



Community Aids/Children and Family Aids

Informational
Paper
46

Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau

January, 2019

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Community Aids/Children and Family Aids

The Department of Health Services (DHS) and the Department of Children and Families (DCF) distribute funds to counties through the community aids, and children and family aids programs. These state and federal funds support a variety of mental health, substance abuse, developmental disability, and child welfare services administered by counties, and often provided through their contracted entities. In calendar year 2019, total community aids and children and family aids allocations equal approximately \$282.4 million.

Prior to state fiscal year (SFY) 2008-09, the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) distributed community aids, which funded both child welfare and other and social service programs. 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 created DCF, which assumed responsibility for multiple programs previously administered by DHFS and the Department of Workforce Development, and renamed DHFS the Department of Health Services. As part of this agency reorganization, Act 20 split the community aids program into two separate state payments, beginning in fiscal year 2008-09 -- community aids from DHS, and children and family aids from DCF. The sum of the two payments equaled the amount the state would have allocated under the original community aids program.

This paper provides information on community aids and children and family aids, including the following: (a) county responsibilities for the delivery of social services and child welfare services; (b) supported activities and funding sources of aid payments; (c) county requirements to receive funding; (d) eligibility and fees for child welfare and other social services; and (e) state monitoring and evaluation procedures. The appendices to this paper provide additional background information, including current and historical allocations by county.

State and County Service Delivery

Wisconsin statutes define the responsibilities of DHS and counties for delivering social services under Chapter 46, and alcohol, substance abuse, developmental disabilities, and mental health services under Chapter 51. Chapter 48 of the statutes defines the DCF and county roles in delivering child welfare services. Appendix 1 provides examples of the services that counties may support with community aids and children and family aids funding.

Social Services. Chapter 46 of the statutes specifies many of the social services counties must provide to their residents, including direct program services to individuals and families

In addition, Chapter 46 requires all care and services purchased by DHS and counties meet minimum standards, and that contracts for these services be written in accordance with rules promulgated by, and procedures established by DHS. These minimum standards are specified in DHS 61.

County social services budgets are based on estimates of the costs of providing services mandated by state and federal law and policy, services and programs counties provide at their option, and estimates of state and federal funds counties expect to receive to partially offset service costs. Notwithstanding the service requirements specified in state and federal law, the statutes specify that, for certain services, counties are required to provide social services only within the limits of available state, federal, and county matching funds.

Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services. Section 51.42 of the statutes assigns each county board of supervisors, except the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors, the primary responsibility for the well-being, treatment, and care of residents with mental illness, developmental disabilities, or alcohol or other drug dependency, and for ensuring that individuals receive any necessary emergency services.

In Milwaukee County, the Milwaukee County Mental Health Board (MCMHB) is assigned these responsibilities, except that the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors is responsible for the well-being, care, and treatment of Milwaukee County residents with developmental disabilities, unless it explicitly delegates this authority to the MCMHB.

Within these funding limits, counties must offer the following services: (a) collaborative and cooperative prevention programs; (b) comprehensive diagnostic and evaluation services; (c) inpatient and outpatient care and treatment, residential facilities, partial hospitalization, emergency care, and supportive transitional services; (d) related research and staff training; and (e) continuous planning, development, and evaluation of programs and services for all population groups.

For more information on these specific service areas, see the Legislative Fiscal Bureau informational papers entitled, "Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities," and "Services for Persons with Mental Illness and Substance Abuse Disorders."

Child Welfare. Child welfare services encompass a broad range of services and activities aimed at assuring safety and permanence for children and the well-being of children and their families. These include efforts to educate the public on the prevention and reporting of child abuse and neglect; methods to receive, screen, and respond to child abuse and neglect reports; the provision of, or referral to, parenting education classes,

counseling, material supports, respite care, mental health or substance abuse treatment, or any other activity designed to strengthen, preserve, or reunite families; assessment, case planning, and review to determine services for children in out-of-home care; and transitional services to children who age out of out-of-home care.

The child welfare system is county-operated and state-supervised. Responsibility for children in the child welfare system is shared between the juvenile court and the county department of human or social services. In Milwaukee County, the child welfare system is shared with DCF, rather than the county department of human services. Child welfare services are also provided to Native American children by tribal social services departments.

DCF is responsible for providing statewide leadership and supervision of child welfare standards and practices, administering state and federal funds for child welfare services, and assuring compliance with state and federal law and regulations. DCF also provides adoption services for children with special needs from counties other than Milwaukee County.

Neither community aids nor children and family aids fund economic support programs such as Wisconsin Works, FoodShare, or state support for child care expenses. Further, counties do not deliver or coordinate all local social services. Private, nonprofit agencies that contract directly with DHS or DCF provide various state-funded social services, such as family planning services, shelters for homeless persons, and assistance to victims of domestic abuse. In addition, services are provided by private agencies funded by contributions and community fund-raising organizations.

Community Aids

Under s. 46.40 of the statutes, community aids

support community social services, mental health services, developmental disabilities services, alcohol and other drug abuse services, the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support program, and community support programs. In calendar year 2019, DHS will distribute \$207.8 million in community aids funding.

The community aids program includes several subcategories. The main source of funding is through the basic county allocation (BCA), which counties may use to support any eligible service (\$169.6 million in calendar year 2019, supported with a combination of state general purpose revenue (GPR) and federal funding (FED)). In addition, the program includes four categorical allocations for specific purposes:

- a. substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant (\$9.7 million FED);
- b. mental health block grant (\$2.5 million FED);
- c. community mental health services (\$24.3 GPR); and
- d. the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support program (\$1.6 million GPR).

Appendix 2 provides the calendar year 2019 allocation, by county and category; Appendix 3 provides total county allocations for the past several years.

