



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873

May 18, 2001

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #129

Task Force on Technology and Electoral Participation (DOA -- General Agency Provisions)

[LFB 2001-03 Budget Summary: Page 55, #9]

*Card 2
A+1
Keep \$ for
Gwen's Bill*

CURRENT LAW

Under s. 16.40(14) of the statutes, the Governor may authorize special and executive order committees to make expenditures not exceeding \$2,000 GPR per fiscal year from an appropriation that supports the costs of special and executive order committees and dues payments to various interstate bodies [s. 20.505(3)(a)]. Requests for annual expenditures from this appropriation for a special or executive order committee that would exceed \$2,000 GPR per fiscal year must be approved by the Joint Committee on Finance. Base level funding in the appropriation is \$359,800 GPR annually.

GOVERNOR

Provide \$50,000 GPR in 2002-03 to the Department's special and executive order committees appropriation [recodified as s. 20.505(4)(ba)] for the purpose of supporting the operation of a task force to be charged with finding ways to use technology to increase voter participation.

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. Currently, the appropriation supporting special and executive order committees and the state's membership in interstate bodies funds 28 different executive order committees and task forces (at an annual cost of \$24,000 GPR in 2000-01) and the state's membership in such bodies as the Education Compact Commission, the Great Lakes Compact Commission, the Midwest Higher Education Compact, and half the costs (the legislative branch pays the other half) of the Council of

State Government (at an annual cost of \$335,400 GPR in 2000-01). There is currently an unobligated balance of \$400 GPR in the appropriation.

2. Most of the special committees and task forces that are currently authorized by the Governor to expend from \$500 GPR to \$2,000 GPR annually were created by the previous administration. It is not known at this writing which of the current special and executive committees will be continued by the new administration. To the extent that these bodies are not continued or are allowed to expire, base level funding would be freed to support some of the costs of the proposed Task Force on Technology and Electoral Participation.

3. The Task Force on Technology and Electoral Participation has yet to be created and charged with additional, specific tasks. Currently, there is no detail with respect to how the \$50,000 recommended for the Task Force would be used, though some of the funding may be used for members' actual and necessary meeting expenses. Typically, these are funded under the allocations of up to \$2,000 GPR annually that a Governor may establish a special committee under current law.

MO# Alt. 2

BURKE	Y	N	A
DECKER	Y	N	A
MOORE	Y	N	A
FRANZBLAET SHIBLER	Y	N	A
PLACHE	Y	N	A
WIRCH	Y	N	A
DARLING	Y	N	A
WELCH	Y	N	A
GARD	Y	N	A
KAUFERT	Y	N	A
ALBERS	Y	N	A
DUFF	Y	N	A
WARD	Y	N	A
HUEBSCH	Y	N	A
HUBER	Y	N	A
COGGS	Y	N	A

AYE 8 NO 8 ABS

The Governor also has the inherent authority to direct executive branch agencies to provide technical assistance to any special and executive order committees.

In light of the uncertainties surrounding the charge that will be given to the proposed Technology and Electoral Participation, the current lack of budget detail with respect to the \$50,000 GPR allocation, the ability of the Governor to direct state agencies to provide staff and technical assistance to the Task Force, and the potential for some funding to become available in the current special and executive committees, the Committee could choose to delete the Governor's recommendation at this time.

However, Wisconsin has traditionally been among the states with the highest levels of voter participation. The Committee may conclude it is desirable to make the recommended allocation of state resources to ensure even higher levels of turnout. Under this alternative, the Committee would approve the Governor's recommendation.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation provide \$50,000 GPR in 2002-03 to support the operation of a task force to be charged with finding ways to use technology to increase voter participation.

2. Delete the Governor's recommendation.

Alternative 2	GPR
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$50,000

Prepared by: Darin Renner



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May 18, 2001

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #130

State and Local Government Policy Coordination (DOA -- General Agency Provisions)

[LFB 2001-03 Budget Summary: Page 55, #10 (part)]

CURRENT LAW

No provision.

GOVERNOR

Direct the Department of Administration (DOA) to coordinate, to the extent possible, state policies governing the relationship between state and local governmental units (defined as political subdivisions of the state, special purpose districts, instrumentalities or corporations of these subdivisions and special districts and any combination of the foregoing) and attempt to make such policies as uniform as practicable. Authorize DOA to attempt to mediate disputes between local governmental units and state agencies (defined as all agencies created by law or by the Wisconsin Constitution, including the legislative and judicial branches, but excluding the state authorities) to the extent feasible.

Direct the Secretary of DOA to appoint a state-local government coordinator outside the classified service to undertake these activities, enumerate this position in the statutory listing of unclassified state positions and authorize the Secretary to set the salary of the coordinator. Convert 1.0 FTE undesignated base level GPR-funded classified position in DOA to 1.0 FTE unclassified position. Base level funding associated with this undesignated position would be available to support the costs of this new unclassified position.

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. This provision was identified by the Co-Chairs of the Joint Committee on Finance as



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May 18, 2001

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #131

Minor Policy and Technical Change -- School District Data and Video Line Connection Fees (DOA -- General Agency Provisions)

[LFB 2001-03 Budget Summary: Page 57, #13]

CURRENT LAW

The Department of Administration (DOA) is required under s. 16.85(15) of the statutes to assess fees for professional engineering, architecture, project management and other building construction services on behalf of school districts for the installation or maintenance of electrical and computer network wiring. These fees are currently credited to DOA's services to nonstate governmental units appropriation [s. 20.505(1)(im)].

GOVERNOR

Delete the requirement that fees paid to the Department by school districts for wiring district facilities with data lines and video links be credited to services to nongovernmental units PR appropriation account.

MODIFICATION

Restore the requirement that fees paid to the Department by school districts for wiring district facilities with data lines and video links be credited to the services to nongovernmental units PR appropriation. Authorize the expenditure from this services to nongovernmental units appropriation of the amounts necessary to reimburse DOA's capital planning and building construction appropriation [s. 20.505(1)(kc)] and revise the latter appropriation too permit the crediting of such reimbursement amounts.

Explanation: In the absence of a designated appropriation to which these school district fees would be paid, they would most likely be credited to DOA's capital planning and building construction appropriation. However, current accounting conventions do not permit the direct crediting of such fee payments to a PR-service type appropriation. The modification establishes a mechanism to receive and transfer the fees between the expenditure accounts.

MO# modification

2 BURKE	Y	N	A	
DECKER	Y	N	A	
MOORE	Y	N	A	
SMITH	Y	N	A	
PLACHE	Y	N	A	
WIRCH	Y	N	A	
DARLING	Y	N	A	ier
WELCH	Y	N	A	
GARD	Y	N	A	
KAUFERT	Y	N	A	
ALBERS	Y	N	A	
DUFF	Y	N	A	
WARD	Y	N	A	
HUEBSCH	Y	N	A	
HUBER	Y	N	A	
COGGS	Y	N	A	

AYE 16 NO 0 ABS _____



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May 18, 2001

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #132

Agency Appropriations Consolidations (DOA -- General Agency Provisions)

[LFB 2001-03 Budget Summary: Page 58, #15]

CURRENT LAW

The Department of Administration's Chapter 20 appropriations structure has 120 separate appropriations.

GOVERNOR

Consolidate, renumber and repeal a variety of agency appropriations. Among the appropriations that would be consolidated are the following:

<u>Appropriation Affected</u>	<u>Modification</u>
20.505(1)(ma) <i>Federal Grants and Contracts</i>	Merged with 20.505(1)(mb) [<i>Federal Aid</i>] and \$165,900 FED and 1.0 FED position transferred annually
20.505(1)(mc) <i>Coastal Zone Management</i>	Merged with 20.505(1)(mb) and \$2,194,200 FED and 5.5 FED positions transferred annually
20.505(1)(n) <i>Federal Aid; Local Assistance</i>	Merged with 20.505(1)(mb)
20.505(3)(g) <i>Gifts and Grants</i>	Merged with 20.505(1)(j) [<i>Gifts, Grants and Bequests</i>]
20.505(3)(h) <i>Program Fees</i>	Merged with s. 20.505(4)(h) [<i>Program Services</i>]
20.505(4)(c) <i>Claims Board Operations</i>	Merged with 20.505(1)(a) [<i>General Program Operations</i>] and \$52,800 GPR and 1.0 GPR position transferred annually
20.505(4)(gm) <i>Gifts and Grants</i>	Merged with 20.505(1)(j) [<i>Gifts, Grants and Bequests</i>]
20.505(7)(d) <i>Grants to Local Housing Organizations</i>	Merged with 20.505(7)(b) [<i>Housing Grants and Loans</i>] and \$500,000 GPR transferred annually
20.505(7)(dm) <i>Transitional Housing Grants</i>	Merged with 20.505(7)(fm) [<i>Shelter for Homeless</i>] and \$375,000 GPR transferred annually
20.505(7)(gm) <i>Funding for Homeless</i>	Merged with 20.505(7)(h) retitled <i>Funding for Homeless</i>

<u>Appropriation Affected</u>	<u>Modification</u>
20.505(7)(k) <i>Sale of Materials and Services</i>	Merged with 20.505(7)(kg) retitled <i>Housing Program Materials and Services and Weatherization</i>
20.505(7)(km) <i>Weatherization Assistance</i>	Merged with 20.505(7)(kg) and \$10,000,000 FED transferred annually
20.505(7)(n) <i>Federal Aid; Local Assistance</i>	Merged with 20.505(7)(o) retitled <i>Federal Aid; Local Assistance and Aids</i> and \$19,000,000 FED transferred annually

DISCUSSION POINTS

A. Consolidation of Appropriations Across Expenditure Types

1. Separate state agency appropriations are established by the types of expenditures that they support. These expenditure types are:

- *State Operations.* These appropriations fund direct expenditures by state agencies for such expenses as employee salaries, fringe benefits, supplies, contractual services, debt service and permanent property to carry out state programs.

