



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873
Email: fiscal.bureau@legis.wisconsin.gov • Website: <http://legis.wisconsin.gov/lfb>

May 23, 2017

Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #202

TANF Program Reduction Options (Children and Families -- Economic Support and Child Care)

[LFB 2017-19 Budget Summary: Page 97, #1, Page 109, #18 and 19,
Page 110, #20, 21, and 22, Page 111, #23, 24, and 26, and Page 112, #27]

CURRENT LAW

Under current law, funds from the temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) block grant and child care development fund (CCDF) are used for a variety of programs to assist low-income families.

GOVERNOR

The following table shows base level funding, the Governor's recommended funding levels, and the proposed change to base for the TANF-related programs discussed in this paper.

<u>Program</u>	<u>Base Funding</u>	<u>Governor</u>		<u>Change to Base</u>	
		<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>
Success Sequence Public Messaging Campaign	\$0	\$400,000	\$600,000	\$400,000	\$600,000
Academic Career Planning	0	50,000	0	50,000	0
Offender Re-entry Pilot Program	0	187,500	250,000	187,500	250,000
Child Welfare Prevention Services	1,389,600	5,289,600	5,289,600	3,900,000	3,900,000
Child Welfare Safety Services	5,392,700	6,282,500	7,314,300	889,800	1,921,600
Early Absenteeism Reduction Grants	0	0	500,000	0	500,000
Early Learning Text Messaging Intervention Pilot Program	0	35,000	60,000	35,000	60,000
Families and Schools Together	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Homeless Shelter Employment Services Grant Program	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total	\$6,782,300	\$12,994,600	\$14,763,900	\$6,212,300	\$7,981,600

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. As discussed in a separate paper, Wisconsin Works (W-2) and TANF-related programs are estimated to have a balance of \$123.0 million at the end of the 2017-19 biennium, but an annual structural deficit of \$77.7 million going into the 2019-21 biennium. The structural deficit accounts for one-time funding and costs in TANF programs.

2. In addition, as discussed in a separate paper, depending on the federal government's assessment of DCF's progress under a corrective compliance plan, up to \$21.5 million of additional general purpose revenue may be required to make up for reductions to the TANF block grant from penalties for failing to meet federal work participation requirements.

3. In order to partially address the structural deficit or provide additional funding for other TANF programs in the 2017-19 biennium, the Committee may wish to reduce the level of TANF funding provided under the bill for new programs. These are discussed below. If all such provisions were deleted, costs in the TANF program would be reduced by approximately \$6.2 million in 2017-18 and \$8.0 million in 2018-19 compared to the bill. Some of the programs identified in the following sections do not have a detailed budget on how the funds would be expended. Although the alternatives generally are written to approve or delete the Governor's recommendation, the Committee could change to provide some level of funding between those two positions.

Success Sequence Public Messaging Campaign and Academic Career Planning

4. The bill would allocate \$500,000 annually from TANF block grant funds to support a two-year public messaging campaign to promote the involvement of fathers in the lives of their children, the implications of teenage pregnancy, and the "success sequence." The bill would also allocate \$50,000 in 2017-18 from TANF block grant funds for the development of career planning materials relating to the success sequence.

5. The success sequence refers to the idea that economic success is more likely if an individual graduates high school, maintains a full-time job, and has children while married and after age 21. The success sequence was popularized in "Creating an Opportunity Society," authored by Ron Haskins and Isabel Sawhill and published by the Brookings Institution in 2009. Very generally, the authors' claim is that poverty is highly correlated with failing to finish school, maintain employment, and unmarried, youth pregnancy. Further, following the success sequence is meant to ensure that children will be born into educated, two-parent families having steady employment.

6. Critics of the success sequence have argued that poverty is much more highly correlated with education and full-time employment, and less so with the timing of marriage and delay of childbearing. Further, critics argue that two-person incomes are the factor that reduces poverty, rather than marriage.

7. In her testimony before the Committee, the Department of Children and Families (DCF) Secretary Eloise Anderson indicated that the public message campaign is meant to be similar to anti-tobacco messaging campaigns in terms of outreach to youth. The purpose of the campaign

would be to promote the importance of fathers in the lives of their children and education, employment, and marriage to young adults across the state.

