

Community Aids (Financial Assistance to Counties for Human Services)

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Introduction

Community aids are state and federal funds that are distributed by the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) to counties for the provision of human services in two broad, statutorily-defined functional areas: (1) social services for low-income persons and children in need of protection and services; and (2) services for persons with needs relating to mental illness, substance abuse, or developmental disabilities. Although these two broad functional areas are authorized by separate statutory provisions and are frequently administered at the county level by separate agencies, these functions are considered to be related components of a coordinated state/local human services system.

In the 2003-05 biennium, a total of \$419.4 million (all funds) is budgeted for community aids. Of this amount, \$251.0 million is provided from state general purpose revenues (GPR) and \$168.4 million is budgeted with federal revenues (FED) from a variety of sources. Community aids comprise the largest source of state aids to counties. In calendar year 2005, counties expect to receive \$206.2 million in community aids. By comparison, state shared revenue aids to counties total an estimated \$154.7 million in that year.

Community aids are allocated to counties on a calendar year basis under a basic county allocation and five separate, categorical allocations. In 2003-04, the basic county allocation represents approximately 92% of funds allocated to counties under the community aids program and 88% in 2004-05; these funds may be spent for any eligible community aids service.

The state's human services programs funded through community aids are state-supervised and county-administered. Although counties have assumed increasing responsibility for the delivery of human services, the need for state monitoring reflects the significant amount of GPR and federal funding that supports these programs. Counties are also required to provide matching funds and, in most cases, provide funding in addition to these matching amounts to support their human services programs.

The term "human services" refers to a broad array of services provided to persons in need, including income maintenance payments and assistance with health care costs. Human services supported by community aids funding include: (a) crisis respite child care; (b) community living/support services, such as daily living skills training, respite care, and home-delivered and congregate meals; (c) work-related and day services; (d) community residential services, such as foster home care, adult family home care, shelter care, and community-based residential facilities; (e) community treatment services, including juvenile probation, supervision, reintegration, and after-care; (f) supported employment; (g) supportive home care services; (h) community prevention, access, and outreach; (i) transportation; and (j) some inpatient and institutional care.

Other human service programs, such as services provided under Wisconsin Works (W-2), the county relief block grant, medical assistance, youth aids, and the community options program are separately funded and described in other informational papers prepared by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.

Background

Before 1975, state and federal funding for mental health services, services for persons with developmental disabilities, and substance abuse services was allocated to counties based on requests received from county boards. The 1975-77 biennial budget act instituted the allocation of funding for these services on a per capita basis due to wide variation in funding requests, and differing county perceptions of need. Allocations to counties for social services were based on prior year expenditures.

In 1978, due to concerns regarding the allocation of aids for community programs, the Department of Health and Social Services (now DHFS) established a study committee to review alternative approaches to these aid programs. The study committee's objectives were to: (a) reaffirm the state/county partnership in providing community services; (b) provide a funding increase for community human service programs that reflected the rate of inflation; (c) provide greater equity in distributing aids; (d) create no mandates without funding; and (e) provide continued funding for state-initiated special needs. The study committee's recommendations, which were incorporated into Chapter 34, Laws of 1979 (the 1979-81 biennial budget act), resulted in the creation of the community aids formula. This formula calculated each county's need for funding based on three factors: a need indicator, an urban-rural factor, and an ability to pay factor.

The formula determined each county's need for funding on a more equitable basis than had been established at the time. It was never intended however, that the formula be used to redistribute the base level of funding that counties received. Instead, as implemented in county contracts beginning January 1, 1980, increases were appropriated for community aids and distributed to those counties whose actual level of funding was

lower than the level that those counties would have received if all funds were distributed based on the formula. Later distributions of increased funding for community aids also used the formula to target distributions to those counties which were underfunded relative to what they would have received, under a straight, formula-driven distribution of all community aids funds.

Funding Sources

Community aids funds include appropriations of state general purpose revenue (GPR), and federal funds that are combined and distributed through specific allocations. In 2003-04, approximately 92% is distributed to counties in the form of a basic county allocation (BCA). In 2004-05, the BCA is approximately 88% of the total allocation. The remaining funds are distributed as categorical allocations for specific purposes. Counties are required to provide matching funds to most of these allocations. Table 1 summarizes community aids funding, by source, for each year of the 2003-05 biennium.

State and federal expenditures for community aids for each year, beginning in 1979-80, are presented in Appendix I.

General Purpose Revenue

The largest source of funding for community aids is state GPR. For the 2003-04 fiscal year, \$177.2 million GPR is appropriated for community aids and in 2004-05, \$73.7 million GPR is provided. As Table 1 indicates, GPR funds comprise approximately 67.8% of all community aids funds in 2003-04 and 46.7% in 2004-05.

2003 Wisconsin Act 318. 2003 Wisconsin Act 318 made one-time changes to community aids and medical assistance (MA) funding to reduce a projected shortfall in state funding budgeted to

Table 1: Community Aids Funding, By Source -- State Fiscal Years 2003-04 and 2004-05

Funding Source	2003-04 Actual	Act 33		Act 33, as Amended by Act 318**	
		2004-05 Amount	Percent of Total	2004-05 Amount	Percent of total
General Purpose Revenue*	\$177,202,200	\$177,206,500	67.8%	\$73,747,700	46.7%
Federal					
Title IV-E -- foster care	\$27,837,700	\$27,837,700	10.6%	\$27,837,700	17.6%
Social services block grant	26,987,900	27,093,900	10.4	27,093,900	17.1
TANF block grant	13,420,500	13,420,500	5.1	13,420,500	8.5
Substance abuse block grant	9,735,600	9,735,600	3.7	9,735,600	6.2
Title IV-B -- child welfare	3,622,600	3,622,600	1.4	3,622,600	2.3
Community mental health block grant	2,513,400	2,513,400	1.0	2,513,400	1.6
Medical Assistance	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal	\$84,117,700	\$84,223,700	32.2%	\$84,223,700	53.3%
TOTAL FUNDING	\$261,319,900	\$261,430,200	100.0%	\$157,971,400	100.0%

*Numbers reflect funding available after adjusting for Family Care and Milwaukee County's contribution for child welfare services in the county.

**Under Act 318, funding available for community aids was reduced by an amount equal to projected county MA payment adjustments. While total funding to counties from DHFS does not change, the programs under which the funds are distributed did change.

support MA benefits in the 2003-05 biennium.

Act 318 authorized DHFS to distribute MA payment adjustments to counties for certain MA-covered services. In addition, Act 318 authorized DHFS to decrease a county's community aids allocation by the amount a county receives as MA payment adjustments. No county's community aids decrease can exceed the GPR share of that county's BCA. This authority ends on January 1, 2006.

GPR funding for community aids, under Act 318, was decreased by \$103,458,800 in 2004-05 and \$7,020,700 in 2005-06. This change for 2004-05 is shown in Table 1. The corresponding BCA reduction is an estimated \$55,275,300 in 2004 and 2005. The actual reduction will be based on counties' actual costs that can be reimbursed under the MA payment adjustment. The total amount of funding received by the county from DHFS did not change under Act 318, but the program under which the funds were distributed changed. Therefore, the community aids allocations shown

in this paper for 2004 includes both pre- and post-Act 318 amounts. 2005 allocations are pre-Act 318, since the actual adjustment amount will not be known until late 2005.

Federal Resources

A number of federal sources provide funding for community aids to counties. Four sources of funding authorized under the federal Social Security Act are distributed to counties through the BCA: (a) funding received for reimbursement of foster care expenses (Title IV-E); (b) the social service block grant (Title XX); (c) the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) block grant (Title IV-A); and (d) funding for child welfare services (Title IV-B). In addition, DHFS is authorized to allocate some federal funding received under the MA program to counties through community aids. These funds are not earmarked for specific purposes. Funds received from the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant and the community mental health block grant are provided to counties as categorical

allocations through community aids and are earmarked for specific purposes, as required by federal law.

Foster Care Reimbursement. In 2004-05, it is estimated that \$27.8 million will be distributed to counties through the community aids BCA from reimbursements received under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act. Title IV-E provides funding for a portion of the cost of services for children who meet certain financial eligibility criteria and are placed in out-of-home care. These criteria are based on the criteria for AFDC eligibility as of July 16, 1996. The AFDC program was eliminated under the 1996 federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act. However, the financial criteria are still used to determine IV-E eligibility.

States are required to provide foster care maintenance payments to Title IV-E-eligible children if all of the following apply: (1) the removal of the child from his or her home and the foster care placement were based on a voluntary placement agreement signed by the child's parents or guardians or a judicial determination that remaining in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare; (2) reasonable efforts were made to eliminate the need for removal or to return the child to his home; and (3) care and placement of the child are the responsibility of specified public agencies. The Title IV-E eligibility determination is made at the time the child leaves the home of his or her natural parents.

Maintenance payments are intended to cover the costs of food, shelter, clothing, daily supervision, child care, school supplies, general incidentals, liability insurance for the child, and reasonable travel to the child's home for visits. These costs are reimbursed under Title IV-E at the MA reimbursement rate, which is currently approximately 58% of eligible costs. The Title IV-E reimbursement rate for eligible administrative costs is 50%. While certain requirements pertain to the earning of Title IV-E reimbursement, there are no federal requirements for the subsequent

expenditure by states of these funds.

The amount of Title IV-E funds that are distributed to counties through the BCA is determined through the state budgeting process and is not based on counties' foster care caseloads.

