



Legislative Fiscal Bureau

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Joint Committee on Finance

Paper #209

Foster Care and Kinship Care Rates and Foster Youth Driver's Licensing Program (Children and Families -- Child Welfare Services)

[LFB 2019-21 Budget Summary: Page 74, #20; Page 84, #8; and Page 85, #10]

CURRENT LAW

Foster Care. When placing a child in foster care, a placing agency uses a standardized assessment tool to assess the needs and strengths of the child and the needs of the child's foster parent. The results of the assessment are used to determine the certified level of foster care into which the child will be placed, what services will be provided, and what payment the foster parent will receive.

Under the levels of care foster care licensing system, a foster home is certified in one of five levels commensurate with the foster parent's knowledge, skills, training, experience, and relationship to the child. Level one certification applies to a foster home with a child-specific license, which is issued to a relative of a child or an individual who has a previous existing relationship with the child or the child's family. Level two certification applies to basic foster homes. Level three certification applies to moderate treatment foster homes. Level four certification applies to specialized treatment foster homes. Level five certification applies to exceptional treatment foster homes.

Counties, tribes, and the Department of Children and Families (DCF) make monthly payments to foster parents to support food, clothing, housing, basic transportation, personal care, and other expenses for children in foster care. All foster care payments include the basic maintenance rate, which is established by statute. Counties, tribes, and DCF also consider the needs of the child and may provide a supplemental payment or an exceptional payment, in addition to the basic payment, for foster homes certified at level two or higher. The maximum payment is \$2,000 for the combined basic, supplement, and exceptional monthly rate.

Currently, the basic maintenance rate for all level one foster care providers is \$244 per month. For levels two and above, the basic monthly maintenance rates are: (a) \$404 for children up to age five; (b) \$442 for children between the ages of five and 11; (c) \$502 for children between the ages of 12 and 14; and (d) \$524 for children ages 15 and older.

Kinship Care. Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Family (TANF) block grant funds are budgeted to support monthly payments to certain qualifying individuals who care for relative children. In 2019, a qualifying caregiver receives \$244 per month per child as a "kinship care" payment. In addition, a relative who has been appointed as a guardian of a child may be eligible to receive "long-term kinship care" payments. The monthly payment amounts for kinship care and long-term kinship care are the same. If a child is placed in the home of a kinship care relative under a court order, the relative is required to apply for a foster home license.

In counties and tribes other than Milwaukee County, relative caregivers receive these payments from the county or tribe, while caregivers in Milwaukee County receive these payments from DCF, which administers child welfare services in that county. Each calendar year, DCF allocates funding to counties based upon estimate caseloads to support the costs of making these payments.

The kinship care program is not administered as a statewide benefits program with a single budget. For this reason, although total funding budgeted for the program on a statewide basis may be sufficient to support all kinship care benefits costs, individual counties and tribes may have surpluses or shortfalls in their kinship care budgets when their actual caseloads do not correspond with the initial funding allocations they receive from DCF. DCF makes adjustments to the initial calendar year county allocations, based on caseload information the agency receives from counties. To the extent TANF funds are not sufficient to fund kinship care costs, counties and tribes can either support kinship care costs from other state aids or local property tax or other funds or place non-court-ordered cases on waiting lists. However, individuals who care for children under a court order may not be placed on waiting lists to receive kinship care payments.

GOVERNOR

Foster Care Payment Rates. Increase the basic maintenance rates paid to foster parents by 2.0% beginning January 1, 2020 and by an additional 2.0% beginning January 1, 2021. Provide \$258,300 (\$194,500 GPR and \$63,800 FED) in 2019-20 and \$777,900 (\$585,600 GPR and \$192,300 FED) in 2020-21 to increase the rates paid by counties (funded from the children and families aids allocation) and by DCF for Milwaukee County and the special needs adoption program. The federal funding is reimbursements under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act.

Table 1 identifies the current foster care rates and the rates recommended by the Governor that would take effect January 1, 2020, and January 1, 2021.