Basic County Allocation. Counties may use funding provided under the community aids BCA to support any allowable community aids service. In state fiscal year 2018-19 the total budgeted BCA equals \$169,640,700, from the following funding sources: (a) \$137,407,400 GPR; (b) \$20,978,700 FED from the social services block grant (SSBG); and (c) \$11,254,600 FED from the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) block grant. These federal funding sources are described below.

Social Services Block Grant. Wisconsin's total SSBG allocation in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2017-18 equaled \$28.2 million. States may use SSBG funds to provide services directed toward at least one of five goals: (a) prevent, reduce, or eliminate economic dependency; (b) achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (c) prevent or remedy neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (d) prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and (e) 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 may also use funds for staff training, administration, planning, evaluation, and technical assistance to develop, implement, or administer the state's social service program.

States may not use SSBG funds for certain services, including medical care (except family planning, rehabilitation, and certain detoxification services), educational services generally provided by public schools, and most social services provided by hospitals, nursing homes, and prisons. Although states need not provide a match for SSBG funds, states must prepare a plan that ensures expenditure of the funds on appropriate social services.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant. The 1996 federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) created the TANF block grant as a replacement to the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program. Wisconsin is budgeted \$312.8 million in TANF block grant funds in SFY 2018-19. A state may use up to 10% of this allocation for purposes consistent with the requirements of the SSBG. Federal law specifies that any funds states use in this manner are subject to the federal SSBG requirements, not to TANF block

grant requirements. For additional information on this grant, see Legislative Fiscal Bureau informational paper entitled, "Wisconsin Works (W-2), Child Care, and Other Economic Support Programs."

Substance Abuse Block Grant. In FFY 2017-18, Wisconsin received a total of \$27.2 million under the federal substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant (SABG). The state allocated \$9,735,700 in SABG funding for community aids in calendar year 2019. The SABG supports the development and implementation of substance abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities. States must spend at least 20% of the SABG on education and prevention activities and at least 10% on substance abuse treatment services for pregnant women and women with dependent children.

In addition, federal guidelines require SABG-funded treatment programs for intravenous drug users to admit individuals into treatment within 14 days after making such a request, or 120 days of such a request if an individual receives interim services within 48 hours. States must also directly provide or contract for tuberculosis services such as counseling, testing, treatment, and early intervention services for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Counties decide what services to provide with SABG funds, but must comply with these federal guidelines.

Mental Health Block Grant. Wisconsin received a total of \$11.1 million in federal community mental health block grant (MHBG) funds in FFY 2017-18. State statutes require DHS to allocate \$2,513,400 of these funds through the community aids program. This funding supports comprehensive community mental health services to adults and children, as well as evaluation, planning, administration, and educational activities related to these services.

MHBG-funded services include respite care, adult family home care, community prevention

services, crisis intervention, counseling, and therapy. Several federal restrictions apply to the use of these funds. For example, states may not use these funds to provide inpatient services or to make cash payments to recipients of health services. States may use up to 5% of the block grant to support administrative costs.

Alzheimer's Family and Caregiver Support Program. The statutes permit DHS to allocate up to \$2,558,900 GPR annually to provide services to persons with Alzheimer's disease and their caregivers, enabling the person with Alzheimer's disease to remain a member of the household. In calendar year 2019, DHS will distribute \$2,558,900 through this program. Of that total, DHS will allocate \$1,562,100 to 39 counties as an allocation under community aids, and \$996,800 to area agencies on aging in 33 counties as a non-community aids allocation.

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 or a community-based residential facility. The program does not provide services to individuals who live in institutions, such as nursing homes.

2015 Wisconsin Act 273 modified the program in several ways. First, the annual amount of funding budgeted for the program was increased by \$1,000,000 GPR, from the previous level of \$1,558,900 to \$2,558,900, beginning in 2016-17. Second, DHS was directed to allocate at least \$1,000,000 annually to fund respite care for caregivers. Third, DHS was authorized to allocate funding to Indian tribes and bands, in addition to counties that had previously received allocations. Fourth, the act established a statutory income eligibility standard for the program so that a person is financially eligible for the program if the joint income of the person with Alzheimer's Disease and the person's spouse, if any, is \$48,000 per year or less, unless DHS sets a higher limitation on

income eligibility by rule. (Previously, the maximum income level of \$40,000 was established in DHS rule.)

Adjustments to Community Aids Allocations. The following adjustments have been made to county community aids allocations over the past several years.

Family Support Program. Through calendar year 2015, DHS distributed community aids funds to counties for the family support program to enable children with severe disabilities to remain at home with their parents or caretakers. DHS distributed \$4,909,300 GPR for this purpose. The program provided eligible families with up to \$3,000 a year in services and goods, such as training for parents in behavioral management, respite care, home modifications, and attendant care.

2015 Act 55 consolidated funding for the family support program and non-medical assistance community options program (COP) funds supporting service children with disabilities under a newly-created Children's COP. This program combined features of COP and the family support program, and is provided outside of the community aids allocation.

Transfers to the Family Care Program. The Family Care program supports long-term care services to qualifying individuals who are eligible for medical assistance (MA). Originally offered in five pilot counties in the early 2000s, these services are now available in all counties. Once Family Care services become available in a county, part of the county's community aids BCA that previously supported long-term care services for this population is reallocated to fund Family Care services.

Provisions enacted in 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 established the expected contribution level for each county, once Family Care begins in the county. The amount equals the actual amount the county spent for long-term care services in 2006,

not to exceed 22% of the county's 2006 BCA. For counties that spent more than 22% of their BCA, the statutes provide for a buy-down provision, where the expected county contribution phases down to 22% over a five-year period following implementation of the Family Care program. This buy-down provision results in a need for a corresponding increase in state GPR funding for the Family Care program.

