

1999 DRAFTING REQUEST

Assembly Amendment (AA-AB133)

Received: **06/5/99**

Received By: **yacketa**

Wanted: **As time permits**

Identical to LRB:

For: **Legislative Fiscal Bureau**

By/Representing: **Simpson**

This file may be shown to any legislator: **NO**

Drafter: **yacketa**

May Contact:

Alt. Drafters:

Subject: **Public Assistance - misc**

Extra Copies: **DAK**

Pre Topic:

LFB:.....Simpson -

Topic:

Substance abuse grants

Instructions:

See Attached;

Drafting History:

<u>Vers.</u>	<u>Drafted</u>	<u>Reviewed</u>	<u>Typed</u>	<u>Proofed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Jacketed</u>	<u>Required</u>
/1	yacketa 06/6/99	chanaman 06/6/99	martykr 06/7/99	_____	lrb_docadmin 06/7/99		
/2	yacketa 06/10/99	chanaman 06/11/99	martykr 06/11/99	_____	lrb_docadmin 06/11/99		
/3	yacketa 06/13/99	ygeller 06/13/99	mclark 06/13/99	_____	lrb_docadmin 06/13/99		

FE Sent For:

<END>

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FE Sent For:

13 6/12 jlg MRC 6/13 MRC/FS 6/13
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/1	yacketa 06/6/99	chanaman 06/6/99	martykr 06/7/99	_____	lrb_docadmin 06/7/99		
FE Sent For:		cmr 12 6/11	Lm 6/11	Ch 6 Lm 11			<END>

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/?	yacketa	cmh 4/6 /1	Km 6/7	cmh Km 6/7			

FE Sent For:

<END>

Samaritan Project, Inc.; (e) \$500,000 annually for the Youth Leadership Academy, Inc. and United Community Center; and (f) \$150,000 for the Milwaukee Passports for Youth Program. Specify that these organizations would not have to participate in a competitive process in order to receive these funds.

GMM

46. LFB Paper #1103. Alternative B2. Modify the Brighter Futures initiative to reflect several technical modifications requested by DHFS.

GMM

47. LFB Paper #1103. Alternative D2. Specify that tribes would continue to receive a total of \$180,000 (\$7,500 GPR and \$172,500 PR (TANF)) annually for adolescent pregnancy prevention and self-sufficiency programs, but that the tribes would not be subject to the requirements of the Brighter Futures initiative.

allocation

48. LFB Paper #1104. Alternative A2. Delete the position recommended by the Governor, and authorize DWD to reallocate a vacant position from within the Division of Economic Support to perform functions related to the literacy initiative. Reduce funding by \$45,900 FED annually from the amounts provided in the bill.

60550
TAY

49. LFB Paper #1104. Alternative B3a. Specify that funding under the literacy initiative must be used for projects that focus on family literacy.

allocation

50. LFB Paper #1104. Decrease funding for literacy grants by \$650,000 FED annually.

60550
TAY

51. LFB Paper #1104. Alternative B3d. Specify that DWD (along with staff from WTCS, DPI and the Governor's Office) would be required to develop criteria to be used to evaluate proposals and allocate funding for literacy grants.

60550
TAY

52. LFB Paper #1104. Alternative B3g. Require grants to be provided directly to existing literacy providers. Under this alternative, no grants would be provided to W-2 agencies. However, the literacy providers would be required to work with the local W-2 agency to ensure that services are provided to W-2 participants as needed.

PJD

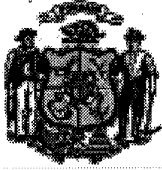
53. LFB Paper #1104. Alternative C5. Modify the Governor's recommendation by: (a) establishing a separate PR-funded grants to libraries for literacy services appropriation; (b) shifting \$25,000 PR annually from the Office's assistance from state agencies appropriation to this new grants to libraries for literacy services appropriation; and (c) referencing this new appropriation under DWD's federal block grant operations appropriation.

60551
TAY

54. LFB Paper #1105. Alternative E1. Specify that any AODA or substance abuse grant programs supported by TANF serve only families with income at or below 200% of the federal poverty level.

