



WYOMING DEPARTMENT of
Family Services

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MEMORANDUM

Date: January 6, 2020
To: Joint Appropriations Committee Members
From: Korin Schmidt, Director, Wyoming Department of Family Services
Subject: Responses to questions from JAC Budget Hearing (December 17, 2019)
Ref.: KAS-2020-002

Priority: High

Summary: At the Joint Appropriations Committee meeting held on December 17th, 2019 in Cheyenne, the Committee requested responses from the Department of Family Services (Department) on the following questions:

Question 1. Provide a summary of the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA), including the expected impact.

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act governs states with the design, implementation and administration of Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs. Title IV-E is an unlimited entitlement grant at the federal level that provides matching federal funding for foster care and adoption assistance maintenance payments, costs of administering a foster care and adoption program, related training activities and foster parent recruitment. For Wyoming, available federal funding is based on the type of activity being reported.

The Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) was signed into law on February 9, 2018. This major piece of federal legislation amends Title IV-E of the Social Security Act. The two most significant changes are:

- (1) Focuses funding on efforts to promote and support prevention efforts - aimed at keeping children out of care, and
- (2) Modifies how state agencies can claim federal reimbursement through Title IV-E.

Changes brought about by the FFPSA make federal IV-E funding available for prevention services not previously eligible for reimbursement. Prevention services must be evidence-based, trauma-informed and the child in question must be a qualifying "candidate for foster care" -- meaning that absent any urgent intervention, the child would likely end up in state custody.



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In order to be eligible for reimbursement of prevention services, the Department must implement several mandatory program administration changes. As of December 31, 2019, the Department is already in substantial compliance with the mandatory requirements and is currently working to obtain the necessary statutory changes to implement outstanding requirements through proposed HB0011- Qualified residential treatment programs (QRTP).

The ability to access additional federal reimbursement to support prevention efforts is an unprecedented opportunity to shift the focus of the State's child welfare and family serving agency. The Department has partnered with data experts at the Casey Family Foundation to develop sound estimates and projections specific to Wyoming. Those projections will be available in early 2020 and will be used to inform formal prevention focused project planning and stakeholder outreach efforts.

Upon initial passing of the FFPSA, the Department took advantage of the two-year delay for implementing mandatory requirements related to group home and residential treatment center placements. Outstanding requirements must be implemented no later than October 1, 2021. Work has been underway with the Wyoming Youth Services Association (WYSA) and other service providers to identify the best way to design and implement provider qualification criteria and clinical assessment requirements. The Department anticipates having these strategies finalized and ready for inclusion in the Department's mid-2020 IV-E Plan amendment. With these processes in place, the Department will be well positioned to formally begin work focused on prevention services and programming.

See Attachment A for additional information.

Question 2. Provide a description of the cost allocation project the Department is undertaking.

As part of the State and Legislature's effort to implement governmental efficiencies, the Department was allocated \$250,000 for a two-phase project to review and update its federal cost allocation process. The Department is working closely with the State Auditor's Office (SAO) and the Budget Division to evaluate and subsequently update the current cost allocation methodology for leveraging federal funds. This is the first step in creating a fiscal management system that gives administrators tools to build and manage a budget that meets requirements and can efficiently distribute funds for constituent services. There is potential that this can serve as a blueprint to a statewide cost allocation solution. The cost allocation project consists of two phases:

Phase 1. Evaluate the Public Assistance Cost Allocation Plan (PACAP) by Outside Consulting Firm (\$100,000)

Federal statute requires all public welfare agencies to prepare and administer a Public Assistance Cost Allocation Plan (PACAP). In the past several years, DFS has had turnover of key fiscal positions and would benefit from an evaluation of the PACAP. DFS will hire an external subject matter expert who is knowledgeable in federally required Public Assistance Cost Allocation Plans (PACAP) to review and make recommendations on best practices for methodologies and processes with the intent to maximize our ability to claim federal dollars to ensure vulnerable



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citizens receive the services they need. A Request for Proposal (RFP) for Phase 1 was released in mid-November 2019. The award will be announced at the end of January 2020 and work will start in the beginning of March 2020.

Phase 1 - Goals

- Strengthen reporting and compliance capabilities
- Increase federal reimbursement requests
- Review accuracy of current claiming of federal dollars
- Review alternative cost allocation methodologies

Phase 2. Implement recommendations to improve and modernize current Cost Allocation Methodologies and Process (\$150,000)

The Department, SAO, and Budget Office will evaluate the recommendations from Phase 1 and determine the most feasible option for moving forward.

Phase 2 - Goals

- Modernize statewide operations using the information gathered by the contracted cost allocation subject matter expert consultant
- Expand on existing technologies to minimize "paper-pushing"
- Reduce time consuming manual process in Microsoft Excel
- Drive data quality improvements across the state's financial system
- Integrate technology
- Collaborate with other agencies so upgrades can be shared and used to enhance processes

Project Efficiencies -

- General Fund Reversions - Compile reversion information in a timely manner.
- Federal Draws – More accurate and timely information to assist with weekly federal draws to replenish the State of Wyoming's General Fund.
- SEFA (Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards) - Timely reporting of required schedules for State annual fiscal and compliance audit.
- Budgeting Process – Proper reporting to help with budget development.
- Program managers – Give program managers better tools to manage their programs and maximize federal dollars to support Wyoming families.
- Transparency – The final allocated costs would be potentially recorded in the WOLFS system instead of being held in Excel files at the agency.

Question 3. What is the cost sharing breakdown between the Department of Family Services, Department of Health, and Department of Education for court ordered placements?

- (1) How are rates for educational expenses determined, including out of state placement rates?**



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Cost sharing between the Department of Family Services and the Wyoming Department of Education (WDE) for children court ordered to placement is controlled by W.S. § 21-13-315, Costs of court ordered placement of children in private residential treatment facilities, group homes, day treatment programs and juvenile detention facilities (COPS statute).

The Department pays for room and board costs for children and youth court ordered to placements in group homes, residential treatment centers (RTC), and juvenile detention facilities. The Department of Education pays for educational costs for children and youth court ordered to group homes, RTCs, Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), and juvenile detention facilities.

Court ordered placements to psychiatric residential treatment facilities (PRTF) are controlled by W.S. § 21-13-336, Education costs of children certified by the department of health for treatment in psychiatric residential treatment facilities. PRTFs are classified as medical placements, and are therefore paid for by the Department of Health (WDH) through Medicaid and WDE for educational expenses. WDH additionally pays for all medical expenses for children and youth placed in RTCs through Medicaid.

Data in Tables 1-3 below comes from a WDH presentation given to the Joint Labor, Health, and Social Services Committee on September 23, 2019.

Table 1: Department of Family Services Placement Costs, by Type

Placement Type	State Fiscal Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Group Home	\$3,471,171	\$3,510,412	\$3,238,433	\$3,142,544	\$3,397,536
RTC/BOCES	\$7,532,729	\$5,963,530	\$5,886,867	\$4,366,049	\$5,628,823
PRTF*	\$4,774,327	\$3,431,766	\$4,231,464	\$3,020,291	TBD*
Boys' School	\$7,029,227	\$6,860,426	\$7,802,755	\$8,322,846	\$8,301,548
Girls' School	\$5,366,679	\$5,560,470	\$5,902,101	\$6,101,467	\$5,870,252

* PRTF costs are paid for by Wyoming Medicaid and only include court ordered PRTF stays. SFY 2019 paid claims are ~\$2.3 million, which will likely increase due to claims lag.

Table 2: Department of Education Placement Costs, by Type

Placement Type	State Fiscal Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
RTC	\$3,047,902	\$2,800,012	\$2,488,853	\$3,026,174	\$2,426,224
BOCES	\$1,779,382	\$1,064,358	\$1,191,965	\$874,414	\$1,361,001
PRTF	\$1,293,241	\$873,109	\$3,287,382	\$3,287,575	\$2,229,540
Total	\$6,120,525	\$4,737,479	\$6,968,200	\$7,188,163	\$6,016,765



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Table 3: Department of Health Medicaid Costs, by Type, Excluding Pharmacy Costs

Placement Type	State Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
PRTF*	\$12.1 million	\$10.7 million	\$11.9 million	\$11.9 million

* Includes the total cost of PRTFs for both court-ordered and non court-ordered placements.

Educational expenses for children in court ordered placements are paid for by the Department of Education from a designated budget within the school foundation funds. Education payment rates are set by Navigant, a contracted consulting firm. Facilities send cost information to Navigant to be analyzed on a yearly basis, which Navigant runs through their costing formula, and generates daily rates that the Department of Education uses to reimburse for educational expenses.

Out of state placement rates for educational expenses vary. Out of state rates may be based on the child or youth’s resident state’s established rate, the Navigant set rate, or, in special circumstances, a specific negotiated rate.

Question 4. What can be done to place restraints on judges’ independent control to order the placement of children, in which the Department pays for those placements? Is there a model from another state that demonstrates a way to control placement costs incurred by the Department based on judicial decisions?

Wyoming statutes provide safeguards and create judicial restraint through the use of Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDT). Judges generally codify into court order what the MDT, in consult with appropriate clinicians, recommends and is clinically defined. Additionally, the Department can control costs through rate reductions pursuant to W.S. § 21-13-315(m).

Implementing the required Qualified Residential Treatment Provider (QRTP) process and updating Title 14 of the Wyoming statutes to comply with the FFPSA will provide further restraint and aid to control placements.

The Department is unable to compare costs placed on it by the judiciary to other states’ child welfare and juvenile justice systems because Wyoming’s child welfare and juvenile justice laws are unique in nature. For example, other states child protection agencies can control costs because the agency has the full authority to determine removal of a child and subsequently decide the most appropriate treatment and placement.