DHS currently permits counties to make the Family Care contribution as an annual lump sum or in quarterly installments throughout the year. In addition, the Department has authorized the following three acceptable methods for counties to make their payment: (a) a reduction in the county BCA contract; (b) direct payment to DHS; or (c) by directing the state to subtract the payment from the county's regular monthly reimbursement payments. A DHS program revenue appropriation that partially funds Family Care service costs receives these county contributions.

Wisconsin Medicaid Cost Reporting Program. The Wisconsin Medicaid cost reporting (WIMCR) program aims to increase the amount of federal funds the state can claim under the MA program by maximizing federal payments to counties for certain MA-eligible services. The program provides counties with a GPR and FED-funded WIMCR supplemental payment for the difference between certain reported MA-reimbursable costs and MA reimbursement rates. DHS then reduces the GPR-funded portion of the counties' BCA by an equivalent amount. The program results in GPR savings because the state offsets an all-GPR reduction to the BCA with a partially federally-funded WIMCR payment. The state shares a portion of the annual WIMCR savings with counties by reducing BCA payments by \$19.25 million less than the amount of the WIMCR payment.

In fiscal year 2017-18, DHS changed the way in which it implements WIMCR. For dates of service beginning January 1, 2016, the Department began claiming federal MA matching funds on

county cost deficits through a certified public expenditure (CPE) methodology, and discontinued BCA adjustments. The amount paid to counties for calendar year 2016 dates of service was \$19,250,000, which was the county MOE amount under the previous method. In addition, the Department made adjustments to settlements for calendar year 2015 dates of service, based on revised cost reports from counties. These adjustments were made under the old method. DHS made \$1,758,000 in additional settlement payments and recouped \$2,231,700 in settlement payments made the previous year.

Children and Family Aids

Similar to the community aids basic county allocation payments made by DHS, DCF provides counties with children and family aids. Children and family aids funding is distributed to eligible counties for services related to child abuse and neglect, including prevention, investigation, and treatment.

Children and Families Allocation. The children and families allocation (CFA) is the primary state funding source for child welfare services. CFA funds may be used for child abuse and neglect, community-based juvenile delinquency-related services, and other children and families target populations. CFA funds cannot be used for juvenile corrections placements.

Appendix 2 shows the allocation for calendar year 2019. CFA funds are generally allocated in the calendar year in two increments. Approximately 25% of CFA funds are made available to counties from January through June. The remaining 75% of CFA funds are added to the contract in July for unreimbursed expenses through June and for July through December. Counties may carry over up to three percent of CFA funds from one year into the next.

As discussed below, state law requires counties to match a portion of the CFA. The CFA requires a county match of 9.89%. However, because no matching is required for the 25% of CFA funds made available from January through June, the effective annualized rate is only 7.4%. The matching requirement is implemented by allowing counties to draw the first 92.6% of the allocation and to earn the remaining 7.4% by reporting the county match on a dollar to dollar basis. In practice, most counties provide funding above the match requirement.

In 2018-19, DCF was budgeted \$74,308,000 to fund the CFA, including: (a) \$26,396,400 GPR; (b) \$32,738,200 FED from state foster care reimbursement claims under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act; (c) \$7,900,000 FED from funds the state receives under Title IV-B, subpart 1 of the Social Security Act; (d) \$3,983,600 FED from the SSBG; and (e) \$3,289,800 FED from TANF block grant funds transferred to the SSBG. The SSBG and TANF block grants are described in the DHS-administered BCA section. The other federal funding sources are described briefly below.

Title IV-E. DCF distributes, as part of the CFA, reimbursements the state receives 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 PRWORA. However, the AFDC financial criteria are still used to determine IV-E eligibility.

Title IV-E revenue included in the CFA is earned based on maintenance payments and administrative costs incurred by counties. Counties pay expenses out of the CFA and local tax levy funds. Expenses are then reported to DCF, and DCF claims the Title IV-E reimbursement. Since the IV-E reimbursement is for costs incurred by counties, the state has flexibility on how to budget the IV-E revenue once it is received. As a result,

the amount of Title IV-E funds that DCF distributes to counties through the CFA is determined through the state budgeting process and is not based on counties' foster care caseloads.

Maintenance payments are funds provided to cover the costs of food, shelter, clothing, daily supervision, school supplies, personal 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 58.5%.

Title IV-E administrative reimbursement is determined based on expenses reported by counties. Of the expenses reported, the percentage of staff activities devoted to IV-E reimbursable functions is determined. For those administrative costs which are eligible for reimbursement, the reimbursement rate is 50%.

The Legislative Fiscal Bureau informational paper entitled, "Child Welfare Services in Wisconsin" provides additional information regarding Title IV-E reimbursement.

Title IV-B, Subpart 1. Child welfare funds are provided to states under Title IV-B, subpart 1 of the Social Security Act to support permanency planning for children. Unlike Title IV-E (foster care) funding, states are limited in the use of Title IV-B to support out-of-home care, or to provide child care that is exclusively work-related. The primary purpose of Title IV-B child welfare funding is to keep children with their own families. These services include respite care, intensive family treatment, and individual and family counseling. Funds are distributed to states on the basis of their under-21 population and per capita income.

Tribal Family Services Program

The Family Services Program (FSP) is jointly

administered by DHS and DCF. Tribes receive a separate FSP allocation via contract with DHS and DCF. Tribes submit a three-year plan and annual budget to DCF and DHS detailing how the family services funds will be used and how outcomes will be evaluated. These plans detail separate budgets for DHS and DCF funds, but tribes may use funds from both departments to support the same tribal staff and provide integrated services to families. Tribes also submit semi-annual reports describing progress on achieving the goals identified in their plans.

The FSP allocations include funds from multiple state and federal sources. Due to regulations on the use of the particular fund sources, portions of the total FSP allocation must be used for specific types of services. The DHS FSP allocation is comprised of federal and state alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse (ATODA) funds which must be directed towards ATODA prevention/treatment activities. Contracts between the tribes and DHS allocate a total of \$1,138,900 all funds in federal fiscal year 2019.