TAY
60550

55. LFB Paper #1107. Modify the Governor's recommendation by: (a) providing \$500,000 annually of federal TANF funding to support WIC nutrition, education and outreach activities; (b) directing DWD to transfer this funding and the funding provided under the bill to DHFS to be distributed to local WIC agencies under DHFS WIC contracts; and (c) reducing



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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

June 1, 1999

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #1105

TANF

Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Initiative and Substance Abuse Treatment for Women (DWD -- Economic Support and Child Care and DHFS -- Supportive Living)

[LFB 1999-01 Budget Summary: Page 326, #3, Page 694, #32 and Page 698, #47]

CURRENT LAW

Workforce Development. An individual may be placed in a Wisconsin Works (W-2) transitional placement employment position if the individual meets the eligibility requirements and the W-2 agency determines that the individual: (a) has been incapacitated or will be incapacitated for at least 60 days; (b) is needed in the home because of the illness or incapacity of another member of the W-2 group; or (c) is incapable of performing a trial job or community service job. The W-2 agency may require the individual to participate in an alcohol or other drug abuse (AODA) evaluation, assessment and treatment program as part of the required activities for the W-2 transitional placement employment position.

Health and Family Services. The Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) is the administrator of the state's federal substance abuse prevention and treatment (SAPT) block grant allocation. In 1998-99, the state's allocation is \$24,245,300. 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 1998-99: (a) \$11,318,700 is distributed to counties through the substance abuse allocation under community aids; (b) \$9,111,200 is provided to counties, tribes or other organizations for community-based substance abuse programs; (c) \$1,649,200 is transferred to the Department of Corrections to provide substance abuse services to persons in the criminal justice system; (d) \$74,000 is used to restrict minors' access to tobacco products; (e) \$149,000 is allocated for programs to prevent human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; and (f) \$1,060,500 is provided for DHFS state operations costs. In addition, \$882,600 of federal SAPT block grant funds available in 1998-99 have not been allocated. DHFS has yet to determine how to allocate these funds.

Of the amounts provided for community-based programs, \$1,340,000 FED is used for treatment programs targeted towards women. The following women's treatment programs are funded with SAPT block grant funds administered by DHFS.

- In Milwaukee County, the Milwaukee Women's Center, SAFE Group Services and the United Community Center provide a multi-disciplinary prevention and treatment team for cocaine-abusing women and their children (\$800,000).

- In Milwaukee County, Meta House provides specialized services and treatment for pregnant women and mothers with children up to age five (\$305,000). In addition, Meta House receives \$750,000 FED annually under a three-year federal project grant to increase capacity for emerging substance abuse treatment needs in Milwaukee.

- In Dane County, ARC Community Services operates a Center for Women and Children which provides substance abuse day treatment for women, parenting services and onsite child care for the children of women receiving treatment (\$235,000). In addition, \$175,000 GPR is provided annually to ARC for similar services.

GOVERNOR

Workforce Development

AODA Treatment Grant Program. Provide the Department of Workforce Development (DWD) \$1.0 million FED annually to fund a new grant program for community-based AODA treatment programs. Require DWD to award grants to counties, tribal governing bodies and private entities to provide community-based substance abuse treatment programs that meet the special needs of low-income persons with problems resulting from substance abuse and that emphasize parent education, vocational and housing assistance and coordination with other community programs and with treatment under intensive care. Require DWD to award the grants in accordance with its request-for-proposals procedures, ensure that the grants are distributed to both urban and rural communities and evaluate the programs under the grants by use of client-outcome measures developed by DWD. Require DWD to coordinate this program with any similar grant program administered by DHFS.

Faith Works. Provide \$25,000 FED in 1999-00 for Faith Works, a faith-based demonstration project in Milwaukee that would provide drug rehabilitation, job training and private sector employment to low-income males who are non-custodial parents.

The source of federal funding for these programs would be the temporary assistance to needy families (TANF) block grant.

Health and Family Services

Substance Abuse Treatment Grant Program. Provide DHFS \$1,167,900 FED annually from the SAPT block grant to support a new grant program to provide substance abuse treatment for women. Authorize DHFS to award up to this amount annually as grants to counties and private entities to provide community-based substance abuse treatment programs that: (a) meet the special needs of women with problems resulting from substance abuse; and (b) emphasize parent education, vocational and housing assistance and coordination with other community programs and with treatment under intensive care. Require DHFS to: (a) award grants in accordance with DHFS request-for-proposals procedure; (b) ensure that the grants are distributed in both urban and rural communities; and (c) evaluate the programs funded by the grants by use of client-outcome measurements developed by DHFS.