8. DCF indicates that the public message campaign would be multifaceted and encompass a range of materials, such as posters, bus wraps, and radio. A working group at DCF would tailor a request for proposals (RFP), with advice from the Department of Tourism throughout the process.

9. As for academic career planning, the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) would be required to work with DCF to develop the materials and to ensure that the success sequence would be incorporated into academic and career planning services beginning in the 2019-20 school year. DPI administers public education initiatives and generally oversees technical support and funding for state programs benefiting Wisconsin school children. DCF would have to approve any instruction and materials prior to their dissemination to pupils. DPI would be authorized to promulgate rules to implement the success sequence.

10. Because the messaging campaign and career planning could help reduce poverty across the state by promoting education, employment, and two-parent, married families, the Committee could adopt the Governor's recommendation (Alternative A.1).

11. Alternatively, the Committee could find that the program would be better served with DPI administering the public messaging campaign and academic career planning (Alternative A.2). Under this alternative, \$500,000 would be annually transferred from TANF block grant funds to DPI and DPI would be required to implement the public messaging campaign. Further, \$50,000 would be transferred to DPI in 2017-18 for DPI to develop the materials related to the success sequence. DCF would not have to approve any instruction and materials prior to their dissemination to pupils.

12. On the other hand, the Committee could consider reducing or eliminating funding for the public messaging campaign in order to provide TANF funds for other purposes or to offset the structural deficit. Deleting all funding would reduce costs in the TANF program by \$1,000,000 during the 2017-19 biennium (Alternative A.3).

13. Further, the Committee could eliminate both the messaging campaign and the academic career planning provisions (Alternative A.4). Deleting all funding would reduce costs in the TANF program by \$1,050,000 during the 2017-19 biennium.

Offender Re-entry Pilot Program

14. The bill would allocate \$187,500 in 2017-18 and \$250,000 in 2018-19 from TANF block grant funds to support a five-year offender reentry demonstration program to aid the successful community transition out of incarceration by noncustodial fathers in the City of Milwaukee. DCF would evaluate the demonstration project at the conclusion of the program on or before June 30, 2023.

15. At its November 12, 2014, meeting under s. 13.10 of the Wisconsin Statutes, the

Committee considered a proposal by the Department of Administration (DOA) to allocate federal income augmentation revenues. Under the administration's plan, DCF would implement an offender re-entry demonstration program in the City of Milwaukee. The Committee postponed consideration of the program until the 2015-17 biennial budget deliberations and lapsed program revenues in the amount of \$2,608,000, which had been proposed to fund the program, to the general fund.

16. The proposal was again considered as part of the 2015-17 biennial budget. However, the Committee again denied funding for the project. Instead, DCF was authorized under 2015 Act 55 to seek a "pay for performance" social impact bond to implement the program.

17. DCF indicates that research has shown that the social impact bond would be difficult to implement due to significant upfront expenses and lack of an identified investor willing to support the program.

18. Secretary Anderson contacted the Alma Center, which had been providing services in Milwaukee to domestic violence offenders using a trauma-informed approach (Healing Focused Care). DCF provided the Alma Center with a small grant to adapt this approach to young male offenders being released into the community, given that the populations were very similar.

19. The resulting demonstration project, "Mission Possible," incorporates Alma Center's Healing Focused Care approach in a comprehensive re-entry initiative. The target populations are (a) offenders who are noncustodial parents and who are expected to be released to the Milwaukee community; and (b) the connected members of their family and relationship network who will impact or have vested expectations in their re-entry process, such as providing a place to live or financial and functional support. The goals are to reduce reincarceration, improve the returning ex-offender's ability to obtain and maintain employment, and increase the financial and emotional support of the ex-offender's children.

20. Using the Alma Center and a coordinated service network, the demonstration project would provide comprehensive intervention and services tailored in an individualized re-entry plan to match each offender's risks/needs/strengths. All participants will receive mentoring and case management before release and during re-entry, and intensive trauma resolution programming and supportive healing practices (such as mindfulness and community building workshops) for the offender and family network.

21. The following other services would be provided: general educational development and high school equivalency diploma classes beginning while incarcerated; substance abuse treatment beginning while incarcerated; ongoing education and training upon reentry; trauma-informed cognitive behavioral therapy for pro-social and healthy intimate partner and fatherhood relationships; employment support and placement services; physical and mental health services; transitional and permanent housing support; family re-unification; child support assistance; and positive peer network development.

