



Opportunities for TANF and CCDF



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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Wisconsin

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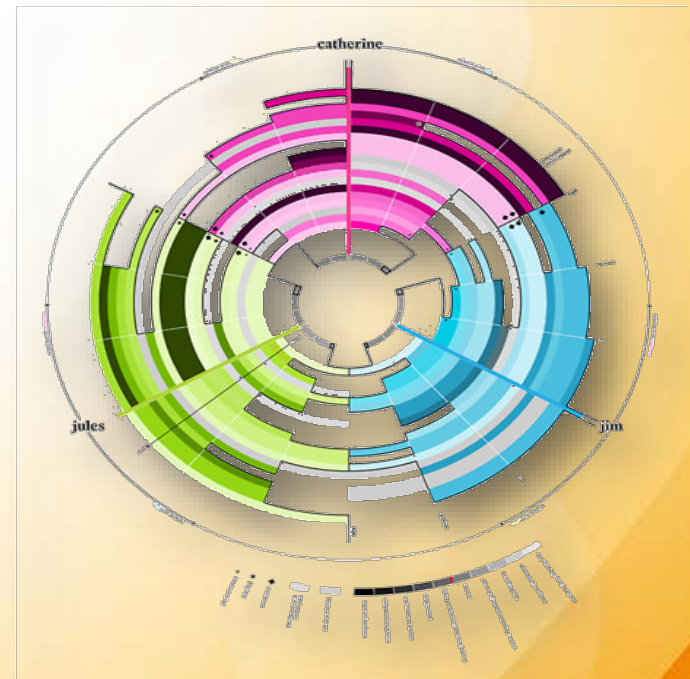
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Shared Automated System

W-2, Wisconsin Shares, SNAP, and Health Care programs use a shared system

Eligibility for these various programs is not determined by the same agency.

- W-2 is administered at the local level by private agencies.
- Wisconsin Shares is administered at the local level by county and tribal agencies.
- SNAP and Health Care programs are also administered by county and tribal agencies.



Shared Applications for Assistance

W-2, Wisconsin Shares, SNAP, and Health Care programs use a shared system

Application and verification items that are submitted for one program are usually acceptable for other programs.

- The family only needs to submit verification once.
- Items are scanned into an electronic case file and available for each program to view.

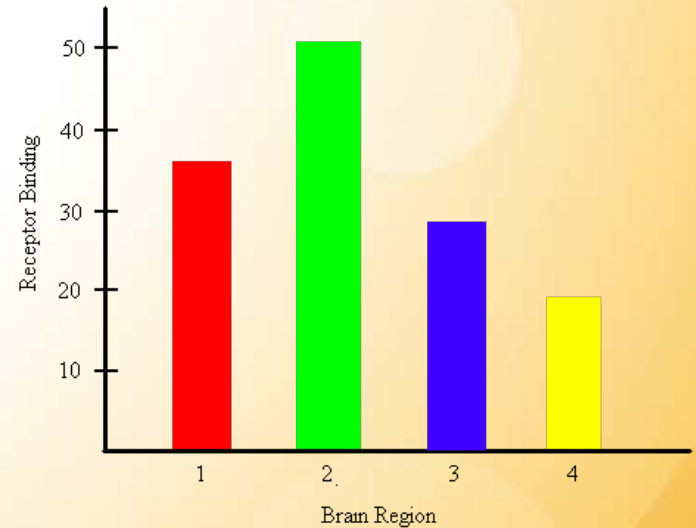


Copayment

The copayment for families enrolled in W-2 are set at the lowest level

Copayment amount is based on the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

- Families enrolled in W-2 have the lowest copayment.
- Based on 70% FPL instead of actual income, usually \$6 to \$28 depending on the number of children in subsidized care.
- When a W-2 family gains employment the copayment will not be adjusted for 2 months.





TANF and CCDF

TANF

- Wisconsin's TANF program, Wisconsin Works (W-2) was designed in the mid 1990's.
 - The statutory framework was originally drafted as Wisconsin's Welfare Reform.
 - It included the child care subsidy program as a component of W-2.

CCDF

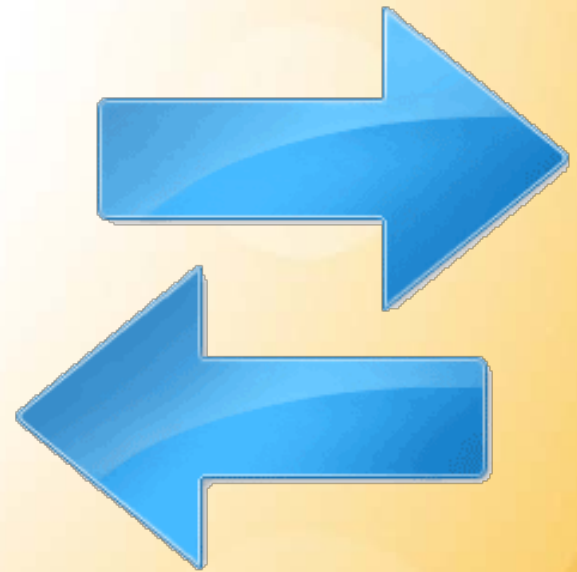
- Wisconsin's CCDF program, Wisconsin Shares is work support program and a component of Wisconsin's TANF program, W-2
 - All W-2 statutory and administrative code requirements apply to Wisconsin Shares unless specifically exempt.

Funding

CCDF, TANF, GPR

\$218M (88%) federal funds and \$29M (12%) GPR

- 20% of Wisconsin's TANF block grant is transferred into Wisconsin's CCDF.
- Direct TANF funds support half of all child care subsidies in Wisconsin, approx. \$126 M annually
- CCDF in Wisconsin funds:
 - Child care subsidy
 - Quality Initiatives and QRIS
 - Child care provider licensing & certification
 - Local Agency Operations
 - Administration



Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages

- More funds available to support families
- TANF transfer supports Wisconsin to increase our quality expenditures
- TANF transfer also allows Wisconsin to have more flexibility to implement change
- Wisconsin has no waitlist

Disadvantages

- Maintaining consistency across the two programs in eligibility policy becomes increasingly difficult
- For example, job search as an approved activity is limited as an activity for W-2 or FSET

Further Reading

<http://dcf.wisconsin.gov/childcare/default.htm>

<http://dcf.wisconsin.gov/childcare/wishares/reports.htm>

http://www.nyu.edu/gsas/dept/politics/faculty/mead/Research/Local_role.pdf

<http://www.irp.wisc.edu/research/welreform/pdfs/DWD-Applicants-R3-Final.pdf>

<http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/49.pdf>

http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/dcf/101_153/101.pdf

http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admin_code/dcf/201_252/201.pdf

