

MADISON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SERVICES

1999
ANNUAL
REPORT

*James L. Cary
Commissioner*



MADISON COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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IN REPLY
PLEASE REFER TO:

December 31, 2000

Rocco DiVeronica, Chairman
Madison County Board of Supervisors
Wampsville, NY 13163

Dear Mr. DiVeronica:

I am pleased to submit the Madison County Department of Social Services 1999 Annual Report, which summarizes the major functions and accomplishments of every program area administered by the agency. It depicts the contributions invested by a dedicated staff to serve the well-being of the children, low-income families, and single individuals of Madison County who are dependent on this agency for financial and supportive social services.

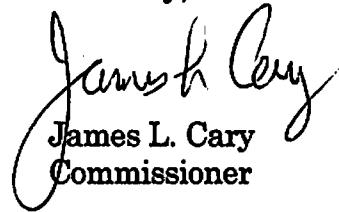
I would like to note several program areas that were particularly successful in 1999:

- The integration of the temporary assistance eligibility process and front-end diversion proved to be a very successful merger. The statistics for 1999 show that the Eligibility-Diversion team interviewed 1250 potential applicants for public assistance (cash grant). Of this number, only 433 actually filed, thus diverting 67 percent to some other form of financial assistance. Many were diverted directly into JOBS, with the remainder receiving Medicaid, food stamps, or deciding there was no need for any financial assistance. It should be noted that nearly 96 of those diverted went directly to private sector employment. Total cost savings for the year by avoiding placing these individuals and families on assistance was approximately four hundred eight thousand, five hundred eighty-eight dollars (\$408,588).
- Child Support Collection Unit total collections for 1999 was four million, seven hundred fifty-four thousand, six hundred eleven dollars (\$4,754,611). The federal government determines that there is a cost avoidance factor of twenty cents (\$.20) on every dollar collected by the Child Support Unit. If you apply this matrix to our non-ADC collections of four million, one hundred ninety-five thousand, four hundred seventy-six dollars (\$4,195,476), we achieved a cost avoidance factor (savings to the county) of eight hundred thirty-nine thousand, ninety-five dollars (\$839,095).

- The Employment Unit, with its various program areas, again proved its worth in transitioning not only public assistance clients but also food stamp employables to self-sufficiency. As you know, the cornerstone of Employment Unit placement remains the Community Work Experience Program and Public Works Program. In 1999 an average of 25 persons a month coded "employable" were participating in a "work experience." The majority of these placements were on the mobile work crew. In fact, of all employable clients referred to the mobile work crew, 100 percent either transitioned off public assistance after finding work or were sanctioned off public assistance for failure to comply with the activity. In addition, the mobile work crew completed projects for various towns and municipalities during 1999 that might have otherwise gone undone.
- The Investigations Unit continued to prove itself, as our "Front-End Detection Program" realized an average denial/withdrawal rate of 38 percent of all public assistance cases validated. This effort resulted in a total public assistance/food stamps dollar savings of over seven hundred eleven thousand, five hundred nineteen dollars (\$711,519). In addition, the unit arrested 11 people on various criminal charges relating to welfare fraud, with an estimated restitution value of ten thousand, three hundred eighteen dollars (\$10,318).

While the success of our many and varied programs is due to the diligence of our staff, we gratefully acknowledge your support and cooperation as being a vital part of these efforts. The staff and I look forward to continuing the productive relationship in the years ahead.

Sincerely,



James L. Cary
Commissioner

JLC/lj

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

In 1999 a total of 13 employees left the Social Services Department. Nine employees resigned, one was removed due to not successfully completing her probationary period, and three retired. Twelve employees requested, and were granted, leaves of absence. Ten were for medical leaves, one was for military leave, and one was for personal reasons.

The vacancies, which resulted from people's leaving the department, occurred at many levels. There was one social welfare examiner vacancy, three typist vacancies, four caseworker vacancies, a case supervisor vacancy, a senior caseworker vacancy, an account clerk/typist vacancy, a clerk vacancy, and a transportation aide vacancy.

The social welfare examiner vacancy was filled by appointing an employee who had been in the position on temporary status. The three typist vacancies were filled with the hiring of new employees. The four caseworker vacancies were also filled with the hiring of new employees. The case supervisor vacancy was filled by promoting a senior caseworker. The senior caseworker vacancy was filled by promoting a caseworker. The remaining vacancies were filled with the hiring of new employees.

There were a total of twelve promotions within the department during 1999. The vacancy resulting from the promotion of a senior caseworker to a child welfare social worker was filled by promoting a caseworker. The vacancy resulting from the promotion of a senior caseworker to a case

supervisor was also filled by promoting a caseworker. The vacancy resulting from promoting a senior account clerk to a support investigator was filled by promoting an account clerk. The vacancies resulting from the remaining promotions were filled with the hiring of new employees.

There were three new positions created within the department during 1999—a child welfare social worker, a caseworker, and a support investigator. The child welfare social worker was created to provide intensive services to high-risk cases in an attempt to prevent costly higher level foster care cases. The caseworker position was created to address the increase in child protective hotline calls. The support investigator position was created to address an increase in workload resulting from new federal and state requirements related to the processing of child support cases.

Seven positions were eliminated in 1999—two social welfare examiners, a senior data entry operator, a senior typist, a typist, an account clerk/typist, and a welfare employment representative.

In 1999 four employees of the department qualified for the attendance bonus of \$125 in accordance with Article 34.7 of the White Collar Bargaining Agreement.

At the end of 1999, there were a total of 114 positions within the Department of Social Services plus three sheriff's deputies provided through a contract with the Sheriff's Department to conduct fraud investigations and provide building security.

ECONOMIC SECURITY **(Temporary Assistance)**

Much of 1999 involved the Madison County Department of Social Services Economic Security unit's continuing to implement the welfare reform changes enacted by New York State in 1997. Many of the state agencies that participate in the lives of welfare recipients, such as the Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS), the Department of Labor's Welfare-to-Work division, and the State Education Department, were brought in to continue to improve the lives of the poor of Madison County.

The unit continues to screen for drug/alcohol abuse for all applicants for and recipients of public assistance. If a client is determined to need further evaluation, a contract with Liberty Resources, Inc., provides for on-site drug/alcohol assessments and a continuum of case-management services. The benefits of the program have proven to be three fold: (1) that clients that need drug/alcohol treatment will receive it, (2) that those clients who do not maintain sobriety will not receive public aid, and (3) that those clients who receive treatment outside Madison County will return home and receive treatment through a provider here. During the year, 287 screenings were completed. Of that total, 241 were temporary assistance applicants/recipients (190 family assistance and 51 safety net) and 46 were Medicaid clients. Fifty-four received a formal drug/alcohol assessment with 33 continuing to receive more intensive "case management" to ensure their compliance with treatment recommendations, facilitate a quicker attachment to the job market and to take public benefits away from individuals in non-compliance.

New York State also opted for the Wellstone-Murray Family Violence Option (FVO) for inclusion in welfare reform legislation. Essentially, the FVO enables victims of domestic violence to be exempt from some public assistance requirements that could place them or their children at risk for further abuse. Programmatically, all applicants for and recipients of public assistance are given information to make them aware that domestic violence services are available. Also, if interested, they could speak to a domestic violence liaison who could, as result of a threat to them or their children, grant waivers from program requirements such as employment activities, child support collection, and time limits. Over the course of 1999, 431 clients were screened for incidents of domestic violence resulting in four being referred to the Victims of Violence program for services. Of the total, two were granted waivers for an average of four weeks.

Madison County also implemented the Learnfare program. The tenets of the Learnfare program are that children should remain in school, and in the cases where parents allow their child(ren) to accumulate unexcused absences, the social services district will remove a portion of the public assistance grant. The program was implemented in September 1999 and has resulted in two referrals. "Referrals" involve the school services coordinator's setting up a conference with the parents/guardians and the child. Subsequent unexcused absences will result in loss of public assistance benefits. The program could be potentially expanded to all grades, but it currently operates only in grades one through six in all districts in Madison County.

New York State continues to pursue child paternity tests and support orders, and Madison County is no exception. The linkage between the Child Support unit and the Temporary Assistance program was strengthened this past year with a formal “cooperation” directive that specifies the roles of child support and public assistance workers. While Madison County was always at the forefront of paternity establishment and support orders, the requirement’s development into regulation will go a long way to solidify the fact that persons who receive public aid will also have to pursue child support or risk losing their benefits.