Question 5. What are the Department’s technology systems, how are they used, what are the impacts of these systems, how much do the systems cost, including escalators, and how much funding is required for the bare minimum of system operations compared to funding for enhancements?

See Attachment B.



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Question 6. Provide a summary of the EPICS budget request.

For the purpose of transparency, the Department reported to the Joint Appropriations Committee the Department's intention to obligate \$9.3 million in state general funds appropriated in the 2019-2020 budget in a different manner than originally appropriated. According to Footnote 4 of the Department's budget in the 2019-2020 budget bill:

"... [N]ine million three hundred seventeen thousand four hundred ninety dollars (\$9,317,490 is appropriated for Wyoming eligibility system integration and as otherwise authorized by this footnote and of this amount, three million dollars (\$3,000,000 is effective immediately and may be expended for either Wyoming eligibility system integration or child care assistance, as determined by the department."

See Attachment C for further information.

Question 7. Provide details regarding CCWIS implementation including a vendor list and other state's plans. If the CCWIS funding request is broken into three years, how much funding is needed for each year?

See Attachment D.

Question 8. Provide a list of bidders for Weatherization service providers.

The Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) and the Weatherization Program (WAP) are 100% federally funded programs and are the primary low-income home energy assistance resources for eligible families, elderly, and the disabled. For both LIEAP and WAP, all contractors that are directly contracted by the Department go through the state public purchasing procurement process, utilizing the release of a Request for Proposal (RFP).

LIEAP - The Department currently contracts with a non-profit agency, Western States Learning, dba Align, to administer and manage LIEAP eligibility and case services. The LIEAP services are rebid every four years unless something warrants doing it sooner. The last LIEAP RFP was completed in March 2019 and sent to six vendors on the bidder's list as well as published on the state purchasing website and the Department's website. The only proposal received was from Align, who was the current LIEAP vendor, and the contract was awarded to Align who is in good standing with the Department.

WAP - The Department contracts with two (2) non-profit agencies to provide statewide weatherization services. The Weatherization services are rebid every four years unless something warrants doing it sooner. The last Weatherization RFP was released in late January 2018 and closed in March 2018. It was sent to 16 bidders on the bidder's list as well as published on the state purchasing website, the Department's website, to neighboring states, and national organizations. The RFP is cast broadly because it is federally mandated that sub-grantees have non-profit or Community Action Agency status. This limits the field of eligible bidders in Wyoming. There are also significant health and safety and other industry certifications required



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to be eligible to do the weatherization work, which also places limits on eligible bidders in Wyoming.

The only two proposals received were from Wyoming Weatherization Services (WWS) and Council of Community Services (CCS), who were the current WAP vendors. Contracts were awarded to WWS and CCS who are in good standing with the Department.

The weatherization agencies also solicit bids from subcontractors approximately every six (6) months by placing bid solicitations in newspapers. The WAP agencies are required to follow the federal WAP guidelines for their bid packages.

Question 9. Provide information regarding the Cent\$ible Nutrition Program, including the structure and benefits of the program.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-Ed) is the nutrition promotion and obesity prevention component of the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). SNAP-Ed provides evidence-based education and works within communities with the goal to improve the likelihood that persons eligible for SNAP will make nutritious food choices within a limited budget and choose physically active lifestyles.

Since October 1997, the University of Wyoming - Family and Consumer Sciences (UW) has administered SNAP-Ed in Wyoming. The current contract between the Department and UW is effective October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2020 in the amount of \$3,550,372, and pays for items such as staff salaries, travel, curriculum, and supplies. It is a sole source contract as UW is the only established entity in Wyoming with the experience and capabilities to administer SNAP-Ed. They are a part of the University of Wyoming's extension office and have locations in every county in Wyoming to ensure all counties receive SNAP-Ed programming. UW has well established evidence-based nutrition curriculum that has been approved by the USDA Food and Nutrition Services (FNS). Favorable results produced by UW:

- (1) Adult graduates of the Cent\$ible Nutrition class report saving \$54.40 per month on food purchases, and
- (2) Youth graduates report eating 40% more vegetables.

Specifically, Wyoming SNAP-Ed focuses on individual or group-based interventions for nutrition education and obesity prevention, health promotion, and intervention strategies using evidence-based one-time lessons and a series of lessons for adults and youth. Adult one-time lessons are offered at places like senior centers, Women Infant and Children (WIC) program offices, SNAP offices, Head Start, and commodity distribution. The adult lesson series, titled Cent\$ible Nutrition, consists of up to eight lessons that each focus on providing tips on how to make healthy meals faster, live more actively, and save money at the same time. For youth audiences, in-classroom lessons are offered through and including after-school programs and summer day camps.

Wyoming SNAP-Ed also promotes policy, system, and environmental changes. For examples, in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2019 UW established and maintained 35 community gardens



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throughout the state to increase local access to healthy food options. WY SNAP-Ed funds built three geodomes in Afton, Evanston, and the Wind River Indian Reservation. From the 35 gardens 2,885 pounds of produce were donated to food pantries, soup kitchens, veterans, and other individuals with limited resources.

Additionally, UW partnered with the Wyoming Department of Health (WDH) and the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services (DWS) to train early childhood education providers on healthy policy interventions. Physical activity kits were created to promote physical activity.

Question 10. How much state general funding was reverted from the Wyoming Boys’ School (WBS), Wyoming Girls’ School (WGS), and the entire Department during the 2017-2018 biennium?

The Department’s WBS and WGS reverted a total of \$926,406 from the 2017-2018 biennium. No other reversions for the Department have been reported at this time.

Table 4: 2017-2018 Biennium Reversions

	100 Series	200 Series	300 Series	400 Series	600 Series	900 Series	Total
WBS	\$384,620	\$4,548	\$0	\$22,082	\$0	\$13,279	\$424,528
WGS	\$496,389	\$5,0030	\$17	\$437	\$7	\$0	\$501,878

Question 11. Can the Wyoming Girls’ School (WGS) and/or Wyoming Boys’ School (WBS) be reclassified as a medical placement institution or a Residential Treatment Center in order to recoup Medicaid expenses, school foundation funds, or other federal funding streams? Have other states reclassified state juvenile correctional institutions as medical placement facilities and been successful?

The WBS and WGS are classified as correctional institutions federally and treated as juvenile correctional institutions pursuant to Wyoming statute. Residents at the WGS and WBS are adjudicated as delinquent by the court. The delinquency adjudication and the institutions’ correctional nature disqualify WGS and WBS from Medicaid reimbursement. Additionally, the WGS and WBS do not meet the federal definition of “foster care” and therefore are also not eligible for Title IV-E federal reimbursement through the Department.

In order to determine whether the WGS or WBS could be reclassified as a medical placement, the Department recommends a full and thorough evaluation in partnership with the judiciary and the Departments of Health and Education. The evaluation should include: a cost benefit analysis and feasibility study of federal funding sources; resource impact analysis; physical plant feasibility and needs; accreditation requirements; judicial system review, including sanction levels; statutory changes, including a change in mission of the WGS and WBS; impact on displacing current populations; and a comprehensive study on the impact to Wyoming’s juvenile justice system.



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The Department oversees both child welfare and juvenile justice for Wyoming, and the WGS and WBS are funded through 100% state general funds under the Department's budget. It's difficult to compare the Department's WGS and WBS institutions to other states' juvenile justice systems because in many other states, juvenile correctional institutions are under the Department of Corrections. Housing juvenile correctional institutions under a Department of Corrections allows for different avenues of federal reimbursement.

Question 12. Provide an updated 900 Series document that includes the funding source for each line item.

See Attachment E.

Question 13. Provide a correction for page 30 of the Department's budget, Technology Replacement Program (TRP), as the 85% and 15% ratios are not calculated correctly.

The original recommendation for TRP approval was \$228,172 one-time general funds and \$39,899 federal funds for this exception request. These values were based on rounding calculations, resulting in a difference of \$311.65. The exact, unrounded values for TRP request are:

\$227,860.35 -- One-Time General Fund
\$40,210.65 -- Federal Fund

Question 14. Has the Department consulted with Enterprise Technology Services to determine if State of Wyoming computers are required for District Court clerks to access the electronic child support system? Is computer redundancy due to security concerns? Can clerks gain access to the electronic child support system on non-State of Wyoming computers?

The Department's child support State Disbursement Unit (SDU) along with several Clerks of District Court (CDC) receive and distribute child support payments. When the SDU was federally mandated and implemented, Wyoming sought and received a waiver from the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) to allow child support payments to continue to be made to a CDC, as some CDCs and customers prefer to have the payments go through their office. The CDC enters the payments into the state child support system and works with the SDU for processing and distribution of those payments. In addition to payments, the CDC offices enter child support orders into the state child support system.

In order to ensure federal Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and OCSE security compliance requirements, the Department purchases computers, printers and pays for the network/circuits to both. The Department works with ETS to ensure all hardware, software and endpoint equipment meet the security standards and requirements. The CDCs use the Department purchased computers only for child support related work and are not used for district court purposes. While the Department recognizes the CDCs court computers also must meet rigorous security requirements, they are not under the purview of the IRS or OCSE.



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Specifically, because the child support program receives Federal Tax Information (FTI) directly from the IRS, the IRS requires that “[t]he agency must retain ownership and control, for all hardware, software, and endpoint equipment connecting to public communication networks, where these are resident at all alternate work sites.” Further, the OCSE Security Agreement states “[t]he state child support agency shall prohibit the use of non-state agency furnished equipment to access Federal Parent Locator Services information and confidential child support program information without specific written authorization from the state child support agency representatives” (Section III: Security and Privacy Safeguarding Requirements; 8. NIST SP 800-53 Rev.4, AC-20(1)(2)).