- *Aids to Individuals and Organizations.* These appropriations fund payments directly from a state fund to an individual or private organization.

- *Local Assistance.* These appropriations fund payments to local units of government and school districts in the state and include payments associated with state programs administered by local units of government.

2. These appropriation categorizations are important to the Legislature, executive branch policymakers and audit staffs in monitoring the allocation of state financial resources among these broad public purposes.

3. DOA is proposing the merger of a variety of similar appropriations in order to streamline and consolidate the agency's overall appropriations structure. However, some of DOA's proposed appropriations consolidations would merge appropriations of different expenditure types into a single appropriation. These actions would blur the distinctions between appropriations based on expenditure type and would impair the ability of the Legislature and others to accurately monitor the allocation of financial resources to the three major expenditure purposes.

4. These appropriations consolidations involve: (a) the merger of a sale of materials or services state operations appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(k)] with a housing program services local assistance appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(kg)] and a weatherization assistance aids to individuals and organizations appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(km)]; and (b) the merger of a federal aid local assistance appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(n)] with a federal aid to individuals and organizations appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(o)].

5. If the Committee concludes that it is more desirable to retain the Legislature's ability

to monitor the allocation of state financial resources by traditional broad expenditure category than it is to streamline DOA's appropriations structure with respect to these five appropriations, it could modify the Governor's recommendation and retain these five appropriations as separate appropriations. Under such an alternative, the appropriate funding amounts would be allocated to each separate appropriation, based on type of expenditure.

B. Repeal of an Obsolete Appropriation

6. DOA's appropriation structure retains an obsolete mobile home parks, dealers and salespersons appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(jf)]. The agency's mobile home regulatory authority was transferred to the Department of Commerce, effective July 1, 2000, under provisions of 1999 Wisconsin Act 9. The base level expenditure authority under the appropriation is \$0 annually.

7. The mobile home parks, dealers and salespersons appropriation is not needed and could be deleted by the Committee.

ALTERNATIVES

A. Consolidation of Appropriations Across Expenditure Types

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to relating to the consolidation, renumbering and repeal of a variety of DOA appropriations.

2. Modify the Governor's recommendation by retaining the DOA's sale of materials or services state operations appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(k)], housing program services local assistance appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(kg)], weatherization assistance aids to individuals and organizations appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(km)], federal aid local assistance appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(n)] and federal aid to individuals and organizations appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(o)] as separate appropriations and allocate the appropriate funding amounts to each separate appropriation, based on type of expenditure. *(Maintain current law.)*

B. Repeal of an Obsolete Appropriation

1. Delete DOA's obsolete mobile home parks, dealers and salespersons appropriation [s. 20.505(7)(jf)].

2. Take no action.

Prepared by: Tony M...

MO#	A-2, b-1	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	A
		N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N
		Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	Y
		BURKE DECKER MOORE SHAW PLACHE WIRCH DARLING WELCH GARD KAUFERT ALBERS DUFF WARD HUEBSCH HUBER COGGS	ABS



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May 18, 2001

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #133

Badger State Games Assistance (DOA -- General Agency Provisions)

*A-2
B-1
Gard OK*

CURRENT LAW

Base level funding of \$50,000 GPR annually is available under a separate Department of Administration appropriation that provides financial assistance to the Badger State Games. Under s. 16.40(15) of the statutes, DOA is required to provide this financial assistance to the Games.

GOVERNOR

Continue \$50,000 GPR annually of base level funding for Badger State Games assistance.

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. The Badger State Games is an annual summer and winter amateur sporting event open to Wisconsin residents. The games began in 1985 and consist of both regional and statewide Olympic-style competition. Over 18,000 athletes competed in the 2000 Summer Games and nearly 6,400 athletes competed in the 2000 Winter Games. The Badger State Games are governed by the Wisconsin Amateur Sports Corporation, a not-for-profit corporation.

2. Table 1 identifies the level of state support that has been provided to the Games since the 1987-88 fiscal year when funding for this purpose was first authorized.

TABLE 1

State Support for the Badger State Games

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>GPR Support</u>
1987-88	\$35,000
1988-89	0
1989-90	0
1990-91	115,000
1991-92	50,000
1992-93	0
1993-94	50,000
1994-95	50,000
1995-96	50,000
1996-97	50,000
1997-98	25,000
1998-99	25,000
1999-00	50,000
2000-01	50,000
2001-02	50,000*
2002-03	50,000*

*Continuation of base level funding recommended.

3. The Wisconsin Amateur Sports Corporation's budget for the summer and winter games that took place in the 2000-01 fiscal year (February and June of 2001) is based on total funding commitments of \$1,315,000 from the following sources:

TABLE 2

**Badger State Games Funding
(2000-01)**

<u>Source of Funds</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Sponsorships	\$762,000	57.9%
Entry Fees	440,300	33.5
State Assistance	50,000	3.8
Other Government Grants	32,000	2.4
Merchandise Sales	12,000	0.9
Interest Earnings	11,500	0.9
Athlete Contributions	4,000	0.3
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,500	0.3
Total	\$1,315,300	100.0%

4. It is anticipated that Badger State Games annual revenues during the 2001-03 biennium will be generally comparable to those described above in Table 2. The \$50,000 annual funding commitment from the state represents approximately 3.8% of the Badger State Games' current budget. According to Badger State Games officials, the state grant is not earmarked for any specific purpose or activity but helps keep participant fees lower.

5. Since the Games are almost entirely supported by private contributions and participant fees (91.4% of total revenues), a question can be raised as to whether the continuation of state funding at this time is essential for the event's financial well-being. It could be argued that if additional funding is needed by the Games, additional private contributions should be solicited and participant fees adjusted. Further, one could argue that the Games have now become institutionalized and the state's modest subsidy should be phased-out or eliminated outright.

6. It will be noted that in the past, the state has, from time-to-time, provided no assistance to the Badger State Games (in fiscal years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1992-93). In other fiscal years (after 1990-91 and after 1996-97) the state has reduced the amount of assistance provided, compared to the preceding fiscal year.

7. Consequently, several options would appear to be available to the Committee:

- First, the state could end its assistance to the Badger State Games altogether by deleting \$50,000 GPR in both 2001-02 and 2002-03 and repealing the Badger State Games assistance appropriation.

- Second, the state could begin to phase-out its contribution to the Games by providing only \$37,500 GPR in 2001-02 and \$12,500 GPR in 2002-03. The Badger State Games assistance appropriation would be repealed on July 1, 2003, under this alternative.

- Third, the state could provide a reduced level of on-going funding for the Games by providing \$25,000 GPR in both 2001-02 and 2002-03.

8. On the other hand, it could be argued that some state funding for the Badger State Games is appropriate since the Games provide good public relations for the state, promote sporting competition and healthy activities. Consequently, providing some state assistance to the Games signals state government support for these concepts. Badger State Games officials also indicate that the regional locales for the games provide economic benefits to the communities where the games are held.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Repeal the appropriation providing state assistance to the Badger State Games and the statutory requirement that DOA provide such assistance and delete base level funding of \$50,000 GPR in both 2001-02 and 2002-03.

Alternative 1	GPR
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$100,000

2. Delete base level funding of \$12,500 GPR in 2001-02 and \$37,500 GPR in 2002-03 to begin the phase-out of state assistance to the Badger State Games. Repeal the appropriation providing state assistance to the Badger State Games and the statutory requirement that DOA provide such assistance, effective July 1, 2003.

Alternative 2	GPR
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$50,000

3. Delete base level funding of \$25,000 GPR annually provide a reduced level of on-going funding for the Games (\$25,000 GPR in both 2001-02 and 2002-03).

Alternative 3	GPR
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$50,000

4. Take no action.

Alt 4 Decker/Gard motion

MO# _____

BURKE	Y	N	A
DECKER	Y	N	A
MOORE	Y	N	A
SMILEY	Y	N	A
PLACHE	Y	N	A
WIRCH	Y	N	A
DARLING	Y	N	A
WELCH	Y	N	A
GARD	Y	N	A
KAUFERT	Y	N	A
ALBERS	Y	N	A
DUFF	Y	N	A
WARD	Y	N	A
HUEBSCH	Y	N	A
HUBER	Y	N	A
COGGS	Y	N	A

n

AYE _____ NO _____ ABS _____

DOA – GENERAL AGENCY PROVISIONS

Badger State Games

[LFB Paper #133 Substitute Alternative]

Motion:

Move to repeal the appropriation providing state assistance to the Badger State Games and the statutory requirement that DOA provide such assistance and delete base level funding of \$50,000 GPR in both 2001-02 and 2002-03. Earmark \$50,000 in each fiscal year from the Department of Tourism's GPR marketing appropriation to provide assistance to the Badger State Games.

Note:

Under the bill, Tourism would be provided \$11,062,600 annually for tourism promotion, including \$7,093,100 GPR and \$3,969,500 PR from tribal gaming revenues.