TABLE 1

Basic Monthly Foster Care Rates for Nonrelatives

	Current Rates	Recommended Rates as of January 1	
		2020	2021
Level One	\$244	\$249	\$254
Levels Two and Above			
Under Age 5	404	412	420
Ages 5 through 11	442	451	460
Ages 12 through 14	502	512	522
Ages 15 and Over	524	534	545

Kinship Care Payments. Provide \$4,106,000 FED in 2019-20 and \$5,706,900 FED in 2020-21 to fund: (a) reestimates of program costs, based on the current payment rate (\$3,858,800 in 2019-20 and \$4,936,400) in 2020-21); and (b) increases in the monthly benefit by 2.0% annually, from \$244 to \$249 beginning January 1, 2020, and to \$254 beginning January 1, 2021 (\$247,200 in 2019-20 and \$770,500 in 2020-21) so that the kinship care payment rates would continue to equal the level 1 foster care rates. In total, the bill would provide \$26,847,200 in 2019-20 and \$28,448,100 in 2020-21 to fund these payments.

Foster Care Driver Licensing Program. Provide \$89,700 GPR in 2019-20 and \$289,200 GPR in 2020-21 and require DCF to establish, or contract for, a driver education program for youth in out-of-home care who are 15 years of age or older. Specify that the program would provide assistance with identifying and enrolling in an appropriate driver education course, obtaining an operator's license, and obtaining motor vehicle liability insurance. Authorize DCF to pay all of the following expenses: (a) fees required to enroll in a driver education course; (b) fees required to obtain an operator's license; and (c) the cost of motor vehicle liability insurance for the motor vehicle owned or used by the individual while participating in the program and after obtaining an operator's license, including any increase in the cost of motor vehicle liability insurance on a motor vehicle owned by an out-of-home care provider and used by the individual.

DISCUSSION POINTS

1. During the 2017-19 legislative session, the Assembly Speaker created a task force on foster care to improve the child welfare system. Based on information and recommendations received at the task force's public hearings, the task force co-chairs recommended, as part of the task force's June 20, 2018, final report, to increase foster care and kinship care payment rates. The task force heard testimony that the current rates do not adequately offset the expenses incurred for providing care, resulting in providers covering costs at their own expense. The testimony suggested that although payments are generally not the reason providers choose to provide care, low rates may contribute to the lack of providers in the state.

2. The basic maintenance rate is intended to cover basic costs of caring for a foster child on a monthly basis, including food, clothing, housing, basic transportation, personal care, and other expenses.

3. By contrast, supplemental and exceptional payments are not available in all cases. The supplemental rate is intended to cover the costs of a foster child's emotional, behavioral, or medical needs that require special care or supervision. The exceptional rate is intended to cover the costs of a foster child's extraordinary needs that require increased supervision, including severe behavioral problems, intensive physical needs, severe mental illness, chronic drug or alcohol abuse, or long distance travel to school. The supplemental and exceptional rates are determined based on the level of care required and the identified special needs of the child.

4. As shown in the following tables, the high frequency at which supplemental and exceptional payments are made available to foster families suggests that the current basic monthly payment may not be sufficient on its own to attract and retain foster homes.

5. In February, 2019, across all levels of care statewide, the average monthly foster care payment was \$969, including the basic maintenance rate and supplemental or exceptional payments made to foster parents. Table 2 shows the total number of payments made across the state and the average, for each level of care in February, 2019.

TABLE 2

**Foster Care Payment Rates by Level of Care Provided
February, 2019**

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Level 4</u>	<u>Level 5</u>
Number of Children	49	3,853	661	270	10
Total Payments	\$12,388	\$2,998,931	\$860,167	\$582,714	\$236,379
Average Payment	\$253*	\$778	\$1,301	\$2,158	23,638 **

* DCF indicates that the average is slightly higher than the basic rate because two children were mistakenly issued supplemental/exceptional payments due to modification of the provider from level 2 to level 1 (such payments would be recouped).

** Includes costs supported by children's long-term support through the Department of Health Services, such as significant medical, cognitive, and development needs.

6. Of these payments, 89% of cases received a supplemental payment, and 75% received an exceptional payment. Thus, no more than 11% of foster parents received only the basic rate. It is likely that even fewer families receive only the basic rate because some families may receive exceptional rates without supplemental rates.

7. As shown in the following Tables 3 and 4, the combined average supplemental and exceptional payments are a significant portion of the overall payment in all age groups and at all levels of foster care for which they are available.

8. Table 3 shows the average basic maintenance rate payment, the average supplemental payment, and the average exceptional payment by the level of care in February, 2019. Table 3 also shows the percent of children in care at each level in February, 2019.