DISCUSSION POINTS

Use of TANF Funds for DWD Grants

1. For budgeting purposes, the Governor's proposal for an AODA initiative in DWD would result in an increase in the use of federal TANF funding. However, the administration has indicated that funding would be provided from state dollars that are counted toward the maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement for the TANF program. Under federal law, these types of expenditures would be allowable uses of TANF funding, or could count toward the MOE requirement.

2. One difference in the funding source is that TANF funding may not be used for medical services, but state dollars that count toward the MOE requirement may be used for such services. In using state dollars that count toward the MOE requirement, the state may provide the following services: adult day care; supportive home care; specialized transportation and escort; crisis intervention; counseling; therapeutic resources; intake assessment; case management and service coordination; advocacy and defense resources; health screening and accessibility; medical day treatment; detoxification in a social setting; and non-medical day center services. These services were identified in the state's former plan under the aid to families with dependent children and job opportunities and basic skills programs.

3. Furthermore, services may only be provided to parents with minor children or to pregnant individuals. States may define families to include non-custodial parents, who then may receive services. However, the non-custodial parent must have a child whose custodial parent is eligible for TANF assistance. In addition, the family's income must be at or below the income or asset levels set by the state in the TANF plan submitted to the federal government. Therefore, the state may establish the level at which a family is considered needy. Some programs funded with TANF in Wisconsin allow families to receive assistance if the family's income is at or below 200% of the federal poverty level (\$27,760 annually for a family of three). This income limit could be higher, however, the state must be able to justify that the income limit chosen is a low-income

standard. The Governor's proposal specifies that services would be provided to TANF-eligible families. The Committee may wish to specify the income eligibility requirements more explicitly in the statutes.

4. Providing additional funding for AODA services may allow communities to meet the demand for substance abuse services for low-income families, to move people off of welfare and to prevent individuals from entering the program. According to a recent report by the National Conference of State Legislatures, federal studies suggest that up to 35% of the welfare population nationwide is addicted to drugs or alcohol. In Wisconsin, as the caseload has fallen, only the most difficult to serve remain in the W-2 program. Caseworkers have indicated that these individuals often have several barriers to employment, including drug and alcohol addictions.

5. The Governor has convened a W-2 and substance abuse workgroup to more effectively address the substance abuse needs of W-2 participants by developing new processes and tools for identifying alcohol and drug issues, training case managers on substance identification, referring participants for appropriate treatment and explaining the consequences of not participating. The goals of the workgroup are to: (a) develop an up-front screening process and training for caseworkers; (b) measure the availability of treatment slots and develop strategies to increase the number where necessary; and (c) develop a guide which encourages providers to develop innovative outpatient treatment programs that combine treatment with work experience training and focus on the effective treatment of women, and which addresses recreational drug use. The task force is scheduled to complete its mission by December, 1999. The workgroup consists of members from treatment providers, community organizations, W-2 agencies, and representatives from the Departments of Corrections, Public Instruction and Health and Family Services. The workgroup is to be chaired by the Administrator of DWD's Division of Economic Support.

6. Although not specified in the bill, the request for proposals (RFP) to administer the W-2 program under the next W-2 agency contracts (January 1, 2000, through December 31, 2001), requires each prospective W-2 agency to describe the tools and strategies the agency would employ to screen for people with substance abuse problems, the case management services that would be provided to these families and how the agency would ensure that financial employment planners and other caseworkers are trained to work with participants who have multiple barriers to employment.

7. DWD currently does not have information regarding the number of applicants or participants in the W-2 program that may have an alcohol or drug dependency. In developing the contract allocations under the RFP, the Department projected costs on a per participant basis for various service activities provided by the W-2 agencies, including substance abuse treatment and testing. Based on the number of participants in subsidized employment positions in August, 1998, DWD assumed that all W-2 subsidized employment cases would receive substance abuse screening at the six-month review of their case, and that 40% of those screened in a year would receive an average of 21 weeks of substance abuse outpatient treatment services. It was also assumed that 75% of the treatment costs could be covered by medical assistance.