[Change to Bill: -\$100,000 GPR]

	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MO#	BURKE	DECKER	MOORE	SHIBILSKI	PLACHE	WIRCH	DARLING	WELCH	GARD	KAUFERT	ALBERS	DUFF	WARD	HUEBSCH	HUBER	COGGS			

AYE 12 NO 4 ABS

Health and Family Services

Community Aids and Supportive Living

Bill Agency

(LFB Budget Summary Document: Page 398)

LFB Summary Items for Which Issue Papers Have Been Prepared

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	Community Aids (Paper #515)
3	Community Services for Individuals with Mental Illness (Paper #516)
4 & 5	Urban/Rural Substance Abuse Treatment Grants for Women and Substance Abuse Services Grants (Paper #517)
-	Family Support Program (Paper #518)
-	Birth-to-Three Program (Paper #519)

AGENCY: Department of Health and Family Services

LFB PAPER #: 515

ISSUE: Community Aids

ALTERNATIVE: A; B2; ^{C-1(c)}~~C3~~ (or whatever we can get here)

SUMMARY:

Alt. A is a technical adjustment.

B2 allows us to leverage some more federal money for child care funds.

The counties would love C3, but will take what they can get.

BY: Cindy

Given notion for .05%
increase
to counties.



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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May 18, 2001

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #515

Community Aids (DHFS -- Community Aids and Supportive Living)

[LFB 2001-03 Budget Summary: Page 398, #1]

CURRENT LAW

Community Aids. Community aids are state and federal funds 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: (a) social services for low-income persons and children in need of protection and services; and (b) services for persons with needs relating to mental illness, substance abuse or developmental disabilities. Counties are required to provide matching funds equal to 9.89% of their community aids allocations, although most counties significantly exceed this statutory requirement. Approximately 93% of community aids funding is distributed to counties through the basic county allocation (BCA). The BCA can be used to support any community aids-eligible services. The remainder of community aids funding is distributed through categorical allocations that counties use to support certain services for specific populations. These categorical allocations include funding for the family support program, the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support program, substance abuse prevention and treatment, community mental health and tribal child care.

Social Services Block Grant. A major source of federal funding for community aids is the social services block grant (SSBG) – Title XX of the Social Security Act. The SSBG 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. There is no state match requirement for the SSBG. Approximately 86% of the state's SSBG allocation is budgeted in community aids. The remainder funds state operations and a small portion is used to fund the displaced homemaker program administered by the state technical college system.

TANF funding. When 1999 Wisconsin Act 9 (the 1999-01 biennial budget act) was enacted, states were authorized to use up to 10% of their federal temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) block grant funds in federal fiscal year 1999-2000 and 4.25% of their TANF funds in federal fiscal year 2000-01 for purposes consistent with the SSBG. If a state exercises this option, these TANF funds are no longer subject to TANF restrictions and instead are subject to SSBG restrictions. Wisconsin exercised this option in Act 9. Act 9 transferred \$31.8 million in 1999-00 and \$18.0 million in 2000-01 in TANF block grant funds from the Department of Workforce Development (DWD) to DHFS to fund community aids. The federal Consolidated Appropriations Act 2001 delayed the change from 10% to 4.25% until federal fiscal year 2001-02. Therefore, additional TANF funds could be converted to SSBG purposes in state fiscal year 2000-01. In April, 2001, the Joint Committee on Finance authorized an additional \$14,709,100 in TANF funds to be used for SSBG purposes in 2000-01, as allowed by federal law. TANF funding is currently budgeted as program revenue (PR) in DHFS.

In 2000-01, \$295,788,200 (all funds) is allocated for community aids. The following table identifies the current allocations by funding source. The table includes funding changes authorized by the Committee at its April, 2001, s. 13.10 meeting.

**Community Aids
Fiscal Year 2000-01**

GPR	\$174,475,100
Federal	
Title IV-E – foster care	\$41,645,900
Social services block grant	29,223,900
TANF block grant	32,646,800
Substance abuse block grant	11,318,700
Title IV-B – child welfare	3,964,400
Community mental health block grant	<u>2,513,400</u>
Total federal funding	\$121,323,100
Total (all funds)	\$295,788,200

GOVERNOR

Provide \$3,578,000 (\$174,700 GPR, -\$1,168,000 FED and \$4,571,300 PR) in 2001-02 and delete \$993,300 (\$4,746,000 GPR, -\$1,168,000 FED and -\$4,571,300 PR) in 2002-03 to reflect: (a) a reduction in the amount of TANF funding federal law permits a state to use for the same purposes as the SSBG; (b) anticipated reductions in the amount of federal SSBG funds the state will receive that would be budgeted for community aids; (c) the cost to continue foster care

rate increases approved in 1999 Wisconsin Act 9; and (d) the cost to maintain increased funding for the Alzheimer's family and caregiver support program approved in Act 9.

TANF/Social Services Block Grant Conversion. The federal Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), as amended by the federal Consolidated Appropriations Act 2001, reduced the maximum percentage of a state's TANF allocation that a state can use to fund SSBG eligible activities, from 10% in federal fiscal year 2000-01 to 4.25% in federal fiscal year 2001-02. Provide \$4,571,300 PR in 2001-02 to reflect this change in federal law that will occur in federal fiscal year 2001-02, rather than in 2000-01, as anticipated in 1999 Wisconsin Act 9. Provide \$4,571,300 GPR and delete \$4,571,300 TANF in 2002-03 to reduce TANF support for community aids to reflect this new federal limit and increase GPR support for community aids to fully offset the TANF reduction.

SSBG Reduction. TEA-21 reduced SSBG funding by 4.23% in federal fiscal year 2000-01. Delete \$1,189,500 FED annually to reflect that less funding is available from this source to support community aids (-\$1,169,500 FED annually) and Family Care (-\$20,000 FED).

Foster Care Rates. Provide \$58,200 GPR and \$21,500 FED annually to fully fund the 1% increase in foster care rate increases in Act 9 that took effect January 1, 2001, for which six months of funding was budgeted in Act 9.

Basic County Allocation. Delete references to 1999-01 funding allocations, and instead, specify that funding for the basic county allocation would be \$245,706,500 in both 2001-02 and in 2002-03 to reflect adjustments from the SSBG reduction, foster care rate increase and Milwaukee County's contribution for child welfare services.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant. Delete references to 1999-01 funding allocations, and instead, specify that not more than \$9,735,700 FED in SAPT funds would be distributed by DHFS to counties in each fiscal year to reflect an adjustment from Milwaukee County's contribution for child welfare services.

Alzheimer's Family and Caregiver Support Program (AFCSP). Provide \$116,500 GPR annually to fully support the AFCSP funding increase approved in Act 9. Delete references to 1999-01 funding allocations, and instead, authorize DHFS to distribute not more than \$2,342,800 in each fiscal year for this program.

DISCUSSION POINTS

Technical Adjustments and SSBG Surplus

1. The Governor's budget requires a number of technical corrections to reflect the administration's intent. These corrections are described below.
2. First, based on the amount of TANF funding that can be used for the same purposes

as the SSBG under federal law, funding in the bill for community aids should be reduced by \$4,571,300 PR in 2001-02 to reflect the administration's intent. DHFS, with DOA's concurrence, has identified this as a technical correction that should be made to the bill.

3. Second, the bill would provide DHFS \$13,514,900 in TANF funds for SSBG purposes under community aids, an amount that is \$20,900 greater than the amount DWD had assumed DHFS would use for this purpose. To address this problem, community aids funding in DHFS could be increased by \$20,800 in 2001-02 and reduced by the same amount in 2002-03. This change is permissible under federal law because the TANF base for 2001-02 is higher than had been projected under the Governor's bill.

4. Third, TANF funds that are used for SSBG purposes in community aids are currently budgeted in a PR-S appropriation in DHFS. However, DHFS receives these TANF funds directly from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, not from DWD. Consequently, the current PR-S appropriation for community aids in DHFS should be converted to a FED appropriation to correctly reflect the source of these funds.

5. In addition to these technical corrections, the Committee could consider increasing funding for community aids to reflect the availability of additional SSBG funds. After the Governor submitted his budget to the Legislature, Wisconsin received the official SSBG award letter for federal fiscal year 2000-01. Wisconsin was awarded \$498,500 more than the amount that had been assumed under the Governor's budget. The Committee could increase funding for community aids by \$498,500 FED annually to reflect the anticipated availability of these funds, as recommended by the administration.

6. If the Committee makes these changes to the bill, the statutory limit on the amount of community aids funding budgeted for the basic county allocation should be modified to specify that funding for the basic county allocation would be \$244,724,300 in 2001-02 and 2002-03.

TANF Funding

7. Receipt of the TANF high performance bonus in federal fiscal year 2001 increases the amount of TANF funding for the state in that fiscal year. According to federal officials, the state can calculate its SSBG transfer on this higher grant amount. The administration indicates that, for purposes of calculating the SSBG transfer, three-fourths of the high performance bonus funds are available in state fiscal year 2000-01 and one-fourth is available in 2001-02. This would allow a maximum TANF transfer of \$18,455,800 in 2001-02. After adjusting for the technical corrections identified above, an additional \$348,700 TANF would be available for expenditure in 2001-02 in community aids than identified under the Governor's budget.

8. The Committee needs to decide whether it wishes to preserve TANF funding or GPR funding. If the Committee decides to preserve the level of TANF funding, the Governor's proposed level of TANF funds converted to SSBG purposes would suffice. This would leave the \$348,700 in available TANF funds to transfer to SSBG purposes in DWD to be used for other

TANF eligible activities.