In polling other states, there are some instances of non-state employees using their own equipment, but because of the security requirements, their use of the child support system is restricted and, sometimes, view only. If the CDCs were to use their county issued computers, printers and network, the Department would have to a) grant permission and b) work with ETS, the CDC and the District Court Information Technology (IT) staff to provide remote access to the staff and further assess the IT structure and security controls to ensure IRS and OCSE security requirements were met. The Department will follow-up with the Clerks of District Court to discuss the feasibility of using their computers to meet child support requirements.

Question 15. What is the need and where are the gaps within Adult Protective Services (APS)?

- (1) What is the size of the population that falls within that gap?**
- (2) If the Department had more funding, could this be addresses or solved?**
- (3) Is the trend rising and will there be more people within that gap or who need Adult Protective Services?**
- (4) Is the Department of Family Services the correct agency to house APS?**

The largest proportion of service gaps for vulnerable adults occur in Wyoming’s rural and frontier communities due to a lack or nonexistence of needed services. These services include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Senior and/or affordable housing;
- (2) Home health services;
- (3) Medical services (clinics and/or hospitals);
- (4) Transportation; and
- (5) Cleaning services.

The Department has cases on approximately 152 vulnerable adults per month who need assistance in their homes. The Department’s case workers respond to each APS referral and attempt to coordinate services from a case management perspective in order to fill in service gaps the vulnerable adult may encounter.

Additional funding for APS services would help address some of the service gaps that exist for vulnerable adults in the areas of assisting hoarders with home clean-up, payments for mental health and counseling services, and financial assistance to vulnerable adults for short term housing and/or care centers. However, APS is in a unique situation because vulnerable adults



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may decline or refuse services and assistance, in which case, the Department cannot force the vulnerable adult to accept services even if additional funding were available. Additionally, many rural and frontier areas do not have any services within a reasonable distance. Additional APS funding may not help in these circumstances.

The number of vulnerable adults in Wyoming is rising quickly. By 2020, Wyoming is projected to have the highest percentage of residents age 65 and over in the entire United States. Additionally, many young adults who age out of foster care and residential placements are many times vulnerable and add to the Wyoming's growing vulnerable adult population.

In order to determine whether the Department is the appropriate agency to support APS work, a multi-agency workgroup would need to analyze the structure of the APS system, including pros and cons of restructuring APS.

Question 16. Provide crisis bed utilization rates for the 2017-2018 biennium, including the high and low ranges of bed utilization.

The SFY2019 statewide average bed utilization rate of crisis beds was 48.9%, with a facility high of 86.59% and a low of 17.28%. This utilization is tracked to provide the Department with a mechanism to determine federal funding draw and does not illustrate the full crisis shelter services that are utilized by the Department and communities. The bed utilization rate *only* counts beds that are being occupied over night and not other functions that crisis shelters serve. The mission of a crisis shelter provider includes providing services and stabilization efforts that assist a child in not needing to spend the night.

Question 17. Provide the measurements that are used to rank states for child support programs.

The Child Support Program (CSP) is a federal/state/local partnership that operates under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, and functions in all States and territories. Each program is evaluated using five (5) federal performance measures listed below, and penalties may be assessed when the calculated level of performance for any of the penalty measures fails to achieve a specified level, or if states' data used to compute incentive measures are found to be incomplete or unreliable. In relation to the state's data, the Wyoming CSP has passed each of its federal Data Reliability Audits.

The five federal performance measures are:

- (1) Percent of cases with a child support order (aka orders establishment): Measures cases with support orders as compared with the total caseload;
- (2) Paternity Establishment Percentage (PEP): Measures the number of children in the IV-D caseload in cases open where paternity has been established;
- (3) Percent of current support collected: Measures the amount of current support collected as compared to the total amount of current support owed;



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- (4) Percent of arrears (back child support) collected: Measures the number of cases with child support arrearage collections as compared with the number of cases owing arrearages during the federal fiscal year; and,
- (5) Cost effectiveness: Compares the total amount of distributed collections to the total amount of expenditures for the fiscal year, expressed as distributed collections per dollar of expenditure.

Table 5: Child Support Performance Measures and Outcomes; Wyoming and National Average (Nat'l Avg); FFY 2014-2018

Wyoming CSP Performance Measures & Outcomes					
	% of Paternities Established	% of Orders Established	% of cases Paying Current Support	% of Cases Paying on Arrears	Cost Effectiveness
FFY 2018 - WY	129.89%	93.67%	68.80%	72.29%	\$6.79
FFY 2018 - Nat'l Avg	96.26%	87.55%	68.80%	64.57%	\$5.12
FFY 2017 - WY	128.15%	93.79%	66.19%	69.24%	\$8.55
FFY 2017 - Nat'l Avg	95.97%	87.19%	65.59%	64.47%	\$5.13
FFY 2016 - WY	122.10%	93.48%	66.19%	70.58%	\$7.48
FFY 2016 - Nat'l Avg	96.29%	86.49%	65.57%	64.72%	\$5.22
FFY 2015 - WY	121.49%	94.26%	68.20%	71.85%	\$7.22
FFY 2015 - Nat'l Avg	95.1%	85.8%	65.3%	64.2%	\$5.25
FFY 2014 - WY	137.99%	94.59%	67.91%	70.76%	\$8.20
FFY 2014 - Nat'l Avg	95.78%	84.69%	64.21%	62.69%	\$5.25
FFY 2013 - WY	118.1%	92.91%	67.21%	69.56%	\$8.78
FFY 2013 - Nat'l Avg	96.02%	83.07%	63.64%	62.35%	\$5.31

Question 18. Can the Department contractually secure child support from an employer when participants of the Departments of Family Services and Workforce Services' child support pilot program are placed in a job?

- (1) Are there other ways to secure child support withholdings from these employers other than standard income withholding and without a court order?**

The Child Support Program (CSP) will begin piloting its comprehensive and coordinated services employment services program for parents who owe child support, called Work Initiative Network (WIN) in January 2020, in Cheyenne, Gillette and Lander. These services will promote sustainable employment of parents and enable such parents to pay child support, thereby maximizing the attainment of economic stability for the entire family. As of 2018, 34 states have employment programs to assist parents who owe child support.

A court order will still be required in order for the CSP to issue an Income Withholding Order (IWO) to the parent's employer; however, there will not be a need to return to court to accomplish the IWO as a child support order will already be in place or in process when the parent is referred to the WIN. Specifically, when a WIN participant is placed in a job, the participant is ordered to report in writing to the Clerk of District Court; the employer is required to report the hire through new hire reporting; and then a notice to payor and Income Withholding



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Order is delivered to the employer, who is legally obligated to withhold and remit money for child support.

Question 19. How much child support is collected each year compared to the cost of collection, including attorney fees?

The Child Support Program (CSP) is a federal/state/local partnership that operates under the Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, and functions in all states and territories. Program funding is 66% federal and 34% state general fund. Child support services are provided via contract across the state in the nine judicial districts by publicly and privately managed field offices. Each district is managed by a District Manager, and in four of those districts (4th, 5th, 6th and 9th), the District Manager also operates as the attorney. In the other five districts there is a separate full or part-time attorney who handles the legal process. The average hourly rate for CSP attorneys is \$50 per hour. Other CSP staff average \$20 per hour. Rates were determined by average time per case.

In FFY 2019, the caseload was 25,466. The amount of time spent on each case varies greatly based on the type and circumstances of a case. Factors include, but are not limited to:

- (1) How compliant the parent owing support is;
- (2) Whether contempt actions are necessary;
- (3) How often the parent owing support changes jobs;
- (4) Whether the case is interstate; and
- (5) How many modifications are requested.

The Department can further break down attorney expenditures if the Committee desires, but the Department will need a time extension.

Table 6: Child Support Collections vs. Expenditures; FFY 2009-2019

Federal Fiscal Year	Total Collections	Expenditures	SGF portion of Expenditures
2009	\$66,473,642	\$9,468,362	\$3,237,632
2010	\$67,269,655	\$6,588,795	\$2,259,628
2011	\$69,791,955	\$7,164,559	\$3,356,450
2012	\$71,828,086	\$9,231,218	\$2,665,891
2013	\$72,120,120	\$8,240,733	\$2,818,197
2014	\$73,431,008	\$8,960,092	\$3,066,323
2015	\$72,807,141	\$10,090,021	\$3,450,184
2016	\$69,462,483	\$9,312,038	\$3,184,216
2017	\$67,631,091	\$7,405,995	\$2,558,621
2018	\$70,003,685	\$8,948,744	\$3,298,437
2019	\$70,405,245	\$9,766,955	\$3,711,217

Question 20. Why do the Tribes receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds directly from the federal government, and receive TANF block grant funds from the state general fund for the cash assistance program?



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- (1) Provide a copy of any agreement between the Department and Tribes regarding the Tribes receiving TANF cash assistance funds from the Department as a way for the State to meet the required Maintenance of Effort (MOE).
- (2) Provide an explanation of Federal IV-E reimbursement, what the Department is reimbursed, and what the Department can eventually seek reimbursement for with the Tribes.

The Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone Tribes receive funding from the Department for two independent services: (1) TANF cash assistance and (2) social services.

Table 7: 2019-2020 Biennial Contracts Between the Department and Tribes

Eastern Shoshone	
Social Services Contract	\$1,831,608
Cash Assistance for TANF Clients Contract	\$720,000
Total	\$2,551,608
Northern Arapaho	
Social Services Contract	\$4,293,480
Cash Assistance for TANF Clients Contract	\$1,440,000
Total	\$5,733,480

Tribal TANF

TANF is a federally funded block grant which funds cash assistance, services, and administrative costs. TANF gives federally recognized Indian tribes flexibility in the design of welfare programs that promote work and responsibility and strengthen families. Similar to states, they receive block grants to design and operate programs that accomplish one of the four purposes of the TANF program.

