



## State Cuts Services for Children, Poor, and the Elderly

### *Overview of the FY 2011 Dept. of Human Services Budget*

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#### Summary

Responding to Georgia's low projected revenues for this upcoming fiscal year, Georgia legislators and the governor agreed to cut \$33.5 million in State General Funds from the Department of Human Services (DHS) fiscal year 2011 General Budget compared to the current year's enacted budget. They cut 6.1 percent — on top several years of cuts to the department. These cuts include child protection, services for the elderly, and programs to help move low-income families to self-sufficiency.

Chart 1 **FY 2011 General Budget Cut 21% Compared to FY 2009**

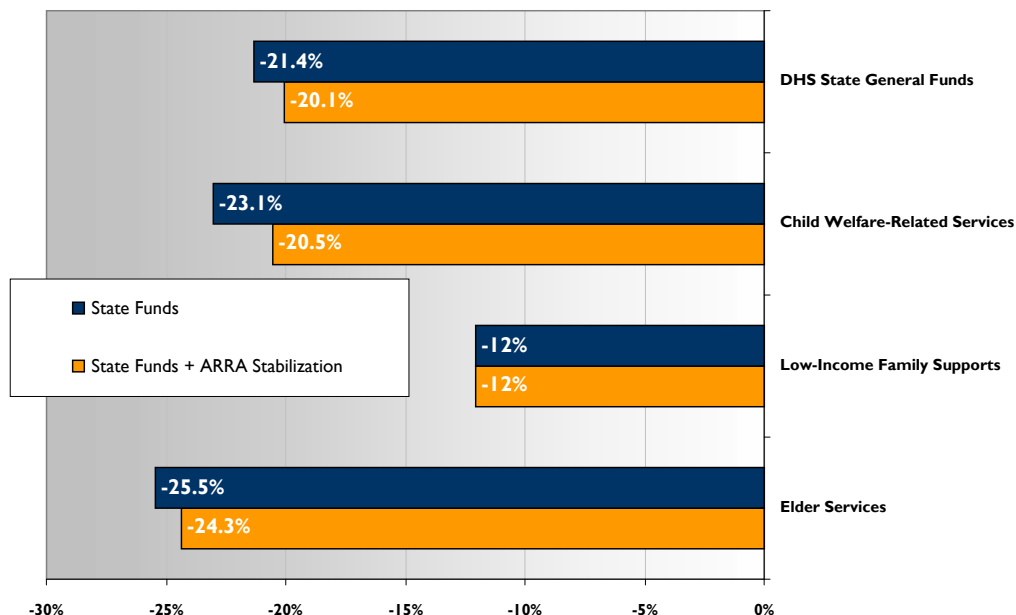


Chart 1 Source: Author's calculation using Governor's FY 2011 Budget Report and HB 948.

Note: The original FY 2009 General Budget provides a comparison point prior to the recessionary cuts. DHS State General Funds and Child Welfare Related-Services for 2011 include \$27.4 million in TANF Funds used to replace state funds.

As shown in Chart 1, examining State General Fund cuts for DHS over the two-year period from FY 2009 through FY 2011 reveals a cumulative 21.4 percent cut (\$136.7 million). The Recovery Act State Stabilization funds provide modest relief, bringing the cumulative cut down slightly to 20.1 percent (\$128.4 million). The FY 2009 General Budget is used as a comparison since it was enacted before the recession caused dramatic revenue declines.

## THE GREAT RECESSION

More and more families need food stamps, TANF, and Medicaid, yet DHS may be forced to eliminate as many as 284 eligibility workers.

The FY 2011 budget's major impacts include:

- Cutting \$6.5 million for eligibility workers who assist applicants applying for food stamps, Medicaid, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). This cut could eliminate as many as 284 eligibility workers.<sup>1</sup>

DHS has said that a \$3.2 million cut would eliminate 137 eligibility workers and that the \$3.3 million cut would be handled through additional personnel cuts through layoffs, furloughs, and attrition. The budget language attached to the additional cut asks DHS to “prioritize the retention of case worker positions.”

In addition to the state fund cut, lawmakers cut TANF federal block grant funds by \$585,000 and shifted the money into Child Care Licensing to cover understaffed regulators.