9. Alternatively, the Committee could allocate the maximum level of TANF funding available for SSBG purposes to DHFS for community aids and reduce the level of GPR proposed under the Governor's budget by a corresponding amount. This would maintain the total level of community aids funding for counties under the Governor's proposal. This alternative would free up GPR, which could be used for other purposes and require TANF funding to be reduced in DWD.

10. However, the Committee could also allocate the maximum level of TANF funding available for SSBG purposes (\$348,700) to DHFS for community aids and reduce the level of GPR in community aids by a corresponding amount. Additionally, the amount of GPR funds in DWD for child care subsidies could be increased by \$348,700 in 2001-02. The additional GPR in DWD would then be used to obtain \$507,800 in federal matching funds from the child care and development fund (CCDF).

Percentage Increases

11. In addition to any of the alternatives offered in the paper, the Committee could increase base funding for community aids, as adjusted for Family Care and the Governor's proposed change in Milwaukee County's contribution for child welfare services, equivalent to various percents of the basic county allocation, beginning with calendar year 2002.

ALTERNATIVES

A. Technical Adjustments and SSBG Surplus

Adopt all of the Governor's recommendations relating to community aids, as modified to reflect the technical corrections identified in discussion points 2 through 6. Decrease funding in the bill by \$4,051,900 (\$23,156,000 FED and -\$27,207,900 PR) in 2001-02 and increase funding in the bill by \$477,600 (\$14,013,400 FED and -\$13,535,800 PR) in 2002-03.

<u>Modification</u>	<u>FED</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	\$37,169,400	-\$40,743,700	-\$3,574,300

B. TANF Funding

1. Provide \$348,700 FED in TANF funds and delete \$348,700 GPR for community aids in 2001-02. In addition, decrease federal TANF funding in DWD by \$348,700 in 2001-02.

<u>Alternative B1: DHFS</u>	<u>GPR</u>	<u>FED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	-\$348,700	\$348,700	\$0

Alternative B1: DWD	FED
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$348,700

2. Provide \$348,700 FED in TANF funds to DHFS for community aids in 2001-02 and decrease the GPR community aids appropriation by a corresponding amount. Decrease funds appropriated in DWD for child care subsidies by \$348,700 FED in 2001-02. Increase the DWD child care subsidies appropriation by \$856,500 (\$348,700 GPR and \$507,800 FED) in 2001-02.

Alternative B2: DHFS	GPR	FED	TOTAL
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	-\$348,700	\$348,700	\$0

Alternative B2: DWD	GPR	FED	TOTAL
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	\$348,700	\$159,100	\$507,800

3. Take no action.

C. Percentage Increases

1. Starting in calendar year 2002, increase GPR base funding for community aids by the following amounts, based on a percent of the adjusted basic county allocation for 2001.

		<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>Total</u>
a.	1% annual increase	\$1,223,200	\$3,681,000	\$4,904,200
b.	2% annual increase	2,446,500	6,140,000	8,586,500
c.	3% annual increase	3,669,700	8,550,000	12,219,700

2. Take no action.

MO# A, B-1

BURKE	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
DECKER	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MOORE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SHIBILSKI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PLACHE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WIRCH	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DARLING	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WELCH	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GARD	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KAUFERT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALBERS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DUFF	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WARD	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HUEBSCH	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HUBER	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COGGS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

AYE 16 NO 0 ABS 0

BURKE	Y	N	A
DECKER	Y	N	A
MOORE	Y	N	A
SHIBILSKI	Y	N	A
PLACHE	Y	N	A
WIRCH	Y	N	A
DARLING	Y	N	A
WELCH	Y	N	A
GARD	Y	N	A
KAUFERT	Y	N	A
ALBERS	Y	N	A
DUFF	Y	N	A
WARD	Y	N	A
HUEBSCH	Y	N	A
HUBER	Y	N	A
COGGS	Y	N	A

AGENCY: Department of Health and Family Services

LFB PAPER #: 516

ISSUE: Community Aids – Services for Individuals with Mental Illness

ALTERNATIVE: A1; ~~B1~~ and Wirch motion to replace B1

B3

SUMMARY:

Alternative A1 is one-time funding to support the costs of the final stage of pilot program start-up costs for demonstration projects created in 1999 Act 9 (Milwaukee County is one of the 4 demo projects).

Wirch will have a motion to replace B1, it's the same amount of funding, just is more specific on how this money is distributed. All the mental health/substance abuse advocacy groups are on board with this motion.

In addition to Wirch's motion, we want to adopt B3. This is some new federal money that was just discovered a couple of days ago. B3 earmarks at least 10% of these new fund for mental health services for children. If someone has a problem with earmarking this 10%, then B2 is ok as well.

Do not support B4 under any circumstances. This is all federal money, so we should be able to help the mental health/substance abuse advocates on this.

BY: Cindy



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873

May 18, 2001

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #516

Community Services for Individuals with Mental Illness (DHFS -- Community Aids and Supportive Living)

[LFB 2001-03 Budget Summary: Page 400, #3]

CURRENT LAW

Mental health and substance abuse services together are referred to as behavioral health services. Publicly-funded behavioral health services are provided through county mental health and substance abuse service systems and medical assistance (MA) providers. In addition, the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) distributes grants to counties and community-based organizations to fund prevention and treatment activities for persons with substance abuse and mental health needs.

Community Mental Health Block Grant. In federal fiscal year 2000-01, Wisconsin received \$6,683,900 from the federal community mental health block grant (CMHBG), which states may use to provide comprehensive community mental health services to adults with a serious mental illness and to children with a serious emotional disturbance and to monitor the progress in implementing a comprehensive community based mental health system. In 2000-01, in Wisconsin, the CMHBG supports community aids, integrated service projects for children, aids (which includes recovery, early intervention and prevention grants and system change grants) and associated state operations.

Behavioral Health Managed Care Demonstration Projects. In 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 (the 1997-99 biennial budget act), DHFS was provided funding for 3.00 FTE positions to develop and implement a behavioral health managed care program. 1999 Wisconsin Act 9 (the 1999-01 biennial budget act) provided one-time funding of \$50,000 (\$25,000 GPR and \$25,000 FED) in 1999-00 to support data analysis activities in DHFS and \$480,000 (\$360,000 GPR and \$120,000 FED from MA matching funds) in 2000-01 to implement four demonstration projects. Because the funding provided in 2000-01 was one-time funding, it is deleted as a standard

budget adjustment in the Governor's 2001-03 budget and is not available on an ongoing basis as part of the DHFS base budget.

In addition, in 2000-01, DHFS awarded the demonstration projects an additional \$625,000 FED in recovery, prevention and early intervention grants funded from the CMHBG. These grants are three-year annual awards (of \$500,000 FED in 2001-02 and \$375,000 FED in 2002-03) and expire in fiscal year 2002-03. The federal funds for these grants were available from the increase in the CMHBG federal fiscal year 2000 award. The demonstration projects are using these funds to support: (a) training of mental health care providers on the concepts of recovery, prevention and early intervention; (b) public outreach and information activities; and (c) program development.

In January, 2001, DHFS began operating four mental health/substance abuse demonstration pilot programs that provide services to persons with mental illness and/or alcohol or other drug dependency on a fee-for-service basis for an 18-month period. Beginning in July, 2002, counties, tribes or entities contracted by counties or tribes will begin providing services to these clients on a capitated basis, using a combination of MA, local tax and community aids funds and provide a single-entry point into the system for all clients.

System Change Grants. DHFS distributes grants funded with the CMHBG to counties to assist in relocating individuals with mental illness from institutional or residential care to less restrictive and more cost effective community settings and services. The grant monies permit the initial phasing in of community services for these individuals. Counties must continue providing community-based services to individuals served by the program after the five-year grant expires by use of funding made available to the county from reduced institutional and residential care utilization. The grants, which expire in December, 2001, were awarded to Marathon, Waupaca and Forest/Oneida/Vilas Counties. In 2000-01, \$245,100 FED is budgeted in DHFS to support these grants.

GOVERNOR

Behavioral Health Managed Care Demonstration Projects. Provide \$160,000 FED in 2002-03 from the CMHBG to fund one-time costs of continuing the mental health/substance abuse managed care demonstration pilots that were enacted in 1999 Wisconsin Act 9.

System Change Grants. Provide \$928,000 FED annually from the CMHBG to increase funding for systems change grants. Modify the system change grant program as follows.

First, specify that grant recipients could include entities other than counties.

Second, permit grant recipients to use funds to support initial phasing in of recovery-oriented system changes, prevention and early intervention strategies and consumer and family involvement for individuals with mental illness.

Third, reduce from five years to three years the maximum period a grant recipient can receive funding.

Fourth, require grant recipients to use savings made available from incorporating recovery, prevention and early intervention strategies and consumer and family involvement in services to continue funding for these services by using funding made available to the county from reduced institutional and residential care utilization.

Finally, delete the \$350,000 annual limit on the amount of funding DHFS may distribute for these purposes.

DISCUSSION POINTS

Blue Ribbon Commission on Mental Health

1. In May, 1996, under an Executive Order, the Governor appointed a Blue Ribbon Commission on Mental Health. The Commission was directed to recommend: (a) model mental health delivery systems that are effective in an environment that emphasized managed care, client outcomes and performance contracting; (b) ways federal, state and county governments can cooperate to gain fiscal efficiencies and greater service capacity; (c) a service system targeted at prevention, early intervention, treatment, recovery and positive consumer outcomes; and (d) ways to reduce stigma in the state's mental health policies and programs.