Indian tribes are required to submit a three-year Tribal TANF plan to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) through the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) for review and approval. The approved Tribal TANF programs then receive a portion of the state TANF block grant from the state where the tribe is located. The annual federal funding allocation for Wyoming is \$21,709,567 of which \$18,428,651 is allocated to the Department. The Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho tribes which have approved TANF programs each receive \$1,640,458 annually.

In addition to the federal TANF funds the Tribes receive, the Department also provides state general funds via contract to supplement their cash assistance programs. TANF cash assistance provides monthly cash benefits to very low-income families based on eligibility standards. According to a former Department official, the contracts with the Tribes for cash assistance began in 2000 to supplement their federal funds. We were unable to locate any documentation explaining the policy decision. The Department continues to honor the commitment made by prior administrations. The Department's funding of the Tribes' TANF cash assistance programs also counts towards the State's required Maintenance of Effort (MOE). As a condition of receiving federal TANF funds, states are required to spend a certain amount of their own funds (MOE) on TANF-allowable categories.



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Tribal IV-E

The Department participates with Title IV-E of the Social Security Act (IV-E), which allows the Department to be reimbursed for some eligible expenses related to the child protection system. Title IV-E is an unlimited entitlement grant at the federal level that provides matching federal funding for foster care and adoption assistance maintenance payments, costs of administering a foster care and adoption program, related training activities and foster parent recruitment.

The Department follows a federally approved State IV-E Plan to seek reimbursement for IV-E expenses. In order to be reimbursed for IV-E, both the child and the service the child is engaged in must be IV-E eligible.

The Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone Tribes may choose to become a IV-E participant, either through an independent agreement with the federal government or through a Tribal/State IV-E agreement with the Department. (Note, while a tribe can participate through an independent agreement with the federal government, small case load size would make it cost prohibitive.) Should either Tribe participate in IV-E through a Tribal/State agreement, the Tribe will follow the provisions of Wyoming's approved State IV-E Plan. The Tribes will use the Department as a reimbursement mechanism, where the Department draws down reimbursement from the federal government on the Tribes' behalf. Drawn down reimbursed funds are then passed onto the Tribes from the Department.

For the State of Wyoming, IV-E reimbursement rates are based on the type of activity being reported. For example:

- (1) Routine foster care maintenance and adoption assistance payments are eligible for 50% federal reimbursement;
- (2) State-level program administration activities are eligible for 50% federal reimbursement; and
- (3) Agency staff training and prospective adoptive or foster parent training is eligible for between 50% to 75% federal reimbursement.

Not all Department foster care maintenance and adoption assistance activities are eligible for IV-E reimbursement.

In FFY 2018, the Department received \$4.7 million in federal Title IV-E reimbursement for eligible foster care maintenance services (not including adoption assistance) and administrative activities.

If participating in IV-E, the Tribes' reimbursement rates slightly differ from those of the State.

- (1) Routine foster care maintenance and adoption assistance payments are eligible for 83% federal reimbursement;
- (2) Program administration activities are eligible for 50% federal reimbursement; and
- (3) Agency staff training and prospective adoptive or foster parent training is eligible for between 50% to 75% federal reimbursement.



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Not all tribal foster care maintenance expenses will be eligible for IV-E reimbursement, including placements and expenditures for the tribal group home, as this facility is not classified as a IV-E reimbursable placement based on IV-E licensing requirements.

KAS/RC

Attachments:

Attachment A: The Family First Prevention Services Act: An Opportunity for Wyoming

Attachment B: Department of Family Services Technology Systems

Attachment C: Eligibility System Modernization Plan

Attachment D: Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System

Attachment E: 600 & 900 Series Updated Report

Attachment A

The Family First Prevention Services Act: An Opportunity for Wyoming

January 2020¹

Introduction to Family First Prevention Services Act

The Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) was signed into law on February 9, 2018², as part of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018. The legislation makes changes and additions to Title IV of the Social Security Act. The FFPSA provides significant opportunities to Wyoming's child welfare system by expanding the child welfare system by reimbursement of mental health/substance abuse treatment services and in-home parent skill-based programs to keep children and families together. It also serves to decrease the need for children to enter the custody of the Department of Family Services (Department) and subsequent foster or institutional care.

The FFPSA restructures how the Department can claim federal financial reimbursement for IV-E funding³ and provides a new reimbursement option to prevent a child entering the Department's custody. The current structure allows reimbursement only after a child is in the Department's custody and the family meets the financial eligibility requirement. The FFPSA also allows reimbursement for supports and services for children living in homes with relatives and kin without entering the Department's custody.

If families are not able to remain intact or children are not safe, the FFPSA emphasizes the use of family foster homes and provides limitations on the placement of children in Child Care Institutions (CCIs). In the Wyoming system of care CCIs are group homes, residential treatment centers (RTCs), and potentially, Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). The FFPSA will not affect crisis shelters or Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (PRTFs) which is a Medicaid service.

Simply put, the overarching goal of the FFPSA is to expand the system of care to increase prevention and treatment efforts to children and families so they can remain safely in their homes and communities. The ultimate outcome is to eliminate unnecessary removal and subsequent out-of-home placements.

The FFPSA Focus Population and Services

There are two main populations within the FFPSA focus: (1) families where children remain safely in their homes while receiving assistance in their communities and (2) children in Department custody placed outside of their homes in either foster care homes or CCIs.

Children safely at home with their family

The FFPSA provides a new federal reimbursement structure aimed at keeping children and families in their homes and communities. This new optional reimbursement structure is without financial qualifications and available to all children and families for 12 months who are in jeopardy of entering the custody of the Department, or in other words, children who are identified to be candidates for foster care. More specifically, candidates for foster care are children who are at imminent risk of entering or re-

¹ This document reflects information known by the Department as of the end of November. We will continue to update this document as we receive more guidance from our federal partners.

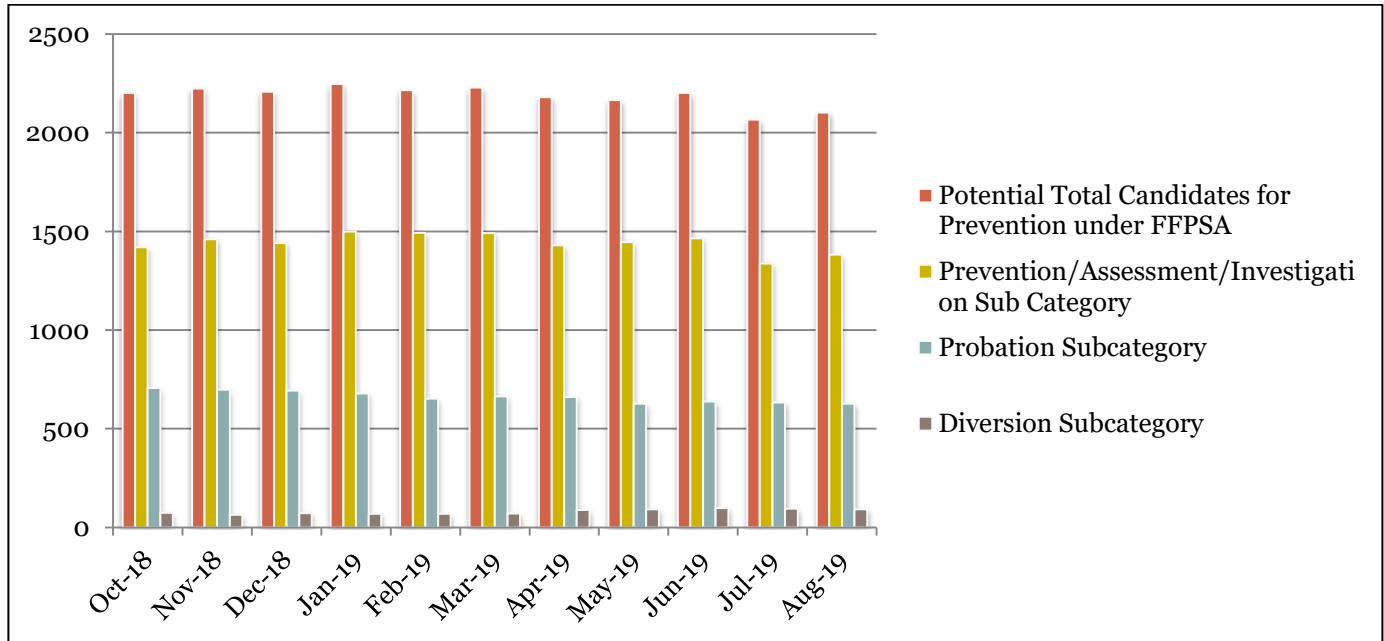
² The Department requested and received a FFPSA implementation delay and has until October 1, 2021 to comply with the new law.

³ IV-E of the Social Security Act is a major component of the child welfare system and funding stream for foster care costs. IV-E provides for partial federal reimbursement for the maintenance and administrative costs of foster care for children who meet specified eligibility requirements.

entering foster care, but who can remain safely at home or in a kinship placement as long as prevention services that are necessary to prevent the entry into foster care are provided.

Currently the Department has three subcategories of cases that could meet the criterion for candidates for foster care and subsequent prevention services: prevention/assessment/investigation, diversion, and probation. Each of these case subtypes represents children who are not placed in the custody of the Department, but for whom prevention services could be beneficial. *Figure 1* shows data for each subcategory and the total.