8. Under the Department's contract funding methodology, \$7.8 million of the \$428 million contract amount statewide would be provided for substance abuse services. Although the Governor's workgroup and the RFP would encourage W-2 agencies to provide screening for individuals who have substance abuse problems, there is currently no requirement that W-2 agencies provide such services. Therefore, the Committee may wish to modify the statutes to require W-2 agencies to screen participants for substance abuse problems and provide outpatient treatment for participants in need. Furthermore, the Committee could specify that caseworkers receive appropriate training, which is one of the goals of the Governor's workgroup.

9. As an additional consideration, it is unclear how the administration determined the amount of funding included in the bill for the AODA grants. Because W-2 agencies would be required under their contracts to provide screening and treatment for drug and alcohol dependency for W-2 recipients and funding would be provided under the contracts for these activities, the Committee may wish to reduce or eliminate the funding under DWD for the AODA grants.

10. However, the services provided under the DWD initiative are similar to the Governor's proposal for a new grant program in DHFS as discussed below. The Committee could also consider combining these proposals.

SAPT Block Grant Funds

11. 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.

12. On a statewide basis, the availability of treatment services targeted to women is limited. In urban areas, treatment services are available, but waiting lists are long because sufficient funding is not available. In other areas of the state, there are no waiting lists because there are no providers available to provide treatment targeted to women. 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. DHFS staff indicate that the funding initiative in DHFS would be used to address gaps in the availability of treatment services for women statewide.

13. In federal fiscal year 1998-99, Wisconsin's SAPT block grant allocation was increased by five percent to \$24,539,500. The Governor's budget would allocate most of that increase to support the new DHFS substance abuse grant program. Projects that receive grant funding would be awarded on a competitive basis and would be required to meet statutorily-established criteria. Based on the need for such services and the availability of this federal funding to support the program, the Committee could approve the Governor's recommendations.

14. However, the Committee could also consider alternative uses of these funds. First,

the Committee could use the additional block grant funds to increase by approximately 10% the substance abuse block grant allocation for community aids. However, it is possible that distributing these funds through community aids may not result in an actual expansion in access to substance abuse treatment services because of recent and anticipated future reductions in other federal funds that support community aids. The Governor's proposal would ensure that this funding would be used to increase, rather than supplant, funding for women's substance abuse treatment services. Further, DHFS could distribute funding for projects that offer services to women in multi-county areas. If this funding were allocated through community aids, each county would receive a small increase, but the amount each county received could be insignificant for many small counties.

On the other hand, it may be desirable to enable counties to use these funds to partially offset federal community aids funding reductions that they would otherwise experience. This approach would maximize county flexibility and ensure that each county received some additional funding for substance abuse services.

15. Second, the Committee could use these additional SAPT funds to increase support for substance abuse treatment in the correctional system. As of March, 1999, approximately 5,600 adult prisoners and 732 individuals on probation or parole were on waiting lists for substance abuse services. The Governor's budget bill would partially address this need by increasing funding for Corrections' substance abuse treatment services by \$1.0 million annually. Since the Governor's recommendations would partially address the need for substance abuse treatment services in the correctional facilities, the Committee could use the additional SAPT block grant funds to expand treatment services available for non-Corrections populations.

Combined Grant Programs

16. Both the DWD and the DHFS programs have similar goals and would provide similar services to overlapping populations. Because a significant percent of low-income families with dependent children are headed by women, many of the individuals eligible for services under the DWD grant program are likely to be women. Further, while the DHFS grant program is not intended to target low-income women with dependent children, many women that could receive services under the DHFS grant program would have low income, and therefore would also be eligible for services under the DWD grant program.

17. Under both grant programs, funding would be awarded in accordance with each department's request-for-proposals procedures, grants would be distributed to both urban and rural communities and programs would be evaluated by client-outcome measures developed by each department. Furthermore, DWD would be required to coordinate its program with any similar grant program administered by DHFS.