Child care continued to be a topic for most elected officials over the past year, culminating in regulations in November that establish for the first time, rules governing the operation of non-regulated (informal) care. For years, family, friends, and neighbors have been accepted caretakers of children while the parents/guardians worked. This past year, however, in order to provide “minimum” health and safety standards for children in this type of care, we were required to enroll each informal provider of care. Enrollment includes a list of questions that the provider must answer, ranging from the existence of fire extinguishers and smoke detectors to criminal history and medical conditions that would make the care of children difficult or dangerous. The department has not felt the full effect of this enrollment as the unregulated care provides for up to 75 percent of the total number of hours we pay for and meets a need by providing care in the non-traditional hours. We continue to hear from the providers of this care that they will discontinue their association with the county. This will leave many of our clients without any day care and has the possibility of resulting in a person’s losing his/her

job and returning to welfare. This is certainly not what any county in New York State thought would be the end result of "minimum" standards for informal providers. The unit will continue to monitor this situation very closely.

In addition to the other programs we continued to operate or started this past year, we continued to provide a wide assortment of services. Highlights include: scanning documents that are in common with other programs to eliminate the number of times something has to be photocopied, continuation of the Automated Finger Imaging System (AFIS) where we can verify the identity of any client in the state to prevent the receipt of duplicate services, continued employment rate participation figures that exceed the required state/federal standard, a joint venture with SUNY Morrisville under the Bridge College-to-Work initiative to provide initial job-skills training with specific area employers with the guarantee of a job at completion, and the redeployment of the Adult and Family Services unit under the direction of the Temporary Assistance unit.

We start the new year off with money received for a grant titled Building Independence for the Long-Term (BILT). The grant is intended to provide transportation on bus routes to area businesses for county residents who have no transportation of their own. The grant provides for a government/private mix of money to ensure that employees working for companies located on the route 20 corridor and, subsequently, throughout Madison County get to work. The excitement of having this service available leads us into the year 2000 with high expectations.

The caseload of open public assistance cases continued to drop throughout the year as it has over the past five years. The year started with a high caseload of 202 and dropped steadily to a low of 169 cases in November. We ended the year at 174 cases representing 343 individuals. When comparing our cases against counties of similar size and demographics, Madison County certainly proves the effectiveness in which we have worked with our cases over the last five years. Of particular note is the average number of single/childless couple cases (30) that is nearly 50 percent lower than our counterparts. This is important because the county shares the cost of these cases at 50 percent. We also saw a similar case comparison in the food stamp caseload with a high of 1373 cases in January and a low of 1280 in July. We ended the year at 1340 cases, representing 2648 residents of the county.

The cornerstone of the Temporary Assistance unit remains the "Front-Door Diversion" staff. This concept was instituted in July 1995 by a group of employees who wanted to offer our clients something more than an application for assistance every time the person came to the Social Services office. This group felt that we could possibly "divert" up to 20 percent of the applications into some other form of assistance (Medicaid, food stamps, day care, HEAP, or directly into private-sector employment). We have seen an average of 60 percent, or 75 per month, of the persons applying for public assistance diverted into some other form of help. The program has saved the county an average of \$34,049 per month or total savings of \$1,852,305 since we began. In 1999, we saw similar results: 1313 persons came into the social services building to apply for public assistance with over 880 diverted

(67 percent) for a yearly savings of \$401,310. Impressive results considering that the unit operated with only three workers for the year.

The Temporary Assistance unit remains optimistic that the new millennium will bring a continuation of prosperity for the citizens of Madison County. We are hopeful that the caseload of public assistance households will remain under 200 for the year, that day care assistance will remain fully federally funded and assist families in becoming self-sufficient, and that the Adult Services unit will become a viable alternative for agencies in the county to rely upon when considering the best course of action for our needy adults.

Other agencies in the state, using Madison County Department of Social Services Temporary Assistance unit as a model of efficiency, often duplicate the work being done by our department. While we could stop there, I am confident that the Temporary Assistance staff will continue to rise to the occasion and develop new programs, provide effective assistance in a timely manner, and help the citizens of the county realize their every potential.

Medical Assistance

Expended coverage and continuous eligibility for children were both implemented in January 1999. Expanded coverage increases eligibility levels, for children less than 19 years of age, to 100 percent of the federal poverty level. Continuous eligibility, also for children less than 19, guarantees Medicaid coverage to most children for 12 months, regardless of any changes in income or circumstances.

Alcohol and substance abuse screening and assessment for Medicaid applicants and recipients was implemented July 1, 1999. Adult applicants and recipients who are single individuals, childless couples and parents of children without a deprivation, and who are not certified blind, disabled, or pregnant must comply with screening for alcohol/substance abuse as a condition of Medicaid eligibility. Automated Finger Imaging System (AFIS) will be implemented for the same population in 2000.

In October, changes in child support requirements were implemented. Cooperating with paternity establishment and pursuing medical support for children became an eligibility requirement. Noncompliance results in ineligibility for the parent, not the children.

In the area of long-term care, two new programs were introduced to Madison County. The Assisted Living program is currently operating in both Onondaga and Oneida Counties and accepts residents from Madison County into their programs. The Consumer Directed Personal Assistance Program (CDPAC) was also

implemented. This program allows persons eligible for the personal care program to have input on the aides hired for their care.

The Medicaid and Food Stamp programs, which had been merged, were separated in February. Caseload numbers reflect the number of Medicaid-only cases.

JANUARY 1999

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Individuals</u>
Medicaid	1682	2794
Medicaid/SSI	<u>1232</u>	<u>1293</u>
Total	2914	4087

DECEMBER 1999

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Individuals</u>
Medicaid	1824	2978
Medicaid/SSI	<u>1236</u>	<u>1293</u>
Total	3060	4271

1999 RESOURCES

Estates	\$ 79,919.19
Assignment of Proceeds	10,699.42
Excess Resources	8,367.47
Satisfaction of Mortgages	24,063.60
Burials	7,074.58
Accident Liens	<u>18,366.91</u>
Total	\$148,491.17

MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION 1999

Travel Vouchers

January	\$ 865.29
February	2,531.18
March	1,052.55
April	2,726.56
May	2,088.50
June	7,342.62
July	2,068.59
August	1,307.51
September	2,784.94
October	1,664.23
November	2,155.38
December	<u>3,064.82</u>
Total	\$29,652.17

<u>Office for the Aging</u>	<u># Of Trips</u>	<u>Amount</u>
January	42	\$ 790.50
February	46	1,077.25
March	33	741.75
April	33	934.50
May	43	1,091.00
June	40	1,039.25
July	40	958.15
August	46	883.25
September	33	801.75
October	43	1,190.00
November	34	1,043.50
December	<u>42</u>	<u>883.50</u>
Total	475	\$11,434.40

TRANSPORTATION AIDES

<u>Month</u>	<u># Of Trips</u>	<u>Amount Saved</u>
January	66	\$ 2,730.00
February	80	4,590.25
March	67	3,180.77 (3/1 – 3/24)
April	0	0.00 (3/25 – 5/18)
May	17	800.75
June	69	2,572.00
July	63	3,017.00
August	111	4,885.50
September	111	4,866.50
October	112	4,459.75
November	107	3,795.00
December	<u>111</u>	<u>3,936.53</u>
Total	914	\$38,844.05

1999 TRANSPORATATION COSTS

<u>Invalid Coach</u>	<u># Of Trips</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Suburban	598	\$26,366.00
Abel Medical Services	490	22,216.00
Speedy Medical	86	6,398.00
Birnie bus Service	124	5,672.00
Kunkel Limo	92	4,984.00
Superior	20	3,502.00
TLC	18	1,546.00

<u>Taxi-Livery</u>	<u># Of Trips</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Town & Gown	632	\$69,700.00
Suburban Transportation	526	40,374.00
Oneida Taxi	816	32,930.00
Jack's Taxi	460	22,400.00
Dee's Livery	50	3,080.00
Fiores	70	2,470.00
Madison County ARC	40	1,784.00

<u>Ambulance</u>	<u># Of Trips</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Vineall Ambulance	956	\$71,648.00
Fiores' Ambulance	220	20,340.00
Eastern (Rural Metro)	198	14,256.00
Greater Lenox	160	10,330.00

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

A total of 2952 hours of locally-arranged and state-provided training were completed by agency staff in 1999. Of this, almost 2000 hours were locally-arranged training. These training sessions include everything from new-worker orientation to college-credit courses. The state-sponsored training includes one or two-week training institutes for some beginning workers, as well as conferences for specific program areas, such as staff development and child support.