Figure 1: Potential Candidates for Foster Care under the FFPSA, FFY19*



*Available data up to August 2019

Children placed out of their homes in foster care or CCIs

The FFPSA limits IV-E reimbursement for residential placements, particularly residential treatment programs and group homes in order to encourage placement of children in family-like settings. The FFPSA limits Title IV-E payments for foster care placements that are not:

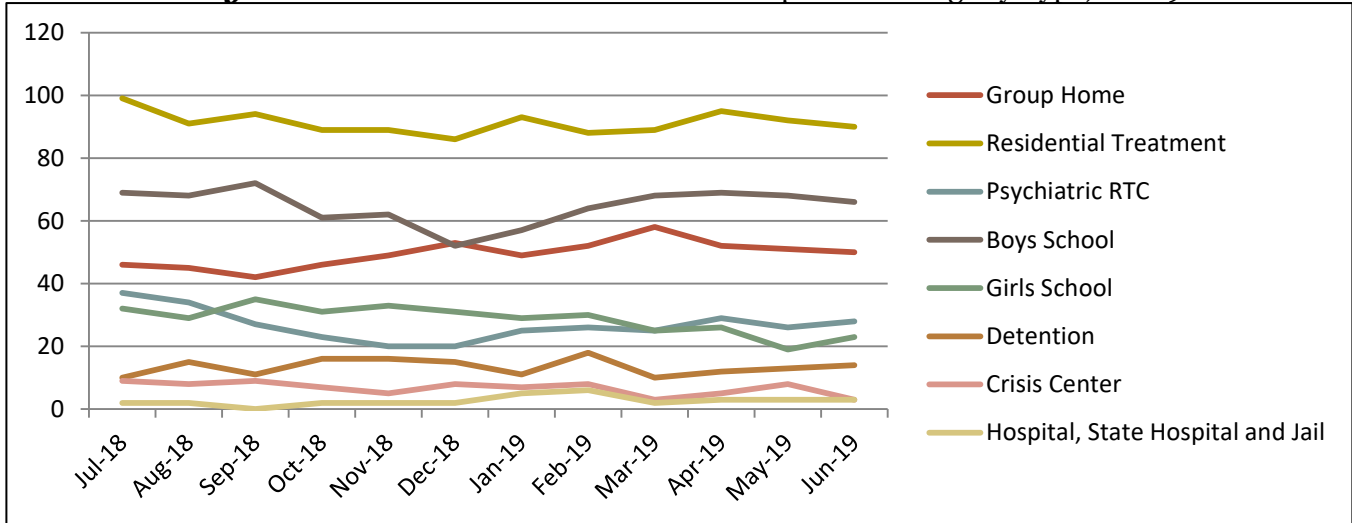
- Family foster homes;
- Placements for pregnant or parenting youth;
- Supervised independent living for youth up to 18 years old;
- Qualified Residential Treatment Programs (QRTF) for youth with treatment needs;
- Specialized placements for victims of sex trafficking; or
- Family-based residential treatment facilities for substance abuse.⁴

The purpose of these reimbursement limitations is to ensure that children are not placed in CCIs unnecessarily, that the length of stay is appropriate and verified by an independent party, the institution has appropriate and trauma informed programming for the child, and there is both court and Department leadership oversight in the placement of children.

Figure 2 represents the total number of children in out-of-home placements in group care settings during State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2019. The new provisions will have an impact on the Department’s CCI placement settings, as discussed below in the *Impacts and Requirements* section. The FFPSA could also present new opportunities for these institutions to serve children and families through prevention-like services.

⁴ Anne DeCesaro et al., Public Law 115-123: Division E- Health and Human Services Extenders: Title VII- Family First Prevention Services Act US House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means, and US Senate Finance Committee.

Figure 2: Total Number of Children in Group Care Settings by Type; SFY19



Impacts and Requirements

- While the FFPSA provides many opportunities for families, children, relatives, providers, and the Department, the FFPSA contains requirements which could impact the current system. Below are the required changes to the child welfare system.

Required Changes to the Child Welfare System

- Additional evidence-based community prevention programs need to be developed and included into current service arrays.
- An increase in foster home placements requires more foster homes than are currently available. Foster homes are in high demand and short supply. The Department will need to engage in recruitment, retention, and training of foster care providers to increase their availability.
- For the State to receive IV-E federal reimbursement, RTCs must receive additional accreditation as a QRTP from an independent, approved, accrediting body. This is in addition to maintaining their state licensure. Children’s placements in a non-QRTP will not be reimbursable. Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (PRTFs) are not considered Title IV-E reimbursable and therefore, not considered as part of FFPSA governance.
- Within the first 30 days of a child’s QRTP placement, an independent “qualified individual” clinical evaluator must assess the appropriateness of the placement through a detailed evaluation.
- The Department and QRTP must clearly document in the child’s case plan the necessity of the QRTP, the child’s and family’s expectations, and efforts to be made while the child is in placement.
- Within 60 days of a QRTP placement, the district court must review the placement and the independent evaluation, determine whether the QRTP is the least restrictive and most beneficial placement for the child, and approve or disapprove the placement.
- At each court status review, the child’s QRTP placement must be reviewed against specific criteria by the court to determine continued appropriateness.
- If a child is placed in a QRTP for more than 12 consecutive months, or 18 nonconsecutive months, or in the case of a child who has not attained age 13, for more than six consecutive or nonconsecutive months, the Department must submit justifying documentation of the child’s continued placement to the Department’s federal partners. This justification must have the Department director’s approval.
- The FFPSA limits federal reimbursement in group home placements to 14 days. Currently there is no limit. However, the potential loss of federal revenue under the FFPSA for placements in group homes beyond 14 days is approximately \$81,000 per year.

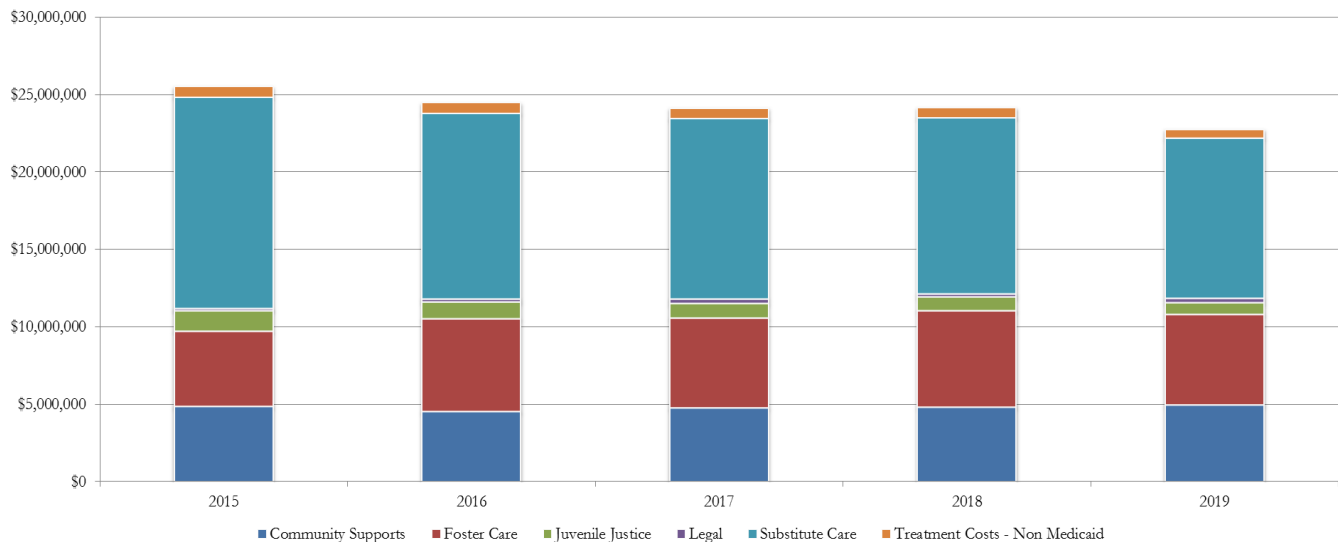
Expenditures by Service Categories

Table 1 and Figure 3 below show total WYCAPS Direct Service expenditures, including the Tribes, broken out by service category, by state fiscal year.

Table 1: Expenditures by service category, SFY 2015-2019

Service Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total SFY 15-19	~% of Total
Community Supports ⁵	\$4,834,917	\$4,525,754	\$4,754,431	\$4,823,939	\$4,939,756	\$23,878,797	19.71%
Foster Care ⁶	\$4,898,854	\$6,003,940	\$5,794,985	\$6,217,514	\$5,880,683	\$28,795,976	23.77%
Juvenile Justice ⁷	\$1,328,500	\$1,079,499	\$971,970	\$881,595	\$759,530	\$5,021,094	4.14%
Legal ⁸	\$116,157	\$208,939	\$268,481	\$207,290	\$251,775	\$1,052,642	0.87%
Substitute Care ⁹	\$13,690,117	\$11,993,046	\$11,677,235	\$11,410,872	\$10,377,909	\$59,149,179	48.82%
Treatment Costs - Non Medicaid ¹⁰	\$675,965	\$683,118	\$687,155	\$640,543	\$567,415	\$3,254,196	2.69%
Total	\$25,544,510	\$24,494,296	\$24,154,257	\$24,181,753	\$22,777,068	\$121,151,884	100.00%

Figure 3: Expenditures by service category, SFY 2013-2018



Summary

The FFPSA is an unprecedented opportunity for the Wyoming child welfare system to expand the system of care to serve children safely at home and in the community. It allows new federal reimbursements for time-limited preventative services to children, families, and relatives while remaining in their homes and communities. It does however present challenges regarding current community service arrays, current CCI program and funding structures, and necessitates statutory additions.

⁵ Direct payments to providers within a community;

⁶ Placement in the community in a home-like environment; excludes substitute care.

⁷ Services for probation and delinquency; generally housed within the community (except detention); excludes Wyoming Boy's School (WBS) and Wyoming Girl's School (WGS).

