human services mission. That’s obviously no guarantee of funding as we don’t know how the department will handle allocation. **The third column is our assessment of potential gaps or funding needs which could be addressed through more discretionary funds.** The simplest way to deal with the diverse needs in this column would be a grants program similar to the CRF Social Services grants previously awarded. It’s not possible to be entirely categorical with nonprofits because we have churches providing food, domestic violence shelters assisting with housing, career training centers referring to child advocates, etc. But this gives you a snapshot of how nonprofits are part of the safety net and quality of life in communities.

5. Workforce Development

Q: what is the continuum of workforce development programs

A: Because Montana Nonprofit Association doesn't work with workforce development programs, but rather supports those programs that are distinctly nonprofits, we offer limited information. Workforce development runs the gamut: High School trades programs; community colleges; universities and private four year colleges; private training programs in specialized fields; job service programs, apprenticeships; and Community Business Organizations (CBOs) that operate in some areas to do workforce development for people who face barriers of one kind or another. CBOs work with first time employees, those that want to "skill up" to higher wages, and those that face multiple employment barriers such as disabilities, difficulties staying employed, etc.

6. Other Notes:

- 1) Please note that Urban Indian Health Centers are distinct from tribes and need distinct funding. They are not included in tribal funding, and they are not typically included in hospital/facility type funding. They serve a central role in providing health services urban centers.
- 2) A funding need for the nonprofit sector generally is the 25% gap in unemployment insurance coverage for self-insured entities. Federal funding will cover up to 75% of this outlay. We don't have the stats on how many of these "reimbursement" organizations exist, but Montana Department of Labor would have this as they managed this approach in 2020 with CARES funding, covering the 50% that government did not cover.
- 3) A flexible grants program would be the simplest fastest approach for nonprofits who lack other avenues of recovery support. Eligible applications could include recovery of revenue loss, increase in expenditures, modifications related to COVID (plexi, more cleaning materials, remote work supplies/equipment, etc.). We would advocate for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) training for staff to be an eligible expense to incentivize cultural competency in Montana to address the type of systemic inequity that became so much more apparent with COVID-19.
- 4) Montana Nonprofit Association is not a direct service provider. We are including at the end of this document the names of leaders who will be best to contact for additional information in a given subsector area. Many of them have been testifying over the past two months. If you have the opportunity to reach out to gain additional information, please do.
- 5) MNA has generally not included healthcare providers because we know you are already in touch with those providers.

Subsector/Key Message	Included Provisions in Relief Package	Gaps/Needs not Found in Relief Package	Examples of Nonprofit Employers
<p>Arts & Culture High Priority – hardest hit</p>	<p>National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) (Unknown) Some in Museum and Library Services (\$2.3M)</p>	<p>-Capital Grants for facility modifications due to COVID restrictions. -The Museum and Library Services does not seem to actually include Museums. -NEA funding is unknown and the needs of the Arts & Culture community are among the most significant due to continued shuttering/social distancing</p>	<p>All Symphonies and Museums, Community Theaters, Some nonprofit dance companies, E.g., Waterworks Museum (Miles City), Pondera Arts Council, Missoula Children’s Theater, Fort Peck Theater, Alberta Bair</p>
<p>Child Care Based on the data we have access to, we can estimate about 275 child care programs (centers and in-home) closed in the last year.</p>	<p>Support for Child Care (\$111M)</p>	<p>-Continue flexibility for unregistered and unlicensed providers, including family members. Especially for rural communities -Continue scholarships for families -Scholarship funds to help send kids to camps when working parents can’t afford it. (Helpful in workforce development programs)</p>	<p>YMCA, ExplorationWorks! (Helena), Grand Street Theatre (Helena), Summer programs/camps, Boys and Girls Clubs, The Nurturing Center (Kalispell)</p>
<p>Child Welfare \$400K is not enough</p>	<p>Home Visiting Program (Unknown) Child Abuse Prevention (\$0.4M) Family Violence Prevention (though it’s not necessarily geared to child) (\$0.9M)</p>	<p>\$400K is not enough for current CASA caseloads and for other organizations, like Big Brothers Big Sisters and Boys and Girls Clubs, Healthy Mothers/Healthy Babies – this is especially true with high drug rates/issues and kids in foster care</p>	<p>Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies, CASA programs, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Emergency Shelters such as Povarello Center, Youth Homes</p>