Appendix 4 identifies the FSP grants each tribe or band will receive in federal fiscal year 2019. As shown in Appendix 4, the DCF allocation is comprised of \$1,271,900 GPR. In addition, tribes also receive \$408,700 FED under Title IV-B, subpart 2 of the Social Security Act and \$346,400 FED under the community services block grant (CSBG).

The DCF FSP allocation can be used for a wide range of human services, including domestic abuse, child welfare, self-sufficiency, teen parenting, and child care. However, the range of services funded by the DCF allocation in a tribe's FSP plan must include the following services: (a) adolescent pregnancy prevention and parenting skills; (b) child/respite care; (c) permanency for children in out-of-home care; (d) family preservation and support services; (e) empowerment for low-income individuals, families, and communities to overcome the effects of poverty; (f) domestic abuse

intervention, prevention and education services; and (g) other services to improve family functioning and positive outcomes for children. Tribes are free to reallocate the allocation between the different service categories, but unused FSP funding does not carry over into the following year.

FSP funds may not be used to supplant existing funds and cannot be used for out-of-home child placement costs. Further, if any tribe receives a CSBG allocation directly from the Federal Office of Community Services, that tribe's FSP allocation will be reduced by the amount of the federal award and the state CSBG portion of FSP funds will be redistributed to other tribes.

In addition to the above funding sources, approximately \$717,500 program revenue (PR) is made available from Indian gaming receipts to cover: (a) unexpected or unusually high-cost out-of-home care placements and guardianship payments ordered by tribal courts; and (b) out-of-home placements of Indian juveniles who have been adjudicated delinquent by tribal courts. Tribes may request funding from the tribal high-cost pool on a case-by-case basis.

County Funding Requirements

County Match. Counties provide matching funds of 9.89% of the basic county allocation and the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support allocation. As discussed above, the effective annualized rate for matching CFA funding is 7.4%. No county matching requirement applies to the family support program, or the SABG and MHBG allocations. Appendix 5 shows the required matching fund amounts for each county for calendar year 2019.

Counties may use local tax levies, federal and state revenue sharing funds, or private donations to meet their match requirements. Private donations cannot exceed 25% of the required

county match. DHS and DCF may reduce a county's community aids allocation or children and family aids allocation by an amount equal to the amount by which the county does not meet its match requirement.

Maintenance of Effort. Counties must also meet certain maintenance of effort requirements. First, federal regulations of the SABG require counties 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). Additionally, counties cannot use community aids to replace county funds used to allow individuals over 18 years of age with developmental disabilities to live in a noninstitutional setting.

Carry-Forward Provisions. At the request of a county, DHS and DCF must carry forward up to 3% of the total amount of the basic county allocation, children and family aids allocation, the SABG, the MHBG, and Alzheimer's caregiver support funds allocated for a calendar year for use in the following calendar year. DCF carried forward \$206,000 of the CFA for Milwaukee County from 2017 into 2018. Five percent of the family support program allocation may be carried over. The following restrictions apply to any funds carried forward:

- Counties must use all funds carried forward must for the funds' original purpose;
- Counties may not use carry-forward funds for staff or administrative costs; and
- Any original match requirement applies to funds carried forward by a county.

At the request of a county, DHS and DCF must 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. DHS carried forward \$535,775 and DCF carried forward \$0 from calendar year 2017 into calendar year 2018. Any funds not carried forward lapse to

the general fund at the end of each fiscal year. No funds lapsed to the general fund in calendar years 2017 or 2018.

Eligibility Criteria and Fees

All persons who qualify for SSI or medical assistance qualify for services funded through county social services agencies. In addition, people with income at or below levels determined by DHS qualify for these services. For calendar year 2019, this level equals 75% of the state's median income, or \$5,505 per month for a family of four. Counties may choose to provide services to persons with higher incomes.

Counties must charge fees based on the ability to pay for certain services. For certain services, counties cannot, or may choose whether to, charge fees. DHS establishes a uniform fee schedule by rule that counties use to assess all fees, except under certain circumstances. The individual or family payment amount varies depending on the number of people in the household and the amount of monthly income the family receives. For example, in 2018, a family of four with gross monthly income of up to \$3,225 would not pay any fee for services received, with fees increasing on a sliding scale as income increases. The DHS website provides a copy of the current uniform fee schedule at www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/uniform-fee/.

Parents who pay court-ordered child support for a child in substitute care, as determined by the child support percentage standard, are not required to pay uniform fees for the substitute care services provided by the county.

Monitoring and Evaluation

DHS and DCF monitor county programs in several ways. The Departments sign an annual

contract with each county and use the contract, as well as fiscal and program information, to audit the county. In addition, regional Department staff monitor programs and serve as liaison between the counties and DHS and DCF. This section discusses several monitoring and evaluation tools used by the Departments.

County Budgets. County agencies develop annual budgets as part of the county budgeting process. Annually, DHS and DCF inform each county by early fall of the estimated amount of community aids and children and family aids the county will receive in the succeeding calendar year. The county, with participation from the public, then assesses the needs of its clients and the resources available to meet those needs. The county agency then submits the budget to the county executive, county administrator, or county board for review and approval.

State-County Contract. In late fall of each year, DHS and DCF finalize the state-county contract containing county allocations for the upcoming year for a range of programs, including the community aids and children and family aids allocations. The county board must approve and return the signed contract by January 1, unless the county receives an extension. The contract is between DHS and DCF and the county board, and legally obligates the parties to expend only the amount of available state and federal funds and required county matching funds.

The contract contains multiple provisions, including the following: (a) the manner in which the counties will provide the services subject to the contract; (b) the process by which the state reimburses counties for these services; and (c) county record-keeping and reporting requirements.