2. In its April, 1997, report, the Commission recommended changes to the mental health system that focus on consumer outcomes, the concept of recovery, prevention and early intervention services, reducing stigma associated with mental disorders, the DHFS role in the mental health system and the financing and organizational structures of the mental health system. Specifically, the Commission recommended pooling federal, state and county funding for human services through a managed care approach to services.

3. The Blue Ribbon Commission adopted the concept of recovery, defined as the successful integration of a mental disorder into a consumer's life, as the key tenet of the redesigned mental health system. In a recovery-oriented system, mental health consumers participate in services that enable them to recover and decrease their dependence on the mental health system, rather than become long-term users of the mental health system.

4. The Commission identified five target populations, based on the level of a person's service needs, for which to plan mental health services. The first three populations include: (a) persons in need of ongoing, low intensity, comprehensive services; (b) persons in need of ongoing, high intensity, comprehensive services; and (c) persons needing short-term situational services. These populations were identified to be in need of treatment and recovery services. The Commission identified four broad categories of treatment and recovery services: (1) core mental health services (assessment, crisis intervention, case management); (2) self-help, peer support and natural supports; (3) community supportive services; and (4) in-residence services. The pattern of

expected services to be offered will be influenced both by the age of the consumer and the intensity of service needs.

5. The second population grouping includes persons at risk of developing mental problems at some point in their lives and persons at an acceptable level of mental health. These populations were identified by the Commission to be in need of prevention and early intervention services. Through prevention and early intervention, many of the conditions of mental illness can be reduced in absolute number, delayed in onset, or lessened in severity if specific risk factors are reduced, certain protective factors enhanced and early warning signs treated promptly.

6. The Commission recommended that the redesigned mental health system emphasize flexibility and creativity with the objective to empower consumers, families and mental health professionals to be creative as they seek to achieve mutually agreed upon outcomes. To meet these goals, the Commission also recommended that all consumers: (a) participate in comprehensive assessment; (b) receive highly individualized services based on that assessment and the consumer's chosen way of life; (c) have a plan of services designed to achieve positive consumer outcomes, including self sufficiency; (d) are served with dignity, respect and the least restrictive interventions necessary to achieve consumer outcomes; and (e) receive services that meet any applicable standards of care.

7. The Commission's report outlined a recovery-oriented mental health system that promotes self-determination and quality of life, rather than dependence, for persons of all ages with mental disorders and emphasizes prevention and early intervention of targeted mental disorders.

Behavioral Health Managed Care Demonstration Projects

8. The four mental health/substance abuse demonstration projects are in Milwaukee, Dane, Kenosha and Forest/Vilas/Oneida Counties. The projects are intended to implement the Commission's recommendations by changing mental health service delivery in these counties from a maintenance system (maintaining an individual with a mental illness in a humane environment) to an individualized system, focused on the individual consumer's goals and life.

9. The demonstration projects also provide the county with flexibility in funding. Beginning in July, 2002, MA funds will be capitated in the counties of the four pilot projects to fund services for those individuals who voluntarily enroll in the new system. Under this change, counties agree to provide community aids and county funds at current levels for mental health services. Under this managed care approach, the money follows the mental health service consumer, allowing the system to be responsive to consumers' needs.

10. Pilot counties are using the one-time funding provided in Act 9 and their recovery, early intervention and prevention grant money to train providers, consumers and family members in the new service delivery model. In addition, counties are collecting data on individuals who are currently receiving services to determine an appropriate MA capitation rate, which will be effective July, 2002, in the counties with pilot programs.

11. Funding provided under the Governor's 2001-03 budget continues the programs funded in the 1997-99 and 1999-01 biennial budgets. The one-time funding the Governor recommends for 2001-02 is intended to support the costs of the final stage of the pilot program start-up in the respective counties.

Systems Change Grants

12. The original purpose of the system change grants was to support the costs associated with the initial phasing in of providing community services for individuals with mental illness who are relocated or diverted from institutional or residential care. This change in the mental health system (to reduce institutional costs and increase the availability of community-based services) was consistent with the service philosophy of the time. These five-year system-change grants end in December, 2001. Since the institution of these grants, the focus of the mental health system has shifted to direct service delivery around a recovery, early prevention and intervention philosophy, as outlined in the Blue Ribbon Commission's report.

13. The Governor's recommended statutory language changes would give DHFS flexibility in how to use the grants. Under the bill, DHFS would be able to target the grant funds to projects and programs that focus on the areas of recovery, early intervention and intervention.

14. In addition, through experience, DHFS staff have determined that a three-year grant period is an appropriate length of time in which a community will need the additional funds that would be provided through this grant to support the initial phasing in of recovery-oriented system changes, prevention and early intervention strategies and consumer and family involvement for individuals with mental illness.

15. Three-year grants would allow DHFS to award grants to more counties or entities sooner, allowing more communities to receive grant funding to implement these changes to their mental health system. In addition, DHFS anticipates that implementing these system changes will result in cost savings by the grant recipients. These savings are to be used to continue services once grant funding is discontinued.

Community Mental Health Block Grant

16. After the Governor's budget recommendations were submitted to the Legislature, Wisconsin received the official CMHBG award letter for federal fiscal year 2000-01. Wisconsin was awarded \$63,800 more than the amount allocated in the Governor's budget. Therefore, with this additional funding and the anticipated CMHBG surplus in the 2000-01 state fiscal year, an estimated \$831,900 in 2001-02 and \$61,700 in 2002-03 from the CMHBG has not been allocated. These funds could be budgeted by the Committee to support the recovery, early intervention and prevention grants or any other eligible program. The administration has indicated that its intent is to allocate these additional funds for the recovery, early intervention and prevention grant program.

17. The utilization of the CMHBG funds under the Governor's budget recommendations represent appropriate uses of these federal funds. In addition, these recommendations are consistent

with past legislative decisions to provide funds for the start up of these pilot programs. If the Governor's recommendations are denied, DHFS indicates that the pilot counties could discontinue participation in the project. Without the statutory language changes that the Governor recommended for the systems change grants, the current language would be maintained but the pace of change in delivery of appropriate community-based mental health services could be slowed. In the absence of legislative intent for these federal funds, the Governor has the statutory authority to allocate federal funds based on the recommendations of DHFS and the state Council on Mental Health.

18. This office has received a number of inquiries on the integrated service projects (ISP) for children with severe emotional disabilities (SED). This program provides integrated services, also referred to as "wraparound services," which focus on the strengths and needs of the child and family and "wrapping" services around them to treat and support families in the community. The program serves children under 18 years old who: (a) have mental, physical, sensory, behavioral, emotional or developmental disabilities that are severe or persistent; (b) have minimal coping skills to meet the ordinary demands of family life, school and the community; and (c) require assistance from two or more service systems. Priority is given to children with severe disabilities who are at risk of placement outside of the home, or who are in an institution and are not receiving integrated community-based services, or who would be able to return to community placement or their home from an institutional placement if such services were provided. CMHBG funds could be used to expand the program to additional counties. If additional funds were allocated to these projects, ongoing funding would be required to maintain the projects.

19. In 2000-01, \$1,463,800 (\$133,300 GPR and \$1,330,500 FED) is budgeted for this program, and would be maintained under the Governor's budget. From this funding, DHFS awards annual grants to 19 counties. The table on the following page lists these counties, their annual grant award and the number of children enrolled in each program in 2000. The federal funds are available under the CMHBG. In addition to the programs listed below, eight other counties in Wisconsin operate ISP programs for children with SED. The programs in Dane and Milwaukee Counties are MA managed care programs. Forest, Oneida, Vilas, Marathon, Langlade and Lincoln Counties are currently receiving a different grant from DHFS supported by federal wraparound services funds and hospital diversion monies. The programs in these six counties are expected to eventually transition to MA managed care.

20. However, the ISP program changes the way services are provided to children. This same objective could be attained through awarding a system change grant to a county, with the stipulation that it focuses on service delivery to children. Waupaca County currently supports a portion of its ISP program with a system change grant. If the Committee wished to budget these surplus CMHBG funds, it could: (a) approve the Governor's provision; (b) increase the amount of funding for the system change grants by \$831,900 FED in 2001-02 and \$61,700 FED in 2002-03; and (c) specify that at least a certain percentage, for example 10%, of the system change grant funds must be used to support mental health service programs for children.

**Integrated Service Projects
Calendar Year 2000 Awards**

<u>Counties</u>	<u>GPR</u>	<u>FED</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Enrollees**</u>
Ashland	\$7,200	\$72,800	\$80,000	5
Chippewa	7,200	72,800	80,000	11
Door	7,200	72,800	80,000	14
Dunn	7,300	72,700	80,000	14
Eau Claire	7,300	72,700	80,000	11
Fond du Lac	7,300	72,700	80,000	11
Kenosha	7,300	72,700	80,000	*
La Crosse	7,300	72,700	80,000	20
Marinette	7,300	72,700	80,000	22
Marquette	7,300	72,700	80,000	10
Portage	7,300	72,700	80,000	11
Racine	7,300	72,700	80,000	23
Rock	7,300	72,700	80,000	21
Sheboygan	7,300	72,700	80,000	10
Washburn	7,300	72,700	80,000	8
Washington	7,300	72,700	80,000	9
Waukesha	7,300	72,700	80,000	6
Waupaca	2,200	21,600	23,800	19
Waushara	7,300	72,700	80,000	12
Total	\$133,300	\$1,330,500	\$1,463,800	237

*Enrollment data in not available from Kenosha County.