New-worker training was provided on site to 17 employees who were either new to our agency or who were promoted from within. In-house training is provided as a joint effort between the director of staff development, the director of the appropriate program area, and the supervisor(s) of the unit. Newly-hired welfare examiners, caseworkers, and child support investigators supplement their local training by attending a training institute for their program area that is provided under state contract with one of several universities including Cornell University, SUNY at Albany, and SUC at Buffalo. For state training, all lodging and most meals are provided at a cost to the local district of \$14 per day.

Anywhere from five to seven county employees are taking advantage of Cazenovia College courses offered here at DSS. Most of these employees are pursuing either a two-year or a four-year college degree in the field of human services. Tuition reimbursement is available to these students through their CSEA contract. Classes include such topics as Introduction to Sociology, Politics and Policy, and Ethical Issues in Organizations.

Technology is another area where training needs must be met. More and more employees need to be able to use a personal computer in order to efficiently carry out their job functions. Technology training is generally provided in house or through one of the many state-sponsored courses held in Syracuse. In addition, this year 15 employees attended a one-day, Microsoft ACCESS training at the Utica School of Commerce in Canastota.

Other local initiatives included providing hazard communication and sexual harassment prevention training workshops to all employees. Once again, EAP sponsored a defensive driving course that was attended by 11 employees.

Our staff participated in a total of 966 hours of state-sponsored training. These training hours included new worker institutes, teleconferences, regional meetings, and conferences on adult abuse, staff development, child support, and welfare fraud.

This past year, employees participated in 17 different teleconferences broadcast over the SUNY SAT station that were made available on site. These interactive programs included information on legal aspects of protection for both children and adults, domestic violence, gangs and adolescents, and child support issues, among others. Having these teleconferences available on site is invaluable. More employees can obtain the information first hand. Most programs can be videotaped and watched at a later time by additional staff or used to review or clarify specific points. The use of teleconferences saves the district both travel time and travel costs. Other county departments, such as Mental Health and Public

Health, have been able to view some of their programs with the use of our satellite dish.

State-sponsored children's services training has taken on an outcome-based focus. This change has presented a few problems here at the local level. All existing children services staff must attend all or a part of this training. The new-worker training component is 20 days in length and creates coverage problems here at the office. Even though our local concerns have been expressed to state personnel, none has been resolved thus far.

Child Support's Customer Service and You workshop was offered on site with other counties' Child Support staff attending. This one-day training focuses on basic communication skills and how to deal with difficult people. All of our Child Support staff had an opportunity to attend.

The year ahead will see the need for more computer training as the state swaps out their mainframe terminals for PCs. In house, we are anticipating a need to focus on supervisory skills training as more vacancies are created in upper level positions due, in part, to retirements.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Special Investigations unit consists of three full-time deputy sheriffs. The unit is responsible for the safety of the Department of Social Services' employees and clients, fraud investigations, arrests and arraignments, validations, transports, fingerprinting and background investigations for Child Welfare, and personal service of summonses and subpoenas. One deputy also assists the Child Protective Services with cases of alleged sex abuse investigations.

The unit validated 406 cases this year. As a result of these validation investigations, 155 cases were denied, due to various reasons, resulting in a 38 percent denial rate for the year. As a result of these investigations, over \$711,519 was saved from being paid out over the year. The reasons for denials range from unreported income or resources, clients not living at the address as reported on the application, clients' failure to contact our office after initial notice was left, people living in their households that were not reported on their applications, withdrawal after realizing that law enforcement investigators were there to investigate the information that they had reported on their applications, along with various other reasons.

The unit received and investigated 97 types of fraud complaints during the year. As a result of these investigations, 11 people were arrested on various criminal charges pertaining to the frauds. The charges included:

- Two Counts of Grand Larceny 3rd Degree (D Felony)
- Three Counts of Grand Larceny 4th Degree (E Felony)
- Six Counts of Petit Larceny (A Misdemeanor)
- Four Counts of Offering a False Instrument for Filing 1st Degree (E Felony)
- Ten other arrests including warrants, mental health, and disorderly conduct within the DSS building

As a result of these arrests, the department is seeking restitution in the amount of \$10,318. In 1999, we received 12 court convictions with a monetary amount of \$26,788 to be repaid to the department. As a result of these convictions, the department had further savings of \$14,532 due to the imposed sanctions.

The unit, working with the Public Safety Building, closed 19 cases due to the clients' being held or sentenced in the Public Safety Building on various criminal charges. Upon cross checking the names, social security numbers, and the amount of time the client would be spending in jail, this allowed us to close the above mentioned cases, resulting in savings of \$19,524 in separate categories involving public assistance, food stamps, Medicaid, and HEAP benefits.

The unit attempted/served 212 summonses totaling \$109,501 for the Legal Department for collections.

The unit personally served 77 court subpoenas.

The unit transported 63 juveniles to various locations across the state per court orders involving Child Protective and Child Welfare Services.

The unit received 98 bank referrals and sent 1689 clearances to various banks to determine eligibility or possible fraud. The clearances were used to

deny cases, retrieve moneys owed to the department, and as evidence in criminal fraud cases.

The unit is responsible for completing background/criminal checks and fingerprinting for potential foster and adoptive parents.

Children's Services Social Work Program:

The Children's Services Social Work Program was designed to help prevent the placement of "at risk" children in foster care or higher levels of care, such as a group home or residential facility. There are basically two groups of-at risk children accepted into this program. The first group is children who, due to maltreatment by their caretakers, may need foster care placement so that further maltreatment will not occur. The second group is children who, due to their own emotional disturbance or inappropriate behavior, would require placement in a more structured program. If these children received services in the traditional manner, they would require a higher level of care than their own homes or family foster care. Some children accepted into the program met the criteria for both groups. Safety is always the first concern. There is no attempt to prevent any level of placement if that placement is necessary to keep a child or children safe.

It is believed that, if safe, it is best for children to remain with their own families, but, if placement is necessary, a family setting is better for children than an institutional setting, as long as the children's needs can be met. The primary objective of this program is to support that belief by keeping children with their own families, or at least a family setting, while changes are made to improve the overall functioning of the family and/or the children.

This objective is met by providing intensive home-based services by the Children's Services social worker (CSSW), with an attempt to minimize the number of service providers involved with a family. It is believed that the professional providing case management services can also be the primary family therapist; therefore, families do not

have to meet with multiple service providers and repeat the same information multiple times, but instead they meet with one person who takes care of multiple needs. In many instances, the CSSW is able to provide case management, family therapy, and individual therapy to the child or children. At times, referrals do need to be made for services such as substance abuse treatment, psychiatric and psychological evaluations, individual mental health treatment for parents, and parent skills training. Although some families do still meet with more than one service provider, the number of providers is greatly reduced, making the provision of services much more efficient. Also, for the majority of families, once a family begins receiving services through this program, they continue until the close of the case. The Children's Services social worker possesses a Master's Degree in Social Work and is registered as a certified social worker with the State Education Department.

In 1999, 10 families, involving 20 children, were referred to and accepted into this program. These families had a variety of needs and were provided services based on individual treatment needs and plans. For most families, intensive home based case management and family therapy services were provided on a weekly basis and, as families' needs changed, services could be provided more or less often. In addition, eight children received individual mental health therapy provided by the CSSW. This was usually provided on a weekly basis, but was flexible to meet the needs of the individual child. Two children were referred for psychiatric treatment and one of those children was also referred for a psychological evaluation. There was a great deal of case coordination and collaboration done with school personnel. Many school districts were very helpful in allowing individual therapy to be conducted during school hours in their facilities. At the same time, the social worker was able to provide schools with information and

suggestions that would help them best meet the children's educational and behavioral needs. Several parents were referred to individual mental health or substance abuse treatment and three were referred for psychological evaluation.