Social Services Block Grant. A major source of federal funding for human services is provided under the social services block grant -- Title XX of the Social Security Act. In 2004-05, \$27.1 million is estimated to be available from the social services block grant for distribution to counties through community aids.

The social services block grant is distributed to states on the basis of population to provide services directed toward at least one of five goals: (a) to prevent, reduce, or eliminate economic dependency; (b) to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (c) to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (d) to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and (e) to secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate. States may transfer up to 10% of their allotment for any fiscal year to preventive health and health services, alcohol and drug abuse services, mental health services, maternal and child health services, and low-income home energy assistance block grants. States can also use funds for staff training, administration, planning, implementing, or administering the state's social service plan.

States may not use social service block grant funds for: (a) medical care except family planning, rehabilitation, and certain detoxification services; (b) the purchase of land, construction, or major capital improvement; (c) most room and board expenses, except emergency short-term services; (d) educational services generally provided by public schools; (e) most social services provided in and by employees of hospitals, nursing homes, and prisons; (f) cash payments for subsistence; (g) child day care services that do not meet state and local standards; and (h) wages to individuals as a social

service, except wages of welfare recipients employed in child day care.

Although no state match is required for these funds, states must prepare a plan that assures that these funds will be expended for appropriate social services. Wisconsin's current state plan identifies child day care, specialized transportation services, community living, and support services (including family planning and supportive home care) as state priorities.

TANF Block Grant Funds. The temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) block grant was created by the 1996 federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act (PRWOA) as a replacement to the AFDC program. Under current federal law, a state may use up to 10% of its block grant allocation consistent with the requirements of the social services block grant (SSBG). PRWOA specifies that any funds used in this manner are subject to the federal SSBG requirements and not to TANF block grant requirements.

In the 2003-05 biennium, \$13.4 million annually of Wisconsin's TANF block grant allocation (4.25%) is received by DHFS to be used as SSBG funds and distributed to counties through community aids. These funds are subject to the same requirements identified above for the SSBG.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant. In 2004-05, an estimated \$9.7 million will be distributed from the substance abuse prevention and treatment (SAPT) block grant to counties through community aids allocations. This block grant is intended to support projects for the development and implementation of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities directed to substance abuse. Federal guidelines for the SAPT block grant require that, at a minimum, 20% of block grant funding be spent on education and prevention activities and 10% of the grant be used to expand substance abuse treatment services for pregnant women and women with dependent

children. In addition, federal guidelines require treatment programs for intravenous drug abuse that are supported by the SAPT block grant to admit individuals into treatment within 14 days after making such a request or 120 days of such a request, if interim services are made available within 48 hours. Further, states must provide, directly or through contract, tuberculosis services such as counseling, testing, treatment, and early intervention services for substance abusers at risk for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease. Counties decide what services will be provided with SAPT block grant funds, but must comply with federal guidelines.

Child Welfare Funds. Child welfare funds are provided under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act for permanency planning for children. Unlike Title IV-E (foster care) funding, states may not use Title IV-B funds to support out-of-home care, or to provide child care that is exclusively work-related. The primary purpose of federal child welfare funding is to keep children with their own families. These services include respite care, intensive family treatment, and individual and family counseling. A portion of this funding is also allocated to Native American tribes. Funds are distributed to states on the basis of their under-21 population and per capita income. In 2004-05, it is estimated that \$3.6 million will be available for community aids under Title IV-B child welfare funding.

Community Mental Health Block Grant. For 2004-05, an estimated \$2.5 million will be distributed from the federal community mental health block grant to counties to provide comprehensive community mental health services to adults with serious mental illness and to children with a serious emotional disturbance, evaluate programs and services, and conduct planning, administration, and educational activities related to providing services. Services provided with funds from the block grant include: (a) respite care; (b) adult family home care; (c) community prevention services; (d) crisis inter-

vention; and (e) counseling and therapy. Federal guidelines allow up to 5% of the block grant to pay for administrative costs. Several federal restrictions apply regarding the use of these funds. For example, states may not use these funds to provide inpatient services or to make cash payments to intended recipients of health services.

Medical Assistance Funding. 2003 Wisconsin Act 33 included federal funds that the state receives under the MA program that the state claims for costs of preventing out-of-home care as a potential, future funding source for community aids. DHFS is required to use these MA funds to meet the budgeted level of federal funding in community aids. Act 33 did not budget any revenues to support community aids from this source in the 2003-05 biennium.

County Matching Funds

The statutes require counties to provide matching funds for the basic county allocation and the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support allocation. Counties are not required to provide matching funds for the family support program and the SAPT and community mental health block grant allocations.

Under current practice, the match requirement for the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support allocation has not been applied uniformly to all counties. Counties have the option of receiving their Alzheimer's allocation through their department of social services, human services, area aging agency, or department of health. DHFS has required only those counties that receive their allocation through their department of human services or social services to provide the match. Those counties that receive their allocation through their area aging agency or their department of health are not required to provide the match. In 2004, 24 counties received their Alzheimer's family and caregiver support allocation through their area aging agency, and Douglas County received its allocation through its department of health.

The required county match to state and federal community aids funding is established by statute at 9.89%. County matching funds may be provided from county tax levies, state revenue sharing funds, or private donations. Private donations cannot exceed 25% of the required county match. A county's community aids allocation is reduced by one dollar for each county match dollar not expended.

Under 2003 Act 318, the county match requirement to the BCA in 2004 and 2005 is specified under a schedule established by DHFS. The amounts in the schedule equal to each county's match requirement amount that would have been required if Act 318 had not been enacted.

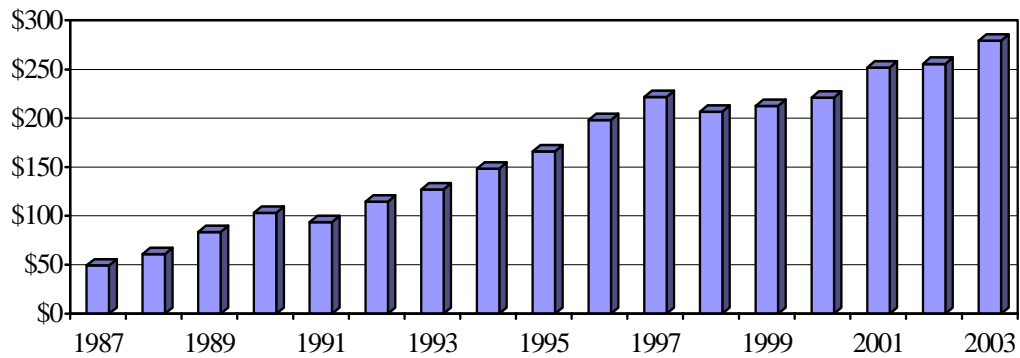
In 2003, three counties and one multi-county jurisdiction were not allocated their full community aids allocation due to underspending of county matching funds. These counties were Menominee County (\$24,500), Forest, Oneida, and Vilas Counties (\$52,200), Buffalo County (\$22,600), and Florence County (\$2,400). This unallocated community aids funding represented less than one percent of the required total county match for all 72 counties (\$26.7 million in 2003).

Most counties provide county funds in excess of the required match. As shown in Figure 1, during the 17-year period beginning in 1987, county expenditures over the required match have increased from \$49.2 million in 1987 to \$279.3 million in 2003. Appendix II provides for each county reported "overmatch" spending for calendar years 2002 and 2003. These "overmatch" funds are supported primarily through county property tax revenue.

Eligibility Criteria and Fees

All persons who are eligible for supplemental security income (SSI) or MA are eligible for

Figure 1: Community Aids County Overmatch Expenditures (\$ In Millions)



services funded through county social services agencies. In addition, persons who have income at or below levels determined by DHFS are eligible for these services. For calendar year 2004, this level is 75% of the state's median income, or \$3,436 per month for a family of three. Counties may choose to provide services to persons with higher incomes.

Counties are required to charge fees, based on the ability to pay for certain services. Counties are prohibited from charging fees for certain other services and are permitted, but not required, to assess a fee for other services. Appendix III provides greater detail regarding services for which fees are mandatory, exempt, or optional.

By rule, DHFS establishes a uniform fee schedule that is used for all fees, except under certain circumstances. The amount an individual pays varies, depending on the number of persons in the individual's family and the amount of monthly income the family receives. For example, in 2004, a family of three with gross monthly income of \$2,130 would be required to pay a monthly fee of \$5 for all of the services they receive. A family of three with gross monthly income of \$3,000 would be required to pay a monthly fee of \$175 for the services they receive.

Parents who are ordered by a court to pay child support for a child in substitute care, as

determined by the child support percentage standard, are exempt from the requirement that they also pay uniform fees for the substitute care services that are provided by the county.

Allocation Methods

Community aids are allocated in the form of a basic county allocation (BCA) and several categorical allocations that are earmarked for certain purposes. This section explains each categorical allocation and describes the basis on which the funds within each allocation are distributed to counties. Table 2 indicates the funding levels for the BCA and the categorical allocations for calendar years 2004 and 2005 before and after 2003 Act 318.

Basic County Allocation

Basic county allocations are funds distributed to counties that are not earmarked for specific services, although counties must expend these funds for eligible community aids services. Appendix IV provides county-by-county community aids allocations to counties for 2005. Eligible community aids services are identified in Appendix V.