22. The program would also serve as a coordinating hub for organizations that specialize in providing resources and services to ex-offenders (such as housing, employment, education, and health needs). The hub would provide training and support for service providers to facilitate a

shared healing focus approach across the full re-entry system.

23. The Committee could adopt the Governor's recommendation and allocate \$187,500 in 2017-18 and \$250,000 from TANF block grant funds to support the offender re-entry pilot program. (Alternative B.1).

24. On the other hand, the Committee could consider reducing or eliminating funding for this program in order to provide TANF funds for other purposes or to offset the structural deficit. Deleting all funding would reduce costs in the TANF program by \$187,500 in 2017-18 and \$250,000 in 2018-19 (Alternative B.2).

Child Welfare Prevention Services

25. The bill would allocate \$3,900,000 annually from TANF block grant funds to support statewide child welfare prevention services. Though the bill does not state so, the administration indicates that the funding is intended to support the Family Foundations Home Visiting (FFHV) Program to expand the number of families served. Total funding for FFHV would be approximately \$14.3 million (all funds) in each fiscal year.

26. Current law restricts child welfare prevention services funding to Milwaukee County. The bill would allow DCF to use the funding outside of Milwaukee County.

27. The bill would also maintain the same level of funding for prevention services that supports the Milwaukee brighter futures program (\$577,500 annually) and home visiting services in the City of Milwaukee (\$812,100 annually).

28. FFHV identifies at-risk communities and provides voluntary home-visiting services to those communities to prevent child abuse or neglect before it occurs. Home visitors, such as nurses, social workers, and teachers, generally meet weekly with program participants. Activities focus on: access to prenatal care; screenings and assessments; health education; connecting to community resources; and offering strategies for parents to support their child's development.

29. FFHV grants are provided to county agencies, cities, non-profit agencies, and tribal organizations on the basis of an RFP. Many programs are collaborations involving multiple agencies, with a primary contractor and one or more subcontractors. FFHV currently consists of 13 evidence-based home visiting programs that operate in 16 counties and four tribal communities.

30. Grantees seek to reduce child maltreatment, improve school readiness and achievement, and improve maternal and child health. Programs must also focus on improvements in family stability, economic self-sufficiency, parenting skills related to child development, and the coordination of and referrals to other community resources, services, and supports. Finally, the programs must reduce family violence and hospital emergency room visits.

31. DCF indicates that additional TANF funding could support both preexisting and new grantees under the most recent RFP in 2016. However, no particular grantees have been identified for additional grant awards.

32. The Committee could adopt the Governor's recommendation and allocate \$3,900,000 annually from TANF block grant funds to support child welfare prevention services outside of Milwaukee County (Alternative C.1).

33. On the other hand, the Committee could consider reducing or eliminating funding for this program in order to provide TANF funds for other purposes or to offset the structural deficit. Deleting all funding would reduce costs in the TANF program by \$7.8 million over the biennium (Alternative C.2).

34. However, eliminating the funding would reduce the amount of services available for parents and families to prevent incidence of child abuse and neglect.

Child Welfare Safety Services

35. The bill would increase TANF funding for child welfare safety services by \$889,800 in 2017-18 and \$1,921,600 in 2018-19. The additional funding would allow expansion of services statewide. Total TANF funding under the bill would be \$6,282,500 in 2017-18 and \$7,314,300 in 2018-19.

36. Base TANF funding allocated for safety services is \$5.4 million. Of this amount, \$0.5 million is used for Milwaukee family intervention and support services, \$3.5 million is used for Milwaukee intensive in-home safety services, and \$1.4 million is used for safety services in the balance of the state.

37. Consistent with federal TANF regulations, safety services are targeted to predominantly needy families to promote the formation and maintenance of two-parent families and prevent and reduce non-marital pregnancies. Services are available where abuse and neglect issues have been identified but the Child Protective Services agency determines that the child can remain at home safely. These services may include: (a) supervision, observation, basic parenting assistance, social and emotional support, and basic home management; (b) child care; (c) routine and emergency drug and alcohol screening and treatment services; (d) family crisis counseling; (e) routine and emergency mental health services; (f) respite care; (g) housing assistance; and (h) transportation.