Overall, the placement of several children in foster care was prevented or their length of time in foster care greatly reduced due to the services offered. Four children were maintained at home rather than in residential placement and five children were placed in family foster care, rather than a higher level of care, through the services of this program. In addition to the emotional benefits to these children by being able to stay at home or in a family setting, the cost savings of this program was approximately \$209,000.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

FOSTER PARENT ORIENTATION AND STATUS

We have continued to use MAPP (Model Approach to Partnership in Parenting) orientation for certification of prospective foster parents. We began the year with 36 certified homes, 3 of which were child specific. We ended the year with 40 certified homes, 2 of which were child specific. We have found that our MAPP-trained parents appear to be better prepared as foster parents than in the past and appear to be better able to manage difficult problems.

We no longer have homes specifically designed for emergency placements. All of our foster parents are willing to assist us whenever necessary and convenient for their own families. We continued to attempt evaluations while children were in foster care; however, the courts continued to order residential evaluations. The Liberty Resources counselors have been able to do some of the evaluations prior to the decision to place children, especially prior to placement in higher levels of care.

The position of foster home finder/recruiter continues to be very important to the foster care program. It has become increasingly difficult to recruit good homes and, therefore, necessary to keep our current families happy. This is reflected in the decrease in certified homes. Fostering a troubled child is a very difficult job for which we pay only room and board. Many of our families are two-income households with children of their own. It is a very special and dedicated family who can take our children into their families and provide the care and attention they need. As we are now certifying all our families as resource families, this position has become even more important.

With three certified MAPP trainers, we have continued to be able to spread out the training responsibilities and provide better service to our prospective foster and adoptive parents.

ADOPTION SERVICES

During 1999, two families were approved as prospective parents for hard-to-place children for a total of 13 families currently approved. These persons, in conjunction with foster parents, completed the MAPP/GPS program (Model Approach to Partnership in Parenting/Group Preparation and Selection). The basis for combining adoptive and foster parent certification has to do with the fact that most of the older, hard to place children who are freed for adoption have come through the foster care system; thus, many of the issues that need to be dealt with are the same. In addition, with the coming of our statewide computer system, we are now certifying our families as resource families for foster/adoptive placement. Children placed for adoption are paid through the foster care program for a minimum of six months before an adoption can be finalized. Being certified as resource families eliminates the need to do two completely separate certification processes with the myriad of additional paperwork required. Two families have returned to seek a second adoption.

The department had 11 children in its charge who had been freed for adoption and two children from other counties placed with Madison County adoptive/searching families. Seven adoptions were finalized in 1999, five of whom were Madison County children. Of the remaining six children freed for adoption,

one is 19 and will be discharged to independent living when he finishes high school. We continue to search for homes for three boys, all of whom are junior high school boys. This is proving to be very difficult. The other two children are currently in adoptive placement and it is anticipated this placement will be finalized in 2000. There have been no infants surrendered to Madison County in several years. Although many parents would be interested in an infant if one became available, the parents currently approved for adoption express a broad range of ages they would consider. All families are encouraged to actively review the blue books of waiting children regularly because it is their best means of locating a child or children who will fit their family.

TASA (TEENAGE SERVICE ACT)

Madison County continues our arrangement with Liberty Resources, Inc., to provide TASA services as a referral agency with the approval of the New York State Department of Social Services.

PARENT SKILLS TRAINING

The department has continued to contract with a private contractor to facilitate a parent skills training group. This parent group deals with the problems of multi-problem families and continues to decrease the time their children spend in foster care. Additionally, the group has assisted in preventing placement of children who have not been placed. Many of the parents who are actively participating in this group are parents of teenagers and young adolescents.

During 1999, the parent group serviced 23 families. Thirteen were prevented from being placed and three were returned home earlier than anticipated. In addition, six young adults were prevented from coming in contact with the criminal justice system and/or being incarcerated. A total of 30 youths were served.

The group has been led by David Blaisdell and co-taught by Children's Services personnel. The parents who are active in this group continue to make great strides, which will continue throughout the coming year. The group continues to allow children to participate with their parents in the group. Teenagers who are currently in placement, those who have been discharged, and those youngsters who have not come into placement attend regularly. This has been a major factor in their successful transition from placement to home as well as a major factor in preventing placement altogether for some of the young people. Fourteen youths have attended meetings on a regular basis.

DETENTION SERVICES

The demand for non-secure detention services continues to rise. During 1999, we utilized 833 care days, which translates into an average of 2.41 children per day in non-secure detention. There were 160 days with three or more children in detention (43 percent) and 49 days with four or more (13 percent). These statistics illustrate that a contract for two beds, which we currently have at Goodhope Youth Home, Inc., is not sufficient to meet our detention needs. We are presently exploring ways to better meet this need.

FOSTER CARE AND INSTITUTION PLACEMENTS

We began 1999 with a total of 101 children in placement. Fifty-two of these were in foster care. Forty-nine were in higher levels of care. At the end of 1999, we had 115 in placement, of which 64 were in foster care and 51 were in higher levels of care. We continue to increase placements of children outside their homes. This is due to several factors. We continue to have an increase in protective placements including sibling groups. Our foster homes continue to be strained to capacity and beyond. The level of disturbance in some of the young children has required us to find higher levels of care for more abused and neglected children than previously.

In an attempt to keep our institution placements down, we are using an increased number of therapeutic foster care beds. These homes offer more structure and receive a higher level of services than we can provide in a traditional foster home. While the cost is higher than traditional foster care, it is considerably lower than institutional care, as well as allowing us to use public school, which does not require our department to pay tuition costs. In order to keep sibling groups together in one home, we have also had to access therapeutic foster care, as our own homes are not able to accept large sibling groups.

With the merger of the New York State Department of Social Services and the New York Division for Youth into one large agency, the state continues to maintain facilities for those youngsters who are adjudicated JDs. Our placements in these facilities have increased somewhat this year. Since July 1996, the state allows only JDs to be placed in their facilities, which accounts for the decrease.

INDEPENDENT LIVING

We continue to contract with Liberty Resources, Inc., to provide independent living group sessions to those children in foster care who are at least 14. There were 10 group sessions during 1999. During these sessions, children learn interpersonal skills, cooking, budgeting, shopping, job hunting and other skills of interest to them in preparing to live independently in the future. There were 8 new referrals and 25 individuals were served. This shows an increase in referrals from 9 to 17. We have been unable to serve all of the teenagers who are eligible for and in need of the services. We are attempting to find ways to serve all of the teenagers, but we anticipate that the numbers of eligible teens will continue to increase, making it impossible to serve them all as the program currently exists. All of these young people will be moving to independence sooner than they should, whether they return home first or go directly out on their own. The knowledge gained during these groups is critical to their eventual success or failure.

CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

During 1999, there were 724 reports received from the Child Protective Register, an increase of 73 from 1998. In addition, there were 4 requests for service where no hot line report was made. These were transfers of open services cases from other counties and requests for assistance in interviewing children.

The rate of indicated reports was 45.5 percent compared to 29.1 percent in 1998, 33.6 percent in 1997, 36 percent in 1996, and 36 percent in 1995.

There were 97 petitions filed in family court. This included 50 neglect, 2 abuse, 4 neglect/abuse, 14 neglect extensions, 5 neglect modifications, 6 neglect violations, 2 neglect amendments, 1 abuse extension, 1 abuse modification, 1 PINS, 6 PINS violations, 1 PINS extension, 3 approvals of a voluntary, and 1 permanency plan review.

Forty-one children were placed in foster care by the Child Protective unit. Of these children, 7 were discharged to the home from which they were placed, 2 were discharged to another parent, and one to the Division for Youth.