**The cost per enrollee varies greatly between counties because if one child incurs unusually high expenses, the average cost per enrollee in that county increases. Combine this effect with a low sample size and the cost variance between counties is intensified.

ALTERNATIVES

A. Behavioral Health Managed Care Demonstration Projects

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to provide \$160,000 in one-time funding in 2001-02 for the behavioral health demonstration projects.
2. Delete provision.

Alternative A2	FED
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$160,000

B. System Change Grants

1. Approve the Governor's request to provide \$928,000 FED annually to increase funding for system change grants and the related statutory language modifications.

2. Modify the Governor's request by providing an additional \$831,900 FED in 2001-02 and \$61,700 FED in 2002-03 from the CMHBG for system change grants to reflect reestimates of federal funding available to support the program.

<u>Alternative B2</u>	<u>FED</u>
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	\$893,600

3. Modify the Governor's request by providing an additional \$831,900 FED in 2001-02 and \$61,700 FED in 2002-03 from the CMHBG for system change grants to reflect reestimates of federal funding available to support the program. In addition, require DHFS to allocate no less than 10% of the total funds for system change grants for mental health services for children.

<u>Alternative B3</u>	<u>FED</u>
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	\$893,600

4. Delete provision.

<u>Alternative B3</u>	<u>FED</u>
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	-\$1,856,000

MO# A-1, B-3

BURKE	<u>Y</u>	N	A
DECKER	<u>Y</u>	N	A
MOORE	<u>Y</u>	N	A
SHREIBS	<u>Y</u>	N	A
PLACHE	<u>Y</u>	N	A
WIRCH	<u>Y</u>	N	A
DARLING	<u>Y</u>	N	A
WELCH	<u>Y</u>	N	A
GARD	<u>Y</u>	N	A
KAUFERT	<u>Y</u>	N	A
ALBERS	<u>Y</u>	N	A
DUFF	<u>Y</u>	N	A
WARD	<u>Y</u>	N	A
HUEBSCH	<u>Y</u>	N	A
HUBER	<u>Y</u>	N	A
COGGS	<u>Y</u>	N	A

AYE 16 NO 0 ABS _____

Arsenault

Senator Wirch
Representative Albers
Senator Moore

HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES -- COMMUNITY AIDS AND SUPPORTIVE LIVING

Community Services for Individuals with Mental Illness

[Paper #516]

Motion:

Move to delete the Governor's recommendation to increase funding for system change grants (\$928,000 FED annually). Instead, provide \$928,000 FED in 2001-02 for the following purposes: (a) integrated service projects for children with severe emotional disabilities (\$296,000 FED); (b) consumer and family support services (\$394,000 FED); and (c) the behavioral health managed care demonstration projects (\$238,000 FED). Provide \$928,000 FED in 2002-03 for the following purposes: (a) integrated service projects for children with severe emotional disabilities (\$496,000 FED); (b) consumer and family support services (\$394,000 FED); and (c) the behavioral health managed care demonstration projects (\$38,000 FED).

Note:

The Governor's bill would increase the system change grants by \$928,000 FED annually. This motion would delete this provision and instead use these funds for integrated services projects for children with severe emotional disabilities, consumer and family support services and the behavioral health managed care demonstration projects. The federal funding is available under the community mental health block grant.

This motion would not modify the Governor's recommended statutory changes to the program.

MO#

BURKE	Y	N	A
DECKER	Y	N	A
MOORE	Y	N	A
SKIBELSKI	Y	N	A
PLACHE	Y	N	A
WIRCH	Y	N	A
DARLING	Y	N	A
WELCH	Y	N	A
GARD	Y	N	A
KAUFERT	Y	N	A
ALBERS	Y	N	A
DUFF	Y	N	A
WARD	Y	N	A
HUEBSCH	Y	N	A
HUBER	Y	N	A
COGGS	Y	N	A

AYE 16 NO 0 ABS

HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES -- COMMUNITY AIDS AND SUPPORTIVE LIVING

Community Services for Individuals with Mental Illness

[LFB Paper #516]

Motion:

Move to modify the bill to specify that system change grant recipients could include nonprofit entities other than counties, but not for-profit entities.

Note:

Under the bill, system change grant recipients could include entities other than counties. This could include for-profit and nonprofit entities. This motion would limit these other entities to nonprofit organizations only.

MO#			
2	BURKE	Y	N A
	DECKER	Y	N A
	IMOORE	Y	N A
	SHIBILSKI	Y	N A
	PLACHE	Y	N A
	WIRCH	Y	N A
	DARLING	Y	N A
	WELCH	Y	N A
	GARD	Y	N A
	KAUFERT	Y	N A
	ALBERS	Y	N A
	DUFF	Y	N A
	WARD	Y	N A
	HUEBSCH	Y	N A
	HUBER	Y	N A
	COGGS	Y	N A

Motion #308

AYE 8 NO 8 ABS

AGENCY: Department of Health and Family Services

LFB PAPER #: 517

ISSUE: Community Aids – Urban/Rural Substance Abuse Treatment Grants for Women and Substance Abuse Service Grants

ALTERNATIVE: A4; B – setting this section aside for TANF

SUMMARY:

LFB points out on page 3, paragraph 4, that there are waiting lists for the urban & rural substance abuse treatment grants for women. They also point out that these programs have proven very effective, therefore, we need to fund them at the highest level possible.

Alternative A4 provides the maximum amount of funding for this program using PR and FED funding and no GPR funding.

Gwen will ask that section B be set aside and dealt with under TANF. She's working with Milwaukee County to get more TANF money to use statewide for this so Milwaukee doesn't lose the \$5 million you fought to get them last time. Gard is ok with this.

BY: Cindy

Decker - A-2 ~~MAK~~
+ motion
support this



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873

May 18, 2001

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #517

Urban/Rural Substance Abuse Treatment Grants for Women and Substance Abuse Services Grants (DHFS -- Community Aids and Supportive Living)

[LFB 2001-03 Budget Summary: Page 401, #4 and #5]

CURRENT LAW

Urban/Rural Substance Abuse Treatment Grants for Women. Initially implemented in January, 2000, the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) distributes these grants to counties to fund community-based treatment programs to meet the special needs of women and temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) eligible families with problems resulting from alcohol or other drug use. The programs emphasize parent education, vocational and housing assistance and coordination with other community programs and with treatment under intensive care. In 2000-01, DHFS awarded \$2,167,900 FED to nine counties (Brown, Dane, Douglas, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Forest, Oneida, Vilas and Washington Counties.) Of the total funding, \$1,167,900 is available under the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant (SAPT), budgeted in DHFS, and \$1,000,000 in TANF funds, budgeted in DWD, to support the program.

Substance Abuse Services Grants. In 1999-00, DHFS awarded a \$2,500,000 GPR grant for the six-month period from January through July, 2000, and \$5,000,000 GPR for the 2000-01 fiscal year to Milwaukee County to provide a community-based alcohol and other drug abuse treatment program that meets the special needs of TANF-eligible individuals with problems resulting from alcohol or other drug abuse. These GPR funds are counted toward the state's TANF maintenance-of-effort requirement. This program has a number of key elements: (a) a standardized alcohol and other drug abuse pre-screening instrument that is used by a variety of agencies to identify people who may need substance abuse treatment; (b) six central intake units that conduct substance abuse screening, eligibility determination and referral for treatment; (c) substance abuse treatment provided by four primary women's treatment providers and over 25 community treatment providers; and (d) access to support services. Milwaukee County subcontracts for the provision of services, which includes six intake units and four primary providers.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant. DHFS administers the state's federal SAPT block grant allocation. In 2000-01, the state's allocation is \$24,530,500. At least 10% of the block grant must be available for substance abuse treatment services for pregnant women and women with dependent children.

Of the amount available from the SAPT block grant in 2000-01: (a) \$11,318,700 is distributed to counties through community aids; (b) \$10,279,100 is provided to counties, tribes or other organizations for community-based substance abuse programs; (c) \$1,649,200 is transferred to Department of Corrections to provide substance abuse services to persons in the criminal justice system; (d) \$74,000 is used to restrict minor's access to tobacco products; (e) \$149,000 is allocated for programs to prevent human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; and (f) \$1,060,500 supports state operation costs.

Drug Abuse Program Improvement Surcharge. Persons convicted of certain controlled substances-related offenses, as identified in Chapter 961 of the statutes, are assessed a surcharge of 50% of the amount of any applicable fine and penalty assessment. Revenue from the surcharge is transferred to DHFS for programs providing substance abuse prevention, intervention and treatment. In 2000-01, \$733,800 PR is budgeted from this source for treatment for persons with hearing impairments (\$125,000 PR), training for substance abuse workers (\$25,000 PR), the Alliance for Wisconsin Youth (\$257,000 PR) and 4.45 PR positions in DHFS (\$326,800 PR).

GOVERNOR

Urban/Rural Substance Abuse Treatment Grants for Women. Provide \$600,000 (\$475,000 FED and \$125,000 PR) in 2001-02 and \$650,000 (\$475,000 FED and \$175,000 PR) in 2002-03 to increase funding for substance abuse programs for women. Federal funding is available from the SAPT block grant. PR funding is available from the drug abuse program improvement surcharge.