18. Because the types of services provided and the likely service providers could be the same for both grant programs and a large portion of the population that would be served under both programs would be the same, the Committee could create one grant program administered by DHFS in coordination with DWD, rather than two separate, but similar programs. By combining funding

from the two federal block grants (TANF and SAPT), one program could achieve efficiencies that would not be achieved under two separate grant programs. TANF funds could be used to support certain TANF-eligible services provided to TANF-eligible families. SAPT funds could be used to fund services to non-TANF eligible women or treatment services that may not be allowable under federal TANF regulations.

19. Further, a single grant process would be more efficient at the state level and the local level for service providers that apply for grants because there would be less duplication of effort and paperwork. In addition, creating a single program would require coordination at the state level which could enhance coordination between the W-2 agencies and child welfare agencies at the local level, both of which serve large numbers of women with substance abuse treatment needs.

20. In creating a single program, the Committee could require the two agencies to develop a memorandum of understanding to address how the agencies would establish the criteria for evaluating proposals, selecting grant recipients, the performance measures included in contracts and the procedures for ensuring that funding is allocated to both rural and urban areas. While DHFS would be the lead administering agency, DWD would be responsible for ensuring the funds are used in accordance with federal law and regulations regarding the TANF program and that grant recipients meet federal TANF data reporting requirements.

21. On the other hand, if the Committee determines that it is desirable to create two separate substance abuse treatment programs, one for women and one for TANF-eligible adults (which may include custodial or noncustodial fathers), it could approve the Governor's recommendations. Under the bill, DWD would be required to coordinate with DHFS on any similar grant program and therefore, it is likely that DHFS and DWD would coordinate on these two grant programs. Further, DWD and DHFS could coordinate to minimize the duplication of effort on behalf of providers by developing a combined request-for-proposals so that providers could submit one application for both grant programs.

Faith Works

22. As noted earlier, the Governor's proposal would provide \$25,000 in 1999-00 to Faith Works, a faith-based demonstration project in Milwaukee County that would provide drug rehabilitation, job training and private sector employment to low-income males who are non-custodial parents. Under the proposed AODA grant program in DWD, all grant recipients would be required to submit grant applications based on a competitive RFP. If the Committee chooses to adopt the Governor's recommendation to create the DWD grant program or create a combined grant program administered by DHFS, it could delete funding for this particular organization. Instead, Faith Works could compete for funding in a manner similar to all other grant applicants.

ALTERNATIVES

A. DWD AODA Grants

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to provide \$1.0 million FED annually to create an AODA grant program in DWD.
2. Maintain current law.

Alternative A2	FED
1999-01 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	-\$2,000,000

B. DHFS Substance Abuse Grant Program

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to provide \$1,167,900 FED annually to create a substance abuse grant program in DHFS.
2. Delete provisions relating to the DHFS substance abuse treatment grant program for women. Instead, increase community aids funding by \$1,167,900 FED annually and increase the statutory allocation for the substance abuse allocation under community aids accordingly.
3. Delete the provisions regarding a DHFS substance abuse treatment grant program for women and instead provide \$1,167,900 FED annually in DHFS and provide a corresponding PR increase in the Department of Corrections and require DHFS to increase the amount of SAPT block grant funds transferred to Corrections for substance abuse treatment programs by a corresponding amount.

Alternative B3	PR
1999-01 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	\$2,335,800

C. Combined Program

1. Instead of adopting alternatives under A or B, modify the Governor's recommendations to transfer \$1,000,000 FED annually from DWD to DHFS to support a single substance abuse grant program and provide a corresponding PR increase in DHFS. Specify that the language included in the Governor's recommendations regarding the DHFS and DWD grant programs would be combined to reflect one grant program administered by DHFS. Require DHFS and DWD to develop a memorandum of understanding that specifies how the agencies would coordinate in establishing the criteria for evaluating proposals, the selection of grant

recipients, the performance measures to be included in any contracts, and the procedures for ensuring that funding is allocated to both rural and urban areas.

Alternative C1	PR
1999-01 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	\$2,000,000

D. W-2 Agency Contract Provisions

1. Modify the Governor's proposal to specify that W-2 agencies would be required to: (a) screen W-2 participants for potential substance abuse addictions; (b) provide outpatient services to participants in need; and (c) ensure that caseworkers are properly trained in screening techniques and service referrals.

E. Income Eligibility for TANF-Supported Grant Programs

1. Specify that any AODA or substance abuse grant programs supported by TANF serve only families with income at or below 200% of the federal poverty level.