1999 CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT REGISTER REFERRALS

MONTH	IND.	UNF.	TRANS.	SUBSEQUENT		SUPPORTIVE RESPONSIB.	ADD'L	DUPLICATE	PENDING
				IND.	UNF.				
JANUARY	14 - 20	20 - 32	1 - 1	12 - 19	4 - 9	2 - 3	0	0	0
FEBRUARY	9 - 11	27 - 34	0	8 - 9	4 - 5	6 - 11	2	0	0
MARCH	17 - 25	28 - 38	1 - 1	2 - 6	3 - 3	6 - 8	0	0	0
APRIL	16 - 28	24 - 33	0	10 - 20	6 - 8	8 - 10	3	2	0
MAY	18 - 28	23 - 39	0	3 - 7	3 - 9	3 - 4	1	0	0
JUNE	24 - 40	30 - 46	2 - 4	6 - 13	2 - 3	9 - 12	0	0	0
JULY	17 - 21	18 - 33	0	9 - 17	7 - 7	7 - 11	1	0	0
AUGUST	22 - 34	19 - 30	2 - 2	14 - 33	5 - 7	6 - 9	0	0	0
SEPTEMBER	12 - 14	21 - 28	1 - 3	10 - 18	3 - 7	9 - 17	2	0	0
OCTOBER	13 - 20	23 - 33	1 - 1	7 - 8	6 - 8	14 - 18	2	1 - 1	0
NOVEMBER	16 - 23	29 - 39	0	2 - 2	9 - 16	7 - 11	0	2 - 2	0
DECEMBER	2 - 4	2 - 2	2 - 5	1 - 3	0	5 - 8	4	2 - 2	32 - 61
TOTAL	180 - 268	264 - 387	10 - 17	84 - 155	52 - 82	82 - 122	15	5 - 5	32 - 61

First number in each column - Families

IND. - Indicated

Second number in each column - Children

UNF. - Unfounded

TRANS. - Transferred out of county

SUPPORTIVE RESPONSIB. - Supportive responsibility. Part of the family resides in our county.

Investigative responsibility rests with the county where the child resides.

PREVENTIVE SERVICES

During 1999, we saw an increase in the number of children receiving preventive services. We began the year with 313 children in families being served and ended the year with 352 children receiving services.

We have made use of our in-house counseling service provided through Liberty Resources, which added one counselor to their staff. This now furnishes us with three master's level social workers. This greatly expedites the process for our many families and children needing evaluation and treatment.

We continue to participate in the Partners in Prevention program, which is also administered through Liberty Resources and is jointly funded by the Mental Health Department, this department, and the six participating school districts.

Also, the Family Reunification program, staffed by a Liberty Resources' social worker, worked with eight children and their families working toward shortening these children's time in higher level placements. In an effort to reduce the number of JD/PINS placements, we initiated a contract with Liberty Resources in June to provide intensive case management and therapeutic services to children at risk of placement through JD/PINS orders. This program—the Placement Diversion Program—quickly had an impact on preventing placement of some at-risk youths. There are currently 10 children and their families receiving services

through this program with three more in the pre-admission intake process. The program has been so successful that Liberty Resources added a social worker position in November. According to their statistics, they have so far prevented 1102 possible care days for substantial savings to the county.

Parent Aide Services:

The department continues to have one full-time and two part-time parent aides. These individuals provide educational and training services to families receiving services from either Child Protective, Foster Care, or Preventive Services. Their primary responsibility is to teach parenting skills. They assist families in connecting with community resources such as H.U.D., C.A.P., W.I.C., park programs, and school activities. The parent aides also provide supportive services to assist caseworkers. This involves supervising visits between parents and children, where parenting skills can be modeled and practiced. It also includes transporting clients to, and assisting them with, important appointments such as medical exams, court hearings, supervised visits, and school meetings.

During 1999, parent aides provided in-home education and training to approximately 50 families. This involved meeting with parents in the family home to discuss issues of concern and teach parents appropriate parenting skills. The skills taught include appropriate discipline of children, housekeeping, providing a safe environment, budgeting, making medical appointments, and a variety of other skills. This service assists families with having their children return home from foster care or with preventing placement in care.

The parent aides also taught six STEP Parenting Skills classes. These classes were taught during the day and evening. Two classes were for parents of young children, two for parents of school-age children, and two for parents of teenagers. Seventy-five people received certificates for participating in the classes.

Last year a new program was instituted for parents who have a child diagnosed with Attention Deficient Disorder or Attention Deficient Hyperactivity Disorder. We have a number of clients' needing assistance with these issues and felt it would be helpful to offer a program specifically for them. The program was so successful last year that we expanded it this year; receiving referrals not only from Children's Services, but also from other community agencies that we notified about the program as well. This program was taught in four classes that were each two hours in length and was offered during two separate sessions this year. We invited 54 parents to the program and 16 received certificates of participation. The evaluations, completed by participants for this program, were very favorable and parents stated that they learned a great deal.

We did offer one program in basic life skills for those parents who have difficulty with personal hygiene, simple meal preparation, or other basic tasks. Unfortunately, due to poor attendance, the class was cancelled.

ADULT SERVICES

This has been a year of change. The unit was moved under the director of temporary assistance and relocated to that area of the agency to integrate the services. The unit was reorganized after the retirement of the previous supervisor—a grade B supervisor position that was utilized in Children's Services to strengthen the supervision in that unit.

Supervision of the unit was brought under a senior caseworker, transferred from his appointment in the Children's Services unit. The unit now consists of two caseworkers, one who is full time and one who is half time. The caseworker assigned to long-term healthcare was brought under the director of medical assistance. The half-time Adult Services caseworker also shares public assistance duties such as drug/alcohol screenings, SSI/SSD application tracking, and works to engage families who are “sanctioned” from public assistance.

After a recent review by the New York State Department of Social Services staff, we have revised some of our procedures and are working toward improving our ability to handle our caseload with more efficiency. The Adult Services unit was found to be improperly documenting protective services for adult referrals. Referrals were being acted upon, but the supporting documentation was lacking in required information. We have instituted an aggressive corrective action plan and expect to support this plan with our dedicated staff and the assistance of our state counterparts.

As for numbers, we are carrying nine active cases. This is likely to increase in the months ahead, as the current number of referrals are growing. Since reorganization in May 1999, the number of referrals has increased almost monthly. While the numbers are not large, they are significant in the context of adult protective services requirements. In all likelihood, the number of referrals will increase over time.

Child Support Enforcement Unit

The Child Support Enforcement unit (CSEU) is comprised of a total of 10 people – three clerical, five investigators, one senior investigator, and the director. During 1999, an investigator was added to the staff due to recent federal and state legislation/regulation amendments that included a new standard of cooperation for temporary/Medicaid assistance applicants/recipients. Income for child support payments is an integral part of recipients' movement to self-sufficiency. By actively participating in the child support process as early as possible, applicants/recipients will enhance the likelihood that their children's absent parents or putative fathers will be located, paternity established, and support orders secured and enforced. The recently filed state regulations now require temporary assistance and Medicaid applicants to demonstrate, prior to their eligibility determination, that they have met the child support cooperation criteria. The investigators must come into contact with at least two parties in every case—the client and the respondent—and in some cases more than two respondents due to numerous different absent fathers, not to mention the employers, social security, unemployment office, banks, hospitals, and the courts. In the past, this contact was done at a later date. The addition of an investigator allowed the CSEU and the Temporary Assistance and Medicaid programs to meet the changed referral process and eligibility determination timeframe.

There are benefits to both the custodial parent and the local district in establishing paternity and an order for child support. In proceeding to establish paternity and an order for child support, New York State Family Courts are required to address the issue of medical support as well as child support. In addition to establishing paternity and a support order, the court can also require one or both of the parents to enroll their child or children in their health insurance plan. This results in the recovery of public assistance cost, reduces Medicaid and day care expenditures, and can further cut costs by making the family ineligible for public assistance.

While it is true that under welfare reform, the number of temporary assistance cases has decreased significantly in New York State. The same cannot be said of the child support caseload which has remained stagnant or increased slightly. The CSEU is required to continue services when the temporary assistance case closes and becomes a private case or there are child support arrears due to the Department of Social Services that the CSEU must continue to collect. In addition, the child support workers are still responsible for private cases from either the court system referrals or the private clients that request their services either from within New York State or incoming cases from other states.

The Child Support Enforcement program stresses personal responsibility; i.e., seeing to it that the parents fulfill their obligation to their

children. With welfare time limits and as Medicaid costs continue to burden counties, child support is more important than ever.