Community/ Economic Development	State Small Business Credit Initiative (\$60M) Money to State Government -- Generally	-State generated loan program – revolving loan with flexible money for startup, expansion, job creation, etc. -Turn to Native CDFI's – they fell through the cracks with PPP, so a significantly smaller percent of native organizations/businesses received PPP loans.	Bear Paw Economic Development, Big Sky Economic Development, etc., Native American Development Corporation, Bitter Root Community Development Corporation, Lewistown Community Development Corporation.
Outdoor Space/Enviro <u>Left out</u> and they are a huge part of Montana's allure for tourism and relocation	Not included in the list – which is a significant gap for Montana, which values outdoor recreation	-Increased use of public spaces, both from MT residents and out-of-state travelers, has led to impacts that require mitigation. -Possible capital outlays for trail expansion (Bike and Walking) Increasing access to outdoor space	Five Valleys Land Trust, Prickly Pear Land Trust, Trout Unlimited, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Billings TrailNet, Warriors and Quiet Waters
Disabilities Prioritize flexibility	Medicaid Services (Various) SAMHSA (\$17M) Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (only to age 21) (Unknown)	-Need for <u>flexible funding</u> for operations. -Provider rates were cut in 2017 and never restored. -Expenses are up and revenue down, due to decreased census related to COVID. Work stoppages and increases in social distancing continue to be stressors. -Services continue to be high risk because of congregate settings -Some disability services are related to job programs that weren't able to operate in the Pandemic – ask the providers.	West Mont, AWARE, Eastern Montana Industries, Mission Mountain Enterprise
Domestic Violence Listen to the service providers.	Family Violence Prevention (\$0.9M) Some in Homeless Assistance (for non-congregate housing options) (\$11.6M)	The designated funding is an appropriate level if it's used as the experts in the field request. Heed advice of the leaders in this area and keep the money whole rather than diverting to other areas.	HAVEN (Bozeman), Abby Shelter (Kalispell), Friendship Center (Helena)

<p>Food Security</p> <p>There are needs not met through SNAP, WIC and Commodities</p>	<p>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (\$11.0M) Commodity Supplemental Food Assistance (\$0.2) WIC (Unknown)</p>	<p>-Food Sourcing – purchasing food that isn’t donated Increased refrigerator and freezer capacity at regional hubs, other larger capital projects in some communities such as food pantry locations. -Driver and food transport -Delivery to remote areas, including tribal regions. -SNAP, WIC and Commodity don’t cover the infrastructure needs for food banks – staffing and all costs listed above -“Double SNAP Dollars” – is a program that encourages purchasing from farmers markets...increase those sites which are now 26. -Restore Office of Public Assistance positions that were cut in 2017 – they provide myriad support services including helping navigate other assistance programs such as food, housing, etc. This is especially important in rural communities. Suicide is up in some communities, attributed to job service and Offices of Public Assistance are gone, leaving community members with no ready resources.</p>	<p>Montana Food Bank Network, Garden City Harvest, Helena Food Share, Senior Centers that provide meals, Meals on Wheels, Great Falls Community Food Bank</p>
<p>Homelessness</p>	<p>Homeless Assistance (\$11.6M)</p>	<p>Unknown – keep funding as flexible as possible to assist with individuals that might not meet poverty guidelines, and/or needs such as case management. Ensure that faith-based organizations can access funding.</p>	<p>Povarello Center (Missoula), Family Promise (multiple communities), God’s Love, Butte Rescue Mission, Great Falls Rescue Mission, etc.</p>
<p>Housing</p> <p>A top priority is more affordable housing inventory</p>	<p>Homeowner Assistance (\$11.6M) Emergency Rental Assistance (\$152.4M)</p>	<p>Affordable housing inventory is not addressed in the GOBPP document</p>	<p>HRDCs, Public Housing entities, Eagle Manor and other affordable housing developments, Neighborworks Great Falls, Homeword (Missoula), Habitat for Humanity</p>
<p>Libraries</p>	<p>Institute of Museum and Library Services (\$2.3M)</p>	<p>Is \$2.3M enough? – Ask Montana Library Association. They are now doing <u>a lot</u> with the most at need members of the community.</p>	<p>Many libraries are supported by a foundation that has employees. The foundation raises additional</p>