38. Safety services are available to families in Milwaukee County and also in 17 other counties, referred to as the balance of state (BOS) program. The BOS safety services program has a direct focus on keeping families intact. This reduces the number of out-of-home placements and thus the county expenditures related to them. The 17 counties participating in the BOS program are: Adams, Clark, Columbia, Dodge, Green, Green Lake, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenosha, La Crosse, Marquette, Monroe, Rock, Sauk, Vernon, Washington, and Waushara.

39. In 2015, 173 children in Wisconsin and 113 families in Milwaukee received child welfare safety services. Funding under the bill would support expanding services for children and families statewide. The expansion would begin in 2017 and become fully available across the state in 2018.

40. Funding under the bill would also support redesigning the BOS program, including potential changes that may expand service categories, alter eligibility requirements, and enhance outcome tracking. The amount per child would be \$1,100 per month (the same as the post-reunification services waiver program, where in-home services are provided after a family is reunified to support a successful reunification and prevent reentry into out-of-home care). Total costs for the BOS program would be \$3,282,400 per year when fully implemented.

41. For comparison, the rate for in-home safety services in Milwaukee County is \$1,173 per child per month, which is the same as the out-of-home care payment rate. DCF contracts with SaintA and Children's Hospital for these services.

42. The bill would also require counties to provide matching funds at the same percentage currently required for children and family aids funding. Although this statutory match rate is 9.89%, the effective rate would likely be 7.4%. This is because the schedule for children and family aids funding applies the match rate only to funds disbursed after July (which is 75% of the total children and family aids amount, yielding an effective match rate of 7.4%).

43. DCF indicates that the match requirement is intended to ensure that all participating counties continue spending their own county funds on this program in addition to any state funding received. By requiring this match, all participating counties maintain a financial stake in program operations and outcomes.

44. The Committee could adopt the Governor's recommendation and allocate \$889,800 in 2017-18 and \$1,921,600 in 2018-19 from TANF block grant funds to support the expansion of child welfare safety services statewide (Alternative D.1).

45. On the other hand, the Committee could consider reducing or eliminating funding for this program in order to provide TANF funds for other purposes or to offset the structural deficit. Deleting all funding would reduce costs in the TANF program by \$2.8 million over the biennium (Alternative D.2).

Early Absenteeism Reduction Grants

46. The bill would allocate \$500,000 from TANF block grant funds in 2018-19 and require DCF in 2018-19 and 2019-20 to provide grants to public elementary schools to reduce chronic absenteeism in early grades.

47. DCF would not be able to award grants under the pilot program after June 30, 2020.

48. A school would be eligible for a grant if it experiences chronic absenteeism, defined as a child missing 10 percent or more of the school year, and meets other eligibility requirements established by DCF. DCF would have to give priority to schools with the most chronic absenteeism in early grades. After receiving a grant, a school would only be eligible for a subsequent grant if it achieves the reduction in chronic absenteeism that was specified in the grant agreement during the school year for which the grant was awarded.

49. DCF indicates that the use of the grants would be flexible and could support a wide range of efforts to respond to the concerns and barriers to school attendance that families confront. It is anticipated that the grants would carry a performance element and that continued funding would be contingent on grantees meeting specified year-on-year reductions in rates of early absenteeism. Further, DCF anticipates that grant recipients would be required to adopt best practices and share approaches with other grant recipients.

50. DCF would be required to enter into a memorandum of understanding with DPI to cooperate and exchange data for the purposes of determining eligibility, reviewing grant applications, developing outcome measurements, verifying outcomes, and other actions DCF and DPI deem necessary.

51. There is precedent for DCF and DPI coordinating and working in together on projects, such as the read to lead grant program and the race to the top federal grant program. Further, DCF indicates that it administrates many other initiatives for early learning and child care, and thus providing a formal role for DCF would help coordinate efforts that affect overlapping populations (such as the Connections Count program).

52. The Committee could adopt the Governor's recommendation and allocate \$500,000 in 2018-19 from TANF block grant funds to support grants to public elementary schools to reduce chronic absenteeism in early grades (Alternative E.1).

53. Alternatively, the Committee could find that the program would be better served with DPI administrating the program, rather than entering into a memorandum of understanding with DCF (Alternative E.2). Under this alternative, funding in the amount of \$500,000 would be transferred in 2018-19 from TANF block grant funds to DPI so that DPI could provide the grants to elementary schools.