⁸ This includes fees for termination of parental rights, adoptions, parent attorneys, and legal services outside of the Attorney General's office.

⁹ Placement in substitute care institutions includes group homes, residential treatment centers (RTCs), psychiatric residential treatment facilities (PRTFs), WBS and WGS, crisis centers, Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), detention, jail and hospitals.

¹⁰ Costs include adult protective services, evaluation, parenting, respite, mental health and substance abuse related expenses.

Attachment B

Department of Family Services (DFS) Technology Systems

January 2020

Application	System Description	Primary Business Function	Secondary Business Function	Escalators	Physical Location (Host)	System biennial budget (2019-2020)	Future Status
<p><u>WYCAPS</u></p> <p>Wyoming Children's Assistance and Protection System</p> <p>Serves: Social Services</p>	<p>WYCAPS is a tool used for the case management of abuse and neglect cases, and the placement of children. WYCAPS tracks and issues payment to entities providing services. WYCAPS is linked to the Wyoming Online Financial System (WOLFS) through an interface process to generate weekly payments. Reports are also used from WYCAPS to assist in cost allocation and federal reporting.</p>	Case management	Fiscal reporting & claims management	<p>3% every 2 years on \$101,506 for licensing.</p> <p>Licensing costs were restructured in 2018.</p> <p>Licensing allows DFS to maintain the application.</p>	State of WY Enterprise Technology Services (ETS)	\$1,444,838	<p>WYCAPS currently resides on proprietary hardware and requires a specialized skillset for administration and maintenance. The current supporting workforce will be retiring within the next 5-7 years which will lead to increasing costs for maintenance. The creation of a Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS) compliant application to replace WYCAPS would eliminate the need for staff to have a specialized skillset for maintenance. This system could also use the same platform as the EPICS/JAS system to further reduce costs.</p>
<p><u>POSSE</u></p> <p>Parental Obligation System for Support Enforcement</p> <p>Serves: Child Support</p>	<p>POSSE is a tool used to establish, enforce and collect child support obligations. POSSE users include Clerks of District Court, Child Support Authorities, the State Disbursement Unit, and state office personnel including the Wyoming Interstate Central Registry. Reports are used from POSSE to assist in cost allocation and federal reporting.</p>	Claims Processing	Financial reporting & management	<p>3% every 2 years on \$88,622 for licensing.</p> <p>Licensing costs were restructured in 2018.</p> <p>Licensing allows DFS to maintain the application.</p>	ETS	\$1,151,277	<p>POSSE currently resides on proprietary hardware and requires a specialized skillset for administration and maintenance. The current supporting workforce will be retiring within the next 5-7 years which will lead to increasing costs for maintenance. There has been discussion with federal partners and other states about replatforming and refactoring, but these conversations are in their infancy. If it were replatformed and refactored it could utilize the same platform as EPICS/JAS and CCWIS.</p>
<p><u>EPICS</u></p> <p>Eligibility Payment</p>	<p>EPICS is responsible for the determination of SNAP, TANF, and Title 4E foster care eligibility, management of those</p>	Eligibility	Other	<p>Base costs are ETS controlled; DFS costs</p>	ETS managed. Hosted by	\$2,309,371	<p>EPICS currently resides on the mainframe. This legacy technology requires a very specialized skillset for</p>

<p>Information Computer System</p> <p>Serves: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) & Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)</p>	<p>cases, and the distribution of benefits.</p> <p>It interfaces federally. EPICS is linked to WOLFS through an interface process to generate daily payments. Reports are also used from EPICS to assist in cost allocation and federal reporting.</p>			<p>may change as determined by ETS.</p>	<p>vendor First National Technology Solutions (FNTS), Omaha NE.</p>		<p>administration and maintenance. Continued use of this environment will cause an increase in agency costs as applications are migrated off. The proposal to replatform and refactor this application will eliminate the agency mainframe costs and reduce annual maintenance.</p>
<p>JAS</p> <p>Jobs Automated System</p> <p>Serves: Child Care Assistance</p>	<p>JAS is a tool for child care assistance eligibility and Program on Work Employment and Responsibility (POWER) case management. JAS is linked to WOLFS through an interface process to generate weekly payments. Reports are also used from JAS to assist in cost allocation and federal reporting.</p>	<p>Eligibility</p>	<p>Claims processing</p>	<p>Base costs are ETS controlled. DFS costs may change as determined by ETS.</p>	<p>ETS managed.</p> <p>Hosted by vendor First National Technology Solutions (FNTS), Omaha NE.</p>	<p>JAS costs are included in EPICS.</p>	<p>JAS currently resides on the mainframe. This legacy technology requires a very specialized skillset for administration and maintenance. Continued use of this environment will cause an increase in agency costs as applications are migrated off. The request to replatform and refactor this application will eliminate the agency mainframe costs and reduce annual maintenance.</p>
<p>LIEAP</p> <p>Low Income Energy Assistance Program</p> <p>Serves: LIEAP</p>	<p>This system provides document imaging, eligibility verification and determination, case management, reports, energy consumption data, federal report tracking, and for LIEAP and the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP). LIEAP is linked to WOLFS through an interface process to generate weekly payments. Reports are also used from the LIEAP system to assist in cost allocation and federal reporting.</p>	<p>Eligibility</p>	<p>Claims processing</p>	<p>Base costs are ETS controlled. DFS costs may change as determined by ETS.</p>	<p>Hosted by ETS and vendor Trumba.</p>	<p>\$262,489</p>	<p>This application is 17 years old and resides on modern technology. However, this application could be integrated into the eligibility process for EPICS/JAS after those systems have been replatformed and refactored.</p>
<p>RAVE</p> <p>Records and Verification for Eligibility</p> <p>Serves: Fraud & Recover, SNAP, TANF, Child Care, Child</p>	<p>RAVE is a database for viewing eligibility verifications for clients and a case management tool, and cases referred for overpayment entered here. Reports from RAVE are used to assist in cost allocation and federal reporting.</p>	<p>Service delivery & reporting</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Base costs are ETS controlled. DFS costs may change as determined by ETS.</p>	<p>ETS</p>	<p>\$100,000</p>	<p>This application is 10 years old and resides on modern technology. However, this application could be integrated into the eligibility process for EPICS/JAS after those systems have been replatformed and refactored.</p>

Support							
FMS Financial Management System Serves: Fiscal	FMS provides time tracking for Federal reimbursement. FMS is used for employees to perform time analysis, which is the cost allocation methodology used for a significant portion of DFS' federal fund reimbursements.	Financial reporting & management	N/A	Base costs are ETS controlled. DFS costs may change as determined by ETS.	ETS	\$35,661	This application was developed 12 years ago and does not support current budgeting practices. This application could be integrated into the eligibility process for EPICS/JAS after those systems have been replatformed and refactored.
Central Registry of Abuse and Neglect Serves: Support Services	The Central Registry of Abuse & Neglect screening confirms people who have been substantiated or are being investigated for abuse and/or neglect by DFS. WYCAPS stores names but not all pertinent information to complete a Central Registry screen. Staff also use an Access database to manually enter data pulled from WYCAPS and archived hard case files to complete the screenings.	Public safety screening & management	N/A	N/A	ETS	n/a	This application is an Access database. The development of the CCWIS would eliminate the need for a standalone Access database and streamline work by eliminating reference to multiple sources for one screen.
FAR Fraud and Recovery Serves: Fraud & Recovery	The FAR is used by benefits programs for collection activity and program overpayments. FAR reports are used to assist in cost allocation and federal reporting.	Surveillance	Financial reporting & management	N/A	ETS	\$40,000.00	FAR is currently an Access database. Future enhancements could be made to utilize the same platform as EPICS/JAS and CCWIS. This would reduce the amount of duplicate entry and better data sharing between these programs.

Attachment C

Eligibility System Modernization Plan

January 2020

2018 General Fund Appropriation

The Eligibility Payment Information Computer System (EPICS), which includes the Jobs Automated System (JAS) is the Department of Family Services' (Department) mainframe benefits eligibility system. The 2018 Legislature appropriated \$9.3M as the state general fund portion and \$26.2M in federal funds to replace EPICS using enhanced federal Medicaid match. The total project was estimated to cost \$35.5M. However, the Department was unable to take advantage of the Medicaid match and now plans to use the appropriated \$9.3 million of state general funds to match federal dollars (from Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and Food and Nutrition Services (FNS)) to modernize rather than rebuild EPICS as originally proposed.

Alternate Use - Replatform and Refactor Current Eligibility System

The Department plans to replatform, implement a Customer Relationship Management tool (CRM), and refactor the archaic and outdated COBOL and Natural Language, and ADABAS into a more modern, sustainable language. Replatforming is a process that moves a system from one platform (hardware utilized to host the software application or system) to another that will be hosted either within the department of Enterprise Technology Services (ETS) or the cloud. Refactoring is the rewriting/restructuring of existing code to better fit business processes and current development standards. The updated language and platform will position EPICS for easier and further modernization to include rule-based eligibility and interfaces with other systems. It will also allow the Department to focus on and complete meaningful upgrades instead of focusing on a major project or massive system change. This modernization project will also lead the way for the Department's larger information technology (IT) plan.

This modernization plan will remove EPICS from the state mainframe, which saves the Department approximately \$1.2-1.3 million per biennium (taking into account the ongoing maintenance/licensing for the modernized system). The total project is estimated to cost between \$16-18.6 million, 50% of which is general fund and 50% is federal match. The \$9.3 million in state general funds is based on responses the Department received from a Request for Information (RFI) for the entirety of the project. Individual line items in *Table 1* are estimates and will be modified as needed.