Many have become significant centers for community support			funds to support underfunded libraries.
Mental Health and Substance Use	Medicaid (Various) (Unknown) SAMHSA (\$17M) CHIP (Unknown)	Best to inquire directly with the Department. In some cases expenses are up and revenue sources are down with census being down – but the projected funding may be sufficient. Inpatient is congregate and is high risk.	Western Montana Mental Health Services, Rimrock Foundation, Intermountain, Yellowstone Boys and Girls Ranch, AWARE, Youth Homes
Senior Care	Supporting Older Americans and their Families (\$1M) Elder Justice and Support (Unknown) Emergency Assistance to Children and Families (\$2.8M)	-\$1M in Supporting Older Americans and their Families is not enough in Montana because of the number of senior centers that are community hubs, especially in rural Montana. Need targeted services like RSVP, Meals on Wheels and other senior specific services to be well-covered -Funding to promote use of/access to technology; -Collaboration between senior centers/disabilities services/ Area Agencies on Aging	Agencies on Aging, HRDCs, Community Senior Centers, St. John’s Lutheran Ministries
Utilities	Homeowner Assistance (\$50M) Emergency Rental Assistance (\$152.4M) LIHEAP/Water Assistance (\$21.0M) Water Sewer and Broadband (Unknown)	Gaps not noted but inquire with HRDCs	HRDC’s, random social service agencies that assist with anti-poverty, Energy Share of Montana
Workforce Development	Corporation for National and Community Service (\$5.5M) Rapid Retraining (\$2.0M) Unemployment Administration (\$5.2M)	-Money that is flexible and not tied to narrower eligibility (e.g, a threshold not limited to 100% of poverty or having children). -Need to assist new college grads who can’t find jobs because they don’t have experience. -Support people who don’t fit poverty criteria but still need help building skills up. -Continued support for those who will need it all their lives (disabilities).	Career Training Institute, Central Montana Workforce Development

		<p>-Flexible childcare – less about every day but emergency services that are high quality if kiddo is sick and parent needs to go to work.</p> <p>-Support expansion of youth training programs that keep kids in school while teaching a trade – effective but very underfunded and underprioritized.</p> <p>-Apprenticeship program – not certain of how to increase use of these programs</p> <p>-Incentivize remote work programs for employers and provide remote work training</p> <p>-Incentivize service learning insertion into curriculum for higher education institutions</p>	
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Nonprofits not expressly included in GOBPP document include, but are not limited to:

- Religious Organizations/Churches
- Health Support that isn't healthcare (Cancer Support Services and Cody Dieruf Benefit Foundation for Cystic Fibrosis, American Lung Association, etc.)
- Anti-Poverty services such as Good Samaritan and Salvation Army
- Local Education Foundations
- Historical/Heritage Preservation (Montana History Foundation)
- Advocacy Organizations/Community Support organizations that are not 501(c)(4) such as Western Native Voice
- Farmers Markets
- Zoos (why yes, we do have zoos)
- Private Nonprofit Schools
- Foundations that support universities and hospitals
- Recycling/other enviro organizations
- Animal Shelters
- Corrections Support (re-entry, etc)
- Civic Engagement/Civil Society (Montana Women Vote, Real Montana, Leadership Montana, etc.)
- Disaster Preparedness
- Recreation Clubs

See next page for a list of people/organizations who know about the issues/gaps, etc. from the frontline perspective. The list is not inclusive; it's more like a quick list of who MNA would turn to if we needed information quickly.

Arts and Culture Nonprofits	Museums Association of Montana , Deb Mitchell Montana Association of Symphony Orchestras , Dylan Dwyer Community Theaters, Krys Holmes, The Myrna Loy Montana Arts Council , Tatiana Gant
Child Care Nonprofits	Montana Child Care Resource and Referral , Meghan Ballenger
Child Welfare Nonprofits	Montana CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates) of Montana, April Sommers Boys and Girls Club of Richland County , Elaine Stedman
Community/Economic Development Nonprofits	MEDA , Brian Obert (Board Chair) Chambers of Commerce Bitter Root Resource Conservation and Development Corp , Pam Gouse Native Community Economic Development Corp , Leonard Smith
Disabilities Nonprofits	Montana Association of Community Disability Services
Domestic Violence Nonprofits	Montana Coalition for Domestic and Sexual Violence , Kelsen Young
Faith Based Nonprofits	Montana Association of Christians Any house of worship in any community
Food Security Nonprofits	Montana Food Bank Network , Gayle Carlson
Homelessness	Montana Continuum of Care, Bob Buzzas, 406-586-1572
Housing Nonprofits	Montana Low Income Housing Coalition
Libraries	Montana Library Association
Mental Health/Substance Abuse Nonprofits	MT Behavioral Health Alliance , Mary Windecker NAMI MT , Matt Kuntz (National Alliance on Mental Illness – MT Chapter)
Native Nonprofits	Western Native Voice
Public Space Nonprofits	Montana Association of Land Trusts , Glenn Marx Billings Trail Net , Kristi Drake Adventure Cycling Association , Scott Pankratz
Senior Care Nonprofits	Montana Agencies on Aging Association, Adrienne Cotton AARP Montana
Utilities Nonprofits	Energy Share Montana , Rachel Haberman
Workforce Development Nonprofits	Career Training Institute , Jasyn Harrington