54. On the other hand, the Committee could consider reducing or eliminating funding for this program in order to provide TANF funds for other purposes or to offset the structural deficit. Deleting all funding would reduce costs in the TANF program by \$500,000 over the biennium (Alternative E.3).

Early Learning Text Messaging Intervention Pilot Program

55. The bill would also allocate \$35,000 in 2017-18 and \$60,000 in 2018-19 from TANF block grant funds to create a pilot program to use text message-based intervention to improve early literacy and parental involvement in education for four-year-old preschool students enrolled in head start programs. DCF and DPI would have to enter into a memorandum of understanding to establish their respective roles in developing and implementing the program.

56. It is anticipated that the funding would support three core elements: (a) a contract with a third-party vendor to administer the sending of messages to parents and provide analytic data research; (b) funding a part of a full-time position who would develop the materials; and (c) modest grants to participating providers to help offset the cost of collecting and uploading the contact information of participating parents.

57. Research indicates that engaging parents in home literacy activities and increasing parental engagement at school improves student learning. Research into parental engagement programs shows that text messaging increases parental involvement in the early literacy development of their children.

58. The general idea of the pilot program is that text messaging is a widespread, low cost, and easily scalable method of communicating with parents on a daily or weekly basis that can be used to support parental engagement. Text messaging can be used by schools to regularly update parents on their child's progress in the classroom and to provide guidance for learning at home.

59. A key factor in the approach is the low cost of text messaging compared to other forms of communication, such as individual phone calls, in-school meetings, or home visits. Content development for text messaging is generally reusable, easily disseminated to a large audience, and easily receivable by parents. By contrast, a home visit by a nurse or paraprofessional is much more expensive and time consuming (average costs can be more than \$7,000 per family).

60. The Committee could adopt the Governor's recommendation and create a pilot program for text message-based intervention to improve early literacy and parental involvement (Alternative F.1). DCF indicates that it administers many other initiatives for early learning and child care, and thus providing a formal role for DCF would help coordinate efforts that affect overlapping populations.

61. Alternatively, the Committee could find that the program would be better served with DPI administrating the program, rather than entering into a memorandum of understanding with DCF (Alternative F.2). Under this alternative, funding in the amount of \$35,000 in 2017-18 and \$60,000 in 2018-19 would be transferred from TANF block grant funds to DPI so that DPI could create the text message-based intervention pilot program. DPI would not be required to enter into a memorandum of understanding with DCF.

62. On the other hand, the Committee could consider reducing or eliminating funding for this program in order to provide TANF funds for other purposes or to offset the structural deficit. Deleting all funding would reduce costs in the TANF program by \$0.1 million over the biennium (Alternative F.3). The Committee could find that school districts could implement text messaging intervention on their own without funding from TANF.

Families and Schools Together

63. The bill would allocate \$250,000 annually from TANF block grant funds to support the families and schools together (FAST) program in five Milwaukee elementary schools chosen by DCF. It is anticipated that FAST would be solely administered by DCF.

64. FAST is a prevention and early intervention program that connects schools, families and communities. FAST provides two separate programs for elementary school-aged children (Kids FAST) and for children under the age of three (FAST for Infants & Toddlers). In both programs, parents participate in two-and-a-half hour group meetings over a period of eight weeks to enhance family functioning, strengthen infant or scholastic development, and prevent substance abuse and

delinquency. FAST certified staff lead the parents in evidence-based and structured group discussions and activities. Sessions also include one-on-one parent-child interactions.

65. Upon completion of a FAST program, parents are transitioned into FAST Works, a parent-led sustainability program that assists and encourages family members to maintain connections with each other over the next several years.

66. Wisconsin operates FAST in several schools. In 2013, DCF released an RFP to develop FAST programs in Beloit and Milwaukee, identified by DCF as high need areas. The grant period included one year plus three additional years of contract renewals through 2017. In 2014, SET Ministry launched two Kids FAST programs in Milwaukee at Atlas Preparatory Academy and Auer Avenue schools. Lutheran Social Services launched one Kids FAST program at Todd Elementary School in Beloit. In 2015, Lutheran Social Services (LSS) agreed to pilot a FAST program for Infants & Toddlers. The LSS Birth to Three Program in Waukesha coordinated the pilot. Local agencies referred families with babies and pregnant women.