Table 2: Community Aids – Calendar Years 2004 and 2005

	Act 33 2004	<u>Act 33, as amended by Act 318</u> 2004 2005*	
Basic County Allocation	\$241,758,500	\$186,483,200	\$186,483,500
Categorical Allocations			
Substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant	\$9,735,600	\$9,735,600	\$9,735,600
Family support program	5,089,800	5,089,800	5,089,800
Community mental health block grant	2,513,400	2,513,400	2,513,400
Alzheimer's family and caregiver support program	1,919,800	1,919,800	1,919,800
Tribal child care	<u>412,800</u>	<u>412,800</u>	<u>412,800</u>
Subtotal - Categorical Allocations	\$19,671,400	\$19,671,400	\$19,671,400
Grand Total**	\$261,429,900	\$206,154,600	\$206,154,900

*Because the 2004-05 state fiscal year ends June 30, 2005, and state contracts with counties are based on a calendar year, the amounts appropriated for January-June, 2005, have been doubled to estimate amounts for calendar year 2005.

**Numbers reflect adjustments for Family Care.

Maintenance-of-Effort and Other Requirements. Although counties have considerable flexibility in determining how they use funding from the basic county allocation, counties are required to provide funding from this allocation to meet certain maintenance-of-effort requirements.

First, due to federal requirements relating to the SAPT block grant, counties are required to provide funding from the BCA or other county funds for substance abuse services, in at least the amount budgeted for these services in 1982 (\$21.4 million statewide). For 2003-04, DHFS estimates that counties spent approximately \$43.1 million statewide for substance abuse services.

Additionally, counties that receive funding to supplement payments for the care of individuals to allow them to continue to live in a family home or other noninstitutional setting after becoming age 18 are prohibited from using these funds to replace funds previously used by the county for this purpose.

Counties use their basic county allocations to support services they are required to provide under state and federal law. For example, counties are required to investigate suspected child and

elder abuse cases within 24 hours of receiving a report.

Family Care. The Family Care program is a pilot program that is intended to consolidate and replace current long-term care programs. Five counties operate Family Care pilot programs -- Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Portage, and Richland Counties. The Family Care pilot programs were fully implemented as of April, 2002.

Since counties use community aids to support long-term care programs, with the introduction of Family Care, some clients who were being served through community aids funded programs are now served through Family Care. Thus, the BCA is annually adjusted for the Family Care pilot counties, beginning in calendar year 2001, and the funds from the BCA are transferred to support Family Care.

The categorical allocation for the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support program (AFCSP) is also adjusted for Family Care counties. Current AFCSP participants in the Family Care pilot counties have the choice of remaining in AFCSP or enrolling in Family Care and receiving AFCSP

services through Family Care, if they meet the Family Care financial eligibility criteria. Counties maintain funding to serve their current clients in AFCSP. When an individual leaves the AFCSP, for whatever reason, DHFS transfers the appropriate funds to the Family Care budget.

Individuals who are not currently enrolled in AFCSP but are eligible for services and meet the Family Care requirements must receive their services through Family Care. However, a provision enacted in 2001 Wisconsin Act 16 (the 2001-03 biennial budget act) allows individuals who live in a Family Care county and who are eligible for AFCSP, but not Family Care, to receive services under AFCSP. Family Care counties continue to receive funding to serve these individuals through AFCSP.

[Additional information on the Family Care program is provided in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's informational paper entitled "Medical Assistance, BadgerCare, SeniorCare, and Related Programs."]

Milwaukee County's Contribution for Child Welfare Services. Milwaukee County is statutorily required to provide \$58,893,500 annually to DHFS for the costs of providing child welfare services in Milwaukee County by DHFS as follows: (a) through a reduction of \$37,209,200 from the amount DHFS distributes as the basic county allocation under community aids; (b) through a reduction of \$1,583,000 from the SAPT block grant that DHFS distributes as a categorical allocation under community aids; and (c) through a deduction of \$20,101,300 from shared revenue payments. The community aids contribution represents the Department's estimates of the amount of community aids funding Milwaukee County was spending on child protective services at the time DHFS assumed responsibility of these services (January 1, 1998).

As a result of this change, the funding that was budgeted in community aids and then transferred

to the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare is now directly budgeted in the Bureau and not in community aids. This change simplified the administrative mechanism DHFS uses to support the Milwaukee child welfare system, but did not affect the total amount of funding available to provide services or other counties' allocations.

Categorical Funding

For calendar year 2005, an estimated \$19.7 million is available to support the five categorical allocations, while the BCA is estimated to total \$186.5 million. The categorical allocations for the SAPT block grant and the community mental health block grant reflect federal requirements that these funds be distributed for specific purposes. These requirements were described previously in this paper. The following section describes the categorical allocations for the family support program, the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support program, and tribal child care.

Family Support Program. Funding for the family support program was first provided in 1983. Under this program, grants are allocated to enable children with severe disabilities to remain at home with their parents. For purposes of program eligibility, a disabled child is a child who is physically, mentally, or emotionally impaired and is substantially limited in being able to perform at least three of seven functions of daily living, including self-care, receptive and expressive language, learning, and mobility.

The program provides up to \$3,000 in services and goods annually to eligible families. Services include training for parents in behavioral management, respite care, home modification and attendant care. Up to 10% of the funds allocated to a county may be used to pay for staff and other administrative costs. In 2004-05, \$5,089,800 is budgeted for the program. [More information on this program is provided in the Legislative Fiscal Bureau's informational paper, entitled "Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities."]

Alzheimer's Family and Caregiver Support Program. The Alzheimer's family and caregiver support program funds services and goods to persons with Alzheimer's disease and their families (or caregivers) to enable the family to maintain the person with Alzheimer's disease as a member of the household. Typical services provided through this program include respite care and adult day care. Individuals who receive services through this program may live in their own homes or in some other residential setting, such as an adult family home (a residential placement for an adult which is similar to foster care for a child) or a community-based residential facility (CBRF). The program does not provide services to individuals who live in an institutional setting, such as a nursing home. In 2004-05, \$1,919,800 GPR is budgeted for the program.

Tribal Child Care. Under the community aids allocations, \$412,800 GPR is provided annually for use by federally recognized American Indian tribes or bands to provide child care for children that meet the definition of an eligible child for the federal child care and development block grant. Under federal law, an eligible child is a child: (a) who is less than 13 years of age; (b) whose family income does not exceed 85% of the state median income for a family of the same size (\$55,625 for a four-person family based on 2004 income); and (c) who resides with a parent or parents who are working or attending a job training or educational program or is receiving, or needs to receive, protective services. Funding is distributed to the tribes through the consolidated family services program, a distribution mechanism for tribal human services allocations. Table 3 identifies the annual allocations of child care funds to the tribes in the 2003-05 biennium.

Carry-Forward Provisions. The Department is required, at the request of a county, tribe or nonprofit organization, to carry forward up to 3% of the total amount of community aids funds allocated to that entity for a calendar year for use in the following calendar year. However, certain

**Table 3: Tribal Child Care Annual Allocations
Federal Fiscal Years 2003-04 and 2004-05**

Tribe	2003-04	2004-05
Bad River Band	\$51,959	\$51,959
Ho Chunk Nation	26,008	26,008
Lac Courte Oreilles Band	40,859	40,859
Lac du Flambeau Band	30,558	30,558
Menominee Tribe	33,815	33,815
Oneida Tribe	59,760	59,760
Potawatomi Tribe	54,500	54,500
Red Cliff Band	31,066	31,066
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	28,058	28,058
St. Croix Chippewa Indians	30,259	30,259
Stockbridge-Munsee Community	<u>25,958</u>	<u>25,958</u>
Total	\$412,800	\$412,800

restrictions apply to this carry-forward authority:

- All funds carried forward for a tribe or nonprofit organization and all federal child welfare funds and SAPT and community mental health block grant funds carried forward for a county must be used for the purpose for which the funds were originally allocated;
- Funds carried forward for a county may not be used for staff or administrative costs;
- Any funds allocated to a nonprofit organization may not be carried forward unless the organization continues to be eligible in the subsequent year to receive that funding; and
- The county match requirement applies to any funds carried forward that were originally required to be matched.

DHFS may carry forward an additional 10% for unforeseen emergencies, for justifiable unit services costs above planned levels, and to provide compensation for increased costs due to population shifts.

DHFS carried forward approximately \$159,900

from the 2003 calendar year to the 2004 calendar year. Those funds not carried forward lapse to the general fund at the end of each fiscal year. In 2003, no funds lapsed to the general fund.

Summary Data on Community Aids Allocations

Appendix VI provides county-by-county allocations for 1999 through 2005 and Appendix VII ranks counties based on community aids funding per capita for 2005.

Excess Title IV-E Funds

As indicated previously, Title IV-E foster care funds are received as reimbursement for expenditures made on behalf of Title IV-E eligible children. However, the community aids allocations are determined based on estimates of the amount of foster care funds that will be received in a given year. If the state does not receive the estimated amount of foster care funds, then counties' community aids allocations are adjusted downward. County allocations of Title IV-E funds are not based on county foster care caseloads.

Prior to enactment of 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, if DHFS received any excess foster care funds, meaning funds in addition to the amounts estimated and included in the community aids allocations, and DHFS proposed to allocate the excess funds so that the statutory allocations for community aids were exceeded, DHFS had to submit a plan to the Department of Administration (DOA) for approval. If DOA approved the plan, then the plan was submitted to the Joint Committee on Finance under a 14-day passive-approval process. Any funds not approved for allocation to the counties were deposited to the state's general fund.