- Cutting state investment in Child Welfare Services by \$10.6 million. This includes cutting funds for youth aging out of foster care and shifting in-home case management from private providers to existing Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS) caseworkers.

For \$3.7 million of the cut, Georgia legislators and the governor again ask DHS to “prioritize the retention of case worker positions when implementing [the] reduction.” DHS has said that \$2 million would be personnel cuts through layoffs, furloughs, and attrition and that they would replace \$783,128 for youth transitioning out of foster care with county funds in order to preserve federal funds.

- Georgia legislators add to DHS Recovery Act initiatives in order to maximize available TANF Emergency Funds, made possible through the Recovery Act. Georgia's plan includes several of the Georgia Budget & Policy Institute's recommendations, such as:
  - Establishing a subsidized employment program for unemployed adults.
  - Expanding the TeenWork summer youth employment program in cooperation with Georgia Department of Labor as well as providing the youth with a one-time benefit for work or school supplies.
  - Re-launching Georgia's former statewide Wheels to Work program that helps low-income families access zero interest low cost cars.

## Major Impacts to DHS FY 2011 General Budget

The FY 2011 General Budget (House Bill 948) cuts \$33.5 million (6.1 percent) in State General Funds from DHS compared to the Original FY 2010 General Budget (HB 119) passed during the 2009 legislative session. The FY 2011 General Budget also includes \$8.2 million in Recovery Act funds.

Table 1 **DHS State General Fund Changes, FY 2009 to FY 2011**<sup>2</sup>

	FY 2009 State Funds	FY 2010 State + ARRA Stabilization Funds	FY 2011 State + ARRA Stabilization Funds	FY 2010 – FY 2011 Change (\$)	FY 2010 – FY 2011 Change (%)	FY 2009 – FY 2011 Change (%)
<b>DHS Programs</b>	<b>\$640,000,000</b>	<b>\$545,075,383</b>	<b>\$511,562,196</b>	<b>-\$33,513,187</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>	<b>-20.1%</b>

Notes: 1. General State Fund data includes administration appropriations.

2. State agencies are reflecting an adjustment in telecommunication expenses for the Georgia Technology Authority in FY 2011. For DHS, these “true-up” adjustments amount to \$5.1 million in state funds added into the proposed FY 2011 budget for DHS telecommunications costs.

## Child Welfare-Related Services

These services include a range of programs to protect children and strengthen the family. The programs:

- Investigate allegations of child abuse, abandonment, and neglect.
- Provide services to families whose children are diverted from state custody but are considered at risk of abuse and neglect.
- Provide safe and appropriate temporary homes for children removed from their families due to abuse, abandonment, or neglect.
- Inspect and license foster care residential facilities, child-placing agencies, and healthcare facilities.
- Provide safe shelter and related services for victims of family violence and their dependent children, and provide education about family violence to communities across the state.
- Support and facilitate permanently placing children by prescreening families as well as providing support and financial services after adoption.

The FY 2011 General Budget cuts state funds for child welfare-related services by 5.9 percent (\$14.2 million). As in FY 2010, the budget includes \$7.2 million in Recovery Act Foster Care Title IV-E funds to replace state funds. These programs face a 20.5 percent (\$58.3 million) cumulative two-year cut, accounting for Recovery Act funds that replace state funds. See Tables 2 and 3 below.

Table 2 **Use of Recovery Act Funds for FY2011**

	FY2011 ARRA to Replace State Funds
Adoption Services	\$3,140,444
Out-of-Home Care	\$4,037,474
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$7,177,918</b>

Table 3 **Child Welfare-Related Services State General Fund Changes, FY 2009 to FY 2011**