67. In 2014, FAST served 192 children and 90 families in Milwaukee and Beloit. In 2015, 168 children and 76 families received FAST services.

68. DCF indicates that evaluations of FAST have shown significant results in improving children's school outcomes, preventing child abuse and neglect, and increasing social support for families.

69. The Committee could adopt the Governor's recommendation and allocate \$250,000 annually from TANF block grant funds to support the expansion of the FAST program in five Milwaukee elementary schools chosen by DCF. (Alternative G.1). FAST is one of DCF's child welfare program improvement plan programs, which focuses on improving family engagement and well-being.

70. On the other hand, the Committee could consider reducing or eliminating funding for this program in order to provide TANF funds for other purposes or to offset the structural deficit. Deleting all funding would reduce costs in the TANF program by \$500,000 over the biennium (Alternative G.2).

Homeless Shelter Employment Services Grant Program

71. The bill would allocate \$500,000 annually from TANF block grant funds for DCF to support 10 annual grants of \$50,000 to shelter facilities to provide intensive case management services to homeless families. The services would focus on providing financial management, employment, school continuation, and enrolling unemployed or underemployed parents in W-2 or the foodshare employment and training program. DOA would award the grants. Any unused funds would revert back to the relevant appropriations for TANF programs, as determined by the Secretary of DOA.

72. DOA indicates that the program will be modeled on the Utah "Road Home" and the Idaho Charitable Assistance to Community's Homeless (CATCH) programs to support families

with intensive case management services. The Road Home uses a progressive engagement model to rapidly rehouse families with minimal financial and support services, and then progressively provide more services as needed. The model prioritizes providing housing first, and then follow up with voluntary support services tailored to the participating families.

73. CATCH is a nonprofit organization that supports families with rental assistance and intensive case management. Local businesses and religious congregations agree to sponsor a participating family's rent for up to six months. Participating families immediately move into a housing unit and are provided with furnishings. The lease is typically signed in the family's name. CATCH then matches participants with community resources available from other programs. Participants are expected to pay their own rent within six months. If not already working, adults must find employment within 60 days. According to CATCH, approximately 86% of homeless families are able to pay their own rent within six months.

74. The pilot program would support 10 shelters across the state with annual grants of \$50,000 each. The bill would specify that following services would be eligible uses of grant funding: (a) financial management services; (b) employment services, including connecting parents who are job training graduates or who have a recent work history with their local workforce development board and assisting them with using the job center website maintained by the Department of Workforce Development; (c) services intended to ensure continuation of school enrollment for children; and (d) services to enroll unemployed or underemployed parents in a food stamp employment and training program or in the Wisconsin Works program.

75. The Committee could adopt the Governor's recommendation and allocate \$500,000 annually from TANF block grant funds to support a grant program that provides employment services for homeless (Alternative H.1).

76. Alternatively, the Committee could modify the Governor's recommendation to alter the allowable uses of grant funding to include public-private partnerships between local governments, religious organizations, local businesses, and charitable organizations which deliver immediate housing relocation services, including but not limited to paying rent on behalf of participants in private housing (Alternative H.2).

77. On the other hand, the Committee could consider reducing or eliminating funding for this program in order to provide TANF funds for other purposes or to offset the structural deficit. Deleting all funding would reduce costs in the TANF program by \$1.0 million over the biennium (Alternative H.3).

ALTERNATIVES

A. Success Sequence Public Messaging Campaign and Academic Career Planning

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to allocate \$500,000 annually from federal TANF block grant funds to support a two-year public messaging campaign to promote the involvement of fathers in the lives of their children, the implications of teenage pregnancy, and the

"success sequence."

ALT A1	Change to Base	Bill
FED	\$1,000,000	\$0

2. Modify the Governor's recommendation to transfer \$500,000 annually from TANF block grant funds to DPI and require DPI to implement the public messaging campaign. Further, \$50,000 from TANF block grant funds would be transferred to DPI in 2017-18 for DPI to develop the materials related to the success sequence. DCF would not have to approve any instruction and materials prior to their dissemination to pupils. The transfer of TANF funds from DCF would result in a matching increase in program revenue-service funds received by DPI. There would be no net increase in funding under the bill, rather the amount would transfer from DCF (TANF) to DPI.