In an effort to encourage counties to increase their claims under Title IV-E and therefore,

revenue to the state, Act 27 created a mechanism to automatically distribute a portion of any additional Title IV-E funds to counties. Previously, no excess foster care funds were distributed to the counties. Rather, any excess foster care funds were deposited to the general fund. Act 27 provided that if on December 31 of any year, there remains unspent or unencumbered Title IV-E funds that exceed the amounts estimated and allocated under community aids, then DHFS is required to carry forward these excess Title IV-E funds and distribute at least 50% to counties other than Milwaukee County for services and projects to assist children and families. [Milwaukee County is not eligible for these funds since DHFS is responsible for providing child welfare services in Milwaukee County and therefore incurs the foster care costs under Title IV-E.] Of the excess Title IV-E funds distributed to counties, at least 50% must be used to provide services for children who are at risk of abuse or neglect in order to prevent the need for child abuse and neglect intervention services. Further, counties cannot use these funds to supplant any other funds expended by the county for services and projects to assist children and families.

In 2004, \$6.8 million and in 2005, \$9.78 million in additional Title IV-E foster care funds were distributed to counties as Title IV-E incentive payments. This funding is provided in addition to the community aids allocations identified previously in this paper. Appendix VIII identifies the allocation of these funds to counties.

Any remaining excess Title IV-E funds are deposited in a DHFS appropriation to support the operational costs of augmenting income to the state under Title IV-E, MA, and Medicare. As provided in 1997 Wisconsin Act 86, if DHFS proposes to use any of these additional funds for any purpose other than augmenting income, then DHFS must submit the plan to DOA for approval. If DOA approves the plan, then the plan is submitted to the Joint Committee on Finance under a 14-day passive-approval process.

Through this process, some Title IV-E funds have been transferred to the general fund. 2003 Wisconsin Act 33 specified that \$14,949,900 in 2003-04 and \$9,672,400 in 2004-05 in income augmentation funds would lapse to the general fund. Of these amounts, an estimated \$8,693,200 of Title IV-E revenues were lapsed to the general fund in 2003-04 as income augmentation funds to fulfill the lapse requirement for that year and approximately \$3,704,100 in Title IV-E revenues were lapsed to the general fund in 2004-05 to partially fulfill the lapse requirements for that year. Table 4 identifies the amount of Title IV-E funds that have been deposited to the general fund since 1994-95.

**Table 4: Distribution of Title IV-E Funds
State Fiscal Year 1994-95 to 2004-05**

Year	Community Aids Basic County Allocation	Amount Transferred to General Fund
1994-95	\$27,414,300	\$7,814,700
1995-96	38,900,740	138,322
1996-97	40,151,000	0
1997-98	40,222,600	0
1998-99	40,379,700	382,300
1999-00	40,379,700	12,013,200
2000-01	41,645,900	6,100,000
2001-02	27,837,700**	9,802,300
2002-03	27,837,700	2,933,4010
2003-04*	27,837,700	8,693,200
2004-05*	27,837,700	3,704,100

*Estimate

**Distribution decreased due to change in Milwaukee County contribution for child welfare services per 2001 Wisconsin Act 16.

Delivery of Human Services

Under state law, each county board of supervisors is responsible for establishing the county organizational structure for the delivery of human services. These county departments have the function, duty, and power, in accordance with the rules promulgated by DHFS and subject to

DHFS supervision, to administer social services as provided under Chapters 46 and 48 of the statutes and mental health and substance abuse services and services for persons with developmental disabilities as provided under Chapter 51.

Social Services

County social services agencies perform functions that are frequently referred to as "public welfare" and "child welfare" activities. The type of assistance varies considerably, but includes: (1) assistance to persons to enable them to cope adequately at home by providing in-home supportive services, home-delivered meals, transportation, and similar services; (2) investigation and services in child abuse and neglect cases; (3) community programs for juvenile offenders; and (4) supervision of alternative care for children, such as short-term shelter care, foster care, or placement in a group home or residential care center for children and youth. Legal services, housing assistance, work-related training services, family planning, information, and referral services and counseling are also provided.

Counties have considerable flexibility in determining how much funding to allocate for each type of service. The statutory requirements of counties in this area are conditional. Wisconsin statutes require counties to provide social services to persons who receive federal and state payments for supplemental security income (SSI) and those who would be eligible for the former AFDC program, but the types of services are not specified. In addition, the requirements only extend to the limits of available state and federal funds and county funds required to match state funds.

Economic support programs such as Wisconsin Works, FoodShare, and child care are not funded from community aids. Further, counties do not deliver or coordinate all local social services. Some state-funded social services, such as family planning, shelters for homeless persons, and assistance to victims of domestic abuse, are provided by private, nonprofit agencies that

contract directly with DHFS. In addition, many programs are provided by private agencies that are funded through private contributions and community fund-raising organizations or which are paid for directly by persons with adequate financial resources.

Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

Counties also provide services to persons with a range of mental, developmental, and behavioral disabilities. These services frequently include: diagnosis and evaluation, emergency treatment, inpatient and outpatient care, training, assistance with residential arrangements (such as group homes, adult family homes, or supervised apartments), transportation, and work-related services (such as sheltered employment, job placement assistance, or vocational training). In each case, the disability must be long-term in duration and constitute a substantial handicap to the individual. Under s. 51.42 of the statutes, counties are required to provide certain services, including diagnosis and evaluation, emergency services, inpatient and outpatient care, supportive transitional services, and residential facilities. In addition, other services are mandated for clients with developmental disabilities. However, these requirements apply only within the limits of available state and federal funds and any county funds appropriated as matching funds.

Community Aids Formula

As discussed previously, the community aids formula has never been used as a mechanism for redistribution of base funding for community aids. Rather, the formula has been used as a distribution mechanism for increased funding of community aids and as a tool for identifying those counties which are underfunded relative to an equitable distribution of community aids funds. The formula

was designed to determine an equitable distribution of aids funding. The formula is based on three factors, each weighted equally:

a. *Each county's share of the state's medical assistance population.* This factor is intended as a measure of the potential demand for human services within each county.

b. *The urban-rural nature of each county.* This factor provides proportionately larger allocations to counties with the most urban and most rural populations and is intended as a measure of both the degree of social and economic problems within each county and the relative cost of providing services.

Urban counties are defined as those counties in which 70% or more of their population are living in communities of 2,500 or more. These counties would receive 40% of the allocation available based on this factor. Rural counties are defined as those counties in which less than 9% of their population are living in communities of 2,500 or more persons. These counties would receive 40% of the allocation available for this factor. The remaining 20% would be allocated to those counties with between 9% and 70% of their populations living in communities of 2,500 or more.

c. *The per-capita market value of the taxable property in each county.* This factor is intended as a measure of each county's ability to provide human services beyond the level of state and federal funding and the required county match.

The community aids formula was originally used as a mechanism for distributing increased community aids funding to counties. Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, provided, for the period beginning January 1, 1980, an increase of 15% of 1979 contract levels to be distributed to counties for expanded services based on the community aids formula. Under the same provision, up to 8% of the 1979 contract level was available to counties if matched by an equal portion of county tax levy or state

revenue sharing funds.

Overall, because the community aids formula is based on three factors which change from year to year, a county's need for community aids funding as measured by the formula may also shift from year to year relative to other counties. For this reason, "equity" in the distribution of the basic county allocation is not entirely possible unless funds are reallocated among counties from year to year or unless sufficient new funds are appropriated to enable all counties to receive 100% of their formula amount.

The community aids formula is not used every year to determine county allocations. It has only been used a few times to allocate BCA funds, most recently in 1991. Otherwise, counties receive the same percentage increase or decrease, as determined by the level of available funds.

State Program Monitoring and Evaluation

The Department uses several tools to monitor and assess county human services programs. These include a requirement that counties submit budgets to DHFS and an annual contract the Department signs with each county and uses to subsequently audit the county and fiscal and program information collected from each county. These monitoring and evaluation tools are discussed below. In addition, regional staff are assigned by the Department to specific counties to monitor programs and serve as liaison staff.

County Budgets

Counties are required to submit annual budgets for human services that are developed as part of the county budgeting process. Annually, the Department informs each county, by mid-summer, of the estimated amount of community aids funds the county will receive in the succeeding calendar

year. A county is then required to assess, with public participation, the needs of its clients and the resources available to meet these needs. Once the budget is developed, it must be submitted to the county executive, county administrator, or county board for review and then be transmitted to DHFS by December 1 of each year.

State-County Contract

DHFS is required to submit a model of the state-county contract covering the administration of community aids programs to each county by May 1 of each year. In addition, the Department transmits the contracts containing estimated allocation amounts to each county in late fall. The county board must approve the contract by January 1 of the year in which it takes effect, unless an extension is granted. The contract is between the Department and the county board and legally obligates the parties to expend only the amount of available state and federal funds and county funds used to match state funds.

The contract includes the following provisions:

- a. A requirement that the county comply with state statutes and administrative rules, federal law and regulations, departmental memoranda addressing social services standards and accounting standards, the human services reporting system handbook, and the accounting principles, policies and allowable costs manual;
- b. A provision that the contract is contingent upon authorizations in federal and state law;
- c. A requirement that fiscal and client reports and records the county keeps be submitted to the Department, within the applicable federal and state laws and departmental regulations concerning confidentiality of client records; and a requirement that the Department provide counties 45 days' notice of any changes in record-keeping requirements if such requirements are not the result of changes in federal or state laws, rules or regula-

tions, or court orders;

d. Authority for the Department to conduct periodic financial and compliance audits and for the county to contract for an audit with an independent, nongovernmental auditor;

e. The process for handling contract interpretation disagreements;

f. The process by which the Department reimburses counties; and

g. An assurance that the county has an affirmative action plan and that the county will implement the requirements of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

Human Services Reporting System

Counties are required to report certain types of information to DHFS through the human services reporting system (HSRS). Information contained in HSRS includes clients served, services received, and expenditures for services provided through the community aids, community options, youth aids, intoxicated driver, and community integration programs. This system includes two types of reports: client-specific reports on persons served and summary reports on expenditures for services. Information collected in HSRS is used to comply with federal and state reporting requirements.