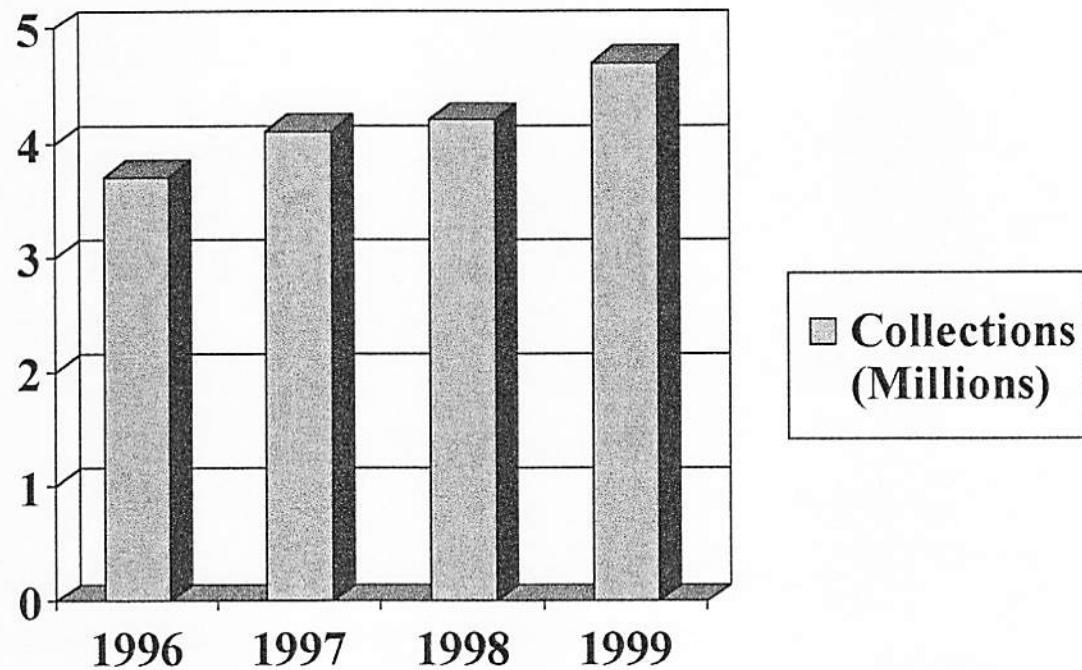
The CSEU ended 1999 with a total of 3263 individual cases and collected a total of \$4,754,611.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT



- ✓ The following charts reflect the growth in collections that is a result of efforts made in prior years. For example, it sometimes takes months, even years, before positive results are realized. The absent parent must be located, petitions filed, notices served, paternity and /or support established, and income executions sent to employers before any money is ever collected. Even then, collection can be difficult because respondents may change jobs frequently, work off the books, become self-employed or even attempt to change identity.

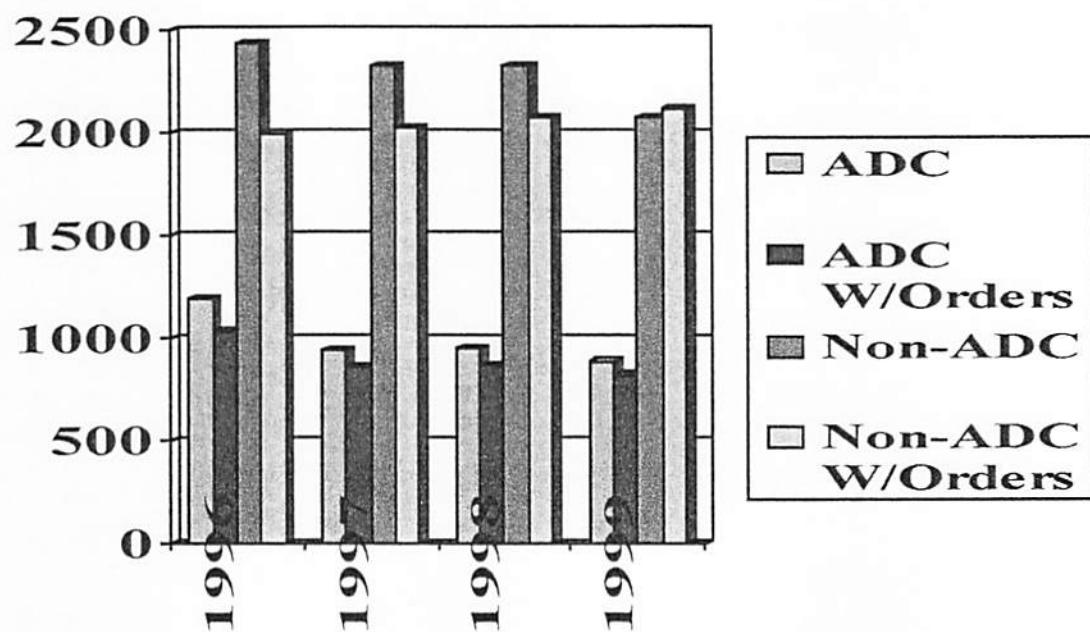
COLLECTIONS



✓ COLLECTIONS (MILLIONS)

1996	3.7
1997	4.1
1998	4.2
1999	4.7

LEDGERS



✓	ADC Ledgers	ADC Ledgers W/Orders	% Ledgers W/Orders
1996	1195	1035	86.61%
1997	939	857	91.27%
1998	949	868	91.46%
1999	888	822	92.57%

✓	Non-ADC	Non-ADC W/Orders	% Ledgers W/Orders
1996	2433	1995	81.00%
1997	2325	2025	87.10%
1998	2327	2074	89.13%
1999	2375	2118	89.18%

✓ A ledger is defined as a sub-account within a case.

EMPLOYMENT/ELIGIBILITY

Once again in 1999, the Madison County Employment and Eligibility units continued to make impressive strides in returning our clients to self-sufficiency. This, combined with the integration of Adult Services, has meant that this agency has maintained or improved in all statistical areas during the past year.

Participants in food stamp employment activities remained steady compared to 1998 levels. Those who left the rolls due to employment or loss of benefits (sanctions) meant savings of over \$19,749 in 1999. This figure is comparable to the savings recorded in recent years.

Temporary assistance employment programs are designed along two broad themes. They are classroom training/education and work experience/on-the-job training. The primary programs that utilize a classroom setting before job placement are Job Club/Job Development and Welfare-to-Work Block Grant.

In its fifth year, Programs for Progress, the Madison-Oneida BOCES-run Job Club, and follow-up Job Development program served an average of 10 clients a month. Curriculum for these programs includes resume writing, interviewing, and general job-seeking skill enhancement.

In addition to this, the Madison County Office of Employment and Training (JTPA) has been administering the Welfare-to-Work Block Grant program since the spring of 1999. Clients assigned to this program are assessed for their job readiness and assigned to cooperative agencies based on the clients' skills, abilities, and preparedness to re-enter the workforce. Participants are then placed in supervised job settings that allow the transition-to-work process to begin. Most of the clients

assigned to this program have multiple barriers to employment and are, therefore, the hardest to serve. During the time this program has run, JTPA has worked with an average of 13 DSS clients a month with seven clients no longer receiving public assistance.

One of the ongoing challenges that the Employment unit has faced over the years has been assisting clients to keep jobs once they are secured. DSS's full-time job retention coordinator works closely with BOCES and JTPA, as well as with clients who obtain employment independently, to provide the support needed in the critical first months of employment. During 1999, the coordinator worked with an average of 14 clients per month. In many cases, participation by clients is voluntary since economic independence has been achieved.

Of the employment programs, the Mobile Work Crews (MWC) remain the cornerstones. Begun in 1993, the crews have helped hundreds of clients obtain the skills and confidence to re-enter the workforce. During 1999, an average of 25 clients from both Temporary Assistance and food stamps were assigned to the MWC each month. If this was the only benefit from this program, it might be enough, but the work done by the crews has helped many government and community organizations accomplish projects that would have otherwise gone undone.

Over the last few years, there has been a steady merging of the Employment, Eligibility, and Adult Services units. This has lead to an increased capacity to better serve those who receive assistance and those who are considering applying. The procedure, known as Front Door Diversion, has been used to move clients to options other than temporary assistance. In 1999, over 1250 potential recipients

entered the agency and expressed a desire to apply for temporary assistance. Of those, only about 1/3 actually applied for cash assistance. The remainder chose not to apply or they accepted constructive alternatives presented by the DSS eligibility team. This astounding percentage was accomplished in several ways.

First, clients met with the full-time Department of Labor representative stationed in the DSS building. During 1999, a total of 168 referrals were given to clients for actual job openings. Of those, 45 entered employment as a direct result of the referral. Other clients were connected directly to employment without a DOL referral. In all, 96 temporary assistance clients entered employment last year as a result of placements out of the DSS office through referrals by staff.