	FY 2009 State Funds	FY 2010 State + ARRA Stabilization Funds	FY 2011 State + ARRA Stabilization Funds	FY 2010 – FY 2011 Change (\$)	FY 2010 – FY 2011 Change (%)	FY 2009 – FY 2011 Change (%)
Adoption Services	\$35,568,642	\$36,457,436	\$34,391,593	-\$2,065,843	-5.7%	-3.3%
Child Care Licensing	\$8,759,268	\$1,157,575	\$343,200	-\$814,375	-70.4%	-96.1%
Child Welfare Services	\$117,613,541	\$100,022,290	\$89,414,370	-\$10,607,920	-10.6%	-24%
Family Violence Services	\$6,151,950	\$5,001,950	\$4,483,171	-\$518,779	-10.4%	-27.1%
Out-of- Home Care	\$115,871,866	\$97,263,496*	\$97,051,849*	-\$211,647	-0.2%	-16.2%
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$283,965,267</b>	<b>\$239,902,747</b>	<b>\$225,684,183</b>	<b>-\$14,218,564</b>	<b>-5.9%</b>	<b>-20.5%</b>

Note: Out-of-Home Care also includes \$27.4 million from TANF funds that are used to replace General State Funds in FY 2010 and in FY 2011.

Major FY 2011 General Budget impacts to child-welfare related services include:

- Adoption Services
  - Cut \$1.3 million. DHS stated it would cut \$880,000 for Adoption Special Services and \$41,111 through personnel reductions (layoffs, furloughs, and attrition), which leaves a \$375,000 cut unaccounted for.
  - Cut contract funds by \$568,177, reducing pre-adoption assistance services that help recruit families to adopt children in state custody. The cut also reflects savings from posting the bi-monthly recruitment book on-line versus producing a hard copy book.<sup>3</sup>
- Child Welfare Services
  - Cut \$3.7 million. The budget language asks DHS to “prioritize the retention of case worker positions when implementing reduction.” DHS said it would cut \$2 million through layoffs, furloughs, and attrition and would replace \$783,128 for

youth transitioning out of foster care in the Independent Living Program (ILP) with county funds in order to preserve federal funds. DHS also said it will save \$400,000 by reducing mileage reimbursement rate. This leaves a \$495,000 cut that is unaccounted for.

- Independent Living Program – Provides assistance and services for youth aging out of foster care.
  - Reduces state fund investment from \$2 million to \$1.3 million (\$700,000 total cut). The ILP program requires a minimum investment of \$1.3 million in state funds in order to draw down \$5.4 million in federal Chaffee funds.<sup>4</sup> This is a 10 percent program cut.
  - Any additional cuts, such as the \$783,128 mentioned above that DHS suggests replacing with county funds, *could further impact services and assistance to youth and potentially jeopardize the program's federal funds.*
- Require Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) federal fund recipients to contribute \$2.5 million in private funds to supplant \$2.5 million in state funds for the PSSF match.
- Cut in-home case management services performed by private providers by \$2 million by shifting the workload to state Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS) caseworkers. These services help families whose children are diverted from state custody but are considered at risk of abuse and neglect. This decision begs the policy question: *Do current DFCS caseworkers have the capacity, without the assistance of private providers, to provide this additional service?*
- Savings of \$1.5 million from substance abuse screening re-design.
- Family Violence
  - Reduce contract funds by \$218,779 to Rainbow House Children Rescue Center, Rape Crisis Center for the Coastal Empire, Advocate for Bartow's Children, Houston Drug Action Council, and Center for Children and Young Adults.
  - Reduce contract funds by \$300,000 to state-certified domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

### **Low-Income Family Supports**

The supports to low-income Georgia families include:

- Subsidized child care.
- Access to state and federal assistance and support services (e.g., healthcare, food stamps, TANF, energy assistance).
- State and federal cash assistance and support services (e.g., healthcare, food stamps, TANF, energy assistance).
- Child support services.

The FY 2011 General Budget cuts state funds for low-income family supports by 7.1 percent (\$13.7 million). This is a cumulative cut of 12 percent (\$24.5 million) from FY 2009 to FY 2011 (see Table 4 below).