Counties are required to report on the following 10 data elements for every client served with community aids funding: (1) agency identification; (2) client identification; (3) birthdate; (4) sex; (5) ethnic group; (6) standard program category cluster; (7) days of care for community residential services, inpatient and institutional care, and care in an institution for mental diseases; (8) target group; (9) client characteristics; and (10) community aids child care client characteristics. Reports containing client-specific information are required on an annual basis.

Counties are required to submit annual and mid-year summary information to the Department. This summary data includes information on the total expenditures funded by: (a) state aid, local property tax, shared revenues, and donor match; and (b) all county agency revenues, by target population and service type.

In 2003, counties reported serving 332,271 clients through community aids, the community options program, youth aids, and related programs. This represented a 6.2% decrease over the number of clients counties reported serving in 2002. County expenditures from all sources (including community aids, community options, youth aids, and those reimbursed by other funding sources such as MA and private insurance) for human services totaled over \$1,641.6 million in 2003, which represented a 4.7% increase over 2002. Appendix IX provides additional information regarding the number of clients served and expenditures by target group and service type for calendar year 2003. Appendix X provides definitions, developed by DHFS, for the eight target groups.

Fiscal Reporting System

Counties are also required to submit monthly reports that indicate expenditures based on the categories included in the state contract. This fiscal reporting system, the community aids reporting system (CARS), is used to authorize the payment of funds to counties. The categories included in the contract are those for which funding is distributed and are not the categories used by counties for HSRS. In addition, these reports do not indicate expenditures by fund source because community aids funds are not distributed to counties in that manner. Because CARS data elements are based on budget contract control categories whereas the human services reporting system data elements encompass clients served in broad program categories, it is generally not possible to make data comparisons between the two reporting systems.

APPENDICES

This paper includes the following 10 appendices.

- Appendix I indicates community aids expenditures from 1979-80 through 2004-05.
- Appendix II indicates county expenditures over the required match for calendar year 2002 and 2003.
- Appendix III identifies which service fees are mandatory, exempt, or optional.
- Appendix IV indicates the calendar year 2005 community aids allocations to counties.
- Appendix V lists eligible community aids services.
- Appendix VI provides community aid allocations by county for calendar years 1999 through 2005.
- Appendix VII provides community aids allocations by county for 2005 on a per capita basis.
- Appendix VIII indicates the annual allocation of additional federal foster care funds for 2004 and 2005.
- Appendix IX indicates the number of clients served and county expenditures on human services funded with community aids, the community options program, youth aids, and related programs in calendar year 2003.
- Appendix X describes the target groups used to define the populations that receive human services.

APPENDIX I

Community Aids Expenditures by State Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	GPR	FED	Total
1979-80	\$136,304,100	\$63,010,300	\$199,314,400
1980-81	147,853,500	70,444,700	218,298,200
1981-82	162,673,000	57,538,900	220,211,900
1982-83	164,789,500	58,521,400	223,310,900
1983-84	164,911,600	58,354,800	223,266,400
1984-85	177,969,800	62,527,600	240,497,400
1985-86	191,079,700	66,878,400	257,958,100
1986-87	205,500,500	61,891,300	267,391,800
1987-88	186,899,800	65,895,300	252,795,100
1988-89	178,926,100	65,604,000	244,530,100
1989-90	183,240,900	69,068,500	252,309,400
1990-91	199,961,300	65,020,600	264,981,900
1991-92	199,842,600	102,689,300	302,531,900
1992-93	209,070,200	98,864,300	307,934,500
1993-94	191,742,800	113,221,600	304,964,400
1994-95	216,452,700	104,540,000	320,992,700
1995-96	217,692,800	113,241,700	330,934,500
1996-97	205,379,800	97,397,700	302,777,500
1997-98	177,322,500	130,856,400	308,178,900
1998-99	175,393,200	123,651,100	299,044,300
1999-00	175,393,200	118,848,200	294,241,400
2000-01	180,596,000	120,911,000	301,507,000
2001-02	172,911,900	90,442,200	263,354,100
2002-03	177,353,700	85,701,800	263,055,500
2003-04	177,202,200	84,117,700	261,319,900
2004-05	73,747,700*	84,223,700**	157,971,400

*Amount appropriated

**Estimate

Notes:

- 1) In addition to the expenditures identified above, program revenue from the drug abuse program improvement surcharge (DAPIS) was expended for community aids -- \$800,000 in 1993-94 and \$250,000 in 1997-98.
- 2) GPR amounts shown for fiscal years 1987-88 through 1998-99 reflect the transfer of youth aids maintenance-of-effort funding from community aids to the youth aids program, beginning in calendar year 1988. The annual amount transferred was \$25,790,500.
- 3) Beginning in fiscal year 1996-97, the amounts shown reflect the transfer of GPR and federal funding for child care, to the Department of Workforce Development under provisions of 1995 Wisconsin Act 289.
- 4) Beginning in 2001-02, figures represent expenditures after Milwaukee County's contribution for child welfare services (\$38,792,200) and after Family Care transfers.
- 5) 2003 Act 318 reduced the amount of GPR funding available for community aids in 2003-04 and 2004-05 to support an equivalent amount of MA payment adjustments to counties.

APPENDIX II

Community Aids County Overmatch Expenditures Calendar Years 2002 and 2003

County	2002	2003	County	2002	2003
Adams	\$885,492	\$1,033,093	Manitowoc	\$4,178,991	\$3,952,651
Ashland	615,545	708,891	Marathon	9,106,561	12,137,906
Barron	2,053,715	1,837,334	Marquette	2,148,571	3,640,388
Bayfield	718,164	928,456	Menominee	220,906	0
Brown	15,775,905	17,046,746			
Buffalo	118,102	0	Milwaukee	10,935,693	10,646,047
Burnett	712,700	695,045	Monroe	2,685,287	2,857,066
Calumet	2,082,507	2,122,497	Oconto	2,417,357	2,523,666
Chippewa	1,119,646	700,989	Oneida	1,531,514	963,853
Clark	1,679,095	2,022,291	Outagamie	12,447,515	12,247,349
Columbia	2,288,102	2,230,168	Ozaukee	6,055,544	6,365,651
Crawford	357,507	69,503	Pepin	54,776	58,642
Dane	43,484,482	44,105,899	Pierce	806,295	257,313
Dodge	5,326,023	5,318,418	Polk	2,195,614	3,477,063
Door	2,798,646	3,280,415	Portage	2,269,758	2,419,023
Douglas	287,937	511,468	Price	785,497	997,578
Dunn	1,440,726	1,659,710	Racine	3,110,768	3,651,056
Eau Claire	6,899,080	7,234,238	Richland	678,981	646,228
Florence	0	0	Rock	10,481,049	16,515,463
Fond du Lac	4,710,857	4,028,476	Rusk	63,913	378,596
Forest	405,135	219,435	St. Croix	4,523,271	4,850,840
Grant	555,568	845,666	Sauk	4,487,487	4,133,704
Green	1,784,227	1,006,879	Sawyer	608,468	657,343
Green lake	1,768,206	1,690,117	Shawano	530,112	337,694
Iowa	649,988	952,453	Sheboygan	8,559,109	8,537,155
Iron	192,972	249,960	Taylor	235,676	249,674
Jackson	748,709	751,519	Trempealeau	437,479	483,112
Jefferson	4,368,264	9,547,895	Vernon	1,296,717	1,273,104
Juneau	964,414	978,061	Vilas	621,132	298,411
Kenosha	3,412,216	2,843,826	Walworth	5,458,546	7,207,857
Kewaunee	149,550	336,473	Washburn	580,415	833,496
La Crosse	5,327,298	7,085,808	Washington	5,167,274	5,232,106
Lafayette	661,703	689,161	Waukesha	15,464,316	12,602,719
Langlade	1,519,079	2,139,108	Waupaca	2,543,090	1,894,025
Lincoln	939,630	1,686,403	Waushara	2,709,582	1,511,264
			Winnebago	11,205,574	15,736,800
			Wood	<u>1,399,656</u>	<u>2,555,559</u>
			Total	\$255,550,057	\$279,324,672