Counties receive allocations on a calendar year basis. The Departments allocate approximately 25% of the GPR payments in January of a given year, with the remaining 75% provided in July of that year. Allocations of federal dollars are funded

evenly through the year.

County Reporting of Services and Expenditures. Counties report certain types of information to DHS through the program participation system (PPS), and the community aids reporting system (CARS). DCF also collects information on child protective services provided using children and family aids funds through the electronic Wisconsin Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (eWISACWIS). DCF collects information on juvenile justice and child welfare services using CFA funds separately, with counties having the option to report services in eWISACWIS or an annual report.

Program Participation System (PPS) The PPS is a web-based IT system that was developed to help streamline various program functions and tasks. Part of the system includes mental health and AODA modules which serve as electronic

client-level data collection system for reporting of County-authorized or paid for substance abuse and mental health services. The data entered into this system had previously been collected through the HSRS.

Appendix 6 and Appendix 7 show information on expenditures reported through the PPS for the human services they provided to abused and neglected children (Appendix 6) and children and families (Appendix 7) from 2011 through 2016. This information includes the sources of revenue counties used to support these services.

Community Aids Reporting System (CARS). Counties also must submit monthly reports of expenditures based on the categories included in the state contract. DHS uses the community aids reporting system (CARS) to authorize the payment of funds to counties across a range of contracts.

Additional Resources

Additional information on community aids and children and family aids is available through the following sources:

Department of Health Services State-County Contract
www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/sca

Department of Children and Families State-County Contract
dcf.wisconsin.gov/cwfunding

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APPENDIX 1

Examples of Community Aids and Children and Family Aids Services

Community Support Services

Adult day care
Community prevention, organization, and awareness
Congregate meals
Consumer education and training
Daily living skills training
Family support
Home delivered meals
Housing and energy assistance
Interpreter services and adaptive equipment
Recreation and alternative activities
Respite care
Shelter Care
Specialized transportation and escort
Supportive home care
Work related services

Child Services

Adoptions
Child day care
Family planning services
Foster home support
Juvenile correctional institution services
Juvenile reintegration, supervision, and aftercare services
Protective payment and guardianship

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment Services

Community based care
Community support and recovery services
Counseling and therapeutic resources
Crisis intervention
Detoxification services
Inpatient treatment
Residential care center treatment
Skilled nursing services

Prevention, Access, and Outreach

Advocacy and defense resources
Case management and service coordination
Consumer directed supports
Health screening and accessibility
Housing counseling
Information and referral
Intake assessments
Outreach

APPENDIX 2

**Community Aids/Children and Family Aids Allocations
Calendar Year 2019**

County	Community Aids (DHS)						Total
	Basic County Allocation	Mental Health Block Grant	Substance Abuse Block Grant	Alzheimer's Caregiver and Support Program*	Community Mental Health Services	Children and Family Aids (DCF)	
Adams	\$549,573	\$8,555	\$34,248	\$0	\$116,366	\$281,241	\$989,983
Ashland	767,049	9,580	28,276	8,805	47,129	375,093	1,235,932
Barron	1,426,837	20,066	79,713	0	94,627	702,646	2,323,889
Bayfield	557,705	7,354	35,262	9,793	44,967	277,891	932,972
Brown	6,481,377	98,340	365,279	0	1,773,216	3,313,642	12,031,854
Buffalo	543,302	7,803	23,204	8,432	80,576	345,747	1,009,064
Burnett	576,299	7,248	28,760	0	84,179	280,903	977,389
Calumet	850,474	12,388	46,328	16,327	36,297	417,656	1,379,470
Chippewa	1,913,687	27,037	96,341	0	135,032	923,755	3,095,852
Clark	1,322,732	16,032	55,026	0	146,955	630,364	2,171,109
Columbia	1,322,141	16,818	77,128	23,185	171,255	655,935	2,266,462
Crawford	997,301	7,939	32,086	10,797	167,216	475,432	1,690,771
Dane	12,173,095	160,098	650,692	159,989	1,076,985	6,040,266	20,261,125
Dodge	2,135,080	31,007	111,966	37,974	127,391	1,090,628	3,534,046
Door	781,747	7,665	46,219	0	103,623	368,772	1,308,026
Douglas	2,174,230	25,572	110,750	22,385	139,471	833,633	3,306,041
Dunn	1,237,819	18,754	69,453	0	117,808	612,010	2,055,844
Eau Claire	3,566,659	51,569	189,338	0	530,430	1,781,940	6,119,936
Florence	255,879	3,434	8,512	0	10,568	224,538	502,931
Fond du Lac	2,287,638	37,307	153,543	0	342,213	1,664,038	4,484,739
Forest	492,212	5,386	29,605	0	69,653	266,290	863,145
Grant	1,706,899	21,745	77,899	23,366	176,945	787,257	2,794,111
Green	870,019	11,554	45,365	16,200	101,971	463,058	1,508,167
Green Lake	563,513	6,805	32,340	10,016	35,029	284,885	932,588
Iowa	661,534	8,335	29,860	11,005	67,826	318,035	1,096,595
Iron	301,772	3,621	7,985	5,000	27,167	148,137	493,682
Jackson	967,508	8,922	39,385	10,117	72,014	512,163	1,610,109
Jefferson	1,951,802	26,128	109,299	34,365	97,609	988,673	3,207,876
Juneau	749,724	10,820	42,890	0	24,055	358,043	1,185,532
Kenosha	5,456,342	72,813	326,821	0	708,894	2,786,975	9,351,845
Kewaunee	609,014	7,486	26,797	0	50,359	314,406	1,008,062
La Crosse	2,760,061	56,779	204,793	46,623	343,078	1,990,187	5,401,521
Lafayette	607,512	7,785	22,055	7,604	16,299	303,735	964,990
Langlade	853,778	12,236	50,577	0	66,268	393,159	1,376,018
Lincoln	529,222	7,585	31,351	0	41,077	457,999	1,067,233
Manitowoc	2,719,880	35,127	140,547	0	426,416	1,341,189	4,663,159
Marathon	3,985,756	52,071	215,234	0	282,010	1,749,285	6,284,357
Marinette	1,251,633	18,732	75,173	0	240,078	612,197	2,197,813
Marquette	453,384	6,423	23,939	10,040	14,091	224,265	732,142
Menominee	769,715	5,752	41,427	0	138,442	376,109	1,331,445