ALT A2	Change to Base	Bill
<u>Children and Families</u>		
FED		
Transfer	\$1,050,000	\$0
<u>Public Instruction</u>		
PR	\$1,050,000	\$1,050,000

3. Delete the public messaging campaign provision.

ALT A3	Change to Base	Bill
FED	\$0	-\$1,000,000

4. Delete the public messaging campaign and academic career planning provisions.

ALT A4	Change to Base	Bill
FED	\$0	-\$1,050,000

B. Offender Re-entry Pilot Program

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to allocate \$187,500 in 2017-18 and \$250,000 from TANF block grant funds to support the offender re-entry pilot program.

ALT B1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$437,000	\$0

2. Delete provision.

ALT B2	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$0	- \$437,500

C. Child Welfare Prevention Services

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to allocate \$3,900,000 annually from federal TANF block grant funds to support child welfare prevention services outside of Milwaukee County. Total TANF funding would be \$6,282,500 in 2017-18 and \$7,314,300 in 2018-19.

ALT C1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$7,800,000	\$0

2. Delete provision.

ALT C2	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$0	- \$7,800,000

D. Child Welfare Safety Services

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to allocate \$889,800 in 2017-18 and \$1,921,600 in 2018-19 from TANF block grant funds to support expanding child welfare safety services statewide. Base funding for the Milwaukee brighter futures program (\$577,500 annually) and home visiting services in the City of Milwaukee (\$812,100 annually) would be maintained at the same levels.

ALT D1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$2,811,400	\$0

2. Delete provision.

ALT D2	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$0	-\$2,811,400

E. Early Absenteeism Reduction Grants

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to allocate \$500,000 in 2018-19 from TANF block grant funds to create to support grants to public elementary schools in order to reduce chronic absenteeism in early grades.

ALT E1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$500,000	\$0

2. Modify the Governor's recommendation to transfer \$500,000 annually from TANF block grant funds to DPI and require DPI to implement the early absenteeism grant program. DPI would not have to enter into a memorandum of understanding with DCF in order to administrate the program. The transfer of TANF funds from DCF would result in a matching increase in program revenue-service funds received by DPI. There would be no net increase in funding under the bill, rather the amount would transfer from DCF (TANF) to DPI.

ALT E2	Change to	
	Base	Bill
<u>Children and Families</u>		
FED		
Transfer	\$500,000	\$0
<u>Public Instruction</u>		
PR	\$500,000	\$500,000

3. Delete provision.

ALT E3	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$0	-\$500,000

F. Early Learning Text Messaging Intervention Pilot Program

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to allocate \$35,000 in 2017-18 and \$60,000 in 2018-19 from TANF block grant funds to create a pilot program to use text message-based intervention to improve early literacy and parental involvement in education for four-year-old

preschool students enrolled in head start programs.

ALT F1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$95,000	\$0

2. Modify the Governor's recommendation to transfer \$500,000 annually from TANF block grant funds to DPI and require DPI to implement the early absenteeism grant program. DPI would not have to enter into a memorandum of understanding with DCF in order to administrate the program. The transfer of TANF funds from DCF would result in a matching increase in program revenue-service funds received by DPI. There would be no net increase in funding under the bill, rather the amount would transfer from DCF (TANF) to DPI.

ALT F2	Change to	
	Base	Bill
<u>Children and Families</u>		
FED		
Transfer	\$95,000	\$0
<u>Public Instruction</u>		
PR	\$95,000	\$95,000

3. Delete provision.

ALT F3	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$0	-\$95,000

G. Families and Schools Together

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to allocate \$250,000 annually from TANF block grant funds to support the expansion of the FAST program in five Milwaukee elementary schools chosen by DCF.

ALT G1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$500,000	\$0

2. Delete provision.

ALT G2	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$0	- \$500,000

H. Homeless Shelter Employment Services Grant Program

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to allocate \$500,000 annually from TANF block grant funds for DCF to support 10 annual grants of \$50,000 to shelter facilities to provide intensive case management services to homeless families.

ALT H1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$1,000,000	\$0

2. Modify the Governor's recommendation to alter the allowable uses of grant funding to include public-private partnerships between local governments, religious organizations, local businesses, and charitable organizations which deliver immediate housing relocation services, including but not limited to paying rent on behalf of participants in private housing.

3. Delete provision.

ALT H3	Change to	
	Base	Bill
FED	\$0	- \$1,000,000

Prepared by: John D. Gentry