Table 1: EPICS Modernization Plan Budget Estimates

	Phase 1 (Replatform)	Phase 2 (CRM)	Phase 3 (Refactor)
Project Management	\$600,000	\$350,000	\$850,000
System Vendors	\$5,600,000	\$2,100,000	\$8,150,000
Quality Assurance / Quality Control	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$350,000
Training	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$50,000
TOTAL*	\$6,500,000	\$2,700,000	\$9,400,000

* Includes state general funds and federal matching funds.

Proposed Timeline

- Requirements gathering for procurement: Completed in 2019
- Release Request for Information (RFI): October 2019 (completed)
- Submit Business Case to ETS: November 2019 (completed)

- Submit an Implementation Advanced Planning Document (IAPD) to federal partners for Federal Financial Participation: December 2019 - January 2020
- Release Request for Proposal (RFP): February 2020
- Award contract: April 2020
- Replatforming development: July 2020 - July 2021
- Replatforming data migration: July 2020 - July 2021
- CRM development: July 2020 - March 2021
- Replatforming and CRM testing activities: November 2020 - July 2021
- System live: August 2021
- Refactoring development: September 2021 - July 2023
- Refactoring testing activities: September 2021 - July 2023
- Maintenance period: July 2023 - July 2025 (and ongoing)

Attachment D

Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System

January 2020

The Wyoming Department of Family Services (Department) is requesting \$28 million (\$14 million State general fund / \$14 million federal fund authority) to replace its child welfare information system (WYCAPS). The Department through a Request for Proposal (RFP) contracted with Public Knowledge to conduct a feasibility study, alternatives analysis, and cost benefit analysis to develop an estimated initial budget for the planning and implementation of the Department's Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System (CCWIS).

Public Knowledge has identified three (3) potential alternatives and cost estimates for the WYCAPS replacement.¹ Please note, these are *estimates*. Most comparable states are still in the early phases of planning and procuring, so information is often based on their budget estimations rather than actual contracted costs.² In addition, detailed breakdowns of estimations were not always available to gather more information on drivers of the costs. The resulting cost estimates below include planning, design, development, and implementation (DDI), and three (3) years of maintenance and operations (M&O) costs.

- Alternate 1- Build a new customized system - \$33,965,000
- Alternate 2- Configure a commercial off-the-shelf system (COTS) - \$27,965,000
- Alternate 3- Modular approach - \$32,765,000

The Department eliminated Alternate 1 based on the cost estimate and the high risk associated with building a new customized system. We continue to analyze the cost benefits of Alternates 2 and 3. Alternate 3 is still an option worth exploring because of the potential to utilize other agency and state systems.

Table 1: Alternate 2 – Configure COTS:
Estimated budget breakdown starting July 1, 2021

Stage	Year 1	Year 2	Years 3-5
Planning & DDI	\$13,256,000	\$8,708,500	\$0
M&O	\$0	\$0	\$6,000,000
Total	\$13,256,000	\$8,708,500	\$6,000,000

Summary of Other States' CCWIS Status

40% (21) of states and territories, including Wyoming, are in the planning and development phases of their CCWIS project. 45% (24) are in the operation phases; however, many of these states are updating their current systems. 15% (8) are not planning to or have not indicated their intent to comply with the CCWIS requirements.

¹ Modifying the current system (WYCAPS) and using another state's system were determined unfeasible and eliminated early in the analysis.

² Public Knowledge reviewed Idaho, Hawaii, Vermont, and Virginia for cost information. The estimates were preliminary and did not contain the full budget. Public Knowledge is continuing its budget research as states progress through the project stages.

Vendor Research List

The following vendors have been identified as potential bidders They will be added to the mailing list to receive the RFP.

- Accenture Case Insight Solution
- Binti
- Careworks / CareDirector
- CATCH Intelligence
- CGI / AMS
- Connvertex
- Deloitte
- Diona
- Helix Business Solutions, Vital Child
- IBN Watson Health / Curam Solution (SaaS)
- InRule
- KaleidaCare
- KPMG
- Mahler
- Microsoft Dynamics
- Noble Child
- Northwoods / Traverse
- Oracle
- Pega
- Platform As A Service (California)
- Pyramid
- Redmane Technology, mCase
- Salesforce
- Vlocity

Next Steps

The planning phase will continue through the remainder of the state fiscal year (SFY) 2020.

Requirements sessions are scheduled, and the Department will host a vendor fair in early April to refine and confirm our approach. The Department is on schedule to release a RFP during the first quarter of SFY2021.

Attachment E 600 & 900 Series Report - Updated

January 2020

Fiscal Year 2019 (July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019)

Prepared on December 9, 2019

Agency number and name:

049 - Family Services

This report represents individual payments equal to or greater than \$5,000

Fiscal Year	GF	FF	OF	Unit	Series	Vendor	Amount	Justification	Description
2019				5915/5916	600	Various	23,107,114	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	In Home and Out of Home Case Services to Children, Youth, and Families
2019				5912	600	Various	12,204,009	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Care Assistance Payments to Local Providers
2019				5701	600	Various	9,381,016	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Payments to Utility Providers for Energy Assistance and Payments to Contractors for Home Weatherization
2019				5913	600	Various	4,733,113	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Payments to Community Based Providers for Training and Education to TANF* Eligible Clients
2019				5903	600	Various	3,363,750	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Crisis Stabilization Services
2019				5916	600	Various	2,597,926	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Northern Arapaho Social Services Contracts
2019				5916	600	Various	245,071	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Northern Arapaho TANF* Cash Assistance
2019				5913	600	Various	2,796,106	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	TANF POWER (Cash Assistance) Payments to Eligible Clients
2019				5910	600	University of Wyoming	2,685,520	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Nutritional Education Services to SNAP** Eligible Clients
2019				5916	600	Various	756,482	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Eastern Shoshone Social Services Contracts
2019				5901	600	Various	443,066	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Payments to Community Based Providers for Homelessness Prevention
2019				5910	600	CLIMB Wyoming	333,250	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Education and Training to SNAP** Eligible Clients
2019				5902	600	Various	325,514	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Federal Grant Foster Care Support Services
2019				5904	600	Various	232,593	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Payments to Community Based Providers for Independent Living Services
2019				5910	600	Food Bank of the Rockies	160,000	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	The Emergency Food Assistance Program
2019				5901	600	Various	104,362	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Burial Expenses
2019				5902	600	Various	103,800	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Foster Care Youth Scholarships
2019				5911	600	Various	18,973	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Access & Visitation Services for Non-Custodial Parents
2019				5902	600	Various	11,353	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Federal Grant Post Adoption Support Services
2019				5902	600	Various	9,997	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Payments to Community Based Providers for Adult Protective Services
2019				5802	600	Various	9,277	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Girls School Resident Family Room Accommodations
							63,622,291		

*Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Fiscal Year 2019 (July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019)

Prepared on December 9, 2019

Agency number and name:

049 - Family Services

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Fiscal Year	GF	FF	OF	Unit	Series	Vendor	Amount	Justification	Description
2019	34%	66%		5911	900	Young Williams PC	3,795,434	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Services Provided in Judicial Districts 1, 2, 3, 8, & 9
2019	100%			5904	900	Natrona County Treasurer	55,598	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Justice Board
2019	34%	66%		5911	900	Natrona County Treasurer	1,164,199	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Services
2019	34%	66%		5911	900	Sixth Judicial District	904,733	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Services
2019	34%	66%		5911	900	Big Horn Basin Child Support	769,385	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Services
2019	34%	66%		5911	900	Fourth Judicial District Child	533,360	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Services
2019		100%		5910	900	Department of Health	254,932	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Document Imaging System(SNAP-PTIG)
2019	50%	50%		5910	900	Department of Health	22,642	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Document Imaging System(SNAP)
2019		100%		5912	900	Department of Health	15,671	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Document Imaging System(Child Care Discretionary)
2019		100%		5913	900	Department of Health	5,884	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Document Imaging System(TANF)
2019	34%	66%		5911	900	Sixth Judicial District Child Support Authority	196,081	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Services
2019		100%		5912	900	Western States Learning Corp	185,923	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Care Licensing Provider Training Database
2019	34%	66%		5911	900	Chase Global Services	150,000	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Self Service Portal and Online Application
2019		80%	20%	5908	900	J Davis Consulting	127,435	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Children's Trust Fund
2019		100%		5902	900	State of Wyoming Citizen	88,861	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Citizen Review Panel
2019		80%	20%	5908	900	State of Wyoming Citizen	1,833	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Citizen Review Panel
2019	100%			5904	900	Laramie County Juvenile Services Powers Board	87,636	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019		100%		5911	900	Volney Ventures	80,118	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Outreach Program
2019	50%	50%		5910	900	Fidelity National Information Services Inc.	67,103	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	SNAP* EBT Cards
2019		80%	20%	5908	900	National Alliance of Child Abuse Prevention	51,642	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Children's Trust Fund Training
2019	100%			5904	900	Campbell County Treasurer	44,044	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019	34%	66%		5911	900	US Bank - Treasury Management Services	40,472	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support State Disbursement Unit - Banking Services
2019	74%	26%		5901	900	Wyoming Support Services LLC(Ivan Wilson)	39,579	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	EPICS** Mainframe Programming
2019	90%	10%		5901/5902 5915	900	Quin Blair Enterprises LLC(CORE Training)	37,937	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Hotel Direct Bills for Case Worker Training
2019	100%			5901	900	Robert G Marbut Jr.	31,200	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Homelessness Research
2019	100%			5801	900	Renee Christine Morrison	30,752	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Boys School Special Education
2019	34%	66%		5911	900	American National Bank	29,117	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support State Disbursement Unit - Banking Services
2019	34%	66%		5911	900	Lab Corporation of America	28,924	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Program Genetic Testing
2019	100%			5904	900	Fremont County Treasurer	26,695	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019	77%	23%		5902	900	American Public Human Services Association	25,000	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Interstate Case Management System
2019	100%			5801	900	Thurston Medical Clinic PC	24,685	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Boys School Medical Services
2019	100%			5904	900	Teton County	24,477	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019	100%			5915	900	New Horizons Safety & Testing LLC	23,982	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Drug Testing
2019	100%			5904	900	Sweetwater County	20,328	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019		100%		5902	900	Northwest Media Inc	19,000	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Family Preservation Training Courses
2019	100%			5904	900	Albany County	18,072	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019	100%			5915	900	City of Cheyenne	18,000	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Kinship Advocacy
2019	34%	66%		5911	900	Maximus Human Services Inc	17,910	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Program New Hire Reporting
2019	100%			5915	900	BI Incorporated	16,527	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Equipment and Services for Ankle Monitors
2019	100%			5904	900	Washakie County Treasurer	16,114	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019	100%			5904	900	Johnson County Treasurer	15,795	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019	100%			5904	900	Juvenile Justice Joint Powers	15,147	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board