TABLE 3
Average Basic, Supplemental, and Exceptional Foster Care Monthly Payment Rates by Level of Care Provided February, 2019

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Level 4</u>	<u>Level 5</u>
Basic	\$250.53	\$435.23	\$456.29	\$476.38	\$519.60
Supplemental	N/A	187.55	426.98	499.47	656.00
Exceptional	N/A	269.49	497.55	1,312.20	22,462.34**
Percent Caseload	1.0%	79.6%	13.6%	5.6%	0.2%

**Includes costs supported by children's long-term support through the Department of Health Services, such as significant medical, cognitive, and development needs.

9. Table 4 shows the average supplemental payment, the average exceptional payment, and the average overall payment by the age of the child in out-of-home care in February, 2019. Table 4 also shows the percent of children in care in each age group. Note that many foster families do not receive supplemental and/or exceptional payments, and thus the overall average payment is not the sum of each payment type average.

TABLE 4
Average Supplemental and Exceptional Foster Care Payment Rates by Age of Child February, 2019

<u>Average Payments</u>	<u>Ages 0-4</u>	<u>Ages 5-11</u>	<u>Ages 12-14</u>	<u>Ages 15 and Older</u>
Basic	\$403.08	\$439.75	\$499.32	\$520.30
Supplemental	151.69	276.21	338.41	389.82
Exceptional	261.41	329.12	705.53	1,246.35
Overall	\$704.07	\$941.02	\$1,308.70	\$1,840.15
Percent of Caseload	42.3%	36.7%	11.1%	9.9%

10. As shown in Tables 3 and 4, it appears that the basic payment is, on average, less than half of the cost reimbursement made to foster families for most age groups and all levels of care (supplemental and exceptional payments are not available for level 1). This suggests that the current basic payment is not covering most expenses of caring for children in foster homes.

11. Furthermore, foster care rates are not adjusted for inflation or tied to the cost of care for a child. If not increased, the inflation-adjusted value of the basic maintenance payment would decrease over the next two fiscal years.

12. In Wisconsin, the annual basic maintenance payment for a five-year-old in level two foster care is currently \$5,304. Under the Governor's recommendation, the annual amount would be \$5,412 in 2020.

13. For comparison, the attachment shows the annual expenditures on a child by a married-couple family in the urban Midwest as estimated by the Expenditures on Children by Families, 2015 report. As shown in the attachment, the estimated annual expenditure in 2015 on a five-year-old by a two-parent, middle income family is estimated to be \$12,420. Of this amount, it is estimated that \$3,500 was spent on housing, \$1,600 was spent on food, and \$2,730 was spent for child care expenses and education.

14. The federal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) conducts a federal child and family services review (CFSR) to determine each state's conformance with federal requirements under Titles IV-B and IV-E of the federal Social Security Act. DHHS conducted a CFSR for Wisconsin in 2018, which included a review of 65 cases (40 foster care and 25 in-home cases) in Barron, Brown, and Milwaukee counties, and interviews with local stakeholders. The CFSR assessed statewide performance with regard to seven child and family outcomes and seven systemic factors. DCF received the CFSR findings in September, 2018. Overall, DHHS determined that Wisconsin was not in substantial conformance with any of the seven outcome areas and only one of the seven systemic factors. For the systemic factor of foster and adoptive parent licensing, recruitment, and retention, the CFSR stated that local stakeholders reported a severe shortage of foster homes and that there was a shortage of licensed foster homes for children with complex treatment needs. According to some stakeholders, the lack of available homes resulted in children being placed into higher levels of care than necessary or in congregate care because they were the only resources available. In one county, the report related that staff have stayed in the office with children because there were no placements available. Further, in some areas siblings had to be separated because of the lack of available placements for sibling groups.

15. The administration indicates that the recommended 2.0% rate increases in 2020 and 2021 would improve foster family retention, which may assist with efforts under DCF's program improvement plan to address issues identified by the CFSR as needing improvement.

16. Because increasing the foster care basic maintenance rates could help counties attract and retain foster parents to meet the needs of children, the Committee could approve the Governor's recommendation (Alternative a). As noted, this would increase rates by 2.0% for calendar year 2020 and by another 2.0% for calendar year 2021.

17. Because the 2019-21 budget would only fund the first half of the calendar year 2021 foster care and kinship care payments, the rate increase for the second half of calendar year 2021 would be funded in the 2021-23 budget. The estimated cost in the 2021-23 budget to continue foster care and kinship care payments in the second half of 2021 at the rates under Alternative 1 would be \$781,300 [\$391,200 GPR, \$128,400 FED (Title IV-E) , and \$261,700 FED (TANF)] over current

base funding levels.