APPENDIX III

Services for Which Fees are Mandatory, Exempt or Optional

Services for Which a Fee is Mandatory	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care (if income is above Department-established limit) • Respite care provided or purchased by Chapter 51 boards • Family support • Adoptions under s. 48.837(7) of the statutes • Adult family home care • Foster and group home care • Shelter care except in domestic abuse emergencies • Court intake and studies: divorce settlements and custody and visitation studies not funded by the social services block grant • Juvenile correctional institution services • Congregate and home-delivered meals funded under the community options program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detoxification • Inpatient & Institutions for Mental Disease • State Centers for the Developmentally Disabled/nursing • Child caring institutional care • Community-based treatment facility care • Medical day center services • Counseling and therapy not funded by the social services block grant • Community support: assessment & diagnosis, education & training, counseling & psychotherapy, medical support, transportation • Intake assessments for intoxicated use of motor vehicle, boat, all terrain vehicle, snow mobile. • Intake assessment for use of controlled substances
Services Which are Exempt from Fees	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheltered employment • Interpreter services and adaptive equipment needed for access to services • Adoption services other than by private agencies to non-relatives • Court intake and studies under Chapters 48, 51 and 55 ordered by the court & required by Statutes • Adult restitution • Family planning • Congregate and home-delivered meals (funded by the Older Americans Act) • Community prevention, organization and awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis intervention: information and referral • Nonmedical day center services • Community support: eligibility determination, advocacy, person locating • Outreach, information and referral • Intake assessment: community options program, child abuse and neglect • Advocacy and defense resources • Health screening and accessibility • Staff Training and development • Agency/systems management
Services for Which Counties May Charge a Fee	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respite care purchased or provided by county social services departments • Supportive home care • Housing/energy assistance • Specialized transportation and escort services • Work-related services and supported employment (other than sheltered employment) • Daily living skills training (except for nonmedical day services) • Interpreter services and adaptive equipment (not needed for access to services) • Shelter care in domestic abuse emergencies • Court intake and studies under Chapters 48, 51 and 55 requested by an individual • Adult day care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court intake and studies for divorce assessments custody and visitation studies funded by the federal social services block grant • Juvenile probation and supervision • Juvenile reintegration and aftercare • Juvenile restitution • Congregate and home-delivered meals (not funded by Older Americans Act) • Recreation activities • Crisis intervention: counseling, supervision to minors, transportation • Counseling and therapy funded by the social services block grant • Case management • Protective payment/guardianship

APPENDIX IV
Calendar Year 2005
Community Aids Allocations to Counties
(Under 2003 Act 33, Before Act 318)

County	Basic County Allocation	Alzheimer's Family and Caregiver Support	Mental Health Block Grant	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	Family Support	Total Allocation	Required County Match
Adams	\$800,014	\$8,133	\$8,555	\$34,248	\$16,828	\$867,778	\$83,195
Ashland	1,103,445	9,903	9,580	28,276	28,202	1,179,406	119,570
Barron	2,068,676	19,707	20,066	79,713	50,087	2,238,249	215,405
Bayfield	813,413	7,681	7,354	35,262	31,684	895,394	84,741
Brown	9,406,722	84,590	98,340	365,279	197,378	10,152,309	1,003,835
Buffalo	857,294	7,806	7,803	23,204	16,634	912,741	87,720
Burnett	832,624	7,726	7,248	28,760	15,689	892,047	87,607
Calumet	1,234,568	11,021	12,388	46,328	37,481	1,341,786	131,188
Chippewa	2,770,291	25,728	27,037	96,341	55,842	2,975,239	310,672
Clark	1,908,169	16,249	16,032	55,026	40,172	2,035,648	207,106
Columbia	1,923,682	18,385	16,818	77,128	45,478	2,081,491	201,548
Crawford	1,434,381	8,431	7,939	32,086	18,811	1,501,648	144,725
Dane	17,654,233	139,786	160,098	650,692	293,949	18,898,758	2,037,505
Dodge	3,092,302	30,708	31,007	111,966	78,028	3,344,011	331,712
Door	1,136,278	8,593	7,665	46,219	45,433	1,244,188	118,482
Douglas	2,955,166	25,241	25,572	110,750	48,175	3,164,904	309,760
Dunn	1,797,789	16,175	18,754	69,453	32,108	1,934,279	184,144
Eau Claire	5,166,093	44,304	51,569	189,338	88,244	5,539,548	545,560
Florence	455,132	5,335	3,434	8,512	13,660	486,073	46,249
Fond Du Lac	3,761,768	14,960	37,307	153,543	98,901	4,066,479	387,063
Forest	733,045	6,921	5,386	29,605	15,930	790,887	74,743
Grant	2,408,578	28,920	21,745	77,899	59,825	2,596,966	250,343
Green	1,259,214	12,412	11,554	45,365	27,976	1,356,521	135,684
Green Lake	818,809	7,914	6,805	32,340	20,632	886,500	87,983
Iowa	943,379	2,231	8,335	29,860	22,932	1,006,738	98,715
Iron	432,620	5,918	3,621	7,985	9,048	459,192	44,856
Jackson	1,396,538	9,516	8,922	39,385	33,994	1,488,355	142,376
Jefferson	2,835,353	27,168	26,128	109,299	69,461	3,067,409	308,920
Juneau	1,089,390	10,678	10,820	42,890	24,826	1,178,604	109,006
Kenosha	7,929,011	65,985	72,813	326,821	111,865	8,506,495	845,536
Kewaunee	879,607	7,973	7,486	26,797	27,444	949,307	90,176
La Crosse	4,547,150	30,800	56,779	204,793	99,173	4,938,695	489,075
Lafayette	873,925	8,101	7,785	22,055	37,214	949,080	89,710
Langlade	1,176,436	10,578	12,236	50,577	26,001	1,275,827	121,969
Lincoln	1,315,322	12,976	7,585	31,351	53,287	1,420,520	142,549
Manitowoc	3,940,441	36,420	35,127	140,547	77,626	4,230,161	408,253
Marathon	5,100,772	45,841	52,071	215,234	110,648	5,524,567	548,075
Marinette	1,822,922	18,933	18,732	75,173	49,370	1,985,130	195,764
Marquette	658,020	7,315	6,423	23,939	18,005	713,702	70,556
Menominee	1,118,058	6,124	5,752	41,427	22,872	1,194,233	115,642

APPENDIX IV (continued)

**Calendar Year 2005
Community Aids Allocations to Counties
(Under 2003 Act 33, Before Act 318)**

County	Basic County Allocation	Alzheimer's Family and Caregiver Support	Mental Health Block Grant	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	Family Support	Total Allocation	Required County Match
Milwaukee	\$46,890,918	\$242,195	\$685,914	\$2,431,021	\$852,668	\$51,102,716	\$5,665,734
Monroe	1,882,768	17,861	18,307	71,115	47,550	2,037,601	210,303
Oconto	1,358,629	13,077	13,353	48,966	41,726	1,475,751	139,283
Oneida	1,497,344	12,776	11,797	64,848	34,894	1,621,659	159,854
Outagamie	6,358,170	59,560	64,126	236,002	135,504	6,853,362	661,111
Ozaukee	2,612,324	24,198	25,233	85,354	59,410	2,806,519	285,763
Pepin	617,528	6,233	4,795	11,569	14,196	654,321	64,353
Pierce	1,396,293	12,136	13,239	51,163	27,996	1,500,827	146,674
Polk	1,887,848	17,622	17,164	68,628	41,518	2,032,780	200,733
Portage	1,895,353	9,103	25,490	111,625	57,412	2,098,983	202,125
Price	851,132	8,049	8,029	19,379	26,183	912,772	87,816
Racine	10,694,054	92,485	100,488	500,171	168,420	11,555,618	1,161,568
Richland	922,053	3,565	9,465	32,819	19,306	987,208	95,179
Rock	9,188,060	72,180	73,312	343,850	130,421	9,807,823	1,005,687
Rusk	1,095,268	8,627	9,661	30,407	18,690	1,162,653	111,506
St. Croix	1,705,357	16,748	17,529	70,176	58,331	1,868,141	190,723
Sauk	2,315,584	19,547	17,541	82,089	46,635	2,481,396	246,651
Sawyer	1,133,577	7,940	8,146	50,066	37,275	1,237,004	116,699
Shawano	1,637,793	17,002	16,604	73,720	39,067	1,784,186	175,407
Sheboygan	5,008,662	43,744	51,197	178,215	98,798	5,380,616	516,239
Taylor	1,235,759	8,511	9,043	31,092	20,050	1,304,455	125,397
Trempealeau	1,566,873	15,945	15,769	43,091	28,096	1,669,774	160,411
Vernon	1,462,303	13,276	12,392	44,268	25,175	1,557,414	149,769
Vilas	877,091	7,418	7,434	40,862	21,987	954,792	87,136
Walworth	3,399,053	25,376	22,005	118,911	66,956	3,632,301	367,802
Washburn	898,702	7,918	8,386	27,842	17,128	959,976	92,577
Washington	3,481,785	30,789	37,470	131,927	96,353	3,778,324	388,774
Waukesha	11,361,501	102,609	109,469	421,473	255,291	12,250,343	1,279,547
Waupaca	1,973,532	21,575	20,786	80,798	52,668	2,149,359	207,412
Waushara	1,070,253	10,263	10,433	37,207	41,622	1,169,778	116,803
Winnebago	7,227,626	64,572	68,961	253,027	126,074	7,740,260	765,618
Wood	3,658,425	33,788	39,193	128,562	86,461	3,946,429	414,436
Total	\$241,612,247	\$1,919,874	\$2,513,402	\$9,735,709	\$4,964,774	\$260,746,005	\$26,606,808

Note: In addition to these allocations, \$412,800 annually in the 2003-05 biennium is distributed to American Indian tribes and bands for child care for low-income families. These allocations do not reflect \$9,780,000 in additional foster care funds allocated to counties for programs to assist children and families

APPENDIX V

Eligible Community Aids Services

Child care

Supportive home care services

Specialized transportation and escort services

Community living/support services

- Adult day care
- Respite care
- Housing/energy assistance
- Daily living skills training
- Interpreter services and adaptive equipment
- Family support
- Congregate meals
- Home-delivered meals
- Family planning
- Protective payment/guardianship
- Case management