Fiscal Year 2019 (July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019)

Prepared on December 9, 2019

Agency number and name:

049 - Family Services

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Fiscal Year	GF	FF	OF	Unit	Series	Vendor	Amount	Justification	Description
2019	100%			5904	900	Crook County	14,985	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019	100%			5904	900	Uinta County Treasurer	13,669	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019	100%			5901	900	Thurmond Consulting LLC	13,397	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Homelessness Consulting Services
2019		100%		5902	900	4 Imprint Inc.	12,709	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Foster Care Promotional Items
2019	100%			5802	900	Stephanie S Covington LLC	12,500	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Girls School Trauma Informed Training for Staff
2019	50%	50%		5910	900	CDW Government Inc.	11,862	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Scanners for Document Imaging System
2019	100%			5901	900	Timberline Hospitalities LLC	4,292	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Hotel Direct Bills for Case Worker Training
2019		100%		5902	900	Timberline Hospitalities LLC	4,338	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Hotel Direct Bills for Case Worker Training
2019		100%		5904	900	Timberline Hospitalities LLC	1,160	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Hotel Direct Bills for Case Worker Training
2019	100%			5915	900	Timberline Hospitalities LLC	279	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Hotel Direct Bills for Case Worker Training
2019		80%	20%	5908	900	National Fatherhood Initiative	9,999	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Children's Trust Fund Training
2019	53%	47%		5901	900	Internal Revenue Service	9,598	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	EPICS** Data Exchange Fee
2019		80%	20%	5908	900	Committee For Children	9,086	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Children's Trust Fund Curriculum
2019	100%			5904	900	Lincoln County Community Juvenile Services	8,955	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019	100%			5915	900	FEI Behavioral Health Inc.	8,411	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Employee Assistance Program
2019		100%		5904	900	Regents of University of Colorado	8,283	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Children's Justice Act Training
2019		100%		5904	900	UMB Bank NA Card Center	8,099	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Hotel Direct Bills for Case Worker Training
2019		80%	20%	5908	900	UMB Bank NA Card Center	8,099	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Hotel Direct Bills for Case Worker Training
2019	100%			5904	900	Lincoln County Board of Commissioners	7,500	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2019		100%		5902	900	Carahsoft Technology Corporation	7,499	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Digital Foster Care Packet
2019	100%			5801	900	Brandi L Ramirez	6,824	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Boys School Barber Services
2019	100%			5801	900	Cloud Peak Counseling Center	6,400	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Boys School Counseling and Nursing Services
2019		100%		5901/5902	900	Jai Jai Mata WY Hospitality	6,045	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Hotel Direct Bills for Case Worker Training
2019		100%		5902/5904	900	James P Koehler	5,442	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Hotel Direct Bills for Case Worker Training
2019	100%			5802	900	Kronos Incorporated	5,400	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Girls School Payroll Interface
							9,327,058		

*Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

**Eligibility Payment Information Computer System

Fiscal Year 2020 (July 1, 2019 - October 31, 2019)

Prepared on December 9, 2019

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Fiscal Year	GF	FF	OF	Unit	Series	Vendor	Amount	Justification	Description
2020				5915	600	Various	9,486,733	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	In Home and Out of Home Case Services to Children, Youth, and Families
2020				5912	600	Various	5,111,187	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Care Assistance Payments to Local Providers
2020				5913	600	Various	3,809,297	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Payments to Community Based Providers for Training and Education to TANF* Eligible Clients
2020				5701	600	Various	2,869,812	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Payments to Utility Providers for Energy Assistance and Payments to Contractors for Home Weatherization
2020				5913	600	Various	1,185,385	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	TANF* POWER (Cash Assistance) Payments to Eligible Clients
2020				5903	600	Various	1,058,724	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Crisis Stabilization Services
2020				5916	600	Various	905,762	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Northern Arapaho Social Services Contracts
2020				5916	600	Various	358,673	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Northern Arapaho TANF* Cash Assistance
2020				5916	600	Various	533,343	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Eastern Shoshone Social Services Contracts
2020				5916	600	Various	0	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Eastern Shoshone TANF* Cash Assistance
2020				5910	600	University of Wyoming	628,456	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Nutritional Education Services to SNAP** Eligible Clients
2020				5910	600	CLIMB Wyoming	412,119	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Education and Training to SNAP** Eligible Clients
2020				5904	600	Various	234,798	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Payments to Community Based Providers for Independent Living Services
2020				5901	600	Various	167,002	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Payments to Community Based Providers for Homelessness Prevention
2020				5910	600	Food Bank of the Rockies	71,388	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	The Emergency Food Assistance Program
2020				5902	600	Various	64,233	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Federal Grant Post Adoption Support Services
2020				5902	600	Various	63,181	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Foster Care Youth Scholarships
2020				5911	600	Various	51,645	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Access & Visitation Services for Non-Custodial Parents
2020				5915	600	Various	44,044	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Guardian Ad Litem Program
2020				5901	600	Various	31,499	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Burial Services
2020				5902	600	Various	20,085	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Kinship Navigator Program
2020				5902	600	Various	8,732	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Payments to Community Based Providers for Adult Protective Services
							27,116,098		

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**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

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2020	34%	66%		5911	900	Young Williams PC	1,659,532	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Services Provided in Judicial Districts 1, 2, 3, 8, & 9
2020	100%			5904	900	Natrona County Treasurer	28,885	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Justice Board
2020	34%	66%		5911	900	Natrona County Treasurer	501,483	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Services
2020		100%		5912	900	Western States Learning Corporation	228,805	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Care Licensing Provider Training Database
2020		100%		5701	900	Western States Learning Corporation	193,618	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Low Income Energy Assistance Program
2020	34%	66%		5911	900	Sixth Judicial District Child Support Authority	350,746	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Services
2020	34%	66%		5911	900	Big Horn Basin Child Support	288,055	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Services
2020	34%	66%		5911	900	Fourth Judicial District Child	205,900	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Services
2020		80%	20%	5908	900	J Davis Consulting	78,748	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Children's Trust Fund
2020		100%		5911	900	Volney Ventures	67,328	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Outreach Program
2020		100%		5902	900	State of Wyoming Citizen	42,975	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Citizen Review Panel
2020	100%			5904	900	Sweetwater County	38,502	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2020	34%	66%		5911	900	US Bank - Treasury Management Services	29,455	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support State Disbursement Unit - Banking Services
2020		100%		5912	900	Jackson Productions LLC	25,133	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	DFS Website
2020	100%			5904	900	Laramie County Juvenile Services Powers Board	24,826	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2020	100%			5904	900	Fremont County Treasurer	24,421	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2020	50%	50%		5910	900	Fidelity National Information Services Inc.	22,614	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	SNAP* EBT Cards
2020	100%			5901	900	Robert G Marbut Jr.	20,800	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Homelessness Research
2020		100%		5910	900	Department of Health	20,323	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Document Imaging System
2020	100%			5915	900	City of Cheyenne	18,000	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Kinship Advocacy
2020	100%			5801	900	Renee Christine Morrison	16,867	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Boys School Special Education
2020		100%		5901	900	Thurmond Consulting LLC	15,950	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Homelessness Consulting Services
2020	100%			5904	900	Crook County	15,133	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2020		100%		5904	900	Regents of University of Colorado	14,076	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Children's Justice Act Training
2020	100%			5904	900	Albany County	13,554	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2020	100%			5904	900	Uinta County Treasurer	12,774	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2020	50%	50%		5910	900	Eastern Shoshone Tribe	12,673	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Eastern Shoshone SNAP* Administrative Assistant
2020	34%	66%		5911	900	Maximus Human Services Inc	12,637	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Program New Hire Reporting
2020	100%			5915	900	BI Incorporated	11,305	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Equipment and Services for Ankle Monitors
2020	90%	10%		5901	900	Quin Blair Enterprises, Inc.(CORE Training)	10,716	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Hotel Direct Bills for Case Worker Training
2020	100%			5801	900	Thurston Medical Clinic PC	10,285	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Wyoming Boys School Medical Services
2020	34%	66%		5911	900	Lab Corporation of America	10,258	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Child Support Program Genetic Testing
2020	100%			5904	900	Teton County	9,207	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2020	53%	47%		5901	900	Internal Revenue Service	8,828	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	EPICS** Data Exchange Fee
2020	100%			5904	900	Lincoln County Community Juvenile Services	7,500	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2020	100%			5904	900	Juvenile Justice Joint Powers	7,270	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2020	100%			5904	900	Johnson County Treasurer	6,891	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2020	100%			5904	900	Campbell County Treasurer	6,804	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
2020	100%			5904	900	Washakie County Treasurer	5,802	2018 S.L., Ch. 134, Sec. 049	Community Juvenile Services Board
							4,078,680		

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*Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

**Eligibility Payment Information Computer System