Substance Abuse Services Grants. Authorize DHFS to distribute substance abuse services treatment grants to all counties, rather than Milwaukee County, exclusively. In addition, require that allocated but unexpended funds for these grants on June 30 of each year be transferred to the Wisconsin Works and other public administration and benefits appropriation in DWD.

DISCUSSION POINTS

Urban/Rural Substance Abuse Treatment Grants for Women

1. This program has a number of goals, as identified in the request for proposal (RFP) for these grants: (a) to achieve improved outcomes by meeting the special needs of women and TANF-eligible families who experience problems resulting from substance abuse by providing intervention, treatment and support services that are gender and culturally responsive; (b) to target

women and families who are involved in several systems in order to develop better ways to coordinate services from multiple service systems; (c) to ensure the provision of "wraparound" services, including, but not limited to, parent education, vocational and housing assistance, coordination with other community programs and treatment under intensive care; (d) to provide relapse prevention for at-risk clients; and (e) to provide screening and information of fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effects.

2. DHFS staff indicate that women with substance abuse problems have special needs. These women are more likely to have been socially isolated as children, come from low-income households and be caring for their children alone. In addition, women are more likely to have suffered abuse as a child (especially sexual abuse), have a greater incidence of family violence, are more likely to suffer from depression, low self-esteem and poor social support systems. While not all women in need of substance abuse treatment have dependent children, most programs that provide treatment to women offer child care while the woman is in treatment. Further, women's treatment programs often provide services that address domestic violence, sexual abuse and a woman's need to be self-sufficient in order to deal successfully with substance abuse issues. These issues are not typically addressed in traditional substance abuse treatment models.

3. Some programs provide on-site child care or referral sources, transportation, comprehensive case management, therapy sessions (for the woman and her family), housing assistance, legal advocacy, life skills management training, and job readiness and job search activities as well as relapse prevention services. Also, a number of programs that receive this grant funding provide services for children such as: (a) substance abuse prevention and intervention programming to help children understand their own feelings and to learn about choices; (b) healthy play and activities; (c) nutritious meals and snacks; and (d) enhancing the mother's attachment and parenting support to assist in stopping the cycle of child abuse and neglect.

4. On a statewide basis, the number of programs that offer treatment services targeted to women is limited. The map attached to this paper identifies the women's substance abuse treatment providers across the state, as identified by the Wisconsin Women's Empowerment Network, a network that provides technical assistance to women's substance abuse treatment providers. The providers identified on the map include those that are currently receiving the urban/rural substance abuse treatment grants for women. Even with these grants, in some parts of the state, there are no providers available to provide treatment targeted to women. In addition, there are waiting lists for treatment services in programs in urban areas outside of Milwaukee County. Two of the programs supported with the urban/rural substance abuse treatment grants for women have waiting lists. So, while programs have been successful in providing women-specific treatment to a greater number of women, the existing programs do not have the capacity to serve all individuals who request services.

5. From February, 2000, through December, 2000, 291 TANF-eligible women were served at the nine grant sites. All of the programs reported improved client results during this timeframe, although the outcome measurements varied by site, based on the goals and focus of each program. Seven agencies run the nine substance abuse programs. Annual grant levels range from \$132,100 to \$500,000, based on the agency and site. These two-year grants expire December, 2001.

In addition, under the Governor's budget, the \$1,000,000 in TANF funds from DWD that supported these grants in 2000-01, will no longer be available beginning January 1, 2002.

Substance Abuse Services Grants

6. In the first year of the grant award, Milwaukee County, as part of a comprehensive substance abuse system improvement initiative, provided treatment and support services to 855 TANF-eligible adults (435 men and 420 women) and their children (47 children). The program included four primary providers, which are treatment agencies with established expertise in women's treatment and comprehensive case management. These primary providers functioned as central intake units as well as treatment programs. In addition to these providers, 25 other community treatment agencies provided substance abuse treatment on a fee-for-service or voucher basis, with many utilizing the services provided through Wraparound Milwaukee to address family needs. The program served a third more individuals than the funded goal of 680 individuals.

7. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Center for Addiction and Behavioral Health Research, is conducting a project evaluation of the substance abuse system improvement initiative and has found that, in 2000, 85% of TANF-eligible program clients had not completed high school; the majority reported no income or income support; 27% reported being homeless during the last month; 65% reported histories of physical abuse, 40% sexual abuse and 77% emotional abuse; 55% reported cocaine and 22% reported alcohol as their major drug of choice; and depression, anxiety, cognitive and related problems were assessed in 50% or more of TANF-eligible clients. To address these diverse needs, the program incorporated support services such as counseling, housing, employment, education and childcare into treatment planning and service delivery to more effectively address the needs of TANF-eligible men and women with addiction problems.

8. In the RFP for the substance abuse service grant, TANF-eligible families are defined as low-income families that include parents with minor children who reside in the household, pregnant women and non-custodial parents. "Low-income" is defined as under 200% of the federal poverty level. Based on 1990 county census data (the most recent information available), 20% of the state's low-income families lived in Milwaukee County and 80% lived in non-Milwaukee Counties.

9. In a report that estimates adult substance abuse treatment needs for 2000, the University of Wisconsin, Department of Preventive Medicine, estimated that approximately 403,000 adults in Wisconsin need substance abuse treatment services, including 297,400 men and 105,600 women. The report estimates that 18% of adults in Wisconsin that require substance abuse treatment services live in Milwaukee County. However, the report does not compare this estimate of need with the availability of treatment services or information on how many of the individuals identified as having this need currently receive services.

10. One could argue that this grant should be available statewide, since 80% of TANF-eligible families and 82% of adults in Wisconsin that need substance abuse treatment services live in counties other than Milwaukee County. In addition, DHFS expects that the grant funds will be

distributed, through the RFP process, to providers around the state based on the distribution of TANF-eligible individuals statewide. Therefore, grantees in Milwaukee County would likely continue to receive funding under the Governor's proposal.

11. Under the bill, this statutory change would be effective with the passage of the budget bill. However, this does not allow DHFS time to accept program proposals and award grants. Therefore, the effective date of this provision should be changed to January 1, 2002, which is the beginning of the next standard grant period in 2001-02. DHFS has requested this change to the bill.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant

12. Under the Governor's budget bill, the \$1,000,000 TANF that is budgeted in 2000-01 to support the urban/rural substance abuse treatment grants for women would no longer be available for this purpose as of January 1, 2002. The Governor proposes to partially replace the TANF monies with funds from the SAPT block grant (\$475,000 annually) and the drug abuse program improvement surcharge (\$125,000 in 2001-02 and \$175,000 in 2002-03).

13. In federal fiscal year 2000-01, Wisconsin's SAPT block grant award increased by \$307,400 over the federal fiscal year 1999-00 award, to \$24,837,900. The Governor's budget recommendations assumed that the federal fiscal year 2000-01 SAPT award increase would be \$475,000, or \$167,600 more than the actual award amount. In addition, the budget submitted by the Governor included budgeted expenditures that exceeded projected expenditures by \$106,300 in 2001-02 and \$144,500 in 2002-03. Therefore, based on current revenue estimates, proposed expenditures under the Governor's budget exceed projected revenue by \$273,900 in 2001-02 and \$312,100 in 2002-03.

14. The Committee could reduce the Governor's proposed increase in SAPT funds for the urban/rural substance abuse treatment grants for women by \$273,900 FED in 2001-02 and \$312,100 FED in 2002-03 to address this projected deficit.

15. Alternatively, the Committee could reduce funding for grants by \$167,600 FED annually to reflect the reestimates of SAPT block grant funds, but not reduce the grant amounts further to address the projected deficit in the budget submitted by the Governor (\$106,300 in 2001-02 and \$144,500 in 2002-03). Under this alternative, the Committee would reduce funding for grants by \$167,600 FED annually and reduce funding for state operations by \$106,300 in 2001-02 and \$144,500 FED in 2002-03 and delete 2.0 FED positions, beginning in 2001-02, to address the projected deficit.

DHFS staff indicate that this projected shortfall could not be absorbed without holding at least 2.0 FED positions vacant in the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services. The Bureau of Substance Abuse Services provides program consultation to local Chapter 51.42 boards and human services departments, oversees the allocation of the SAPT block grant funds and provides staff services to the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. Currently, 14.5 FED positions are funded from the SAPT block grant. The Bureau is currently authorized 20.0 full-time equivalent

(FTE) positions.

16. The Committee could also reduce funding for grants by \$273,900 FED in 2001-02 and \$312,100 FED in 2002-03 to address the SAPT deficit, but increase funding for grants by \$106,300 GPR in 2001-02 and \$144,500 GPR in 2002-03. The net effect of this alternative is to reduce total funding for grants by \$167,600 (all funds) annually, which represents the difference between the amount of SAPT assumed by the administration, and the current estimates.

Drug Abuse Program Improvement Surcharge

17. Funds from the drug abuse program improvement surcharge (DAPIS) are required to be expended on programs providing prevention, intervention and treatment for alcohol and other drug abuse problems. The urban/rural substance abuse treatment grants for women are an appropriate use of these funds.

18. Under the Governor's proposal, \$125,000 PR in 2001-02 and \$175,000 PR in 2002-03 in DAPIS funds support the urban/rural substance abuse treatment grants for women. The administration indicated that this money, along with the additional SAPT funds, were allocated to this program to supplant the loss of TANF funds beginning January 1, 2002.