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

**Community Aids/Children and Family Aids Allocations
Calendar Year 2019**

County	Community Aids (DHS)						Total
	Basic County Allocation	Mental Health Block Grant	Substance Abuse Block Grant	Alzheimer's Caregiver and Support Program*	Community Mental Health Services	Children and Family Aids (DCF)	
Milwaukee	\$35,982,918	\$685,914	\$2,431,021	\$457,673	\$7,780,317	\$6,684,367	\$54,022,210
Monroe	1,296,501	18,307	71,115	22,197	179,509	642,575	2,230,204
Oconto	937,898	13,353	48,966	0	220,546	477,996	1,698,759
Oneida	1,054,041	11,796	64,839	0	152,548	547,390	1,830,613
Outagamie	4,377,978	64,126	236,002	59,306	268,642	2,174,533	7,180,587
Ozaukee	1,803,577	25,233	85,354	0	43,530	903,209	2,860,903
Pepin	430,498	4,795	11,569	5,000	13,692	203,669	669,223
Pierce	961,986	13,239	51,163	0	133,782	502,712	1,662,882
Polk	1,302,825	17,164	68,628	21,560	137,286	649,605	2,197,068
Portage	1,137,381	25,490	111,625	0	202,057	862,081	2,338,634
Price	591,786	8,029	19,379	8,988	86,319	292,479	1,006,980
Racine	7,331,363	100,488	500,171	84,622	963,375	3,626,442	12,606,461
Richland	562,667	9,465	32,819	10,964	124,228	398,341	1,138,484
Rock	6,337,013	73,312	343,850	0	821,034	3,138,283	10,713,492
Rusk	759,306	9,661	30,407	9,906	100,374	364,476	1,274,130
St. Croix	1,172,066	17,529	70,176	0	458,680	575,147	2,293,598
Sauk	1,599,565	17,541	82,089	29,810	197,417	781,840	2,708,262
Sawyer	777,653	8,146	50,066	10,109	47,502	384,490	1,277,966
Shawano	1,151,192	16,604	73,720	22,652	240,467	557,158	2,061,793
Sheboygan	3,455,586	51,197	178,215	0	1,088,859	1,721,029	6,494,886
Taylor	859,335	9,043	31,092	12,275	137,088	425,997	1,474,830
Trempealeau	1,085,449	15,769	43,091	14,447	55,093	511,745	1,725,594
Vernon	1,011,834	12,392	44,268	16,946	47,056	490,468	1,622,964
Vilas	649,965	7,434	40,862	0	96,138	261,994	1,056,394
Walworth	2,347,051	22,005	118,911	44,584	189,215	1,171,549	3,893,315
Washburn	622,652	8,386	27,842	0	100,213	307,189	1,066,282
Washington	2,396,123	37,470	131,927	0	229,643	1,154,492	3,949,655
Waukesha	7,827,490	109,469	421,473	153,695	603,712	3,885,542	13,001,381
Waupaca	1,358,651	20,786	80,798	26,042	56,069	693,697	2,236,043
Waushara	738,829	10,433	37,207	14,843	111,973	375,883	1,289,168
Winnebago	4,994,925	68,961	253,027	64,505	834,687	2,543,565	8,759,670
Wood	<u>2,532,091</u>	<u>39,193</u>	<u>128,562</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>282,064</u>	<u>1,306,505</u>	<u>4,288,415</u>
Total	\$169,630,100	\$2,513,400	\$9,735,700	\$1,562,147	\$24,348,700	\$74,588,628	\$282,378,675

* Counties with no listed Alzheimer's Family and Caregiver Support Program allocation receive that grant through Area Agencies on Aging, rather than as a community aids allocation.

APPENDIX 3

Total Community Aids/Children and Family Aids Allocation, By County Calendar Years 2013 through 2019