18. Alternatively, the Committee could increase basic maintenance rates for foster care and kinship care benefits by 4% beginning on January 1, 2020, but not increase the rates on January 1, 2021 (Alternative b). This would eliminate the need to increase funding in the 2021-23 budget to fully fund the rate increase provided in this biennium. Under this alternative, funding relative to the base for basic monthly payments would increase by \$519,600 [\$391,200 GPR and \$128,400 (FED Title IV-E)] in 2019-20 and \$1,039,200 [\$782,300 GPR and \$256,900 FED (Title IV-E)] in 2020-21. Funding for kinship care benefits under the Governor's recommended TANF allocation would increase by \$494,400 FED in 2019-20 and by \$1,017,300 FED in 2020-21.

19. Likewise, the Committee could decide to increase basic maintenance rates for foster care and kinship care benefits by 6% beginning on beginning on January 1, 2020, but not increase the rates on January 1, 2021 (Alternative c). This would provide for an even larger increase than recommended by the Governor, while also eliminating the need to increase funding in the 2021-23 budget to fully fund the rate increase provided in this biennium. Under this alternative, funding relative to the base for basic monthly payments would increase by \$777,900 [\$585,600 GPR and \$192,300 FED (Title IV-E)] in 2019-20 and \$1,555,800 [\$1,171,200 GPR and \$384,600 FED (Title IV-E)] in 2020-21. Funding for kinship care benefits under the Governor's recommended TANF allocation would increase by \$741,600 FED in 2019-20 and by \$1,525,900 FED in 2020-21.

20. The Committee could choose to not provide an increase to the basic maintenance rates. The basic maintenance rate is meant to reimburse a foster parent's costs of caring for a foster child's basic child needs, and is not intended to cover all costs of raising a child nor as compensation for caring for a child. Given the total number of foster payments provided in Table 2, the Committee could conclude that the current payment levels are adequate to induce foster parents to care for children in Wisconsin.

21. The foster care rates under the bill and under Alternatives a, b, and c are shown in the following Table 5.

TABLE 5
Foster Care Rates under Current Law,
Alternatives a (Governor's Budget), and Alternatives b and c

	Current <u>Law</u>	Governor's Budget <u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	Alternatives b <u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	Alternatives c <u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Level One	\$244	\$249	\$254	\$254	\$254	\$259	\$259
Levels Two and Above							
Under Age 5	\$404	\$412	\$420	\$420	\$420	\$428	\$428
Ages 5 through 11	442	451	460	460	460	469	469
Ages 12 through 14	502	512	522	522	522	532	532
Ages 15 and Over	524	534	545	545	545	555	555

Kinship Care Payment Rate and Cost to Continue

22. Under current law, the statewide TANF allocation for kinship care benefits is \$22,741,200 in 2018-19.

23. Based on increased caseloads through June, 2018, DCF forecast that kinship care expenditures would exceed the 2018-19 TANF allocation by approximately \$2,500,000 unless counties covered the gap in funding or waitlisted participants. Therefore, in December, 2018, DCF requested, and DOA approved, a reallocation of TANF funds in that amount under Wis. Stat. § 49.175(2) from W-2 benefits into kinship care.

24. This reallocation did not update the statutory provision for the kinship care TANF allocation and was not reflected in the base budget.

25. The Governor's recommended increase would cover the \$2,500,000 FED reallocated to kinship care payments in both 2019-20 and 2020-21.

26. Further, the Governor's recommendation would provide for another \$1,358,800 FED in 2019-20 and \$1,436,400 FED in 2020-21 in order to fund a projected increase in caseloads above the estimated 2018-19 caseload levels.

27. The Committee could approve the Governor's recommended funding for kinship care benefits (Alternative A1). The funds would be intended to cover all kinship care benefits without the need for counties to provide their own funding or to waitlist applicants.

28. However, based updated information through February, 2019, it is estimated that the cost-to-continue the kinship care program at current payment rates would be \$3,399,400 in 2019-20 and \$4,392,300 compared to the base TANF allocation, which is less than the funding recommended by the Governor for that purpose. Therefore, Committee could choose to decrease the TANF allocation under the bill by \$459,400 in 2019-20 and \$544,100 in 2020-21 (Alternative A2).