F. Faith Works

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to provide \$25,000 FED in 1999-00 to support Faith Works.

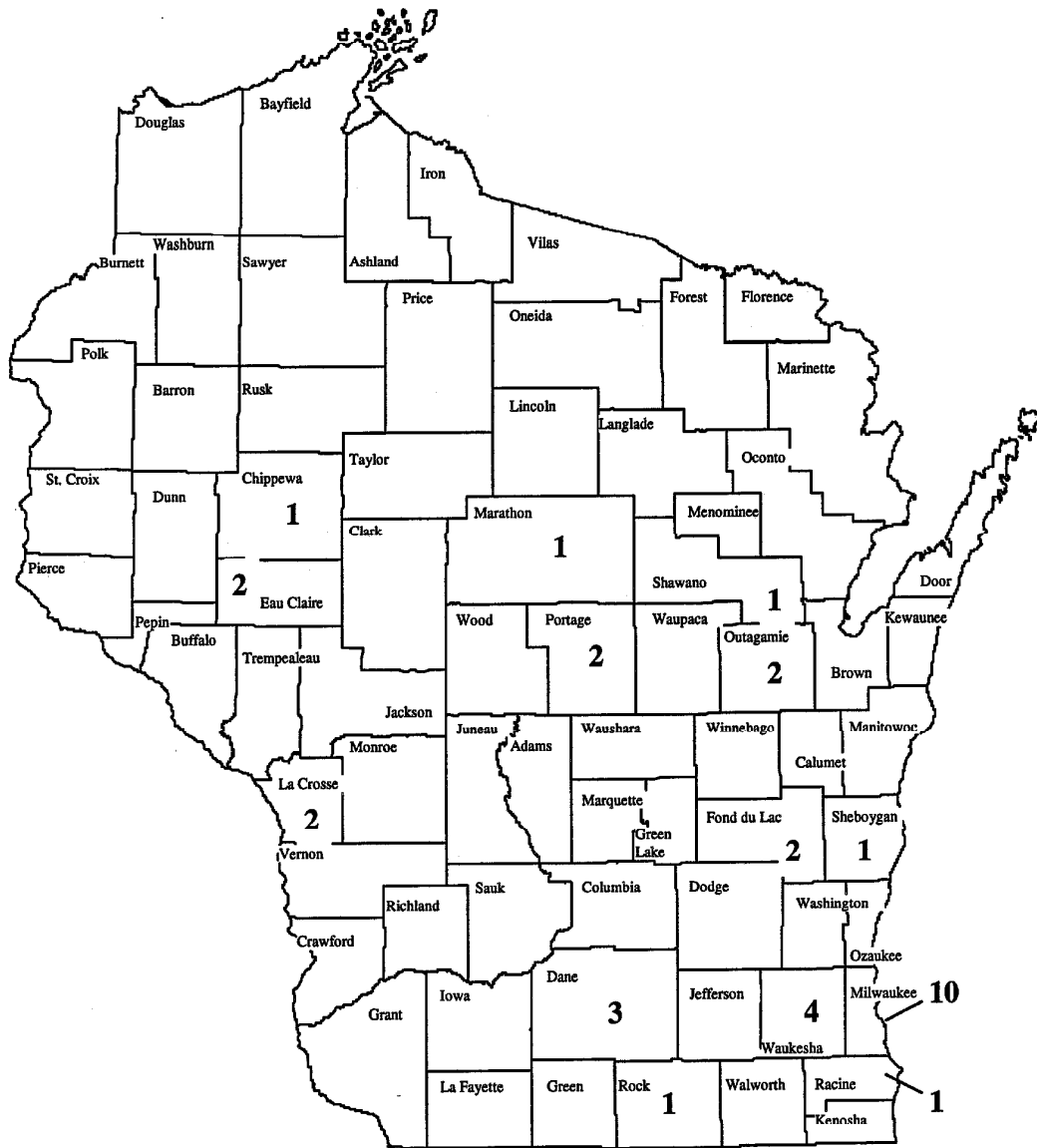
2. Delete \$25,000 FED in 1999-00 for Faith Works. Under this option, Faith Works could compete for grants available under the DWD or combined DWD/DHFS grant programs.