Second, an increasing number of our clients are being identified as drug and/or alcohol abusers. Their chances of obtaining and sustaining employment without treatment are minimal. The Adult Services worker who functions as a member of the Employment/Eligibility team worked with an average of 30 persons a month who have substance abuse problems. (Please note: The agency has no reason to believe that the incidence of drug/alcohol abuse is any higher than in recent years. Through state mandates, though, DSS is now better able to identify this population and present or require the option of treatment.)

Third, The Adult Services worker also assists some clients in applying for financial aid programs for the disabled. A growing percentage of the clients that the agency works with have multiple barriers to employment that cannot be corrected. That is when Social Security Disability and Supplemental Security

Income are necessary. In 1999, an average of 20 people a month was required to work with DSS to pursue these benefits.

Finally, many clients were advised of options not available through Social Services that would better meet their needs. Member of the Eligibility unit specialize in developing innovative problem-solving approaches to assist people who, quite often, are in crisis situations.

Despite the myriad of options available to clients, there are some who chose not to participate. It is the agency's responsibility to assure that benefits are discontinued in these cases. Last year, DSS enacted a total of 53 sanctions for a total of 5250 days of benefits forfeited.

Even with all these options, there is still room for improvement in services offered to reduce or eliminate the need for public assistance. In 1999, DSS took a major step in this direction by entering into an arrangement with Madison County Transit to provide transportation for newly employed clients. This program was developed in cooperation with major area employers. The Building Independence for the Long-Term (BILT) program as meant that in most cases, the employable client can now be connected with work, transportation, and day care in less than one day.

For the future, it is envisioned that the cooperation of Employment, Eligibility, and Adult Services will be deepened with the expressed goal of decreasing the need for assistance while providing the lifelong alternatives of self-sufficiency.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

FISCAL

General Administration - 1999

Disbursements:

Personal Services	\$2,753,259
Equipment	\$18,139
Contractual	\$698,086
Employee Benefits	\$659,068
TOTAL	\$4,128,552

Credits:

Refunds	\$19,740
State Aid	\$953,747
State Aid - O&M & Int	\$96,642
Federal Aid	\$2,154,836
Federal Aid - O&M & Int	\$237,928
TOTAL	\$3,462,893

NET LOCAL COST **\$665,659**

	1998	1999	Increase / (Decrease)
Gross Cost	\$4,035,146	\$4,128,552	\$93,406
Net Local Cost	\$717,012	\$665,659	(\$51,353)

Child Care Block Grant Expense - 1999

Disbursements: **\$794,561**

Credits:

Refunds	\$499
State Aid	\$803,210
Total	\$803,709

NET LOCAL COST **(\$9,148)**

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>
Gross Cost	\$589,287	\$794,561	\$205,274
Net Local Cost	(\$67,191)	(\$9,148)	\$58,043

Mth of Payment	Number of Children		
	1998	1999	Inc/(Dec)
Jan	185	266	81
Feb	192	303	111
Mar	195	279	84
Apr	188	295	107
May	210	299	89
Jun	227	297	70
Jul	216	319	103
Aug	238	350	112
Sep	254	326	72
Oct	279	335	56
Nov	271	318	47
Dec	260	305	45
Average/Month	226	308	81

Purchase of Service - 1999

Disbursements:

Purchase of Serv.	\$25,101
Nonresid V of DV	\$69,495
Public POS-MH	\$80,190
Family Unification Proj	\$133,576
Total	\$308,361

Credits:

Refunds	\$0
State Aid	\$0
Federal Aid	\$185,654
Total	\$185,654

NET LOCAL COST **\$122,707**

	<u>1998*</u>	<u>1999</u>	Increase / (Decrease)
Gross Cost	\$842,080	\$308,361	(\$533,719)
Net Local Cost	(\$91,054)	\$122,707	\$213,761

*Child Care Block Grant was moved from A6070.44 (1998) to A6055.41077 (1999).

Medical Assistance & MMIS (Local Share) - 1999

	MA	MMIS	TOTAL
Disbursements:	\$245,260	\$6,152,187	\$6,397,447
Credits:			
Refunds	\$549,894	\$0	\$549,894
State Aid	(\$71,511)	\$1,179,986	\$1,108,475
Federal Aid	(\$96,151)	\$0	(\$96,151)
Total	\$382,232	\$1,179,986	\$1,562,218
Net Local Cost	(\$136,972)	\$4,972,201	\$4,835,229
	1998	1999	Increase / (Decrease)
Net Local Cost	\$5,022,587	\$4,972,201	(\$50,386)

TYPE OF SERVICE	1998	1999	Increase/ (Decrease)
HOSPITALS (IN & OUTPATIENT)	\$ 5,951,462	\$ 5,878,851	\$ (72,610)
SNF (SNF & ICF)	\$ 16,373,280	\$ 14,647,643	\$ (1,725,637)
CLINICS	\$ 1,987,782	\$ 2,257,773	\$ 269,991
HOSPICE SERVICES	\$ 13,193	\$ 82,351	\$ 69,158
PHYSICIANS	\$ 1,043,092	\$ 1,057,169	\$ 14,077
DENTAL	\$ 173,786	\$ 136,010	\$ (37,776)
OTHER PRACTITIONERS	\$ 994,150	\$ 1,001,828	\$ 7,678
CHILD IN MED PER DIEM	\$ 221,006	\$ 175,406	\$ (45,600)
PERSONAL CARE	\$ 258,398	\$ 259,155	\$ 758
HOME HEALTH AID	\$ 484,190	\$ 310,878	\$ (173,312)
HOME NURSING	\$ 482,048	\$ 341,203	\$ (140,845)
ASSISTED LVG PROG	\$ 3,431	\$ 80,491	\$ 77,060
WAIVED SERVICES	\$ 5,968,593	\$ 6,951,793	\$ 983,200
REHAB SERVICES	\$ 19,894	\$ 12,729	\$ (7,165)
THERAPIST	\$ 406	\$ 113	\$ (294)
REHAB OPTIONAL SERVICES	\$ 1,884,167	\$ 2,122,312	\$ 238,145
DRUGS	\$ 3,201,893	\$ 3,876,931	\$ 675,038
SICK ROOM SUPPLIES	\$ 160,501	\$ 240,637	\$ 80,136
EYEGLASSES	\$ 19,257	\$ 16,971	\$ (2,286)
DME AND APPLIANCES	\$ 296,087	\$ 264,509	\$ (31,578)
HMO SERVICES	\$ 45,217	\$ 1,440	\$ (43,777)
CASEMANAGEMENT	\$ 472,894	\$ 318,048	\$ (154,846)
PREPAID MH PLAN	\$ 5,866	\$ -	\$ (5,866)
TRANSPORTATION	\$ 338,750	\$ 390,678	\$ 51,929
LAB & X-RAY	\$ 164,936	\$ 187,234	\$ 22,298
OTHER	\$ 71	\$ 21	\$ (49)
TOTAL	\$ 40,564,351	\$ 40,612,177	\$ 47,825

Aid to Dependent Children - 1999

Disbursements:

ADC/EAF	\$887,877
EAF-Foster Care	\$294,969
EAF-Services	\$58,202
Total	\$1,241,047

Credits:

Refunds	\$303,941
State Aid	\$210,618
Federal Aid	\$371,196
Total	\$885,755

Net Local Cost	\$355,292
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	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>
Gross Cost	\$1,432,647	\$1,241,047	(\$191,600)
Net Local Cost	\$373,653	\$355,292	(\$18,361)

ADC	CASE	LOAD	EAF-FC	CARE	DAYS	EAF	CASE	COUNT
		1998	1999				1998	1999
Jan	212	153		316	372		18	17
Feb	205	149		294	396		11	18
Mar	203	153		236	295		22	10
Apr	200	147		352	378		18	13
May	182	151		368	393		19	18
Jun	158	150		449	434		27	15
Jul	162	144		409	451		30	26
Aug	154	136		425	496		28	16
Sep	160	141		354	479		29	15
Oct	158	136		300	405		24	20
Nov	147	134		291	522		20	15
Dec	149	130		338	805		20	19
Avg	174	144		344	452		22	17
Gross Cost/Case	\$ 511	\$ 450					\$ 492	\$ 484
Gross Cost/Day				\$ 56	\$ 30			

Child Welfare - 1999

Disbursements: **\$1,325,890**

Credits:

Refunds	\$27,883
State Aid	\$461,178
Federal Aid	\$486,836
Total	\$975,897

Net Local Cost **\$349,993**

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>
Gross Cost	\$1,611,934	\$1,325,890	(\$286,044)
Net Local Cost	\$702,929	\$349,993	(\$352,936)

Care Days Analysis

Mth of Payment		1998	1999	Inc/(Dec)
Jan		2435	2480	45
Feb		2463	2558	95
Mar		2196	2505	309
Apr*		2418	2592	174
May		2336	2466	130
Jun		2507	2518	11
Jul		2305	2448	143
Aug		2254	2555	301
Sep		2283	2536	253
Oct		2198	2427	229
Nov		2047	2719	672
Dec		2366	2638	272
Total		27808	30442	2634
Avg/Month		2317	2537	220

*Changed by 31 days from 1998 annual report due to the omission of the days associated with COH for April 1998 month of payment.