29. Alternatively, the Committee could choose to provide TANF in the amount of \$2,068,000 annually to maintain kinship care benefits at the caseload projected as of the end of 2018-19 (Alternative A3). Under this alternative, funding would not be provided for projected caseload growth (an average of 350 cases per month in 2019-20 and 650 cases per month in 2020-21), compared to 2018-19. Counties would need to cover the anticipated gap in funding or waitlist voluntary kinship care applicants until funding becomes available.

30. The Committee could also reject the Governor's recommendations and choose not to increase funding for kinship care payments (Alternative A4).

Foster Care Youth Driver's Licensing Program

31. The Speaker's task force heard testimony that the ability to drive improves foster youth options for employment, education, and participation in social and educational activities, but that foster youth face difficulties obtaining a driver's license and automobile insurance.

32. The task force's final report recommended that the Legislature should explore options to

improve the ability of foster youth to drive.

33. DCF indicates that having a license and car insurance can provide normalcy for youth in foster care. The lack of access to driver education and a driver's license is a barrier to attending school, making appointments, developing social bonds, and securing and retaining gainful employment as foster youth transition from foster care into adulthood and independence. The barrier can be especially significant in rural areas.

34. Wisconsin uses a graduated license program for teenagers to obtain a driver's license. Youth older than 18 years of age can pass the driver's test and obtain a regular license without driver education. Youth older than 15 ½ years of age but younger than 18 years of age must first obtain a regular instruction permit prior to applying for a driver's license. After a minimum of six months of driving without any driving citations, a driver under the age of 18 can apply for a probationary license, but in addition to passing the driving exam must also complete a driver education course, have an adult sponsor, and accumulate hours of supervised driving experience (including 10 hours in the dark).

35. Under current law, foster parents can be reimbursed for the cost of driver education and driver licensing fees for foster youth as part of the exceptional foster care payment. However, DCF indicates that it is not evident how frequently such payment occurs or if some foster parents are unable or unwilling to cover the costs prior to receiving reimbursement.

36. The cost of car insurance is not reimbursable. DCF indicates that many out-of-home care providers are unable or unwilling to assume the costs associated with adding an adolescent to their insurance policy.

37. The cost of car insurance is a major obstacle to obtaining a driver's license because foster youth cannot complete the requisite amount of practice hours on the road if they are not insured.

38. Assuming that the average cost for driver education is \$375 per pupil for behind the wheel training and classroom instruction and that the cost of getting an instruction permit and probationary license is \$63, DCF estimates that the Governor's recommended funding would provide: (a) \$75,000 for six months in 2019-20 and \$150,000 in 2020-21 for program administration (including outreach to teens and foster parents), likely via a request for proposals from non-profits or other private contracting agencies; (b) \$11,700 for three months in 2019-20 and \$46,900 in 2020-21 for driver education fees for 125 youth; and (c) \$3,000 in 2019-20 and \$5,900 in 2020-21 for driver's licenses fees for approximately 94 youth. DCF estimates that in the first two years of the program approximately 30% of youth aged 15 to 18 in a family placement, group home, or supervised independent living setting for three months or longer would choose to participate, and that 75% of such participants would choose to take the test and obtain their license. Participation is expected to increase as the program expands and foster youth outreach increases.

39. Further, the funding provided would assist 36 foster youth obtain car insurance at an estimated cost range of \$179 to \$332 per month. DCF indicates that it is intended that the car insurance payments would be contingent upon certain conditions, such as grades in school and obtaining employment to help pay for the costs of insurance.

40. The Committee could find that the proposed foster youth driver licensing program would

improve normalcy for foster youth and improve the retention of foster families and therefore approve the Governor's recommended funding (Alternative B1).

41. Alternatively, the Committee could decide that reimbursement via the exceptional rate for the costs of driver's licenses and driver education is sufficient and that is unnecessary to provide for a new program to reimburse foster parents (Alternative B2).

ALTERNATIVES

A. Foster Care and Kinship Care

1. *Foster Care and Kinship Care Rate Options and Governor's TANF Caseload Estimate.* Approve the Governor's recommendation to allocate an additional \$3,858,800 FED (TANF) in 2019-20 and \$4,936,400 FED (TANF) in 2020-21 to fund reestimates of kinship care caseloads, based on the current payment rate. Additionally, modify the monthly foster care basic payment and kinship care payment by one of the following: (a) increase rates by 2.0% in 2020 and 2.0% in 2021; (b) increase rates by 4.0% in in 2020; (c) increase rates by 6.0% in 2020; or (d) maintain the rates at the same amount as under current law. Alternative 1a is the Governor's recommended kinship care TANF allocation and increase for foster care and kinship care monthly payments. The bill would be modified to update the kinship care TANF allocation to reflect the rate increase provided.