Table 4 **FY 2011 Budget Cuts Low-Income Family Supports Significantly**

	FY 2009 State Funds	FY 2010 State Funds	FY 2011 State Funds	FY 2010 – FY 2011 Change (\$)	FY 2010 – FY 2011 Change (%)	FY 2009 – FY 2011 Change (%)
<b>Child Care Services</b>	\$58,577,959	\$54,262,031	\$54,262,031	\$0	0%	-7.4%
<b>Child Support Services</b>	\$24,963,922	\$24,273,903	\$20,041,528	-\$4,232,375	-17.4%	-19.7%
<b>Eligibility Determination</b>	\$56,870,673	\$56,622,168	\$0	NA	NA	NA
<b>Federal Eligibility Benefit Services</b>	NA	NA	\$93,258,965	-\$4,421,815	-4.5%	-9.4%
<b>Food Stamp Eligibility and Benefits</b>	\$39,590,489	\$37,193,255	\$0	NA	NA	NA
<b>Support for Needy Families – Basic Assistance</b>	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	0%	0%
<b>Support for Needy Families – Family Assistance</b>	\$6,464,606	\$3,865,357	\$0	NA	NA	NA
<b>Support for Needy Families – Work Assistance</b>	\$7,695,000	\$7,695,000	\$3,577,658	-\$4,117,342	-53.5%	-53.5%
<b>Family Connection</b>	\$9,600,837	\$9,002,243	\$8,078,681	-\$923,562	-10.3%	-15.9%
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$203,863,486</b>	<b>\$193,013,957</b>	<b>\$179,318,863</b>	<b>-\$13,695,094</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>	<b>-12%</b>

Note: The original FY 2009 General Budget provides a comparison point prior to the recessionary cuts.

Major FY 2011 General Budget impacts to low-income family supports include:

- **Child Support Services**
  - Cut \$2.8 million with no explanation from policymakers or DHS about how to implement this cut.
  - Provide \$18.5 million (a \$4.5 million increase from FY 2010) in program specific Recovery Act funds to increase current support paid to families; replaces \$2.3 million in state funds.
- **Federal Eligibility Benefit Services**

The Great Recession has caused increasing numbers of Georgians to seek critical safety net supports. According to Commissioner Walker, caseloads from December 2008 to December 2009 grew in:

  - Medicaid by 57,342 cases (9 percent);
  - Food Stamps by 156,777 cases (32 percent); and
  - TANF by 1,663 adult recipients (53 percent).<sup>5</sup>

In 2004, the ratio of cases per eligibility worker was 379 cases per worker. That ratio was 652 cases per worker in 2009<sup>6</sup> and will likely continue to grow.

In addition, DHS is under a federal corrective action plan to improve the number of food stamp applications processed within the first 30 days from 82 percent to 95 percent.

Budget impacts include:

- Cut \$6.5 million for eligibility workers who assist applicants applying for food stamps, Medicaid, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). DHS has said that a \$3.2 million cut would eliminate 137 eligibility workers and that it would handle the remaining \$3.3 million through additional personnel cuts through layoffs, furloughs, and attrition. The budget language asks DHS to “prioritize the retention of case worker positions.”
- Federal TANF funds for eligibility workers are cut by \$585,000. Lawmakers instead use the money to fund the currently understaffed Child Care Licensing regulators.
- Eliminates training performed by University of Georgia for new eligibility caseworkers (\$850,000). DHS said it expects new hires to be few in number and will handle training in-house.<sup>7</sup>
- Recognizes \$3.1 million in Recovery Act funds for increased food stamp caseloads.
- Support for Needy Families - Work Assistance
  - Cuts \$1 million in state funds for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Advocacy Services.
  - Cuts \$3.1 million for Work Employment Services.
- Family Connection Partnership (FCP) – Cut \$923,562 from FCP, a nonprofit organization and an attached agency to DHS that works in all 159 counties with collaborations between government, civic groups, businesses, faith communities, and other interested parties to improve outcomes for children.

### **Recovery Act Funding**

The FY 2011 General Budget also includes \$223 million in program-specific Recovery Act funding. The \$2.3 million of it, directed for Child Support Services, is supplants state funds. The remaining Recovery Act funds were not used to supplant state funds but rather to supplement existing state and federally- funded efforts. See Table 5 below for a breakdown of the program-specific Recovery Act funds for low-income families.