Juvenile Delinquents - 1999

Disbursements:

JD/PINS	\$1,952,169
TOTAL	\$1,952,169

Credits:

Refunds	\$70,285
State Aid	\$863,261
Total	\$933,546

Net Local Cost **\$1,018,624**

	1998	1999	Increase/ (Decrease)
Gross Cost	\$1,918,044	\$1,952,169	\$34,125
Net Local Cost	\$1,321,665	\$1,018,624	(\$303,041)

Care Day Analysis

Mth of Payment	98 SCH/K	99 SCH/K	98 DFY-10	99 DFY-10	98 DFY-14	99 DFY-14	98 SEC/DET	99 SEC/DET	98 TRAIN SCH	99 TRAIN SCH
Jan	0	0	1028	1112	81	26	0	0	0	0
Feb	0	0	1024	1163	62	28	0	0	357	474
Mar	0	0	954	998	65	67	0	0	0	0
Apr	0	0	1093	1103	97	62	0	22	0	0
May	0	0	1087	1142	79	71	0	0	270	0
Jun	0	0	1133	1209	76	104	0	0	0	0
Jul	0	1186	1054	0	67	26	23	0	0	0
Aug	0	973	1153	0	84	43	0	0	322	526
Sep	0	804	1143	0	227	13	25	0	0	465
Oct	0	732	1039	0	133	13	0	0	0	0
Nov	0	792	1021	0	68	19	0	0	0	489
Dec	0	885	1056	0	24	50	0	0	349	0
Total	0	5372	12785	6727	1063	522	48	22	1298	1954
Avg/Month	0	895	1065	1121	89	44	4	2	108	163

JOBS - 1999

Disbursements: **\$3,009**

Credits:

Refunds	\$0
State Aid	\$951
Federal Aid	\$1,899
Total	\$2,850

Net Local Cost **\$159**

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>
Gross Cost	\$6,484	\$3,009	(\$3,475)
Net Local Cost	\$2,486	\$159	(\$2,327)

Home Relief - 1999

Disbursements: **\$195,267**

Credits:

Refunds	\$72,090
State Aid	\$68,303
Federal Aid	\$1,350
Total	\$141,743

NET LOCAL COST **\$53,524**

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>
Gross Cost	\$208,265	\$195,267	(\$12,998)
Net Local Cost	\$67,931	\$53,524	(\$14,407)

CASELOAD AVERAGE

Month	1998	1999
Jan	41	43
Feb	41	41
Mar	38	40
Apr	40	38
May	39	40
Jun	40	36
Jul	42	34
Aug	43	32
Sep	43	29
Oct	41	32
Nov	39	28
Dec	38	38
Avg	40	36

HEAP 1999

Disbursements: **\$692,541**

Credits:

Refunds **\$3,367**
Federal Aid **\$687,844**
Total **\$691,211**

Net Local Cost **\$1,330**

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>
Gross Cost	\$617,308	\$692,541	\$75,233
Net Local Cost	(\$1)	\$1,330	\$1,331

Emergency Aid to Adults - 1999

Disbursements: \$2,264

Credits:

Refunds	\$79
State Aid	\$1,322
Total	\$1,401

NET LOCAL COST \$863

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>
Gross Cost	\$2,900	\$2,264	(\$636)
Net Local Cost	\$1,009	\$863	(\$146)

Burials - 1999**Disbursements:** **\$77,797****Credits:**

Refunds	\$6,734
State Aid	\$8,783
Total	\$15,517

NET LOCAL COST **\$62,279**

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>
Gross Cost	\$57,912	\$77,797	\$19,885
Net Local Cost	\$38,024	\$62,279	\$24,255

Effective with the July 1999 claims Burial revenue was incorporated as part of the A3640 revenue account.

Burials Paid By Month		
	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Jan	0	0
Feb	5	4
Mar	2	2
Apr	5	8
May	4	3
Jun	2	6
Jul	0	0
Aug	1	4
Sep	2	3
Oct	1	3
Nov	3	3
Dec	3	9
Total	28	45
Net Cost/Burial	\$1,691	\$1,579

Title IV-D Program 1999

Disbursements: \$0

Credits:

Incentives \$56,111

NET LOCAL COST (\$56,111)

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>
Net Local Cost	(\$66,989)	(\$56,111)	\$10,878

Budgeted vs Actual Cost - 1999

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Surplus/ (Deficit)</u>
Gen Adm	\$4,235,609	\$4,128,552	\$107,057
Day Care	\$905,379	\$794,561	\$110,818
Title XX	\$349,419	\$308,361	\$41,058
Medical Assist	\$245,310	\$245,260	\$50
MMIS	\$6,152,200	\$6,152,187	\$13
ADC	\$1,940,977	\$1,241,047	\$699,930
Child Welfare	\$1,914,000	\$1,325,890	\$588,110
Juv. Delinq.	\$2,062,151	\$1,952,169	\$109,982
JOBS	\$37,500	\$3,009	\$34,491
Home Relief	\$300,000	\$195,267	\$104,733
HEAP	\$700,000	\$692,541	\$7,459
EAA	\$3,000	\$2,264	\$736
Burials	\$77,800	\$77,797	\$4
Title IV-D	<u>(\$52,404)</u>	<u>(\$56,111)</u>	<u>\$3,707</u>
Total	\$18,870,941	\$17,062,795	\$1,808,146

Net Local Cost - 1999

	<u>Budgeted</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Surplus/ (Deficit)</u>
Gen Adm	\$1,256,884	\$665,659	\$591,225
Child Care Block Grant	\$0	(\$9,148)	\$9,148
Title XX	\$131,371	\$122,707	\$8,664
Medical Assist	\$59,550	(\$136,972)	\$196,522
MMIS	\$5,467,200	\$4,972,201	\$494,999
ADC	\$365,167	\$355,292	\$9,875
Child Welfare	\$672,064	\$349,993	\$322,071
Juv. Delinq.	\$1,535,491	\$1,018,624	\$516,867
JOBS	\$32,938	\$159	\$32,779
Home Relief	\$120,000	\$53,524	\$66,476
HEAP	\$0	\$1,330	(\$1,330)
EAA	\$1,500	\$863	\$637
Burials	\$51,450	\$62,279	(\$10,829)
Title IV-D	(\$52,404)	(\$56,111)	\$3,707
Total	\$9,641,211	\$7,400,401	\$2,240,810

FISCAL SUMMARY - 1999

	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Credits</u>
Gen Adm	\$4,128,552	\$3,462,893
Child Care Block Grant	\$794,561	\$803,709
Title XX	\$308,361	\$185,654
Medical Assist	\$245,260	\$382,232
MMIS	\$6,152,187	\$1,179,986
ADC	\$1,241,047	\$885,755
Child Welfare	\$1,325,890	\$975,897
Juv. Delinq.	\$1,952,169	\$933,546
JOBS	\$3,009	\$2,850
Home Relief	\$195,267	\$141,743
HEAP	\$692,541	\$691,211
EAA	\$2,264	\$1,401
Burials	\$77,797	\$15,517
Title IV-D	\$0	\$56,111.17
Total	\$17,118,907	\$9,718,506
 NET LOCAL COST	 \$7,400,401	
	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>
Gross Cost	\$16,979,741	\$17,118,907
Net Local Cost	\$8,089,252	\$7,400,401
		Increase/ (Decrease)
		\$139,166
		(\$688,851)