ALT A1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
1a GPR	\$780,100	\$0
FED	<u>10,069,000</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	\$10,849,100	\$0
1b GPR	\$1,173,500	\$393,400
FED	<u>10,692,200</u>	<u>623,200</u>
Total	\$11,865,700	\$1,016,600
1c GPR	\$1,756,800	\$976,700
FED	<u>11,639,600</u>	<u>1,570,600</u>
Total	\$13,396,400	\$2,547,300
1d GPR	\$0	-\$780,100
FED	<u>8,795,200</u>	<u>-1,273,800</u>
Total	\$8,795,200	-\$2,053,900

2. *Alternative Foster Care and Kinship Care Rate Options with Reestimates of TANF Kinship Care Caseload.* Modify the Governor's recommendation by increasing the TANF allocation for the cost to continue the kinship care program by \$3,399,400 FED in 2019-20 and \$4,392,300 in 2020-21. Additionally, modify the monthly foster care basic payment and kinship care payment by one of the following: (a) increase rates by 2.0% in 2020 and 2.0% in 2021; (b) increase rates by 4.0% in in 2020; (c) increase rates by 6.0% in 2020; or (d) maintain the rates at the same amount as under current law. Alternative 2a would provide the Governor's recommended increase for foster care and kinship care monthly payments. The bill would be modified to update the kinship care TANF allocation to reflect the rate increase provided.

ALT A2	Change to		
	Base	Bill	
2a	GPR	\$780,100	\$0
	FED	<u>9,069,000</u>	<u>- 1,000,000</u>
	Total	\$9,849,100	-\$1,000,000
2b	GPR	\$1,173,500	\$393,400
	FED	<u>9,702,100</u>	<u>- 366,900</u>
	Total	\$10,875,600	\$26,500
2c	GPR	\$1,756,800	\$976,700
	FED	<u>10,656,100</u>	<u>587,100</u>
	Total	\$12,412,900	\$1,563,800
2d	GPR	\$0	-\$780,100
	FED	<u>7,791,700</u>	<u>- 2,277,300</u>
	Total	\$7,791,700	-\$3,057,400

3. *Alternative Foster Care and Kinship Care Rate Options with Flat Funding of TANF Kinship Care Caseloads as of July 1, 2019.* Modify the Governor's recommendation by allocating federal TANF block grant funds in the amount of \$2,068,800 annually to maintain kinship care caseloads at the amount projected for the end of 2018-19, based upon caseload data through 2018. Any shortfall in funding for increased caseloads in the 2019-21 biennium would either be absorbed by counties or addressed via waitlists for voluntary kinship care payments.

Additionally, modify the monthly foster care basic payment and kinship care payment by one of the following: (a) increase rates by 2.0% in 2020 and 2.0% in 2021; (b) increase rates by 4.0% in 2020; (c) increase rates by 6.0% in 2020; or (d) maintain the rates at the same amount as under current law. Alternative 1a would provide the Governor's recommended foster care rate increase. The bill would be modified to update the kinship care TANF allocation to reflect the rate increase provided.

ALT A3	Change to		
	Base	Bill	
3a	GPR	\$780,100	\$0
	FED	<u>4,393,800</u>	<u>- 5,675,300</u>
	Total	\$5,173,900	-\$5,675,300
3b	GPR	\$1,173,500	\$393,400
	FED	<u>4,522,900</u>	<u>- 5,546,100</u>
	Total	\$5,696,400	-\$5,152,700
3c	GPR	\$1,756,800	\$976,700
	FED	<u>4,714,500</u>	<u>- 5,354,500</u>
	Total	\$6,471,300	-\$4,377,800
3d	GPR	\$0	-\$780,100
	FED	<u>4,137,600</u>	<u>- 5,931,400</u>
	Total	\$4,137,632	-\$6,711,500

4. *Maintain Current Foster Care and Kinship Care Rates and Base Funding for Kinship Care Payments.* Take no action on this item. Retain the current foster care and kinship care monthly payment rates and base funding for kinship care payments.