19. Additional DAPIS funds could be budgeted to address the SAPT shortfall under the Governor's budget. The Committee could provide an additional \$106,300 PR in 2001-02 and \$144,500 PR in 2002-03. The net effect of this proposal would be to reduce total funding for grants by \$167,600 (all funds) annually, which represents the difference between the amount of SAPT assumed by the administration and the current estimate.

ALTERNATIVES

A. Urban/Rural Substance Abuse Treatment Grants for Women

1. Modify the Governor's recommendations by reducing funding for grants by \$273,900 FED in 2001-02 and \$312,100 FED annually to reflect reestimates of SAPT funding available to support grants. Under this alternative, \$1,494,000 (all funds) in 2001-02 and \$1,505,800 (all funds) in 2002-03 would be available for grants.

Alternative A1	FED
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$586,000

2. Modify the Governor's recommendations by reducing funding for grants by \$167,600 FED annually and reducing funding for state operations by \$106,300 FED in 2001-02 and \$144,500 FED in 2002-03 and delete 2.0 FED positions, beginning in 2001-02. Under this alternative, \$1,600,300 (all funds) in 2001-02 and \$1,650,300 (all funds) in 2002-03 would be available for grants.

<u>Alternative A2</u>	<u>FED</u>
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$586,000
2002-03 POSITIONS (Change to Bill)	- 2.00

3. Modify the Governor's recommendations by reducing funding for grants by \$273,900 FED in 2001-02 and \$312,100 FED in 2002-03 to reflect reestimates of SAPT funding available to support grants. Increase funding for grants by \$106,300 GPR in 2001-02 and \$144,500 GPR in 2002-03 to fund grants. Under this alternative, \$1,494,000 (all funds) in 2001-02 and \$1,505,800 (all funds) in 2002-03 would be available for grants.

<u>Alternative A3</u>	<u>GPR</u>	<u>FED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	\$250,800	- \$586,000	- \$335,200

4. Modify the Governor's recommendations by reducing funding for grants by \$273,900 FED in 2001-02 and \$312,100 FED in 2002-03 to reflect reestimates of SAPT funding available to support grants. Increase funding for grants by \$106,300 PR (DAPIS funds) in 2001-02 and \$144,500 PR in 2002-03 to fund grants at the level recommended by the Governor. Under this alternative, \$1,600,300 (all funds) in 2001-02 and \$1,650,300 (all funds) in 2002-03 would be available for grants.

<u>Alternative A4</u>	<u>FED</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$586,000	\$250,800	- \$335,200

5. Delete provision.

<u>Alternative A5</u>	<u>FED</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
2001-03 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	- \$950,000	- \$300,000	- \$1,250,000

B. Substance Abuse Services Grants

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to authorize DHFS to distribute substance abuse treatment grants to all counties, rather than Milwaukee County, exclusively. In addition, require that allocated but unexpended funds for these substance abuse treatment grants on June 30 of each year to be transferred to the Wisconsin Works and other public administration and benefits appropriation in DWD. Specify that the effective date of this change would be January 1, 2002.

2. Delete provision.

Prepared by: Yvonne M. Arsenault
Attachment

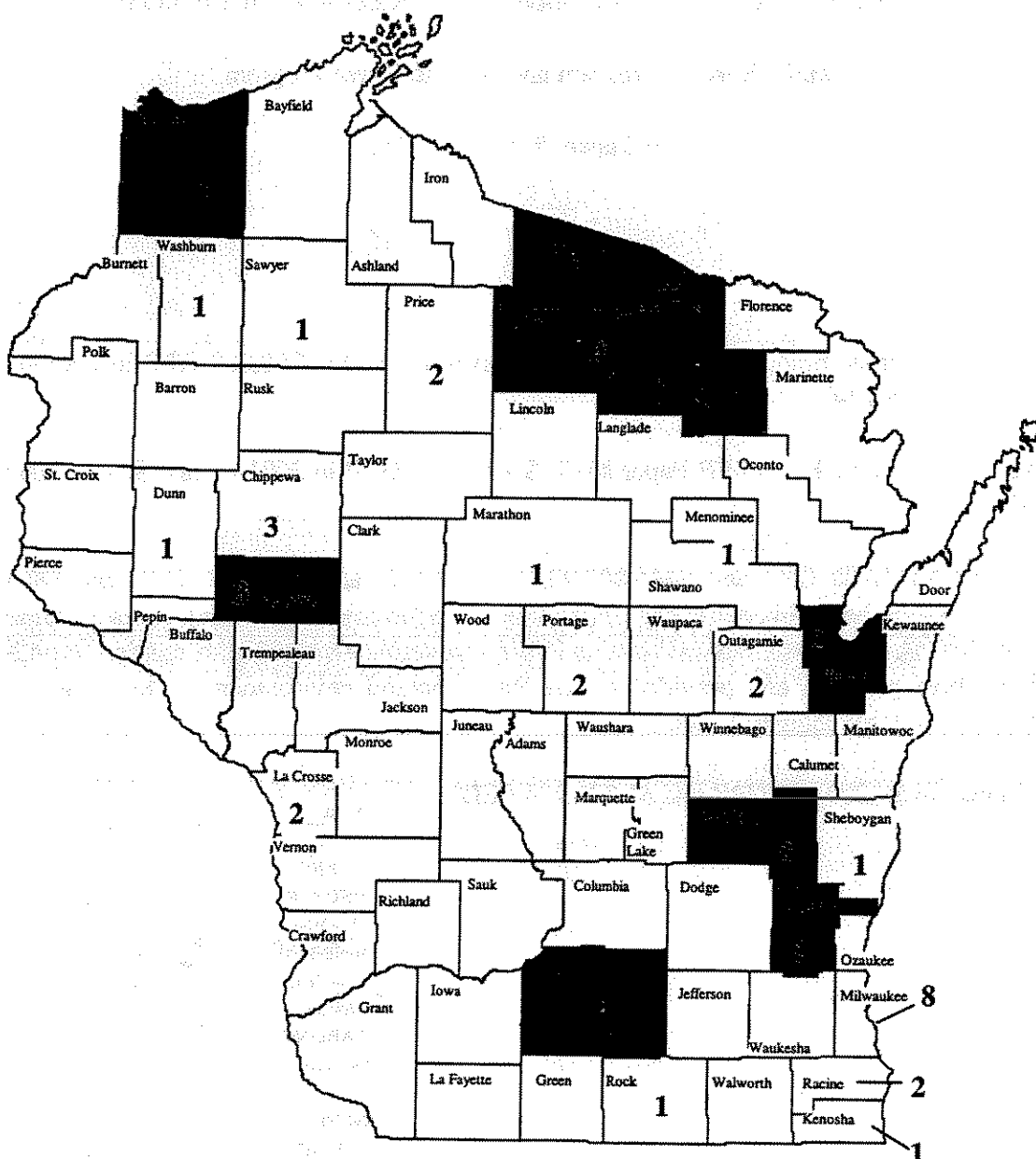
MO# A-4

BURKE	Y	N	A
DECKER	Y	N	A
MOORE	Y	N	A
SHIBILSKI	Y	N	A
2 PLACHE	Y	N	A
WIRCH	Y	N	A
DARLING	Y	N	A
WELCH	Y	N	A
GARD	Y	N	A
KAUFERT	Y	N	A
ALBERS	Y	N	A
DUFF	Y	N	A
WARD	Y	N	A
HUEBSCH	Y	N	A
HUBER	Y	N	A
COGGS	Y	N	A

AYE 16 NO 0 ABS

ATTACHMENT

Women's Substance Abuse Treatment Providers



Source: Wisconsin Women's Empowerment Network

Shading indicates counties receiving Urban/Rural Substance Abuse Treatment Grants for Women.

Representative Gard
 Senator Plache
 Senator Darling
 Senator Moore

HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES -- COMMUNITY AIDS AND SUPPORTIVE LIVING

Family Support Program and Birth-to-Three Program

[LFB Papers #518 and #519]

Motion:

Move to increase funding for the family support program by \$250,000 GPR in 2001-02 and \$750,000 GPR in 2002-03.

Adopt Alternative B1 in LFB Paper #519 (\$1,019,700 GPR in 2001-02 and \$2,039,300 GPR in 2002-03).

Provide \$313,700 GPR and \$446,800 FED in 2001-02 and \$627,300 GPR and \$884,400 FED in 2002-03 in the MA benefits appropriation to fund the cost of providing an enhancement to the maximum MA reimbursement rate available for MA services provided to children enrolled in the birth-to-three program and provided in the child's natural environment. This enhancement would first be available January 1, 2002.

[Change to \$5,000,000 GPR and \$1,331,200 FED]

MO#			
BURKE	(Y)	N	A
DECKER	(Y)	N	A
MOORE	(Y)	N	A
SHIBILSKI	(Y)	N	A
PLACHE	(Y)	N	A
WIRCH	(Y)	N	A
DARLING	(Y)	N	A
WELCH	(Y)	N	A
GARD	(Y)	N	A
KAUFERT	(Y)	N	A
ALBERS	(Y)	N	A
DUFF	(Y)	N	A
WARD	(Y)	N	A
HUEBSCH	(Y)	N	A
HUBER	(Y)	N	A
COGGS	(Y)	N	A

AGENCY: Department of Health and Family Services

LFB PAPER #: 518

ISSUE: Community Aids - Family Support Program

ALTERNATIVE:

SUMMARY:

Put off until IGT taken up

*per -
Robson
Witch*

BY: Cindy

A11 4