Investigations and assessments

- Court intake and studies
- Intake assessment

Community support

Work-related and day services

- Work-related services
- Nonmedical day care services

Supported employment services

Community residential services

- Adoptions
- Adult family home care
- Foster home care
- Group home care
- Shelter care
- Detoxification - Social setting
- Community-based residential facility care

Community treatment services

- Juvenile probation and supervision
- Juvenile reintegration and aftercare
- Restitution
- Crisis intervention
- Counseling/therapeutic resources
- Medical day treatment

Inpatient and institutional care

- Juvenile correctional institution services
- Detoxification - Hospital setting
- Inpatient
- Child caring institution services
- DD center/nursing home

Institution for mental disease (IMD) services

Community prevention, access and outreach

- Recreation/alternative activities
- Community prevention, organization and awareness
- Outreach
- Information and referral
- Advocacy and defense resources
- Health screening and accessibility

APPENDIX VI

**Community Aids Allocations
Calendar Year 1999 through 2005**

County	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2004**	2005**
Adams	\$832,378	\$867,491	\$869,266	\$871,357	\$869,614	\$868,259	\$867,778
Ashland	1,133,916	1,178,955	1,180,905	1,184,337	1,181,934	1,180,068	1,179,406
Barron	2,128,760	2,236,290	2,241,357	2,247,480	2,242,989	2,239,491	2,238,249
Bayfield	861,901	893,806	895,130	899,031	897,259	895,883	895,394
Brown	9,775,682	10,152,761	10,170,042	10,194,348	10,173,862	10,157,957	10,152,309
Buffalo	879,824	913,169	914,565	916,574	914,706	913,256	912,741
Burnett	856,418	892,361	893,932	895,397	893,956	892,547	892,047
Calumet	1,293,698	1,340,643	1,342,669	1,347,304	1,344,615	1,342,528	1,341,786
Chippewa	2,867,224	2,976,285	2,980,875	2,987,621	2,981,587	2,976,903	2,975,239
Clark	1,957,749	2,035,964	2,039,336	2,044,180	2,040,023	2,036,796	2,035,648
Columbia	2,003,155	2,081,218	2,084,571	2,090,089	2,085,900	2,082,646	2,081,491
Crawford	1,451,485	1,504,194	1,505,954	1,508,060	1,504,935	1,502,510	1,501,648
Dane	18,116,305	18,904,385	18,942.16	18,977,654	18,939,209	18,909,357	18,898,758
Dodge	3,207,181	3,341,920	3,348,271	3,357,832	3,351,097	3,345,867	3,344,011
Door	1,200,098	1,242,280	1,243,743	1,249,268	1,246,793	1,244,871	1,244,188
Douglas	3,057,319	3,168,171	3,160,074	3,178,112	3,171,676	3,166,616	3,164,904
Dunn	1,859,550	1,934,933	1,938,413	1,942,315	1,938,399	1,935,358	1,934,279
Eau Claire	5,328,513	5,542,375	5,551,900	5,562,638	5,551,387	5,542,651	5,539,548
Florence	469,933	485,959	486,468	488,108	487,117	486,346	486,073
Fond du Lac	4,925,160	5,109,467	4,090,871	4,083,327	4,075,130	4,068,749	4,066,479
Forest	764,243	791,215	792,194	794,165	792,568	791,328	790,887
Grant	2,503,181	2,591,080	2,592,977	2,601,912	2,596,665	2,592,592	2,596,966
Green	1,301,356	1,356,193	1,358,746	1,362,150	1,359,408	1,357,278	1,356,521
Green Lake	853,110	886,274	887,664	890,161	888,378	886,993	886,500
Iowa	972,167	1,012,249	1,013,471	1,016,778	1,014,723	1,013,127	1,006,738
Iron	444,381	459,530	460,049	461,127	460,185	459,452	459,192
Jackson	1,435,865	1,488,628	1,490,543	1,494,597	1,491,556	1,489,194	1,488,355
Jefferson	2,960,861	3,067,414	3,071,646	3,080,081	3,073,906	3,069,112	3,067,409
Juneau	1,131,931	1,178,250	1,180,427	1,183,474	1,181,102	1,179,259	1,178,604
Kenosha	8,104,316	8,507,906	8,528,651	8,541,929	8,524,662	8,511,255	8,506,495
Kewaunee	920,588	948,959	949,881	953,240	951,323	949,836	949,307
LaCrosse	5,922,531	6,188,500	4,973,740	4,959,057	4,949,150	4,941,476	4,938,695
Lafayette	910,183	946,761	948,392	952,987	951,084	949,605	949,080
Langlade	1,223,537	951,408	953,651	1,281,087	1,278,524	1,276,534	1,275,827
Lincoln	1,368,495	1,742,033	1,744,134	1,426,401	1,423,535	1,421,310	1,420,520
Manitowoc	4,056,548	4,230,479	4,238,449	4,247,773	4,239,191	4,232,527	4,230,161
Marathon	5,281,063	5,521,750	5,533,836	5,547,365	5,536,256	5,527,630	5,524,567
Marinette	1,918,943	1,984,543	1,987,196	1,993,278	1,989,307	1,986,225	1,985,130
Marquette	686,162	713,189	714,425	716,644	715,210	714,097	713,702
Menominee	1,148,557	1,194,908	1,196,000	1,199,230	1,196,795	1,194,905	1,194,233

APPENDIX VI (continued)

**Community Aids Allocations
Calendar Year 1999 through 2005**

County	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2004**	2005**
Milwaukee	\$91,003,231	\$93,792,193	\$91,975,793	\$51,927,874	\$51,218,138	\$51,132,970	\$51,102,716
Monroe	1,948,427	2,035,820	2,040,173	2,046,016	2,041,916	2,038,731	2,037,601
Oconto	1,417,745	1,474,179	1,476,701	1,481,825	1,478,865	1,476,568	1,475,751
Oneida	1,546,416	1,620,479	1,624,140	1,628,353	1,625,091	1,622,559	1,621,659
Outagamie	6,609,634	6,854,428	6,865,136	6,881,778	6,867,931	6,857,179	6,853,362
Ozaukee	2,716,182	2,807,359	2,810,913	2,818,195	2,812,505	2,808,088	2,806,519
Pepin	630,099	654,470	655,397	657,083	655,737	654,693	654,321
Pierce	1,441,083	1,500,955	1,503,683	1,507,067	1,504,026	1,501,665	1,500,827
Polk	1,947,339	2,032,796	2,036,221	2,041,331	2,037,107	2,033,914	2,032,780
Portage	2,528,653	2,624,938	2,115,872	2,107,472	2,103,341	2,100,079	2,098,983
Price	880,794	912,129	913,366	916,577	914,723	913,284	912,772
Racine	11,074,613	11,560,093	11,583,27	11,603,410	11,580,122	11,562,039	11,555,618
Richland	1,202,545	1,243,704	1,245,098	991,339	989,330	987,823	987,208
Rock	9,399,661	9,815,329	9,833,852	9,848,887	9,828,877	9,813,340	9,807,823
Rusk	1,128,294	1,163,455	1,165,268	1,168,147	1,165,164	1,163,311	1,162,653
St. Croix	1,799,458	1,865,622	1,868,533	1,875,764	1,872,049	1,869,165	1,868,141
Sauk	2,375,980	2,481,317	2,486,171	2,491,746	2,486,702	2,482,787	2,481,396
Sawyer	1,194,484	1,236,138	1,237,571	1,242,071	1,239,602	1,237,685	1,237,004
Shawano	1,727,644	1,784,536	1,786,720	1,791,507	1,787,939	1,785,170	1,784,186
Sheboygan	5,180,747	5,381,936	5,390,939	5,403,001	5,392,093	5,383,623	5,380,616
Taylor	1,258,771	1,305,840	1,307,629	1,309,979	1,307,288	1,305,197	1,304,455
Trempealeau	1,616,537	1,671,207	1,673,355	1,676,780	1,673,367	1,670,716	1,669,774
Vernon	1,499,357	1,558,389	1,560,932	1,563,950	1,560,766	1,558,292	1,557,414
Vilas	919,345	954,657	956,021	958,714	956,803	955,320	954,792
Walworth	3,492,706	3,633,734	3,639,564	3,647,494	3,640,091	3,634,343	3,632,301
Washburn	930,716	960,511	961,977	963,673	962,037	960,516	959,976
Washington	3,649,997	3,776,305	3,781,861	3,793,888	3,786,305	3,780,416	3,778,324
Waukesha	11,840,848	12,252,919	12,269,786	12,301,117	12,276,375	12,257,164	12,250,343
Waupaca	2,073,271	2,148,467	2,151,692	2,158,179	2,153,881	2,150,544	2,149,359
Waushara	1,122,815	1,167,364	1,169,407	1,174,563	1,172,231	1,170,421	1,169,778
Winnebago	7,427,107	7,742,352	7,757,280	7,772,560	7,756,820	7,744,599	7,740,260
Wood	<u>3,773,081</u>	<u>3,943,281</u>	<u>3,952,066</u>	<u>3,962,781</u>	<u>3,954,813</u>	<u>3,948,626</u>	<u>3,946,429</u>
Total	\$295,471,847	\$306,520,801	\$302,293,645	\$262,441,589	\$261,307,752	\$260,893,221	\$260,746,005

Note: In addition to the allocations identified, \$412,800 is distributed to American Indian tribes and bands for childcare for low-income families and additional foster care funds are distributed to counties for programs to assist the children and families.