Alternative F2	FED
1999-01 FUNDING (Change to Bill)	-\$25,000

Prepared by: Rachel Carabell and Joanne Simpson
Attachment

ATTACHMENT

Availability of Women's Substance Abuse Treatment Providers





(SOON) (D-NOTE)
State of Wisconsin
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRBb0551/1

TAX.....
cm4
KMK

LFB:.....Simpson – Substance abuse grants

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET – NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

LFB AMENDMENT

TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 133 AND 1999 SENATE BILL 45

1 At the locations indicated, amend the bill as follows:

2 1. Page 634, line 22: after that line insert:

3 “SECTION 1084m. 46.40 (1) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

4 46.40 (1) (am) In distributing funds for alcohol and other drug abuse treatment
5 programs, the department shall ensure that federal funds received by the
6 department, either directly or indirectly, under 42 USC 601 et. seq., that are
7 allocated for alcohol and other drug abuse treatment programs are distributed only
8 for alcohol and other drug abuse treatment programs that serve individuals who are
9 eligible for temporary assistance for needy families under 42 USC 601 et. seq.”.

10

(END)

**DRAFTER'S NOTE
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU**

LRBb0551/1dn

TAY.....

cmf

Joanne Simpson:

Rather than specify that TANF moneys must be distributed to AODA programs that serve families at or below 200% of the poverty line, for consistency with the DWD provisions, I specified that the programs must serve TANF-eligible individuals. Does that effect the committee's intent?

Tina A. Yacker
Legislative Attorney
Phone: (608) 261-6927
E-mail: Tina.Yacker@legis.state.wi.us

DRAFTER'S NOTE
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRBb0551/1dn
TAY:cmh:km

June 7, 1999

Joanne Simpson:

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E-mail: Tina.Yacker@legis.state.wi.us



2000
State of Wisconsin
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRBb055140 2
TAY:cmh:km

RMR

LFB:.....Simpson - Substance abuse grants

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

LFB AMENDMENT

TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 133 AND 1999 SENATE BILL 45

who have a family income of 200%
of the poverty line, as defined in
S. 46.30(1)(c), and

1
2
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At the locations indicated, amend the bill as follows:

1. Page 634, line 22: after that line insert:

"SECTION 1084m. 46.40 (1) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

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(END)

The temporary assistance for needy families block grant under



State of Wisconsin
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRBb0551/2 3

TAY:cmh:km

← + JG
RMR

LFB:.....Simpson – Substance abuse grants

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2 1. Page 634, line 22: after that line insert:

3 “SECTION 1084m. 46.40 (1) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

4 46.40 (1) (am) In distributing funds for alcohol and other drug abuse treatment
5 programs, the department shall ensure that federal funds received by the
6 department, either directly or indirectly, under the temporary assistance for needy
7 families block grant under 42 USC 601 et. seq., that are allocated for alcohol and
8 other drug abuse treatment programs are distributed only for alcohol and other drug
9 abuse treatment programs that serve individuals who have a family income of 200%
10 of the poverty line, as defined in s. 46.30 (1) (c), and who are eligible for temporary
11 assistance for needy families under 42 USC 601 et. seq.”

12

(END)

not more than
✓



State of Wisconsin
1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRBb0551/3
TAY:cmh&jlg:mrc

LFB:.....Simpson – Substance abuse grants

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

LFB AMENDMENT

TO 1999 ASSEMBLY BILL 133 AND 1999 SENATE BILL 45

1 At the locations indicated, amend the bill as follows:

2 **1.** Page 634, line 22: after that line insert:

3 “**SECTION 1084m.** 46.40 (1) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

4 46.40 (1) (am) In distributing funds for alcohol and other drug abuse treatment
5 programs, the department shall ensure that federal funds received by the
6 department, either directly or indirectly, under the temporary assistance for needy
7 families block grant under 42 USC 601 et. seq., that are allocated for alcohol and
8 other drug abuse treatment programs are distributed only for alcohol and other drug
9 abuse treatment programs that serve individuals who have a family income of not
10 more than 200% of the poverty line, as defined in s. 46.30 (1) (c), and who are eligible
11 for temporary assistance for needy families under 42 USC 601 et. seq.”.

12

(END)