ALT A4	Change to	
	Base	Bill
GPR	\$0	- \$780,100
FED	<u>0</u>	<u>- 10,069,000</u>
Total	\$0	- \$10,849,100

B. Foster Care Youth Driver's Licensing Program

1. Approve the Governor's recommendation to provide \$89,700 GPR in 2019-20 and \$289,200 GPR in 2020-21 and require DCF to establish, or contract for, a driver education program for youth in out-of-home care who are 15 years of age or older.

ALT B1	Change to	
	Base	Bill
GPR	\$378,900	\$0

2. Take no action on this item.

ALT B2	Change to	
	Base	Bill
GPR	\$0	- \$378,900

Prepared by: John D. Gentry
Attachment

ATTACHMENT



Center for
Nutrition Policy and
Promotion

Miscellaneous Report
No. 1528-2015

January 2017
Revised March 2017

Expenditures on Children by Families, 2015

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Table 4. Estimated annual expenditures on a child by married-couple families, urban Midwest, 2015

Age of child	Total expense	Housing	Food	Transportation	Clothing	Health care	Child care and education ^a	Miscellaneous ^b
Before-tax income: Less than \$59,200 (Average = \$37,600)								
0 - 2	\$9,460	\$3,010	\$1,220	\$1,120	\$820	\$800	\$1,970	\$520
3 - 5	9,460	3,010	1,260	1,170	680	740	1,970	630
6 - 8	9,060	3,010	1,820	1,230	680	770	800	750
9 - 11	9,690	3,010	2,080	1,270	840	890	800	800
12 - 14	9,310	3,010	2,160	1,420	910	850	310	650
15 - 17	9,660	3,010	2,180	1,610	880	900	450	630
Total expenses	\$169,920	\$54,180	\$32,160	\$23,460	\$14,430	\$14,850	\$18,900	\$11,940
Before-tax income: \$59,200 to \$107,400 (Average = \$81,700)								
0 - 2	\$12,370	\$3,500	\$1,490	\$1,710	\$890	\$1,160	\$2,730	\$890
3 - 5	12,420	3,500	1,600	1,760	740	1,090	2,730	1,000
6 - 8	12,030	3,500	2,170	1,820	740	1,120	1,560	1,120
9 - 11	12,830	3,500	2,550	1,860	930	1,260	1,560	1,170
12 - 14	12,680	3,500	2,650	2,010	1,020	1,220	1,260	1,020
15 - 17	13,470	3,500	2,670	2,200	1,000	1,280	1,830	990
Total expenses	\$227,400	\$63,000	\$39,390	\$34,080	\$15,960	\$21,390	\$35,010	\$18,570
Before-tax income: More than \$107,400 (Average = \$177,300)								
0 - 2	\$19,310	\$5,200	\$2,110	\$2,510	\$1,260	\$1,570	\$4,950	\$1,710
3 - 5	19,320	5,200	2,220	2,560	1,090	1,480	4,950	1,820
6 - 8	18,900	5,200	2,840	2,620	1,090	1,430	3,780	1,940
9 - 11	20,200	5,200	3,440	2,660	1,350	1,780	3,780	1,990
12 - 14	20,540	5,200	3,430	2,810	1,490	1,730	4,040	1,840
15 - 17	22,730	5,200	3,590	3,000	1,450	1,800	5,880	1,810
Total expenses	\$363,000	\$93,600	\$52,890	\$48,480	\$23,190	\$29,370	\$82,140	\$33,330

Estimates are based on 2011-15 Consumer Expenditure Survey data (all data updated to 2015 dollars by using the Midwest region Consumer Price Index--All Urban Consumers). For each age category, the expense estimates represent average child-rearing expenditures for each age (e.g., the expense for the 3-5 age category, on average, applies to the 3-year-old, the 4-year-old, or the 5-year-old). The Total expenses (0 - 17) row represents the expenditure sum of all ages (0, 1, 2, 3, ... 17) in 2015 dollars. The figures represent estimated expenses on the younger child in a two-child family. Estimates are about the same for the older child, so to calculate expenses for two children, figures should be summed for the appropriate age categories. To estimate expenses for an only child, multiply the total expense for the appropriate age category by 1.27. To estimate expenses for each child in a family with three or more children, multiply the total expense for each appropriate age category by 0.76. For expenses on all children in a family, these totals should be summed.

The Midwestern region consists of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

^a Includes only families with child care and education expenses.

^b Includes personal care items, entertainment, and reading materials.