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adams	\$859,881	\$855,450	\$865,716	\$965,782	\$965,334	\$988,192	\$989,983
Ashland	1,177,619	1,171,375	1,182,449	1,201,958	1,203,583	1,234,007	1,235,932
Barron	2,217,707	2,206,156	2,218,080	2,263,143	2,262,287	2,319,441	2,323,889
Bayfield	882,239	877,695	889,886	904,871	908,283	930,914	932,972
Brown	10,138,214	10,086,143	10,163,651	11,745,649	11,741,284	12,010,800	12,031,854
Buffalo	909,122	905,051	911,949	976,212	979,056	1,007,151	1,009,064
Burnett	887,301	877,206	883,537	953,149	952,771	975,612	977,389
Calumet	1,335,816	1,328,927	1,336,448	1,334,983	1,342,677	1,376,708	1,379,470
Chippewa	2,937,797	2,922,233	2,936,056	3,015,983	3,014,877	3,090,014	3,095,852
Clark	2,000,905	1,990,065	2,009,219	2,116,873	2,115,904	2,167,131	2,171,109
Columbia	2,072,626	2,061,942	2,073,468	2,199,808	2,014,510	2,262,786	2,266,462
Crawford	1,496,245	1,488,105	1,496,116	1,644,975	1,649,189	1,687,852	1,690,771
Dane	18,867,083	18,768,440	18,930,240	19,720,141	19,728,841	20,222,506	20,261,125
Dodge	3,350,800	3,333,581	3,372,388	3,424,333	3,438,968	3,527,482	3,534,046
Door	1,219,074	1,212,683	1,217,814	1,276,152	1,275,710	1,305,701	1,308,026
Douglas	3,140,147	3,121,528	3,138,505	3,230,369	3,232,362	3,300,058	3,306,041
Dunn	1,909,367	1,899,323	1,916,354	2,003,098	2,002,214	2,051,967	2,055,844
Eau Claire	5,483,161	5,454,215	5,520,542	5,966,752	5,963,837	6,108,636	6,119,936
Florence	482,122	480,459	486,316	483,350	483,135	501,451	502,931
Fond du Lac	4,062,763	4,046,423	4,092,105	4,340,115	4,338,272	4,473,880	4,484,739
Forest	794,710	790,837	793,125	840,012	839,760	861,445	863,145
Grant	2,602,837	2,588,778	2,605,358	2,723,712	2,726,236	2,790,053	2,794,111
Green	1,379,270	1,372,345	1,386,137	1,460,948	1,468,461	1,506,116	1,508,167
Green Lake	882,709	878,150	888,445	903,768	907,205	930,330	932,588
Iowa	1,010,741	1,005,336	1,013,952	1,059,802	1,068,853	1,094,685	1,096,595
Iron	456,901	454,435	461,595	480,257	480,858	492,812	493,682
Jackson	1,514,952	1,507,232	1,523,406	1,562,677	1,565,537	1,607,114	1,610,109
Jefferson	3,062,339	3,046,599	3,074,718	3,107,831	3,119,902	3,200,542	3,207,876
Juneau	1,156,547	1,150,437	1,155,479	1,154,576	1,154,151	1,183,272	1,185,532
Kenosha	8,438,144	8,394,062	8,504,304	9,112,301	9,107,663	9,334,139	9,351,845
Kewaunee	955,678	950,763	965,238	981,085	980,522	1,006,064	1,008,062
La Crosse	4,940,101	4,920,371	4,962,958	5,233,575	5,225,287	5,387,537	5,401,521
Lafayette	955,637	950,730	957,264	936,985	938,094	962,819	964,990
Langlade	1,270,867	1,278,572	1,285,877	1,342,107	1,341,586	1,373,548	1,376,018
Lincoln	1,405,963	986,520	992,424	1,027,143	1,026,830	1,064,216	1,067,233
Manitowoc	4,189,678	4,167,632	4,196,813	4,547,367	4,545,598	4,654,664	4,663,159
Marathon	5,586,125	5,954,033	6,022,037	6,134,595	6,131,423	6,273,409	6,284,357
Marinette	1,950,775	1,940,611	1,953,721	2,144,966	2,144,157	2,193,939	2,197,813
Marquette	705,979	702,293	710,108	708,082	712,033	730,140	732,142
Menominee	1,182,423	1,176,147	1,189,192	1,304,986	1,298,505	1,329,067	1,331,445

APPENDIX 3 (continued)

**Total Community Aids/Children and Family Aids Allocation, By County
Calendar Years 2013 through 2019**

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Milwaukee	\$47,525,888	\$47,159,632	\$47,159,632	\$54,052,657	\$54,249,319	\$54,023,316	\$54,022,210
Monroe	2,025,815	2,015,313	2,030,644	2,144,289	2,173,492	2,225,864	2,230,204
Oconto	1,475,428	1,467,892	1,477,884	1,657,448	1,656,842	1,695,724	1,698,759
Oneida	1,659,172	1,650,735	1,665,253	1,783,359	1,782,610	1,827,131	1,830,613
Outagamie	6,822,490	6,787,088	6,831,282	6,976,321	6,990,663	7,168,129	7,180,587
Ozaukee	2,778,592	2,763,979	2,795,292	2,783,197	2,781,771	2,855,178	2,860,903
Pepin	651,385	647,865	651,579	651,131	651,379	667,940	669,223
Pierce	1,508,059	1,500,374	1,512,538	1,619,449	1,618,789	1,659,681	1,662,882
Polk	2,026,022	2,015,465	2,034,780	2,132,233	2,140,485	2,193,338	2,197,068
Portage	2,088,670	2,074,975	2,115,733	2,264,100	2,262,803	2,332,994	2,338,634
Price	904,063	904,870	917,189	978,692	981,522	1,005,224	1,006,980
Racine	11,429,027	11,369,530	11,473,289	12,275,975	12,292,073	12,586,882	12,606,461
Richland	985,167	981,108	990,414	1,096,442	1,103,549	1,136,081	1,138,484
Rock	9,780,706	9,729,354	9,809,315	10,515,003	10,438,449	10,693,613	10,713,492
Rusk	1,154,047	1,147,847	1,156,867	1,239,023	1,242,893	1,272,384	1,274,130
St. Croix	1,839,042	1,829,528	1,842,312	2,243,957	2,243,189	2,289,958	2,293,598
Sauk	2,472,315	2,459,336	2,473,910	2,624,982	2,638,894	2,702,417	2,708,262
Sawyer	1,221,470	1,215,149	1,228,264	1,240,504	1,244,888	1,276,149	1,277,966
Shawano	1,781,354	1,772,324	1,777,119	2,003,115	2,013,061	2,058,092	2,061,793
Sheboygan	5,352,411	5,324,512	5,355,002	6,346,087	6,343,983	6,483,979	6,494,886
Taylor	1,310,285	1,303,310	1,316,783	1,432,011	1,437,462	1,472,062	1,474,830
Trempealeau	1,654,013	1,645,144	1,651,509	1,678,379	1,681,656	1,723,046	1,725,594
Vernon	1,544,943	1,536,717	1,544,854	1,573,186	1,580,029	1,619,950	1,622,964
Vilas	956,317	950,789	958,922	1,033,969	1,033,511	1,054,771	1,056,394
Walworth	3,630,980	3,612,005	3,639,732	3,765,889	3,787,807	3,883,379	3,893,315
Washburn	958,996	953,971	956,612	1,039,656	1,039,338	1,064,337	1,066,282
Washington	3,700,922	3,681,400	3,705,064	3,850,006	3,848,486	3,942,361	3,949,655
Waukesha	12,188,496	12,125,059	12,231,052	12,586,624	12,657,942	12,975,458	13,001,381
Waupaca	2,149,602	2,138,655	2,160,310	2,165,766	2,175,923	2,231,992	2,236,043
Waushara	1,174,201	1,168,277	1,173,469	1,249,163	1,256,017	1,286,464	1,289,168
Winnebago	7,792,268	7,752,115	7,809,294	8,521,940	8,538,447	8,745,331	8,759,670
Wood	<u>3,941,820</u>	<u>3,921,405</u>	<u>3,975,786</u>	<u>4,176,159</u>	<u>4,173,941</u>	<u>4,280,106</u>	<u>4,288,415</u>
Total	\$256,356,331	\$254,908,604	\$256,704,674	\$276,235,180	\$276,456,970	\$281,951,530	\$282,378,675