*Allocation after adjusting for transfers for Family Care.

**Before 2003 Act 318 GPR reductions in community aids.

#Beginning in 2002, Milwaukee County's allocation was reduced by \$38,792,200 for child welfare services in the county.

APPENDIX VII

2005 Per Capita Community Aids Allocations

Rank	County	Per Capita Allocation*	Rank	County	Per Capita Allocation*
1	Menominee	\$258.72	36	Marquette	\$47.42
2	Florence	93.22	37	Waushara	47.16
3	Pepin	86.46	38	Lincoln	46.91
4	Crawford	85.80	39	Sheboygan	46.61
5	Forest	77.55	40	Dunn	46.34
6	Jackson	75.64	41	Polk	46.34
7	Rusk	74.95	42	Juneau	46.27
8	Sawyer	72.65	43	Green Lake	45.83
9	Douglas	72.41	44	Kewaunee	45.51
10	Ashland	69.50	45	La Crosse	45.05
11	Iron	66.09	46	Marinette	44.91
12	Taylor	65.64	47	Vilas	43.47
13	Buffalo	65.04	48	Oneida	42.99
14	Rock	63.06	49	Door	42.74
15	Racine	60.23	50	Brown	42.69
16	Trempealeau	60.14	51	Iowa	42.59
17	Langlade	60.10	52	Shawano	42.54
18	Clark	59.22	53	Marathon	42.51
19	Lafayette	58.19	54	Sauk	42.35
20	Eau Claire	57.58	55	Dane	41.93
21	Bayfield	57.49	56	Adams	41.91
22	Washburn	57.27	57	Fond Du Lac	40.82
23	Price	57.21	58	Outagamie	40.64
24	Richland	54.55	59	Waupaca	40.38
25	Kenosha	54.50	60	Oconto	39.17
26	Milwaukee	54.40	61	Jefferson	39.15
27	Burnett	54.40	62	Pierce	38.87
28	Vernon	53.84	63	Green	38.58
29	Wood	51.77	64	Columbia	38.13
30	Grant	51.37	65	Dodge	37.88
31	Manitowoc	50.20	66	Walworth	37.43
32	Chippewa	50.07	67	Ozaukee	32.97
33	Barron	48.09	68	Waukesha	32.81
34	Winnebago	47.82	69	Washington	30.72
35	Monroe	47.80	70	Portage	30.45
			71	Calumet	30.25
			72	St. Croix	<u>25.83</u>
				Statewide Average	\$47.13

*Based on calendar year 2005 allocations and 2004 population estimates.

APPENDIX VIII

**Title IV-E Incentive Payments
Calendar Years 2004 and 2005**

County	2004	2005	County	2004	2005
Adams	\$65,360	\$93,083	Manitowoc	\$109,862	\$157,039
Ashland	68,044	93,891	Marathon	150,461	218,126
Barron	90,219	125,801	Marinette	85,511	118,939
Bayfield	65,718	93,961	Marquette	61,498	84,469
Brown	216,620	321,284	Menominee	62,739	91,799
Buffalo	62,549	84,612	Milwaukee	0	0
Burnett	63,301	88,029	Monroe	91,368	145,762
Calumet	75,271	109,252	Oconto	78,207	110,870
Chippewa	100,319	143,507	Oneida	76,006	105,441
Clark	84,813	139,154	Outagamie	156,105	231,423
Columbia	85,058	119,200	Ozaukee	89,189	132,611
Crawford	66,597	94,274	Pepin	56,432	80,858
Dane	302,151	461,360	Pierce	73,954	102,193
Dodge	103,637	151,611	Polk	85,060	116,488
Door	70,293	98,310	Portage	102,575	140,118
Douglas	95,121	127,086	Price	62,943	89,859
Dunn	82,095	118,779	Racine	219,253	332,119
Eau Claire	130,447	169,981	Richland	66,950	95,463
Florence	54,415	76,226	Rock	185,452	252,865
Fond du Lac	115,548	163,601	Rusk	67,483	92,954
Forest	60,910	87,502	St. Croix	90,508	129,053
Grant	89,656	133,599	Sauk	91,950	134,506
Green	74,191	100,784	Sawyer	68,765	95,070
Green Lake	64,601	90,611	Shawano	83,364	120,233
Iowa	68,215	95,898	Sheboygan	123,973	183,438
Iron	54,675	78,094	Taylor	68,587	98,545
Jackson	67,503	92,241	Trempealeau	73,099	101,507
Jefferson	94,960	143,931	Vernon	78,880	131,914
Juneau	71,990	104,021	Vilas	67,875	92,502
Kenosha	181,564	258,680	Walworth	105,410	168,497
Kewaunee	63,494	89,013	Washburn	65,234	90,111
La Crosse	134,214	186,065	Washington	113,346	173,350
Lafayette	63,990	93,396	Waukesha	237,507	347,557
Langlade	70,223	97,744	Waupaca	87,582	125,443
Lincoln	72,372	100,934	Waushara	72,087	97,292
			Winnebago	149,992	216,491
			Wood	<u>110,659</u>	<u>149,580</u>
			Total	\$6,800,000	\$9,780,000

Note: Milwaukee County is not eligible to receive additional federal foster care funds since DHFS is responsible for providing child welfare services in Milwaukee County.

APPENDIX IX

Clients Served and Expenditures Calendar Year 2003

By Target Group

	Clients		Expenditures	
	Number	Percent of Total	Amount (in millions)	Percent of Total
Developmentally Disabled	38,809	11.7%	\$518.0	31.6%
Mental Health	86,724	26.1	330.4	20.1
Substance Abuse	59,381	17.9	77.2	4.7
Physically and Sensory Disabled	9,897	3.0	77.6	4.7
Delinquent and Status Offenders	30,429	9.2	205.6	12.5
Abused and Neglected Children	32,881	9.9	196.9	12.0
Children and Families	32,803	9.9	68.9	4.2
Adults and the Elderly	<u>41,347</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>167.0</u>	<u>10.2</u>
Total	332,271	100.0%	1,641.6	100.0%

By Standard Program Category Cluster

	Clients		Expenditures	
	Number	Percent of Total	Amount (in millions)	Percent of Total
Child Care	1,099	0.2%	\$3.6	0.2%
Supportive Home Care	21,465	3.9	134.6	8.2
Specialized Transportation and Escort	13,103	2.4	22.7	1.4
Community Prevention, Access and Outreach ²	11,507	2.1	45.8	2.8
Community Living and Support Services	114,860	21.0	304.5	18.6
Investigation and Assessments	149,540	27.4	135.0	8.2
Community Support	9,163	1.7	56.7	3.5
Work Related and Day Services	26,996	4.9	111.4	6.8
Supported Employment	4,898	0.9	14.1	0.9
Community Residential Services	27,728	5.1	397.8	24.2
Community Treatment Services	132,317	24.2	205.4	12.5
Inpatient and Institutional Care ³	31,856	5.8	162.8	9.9
Juvenile Correctional Institutes ⁴	<u>1,277</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Total	545,809	100.0%	\$1,641.5	100.0%

¹Some clients are included in more than one category. In addition to the clients identified here, 19,796 families members were served in 2003. Child care expenditures do not reflect work- or training-related child care.

²Number of clients served may not represent accurate number of clients served since counties are not required to report these expenditures on a client-specific basis.

³Includes Institutes for Mental Diseases.

⁴Average daily population, estimate.

APPENDIX X

Community Aids Target Groups

Developmentally Disabled. Individuals who have a disability attributable to brain injury, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, mental retardation, or another neurological condition closely related to mental retardation, or requiring treatment similar to that required for mental retardation, which has continued, or can be expected to continue, indefinitely and constitutes a substantial handicap for the individual.

Mental Health. Individuals with chronic mental illness, including adults with serious and persistent mental illness and children and adolescents with severe emotional disturbances, each of whom are unable to independently perform essential personal and social roles appropriate to their age and require or receive treatment or supervision in order to carry out activities of daily living or to participate in community living.

Substance Abuse. Individuals who use alcohol and/or other chemical substances which have mind altering effects to the extent that it interferes with or impairs physical health, psychological functioning, or social or economic adaptation, including occupational or educational performance and person or family relations. This group also includes a person whose use of alcohol and or other substances has resulted in a conviction for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, or a Department of Transportation referral for an assessment to determine the existence of a substance abuse disability.

Physically or Sensory Disabled. Individuals, under

the age of 65, who have a physical disability which impairs their mobility, are blind or visually impaired, or are deaf or hearing impaired and receive services for the purpose of assisting them to utilize their abilities, achieve their maximum potential in terms of level of functioning and independence in social roles, and fully access and participate in community life.

Delinquents or Status Offenders. Delinquent children include juveniles referred to court intake due to an allegation of delinquency, or found to be delinquent as defined under s. 938.02 (3m) of the statutes. Status offenders are those juveniles alleged to be in need of protection or services under s. 938.13 due to any of the following: (a) parental or guardian petition to control the juvenile; (b) truancy from school; (c) the juvenile is a school drop-out; (d) truancy from home; and (e) the juvenile under 10 years of age commits a delinquent act.

Abused and Neglected Children. A child who is, or is alleged to be, abused or neglected, as defined in s. 48.981 (1)(a), or is threatened with abuse or neglect. This definition includes physical or sexual abuse, neglect or emotional damage.

Children and Family. A child or family member that has service needs not specified in the other target groups.

Adults and the Elderly. Adults or elderly individuals who have service needs not specified in other target groups.