Table 5 **Program-Specific Recovery Act Funding for Low-Income Families**

	<b>FY 2011 ARRA Program Specific Funds</b>
<b>Child Care Services</b>	\$36,000,000
<b>Child Support Services</b>	\$18,464,705
<b>Federal Eligibility Benefit Services (food stamps)</b>	\$3,100,000
<b>TANF Emergency Fund</b>	\$165,400,000
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$222,964,705</b>

### Child Care Services

Recovery Act funds targeted for subsidized child care replace \$11.5 million in federal TANF funds in the Child Care and Parent Services (CAPS) budget. These funds cover the drop in federal TANF funds from \$12.1 million to \$600,000 in FY 2010 and FY 2011. Child care subsidy Recovery Act funds enabled CAPS to serve 5,000-8,000 additional children per month starting in August 2009 and are expected to continue through September 30, 2010.

Also funded by the child care subsidy Recovery Act funds, Temporary Child Care Assistance (TCCA) is a new temporary program geared toward qualified unemployed Georgians pursuing approved full-time or part-time education through September 30, 2010. According to DHS, TCCA served 5,500 children as of the April 21, 2010 DHS board meeting. The goal for DHS is to serve 7,000 children. DHS will also offer subsidies for summer camp for 3,000 eligible school-age children (ages 5 to 12 years old) during summer 2010.<sup>8</sup>

### TANF Emergency Fund

The FY 2011 General Budget includes a plan for maximizing \$165.4 million in federal funds from the TANF Emergency Fund made available through the Recovery Act (see Table 6). These funds expire on September 30, 2010 unless Congress passes an extension and President Obama signs it into law.

Table 6 **Plan for Maximizing TANF Emergency Fund**

<b>Efforts for TANF-eligible families or youth</b>	<b>Federal TANF Emergency Funds</b>
<b>Wheels to Work program</b>	\$8,000,000
<b>Subsidize Summer Activities Fees</b>	\$4,000,000
<b>\$100 Back-to School Supplies &amp; Clothing for Foster Youth</b>	\$672,000
<b>Food Banks</b>	\$2,000,000
<b>Family Violence Shelter Support Services</b>	\$1,600,000
<b>CHRIS Kids 4 months of housing at Summit Trail site</b>	\$164,960
<b>Other Subsidized employment and Short-term, Non-recurrent benefits*</b>	\$148,934,040
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$165,371,000</b>



*Table 6 Note, this figure differs from HB 948 by \$164,960 to ensure the total equals the maximum federal TANF Emergency Funds available to Georgia. According to the Georgia Senate Budget Office, DHS will be able to correct the error and reflect the actual amount of TANF funds used during the amendment process mid-year. This includes the DHS TANF Emergency Fund Plan that the Commissioner estimates will be reimbursed \$91 million in federal funds. To learn more about DHS plan, please see <http://www.dhr.georgia.gov/portal/site/DHS/>.*

The FY 2011 General Budget recognizes these uses of the TANF Emergency Fund to give direction to the process of maximizing these funds. The Georgia General Assembly, DHS, and private providers are still working to finalize Georgia's TANF Emergency Fund Plan to ensure that the programs are allowable under the Recovery Act. Since no state funds are being made available, 20 percent of the plan's total cost must be paid from third-party funds or delivered in-kind. The plan must be implemented by the September 30, 2010 deadline.

## **Elder Services**

These services for older Georgians include:

- Prevention from and investigation of abuse, exploitation, and neglect.
- Supports for those who need a nursing-home level of care but choose to remain in one's community.
- Health, employment, nutrition, and other support and education services for many elderly who remain in their own home.

The FY2011 General Budget cuts state funds for elder services by 5.3 percent (\$3.9 million). The cumulative cut from FY 2009 is 24.3 percent, totaling \$22.3 million. See Table 7 for a breakdown.