APPENDIX 4

Tribal Family Services Program (FSP) Allocations for Federal Fiscal Year 2019

Tribe	GPR	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	Community Services Block Grant	All Funds
		FED	FED	
Bad River	\$117,514	\$35,364	\$31,490	\$184,368
Ho-Chunk	87,028	32,364	31,490	150,882
Lac Courte Oreilles	106,525	38,465	31,490	176,480
Lac du Flambeau	171,478	41,055	31,490	244,023
Menominee	156,110	71,107	31,490	258,707
Oneida	135,180	41,332	31,490	208,002
Potawatomi	119,555	20,024	31,490	171,069
Red Cliff	96,831	40,166	31,490	168,487
Saint Croix	96,031	22,566	31,490	150,087
Sokaogon	93,853	32,819	31,490	158,162
Stockbridge-Munsee	<u>91,774</u>	<u>33,439</u>	<u>31,490</u>	<u>156,703</u>
Total	\$1,271,879	\$408,701	\$346,390	\$2,026,970

APPENDIX 5

County Matching Requirements Calendar Year 2019

County	Community Aids Match	Children and Family Aids Match	Total Match
Adams	\$54,466	\$20,708	\$75,174
Ashland	76,018	27,686	103,704
Barron	141,407	52,093	193,500
Bayfield	55,271	20,408	75,679
Brown	642,337	245,115	887,452
Buffalo	53,844	25,606	79,450
Burnett	57,114	20,785	77,899
Calumet	84,286	30,953	115,239
Chippewa	189,656	68,534	258,190
Clark	134,872	46,514	181,386
Columbia	131,031	48,620	179,651
Crawford	98,837	35,249	134,086
Dane	1,206,414	446,274	1,652,688
Dodge	211,597	80,330	291,927
Door	77,475	27,369	104,844
Douglas	215,477	61,731	277,208
Dunn	122,674	45,201	167,875
Eau Claire	353,474	131,172	484,646
Florence	25,359	16,594	41,953
Fond du Lac	226,717	122,916	349,633
Forest	48,780	19,800	68,580
Grant	169,163	58,282	227,445
Green	86,223	34,176	120,399
Green Lake	55,847	20,979	76,826
Iowa	65,561	23,495	89,056
Iron	29,907	10,862	40,769
Jackson	95,885	37,776	133,661
Jefferson	193,433	73,004	266,437
Juneau	74,301	26,572	100,873
Kenosha	540,751	204,985	745,736
Kewaunee	60,356	23,072	83,428
La Crosse	273,536	147,320	420,856
Lafayette	60,207	22,483	82,690
Langlade	84,614	29,132	113,746
Lincoln	52,449	34,004	86,453
Manitowoc	269,554	99,267	368,821
Marathon	395,009	128,693	523,702
Marinette	124,043	45,316	169,359
Marquette	44,933	16,522	61,455
Menominee	76,283	27,711	103,994

APPENDIX 5 (continued)

**County Matching Requirements
Calendar Year 2019**

County	Community Aids Match	Children and Family Aids Match	Total Match
Milwaukee	\$3,306,999	\$491,298	\$3,798,297
Monroe	128,490	47,524	176,014
Oconto	92,950	35,389	128,339
Oneida	12,654	40,447	53,101
Outagamie	433,880	161,027	594,907
Ozaukee	178,744	66,547	245,291
Pepin	42,664	15,093	57,757
Pierce	95,338	37,176	132,514
Polk	129,117	47,945	177,062
Portage	112,720	63,234	175,954
Price	58,649	21,493	80,142
Racine	726,575	267,761	994,336
Richland	55,763	29,466	85,229
Rock	628,030	231,973	860,003
Rusk	75,251	26,948	102,199
St. Croix	116,158	42,562	158,720
Sauk	158,525	57,930	216,455
Sawyer	77,069	28,334	105,403
Shawano	111,119	41,428	152,547
Sheboygan	342,466	127,561	470,027
Taylor	85,164	31,420	116,584
Trempealeau	107,573	38,000	145,573
Vernon	100,278	36,367	136,645
Vilas	6,557	19,328	25,885
Walworth	232,605	86,653	319,258
Washburn	61,708	22,841	84,549
Washington	237,468	85,486	322,954
Waukesha	775,744	287,026	1,062,770
Waupaca	134,649	51,173	185,822
Waushara	73,222	27,898	101,120
Winnebago	495,022	188,211	683,233
Wood	<u>250,943</u>	<u>96,025</u>	<u>346,968</u>
Total	\$16,403,254	\$5,508,873	\$21,912,127