In the enacted FY 2010 General Budget, \$11.4 million in General Fund savings was realized in the DHS budget as a result of the enhanced federal Medicaid funding included in the Recovery Act (as a result of the enhanced matching funds, fewer state dollars were needed to maintain the same level of services). In the FY 2011 budget, these additional federal funds are no longer explicitly displayed in the DHS budget; however, these funds are expected to flow to the agency in FY 2011 in the same manner as in FY 2010.<sup>9</sup>

**Table 7 Elder Services State General Fund Cuts**

	<b>FY 2009 State Funds</b>	<b>FY 2010 State + ARRA Stabilization Funds</b>	<b>FY 2011 State + ARRA Stabilization Funds</b>	<b>FY 2010 – FY 2011 Change (\$)</b>	<b>FY 2010 – FY 2011 Change (%)</b>	<b>FY 2009 – FY 2011 Change (%)</b>
<b>Elder Abuse Investigations &amp; Prevention</b>	\$14,577,451	\$14,031,363	\$11,749,971	-\$2,281,392	-16.3%	-19.4%
<b>Elder Community Living Services</b>	\$74,875,441	\$57,235,190	\$55,777,581	-\$1,457,609	-2.5%	-25.5%
<b>Elder Support Services</b>	\$2,059,156	\$1,864,884	\$1,710,555	-\$154,329	-8.3%	-16.9%
<b>Council on Aging</b>	\$252,352	\$208,220	\$186,578	-\$21,642	-10.4%	-26.1%
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$91,764,400</b>	<b>\$73,339,657</b>	<b>\$69,424,685</b>	<b>-\$3,914,972</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>	<b>-24.3%</b>

Major FY 2011 General Budget impacts to elder services include:

- Elder Abuse Investigations and Prevention – Replaced \$1 million of state funds for Long-Term Care Ombudsmen (LTCO) and \$611,520 in Adult Protective Services (APS) with Nursing Home Civil Monetary Penalties collected by the Department of Community Health. If enacted, this would restore the \$500,000 cut that LTCO took in August 2009 and prevent current APS caseworkers from being laid off.<sup>10</sup>
- Elderly Community Living Services
  - Cut \$949,172 in contracts. Local Area Agencies on Aging can choose whether or not to pursue these services through other funding, but these cuts eliminate the dedicated statewide funding for:
    - Kinship Care Program that provides support services to grandparents raising their grandchildren (\$478,275);
    - Senior Legal Hotline (\$259,669). Operating from DHS offices, the hotline is a toll-free number that provides free legal information, referral, and advice on civil matters for seniors and caregivers across the state, especially critical in rural areas. DHS is using PSSF federal funds to maintain this service (with providers contributing to the PSSF required match with private funds), but that could limit the types of questions received to those applicable to only Grandparents Raising Grandchildren.
  - Restores \$1.8 million that the governor proposed cutting for Alzheimer respite services (\$225,000), Center for the Visually Impaired (\$177,859), and non-Medicaid Home and Community Based respite services (\$1.4 million).
- Elder Support Services
  - Eliminates all state funds for Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities, which are community-based support services for older adults in Metro Atlanta and Savannah (\$145,000).
  - Uses \$1.045 million in federal Recovery Act funds to restore state fund cuts for the National Services Incentive Program for Meals on Wheels and congregate meals for at-risk seniors. According to the April 30, 2010 Recovery Act Report (ARRA 1512), Georgia has spent over 99.1 percent of its Recovery Act funds for home delivered meals and about 95.8 percent of its Recovery Act funds for congregate meals.

Georgia's nearly 100 percent use of Recovery Act funds prior to FY 2011 will have an impact on the Elder Support Nutritional Services Incentive Program in the coming year. The severity of the impact depends on the availability of Title III federal funds decided in the federal budget process. DHS reads President Obama's budget recommendation for Title III funds to be approximately 25-30 percent of the amount that Georgia received from the Recovery Act, but this could change during federal budget negotiations. DHS does not anticipate any seniors currently served losing meals in FY 2011, but DHS "won't be able to admit as many new frail and vulnerable Georgians to the meal programs from the wait list (as current clients leave the program)."<sup>11</sup>

## Conclusion

According to the FY 2011 General Budget, DHS will endure a cut of \$33.5 million in state funds from FY 2010 and \$128.4 million from FY 2009, even after accounting for this final year of Recovery Act State Stabilization funds used to shore up the budget.

## Policy Considerations

This bleak fiscal picture for FY 2011 and the imminent loss of Recovery Act funds next fiscal year before state revenues have climbed back from 2007 levels raises questions about how DHS can effectively fulfill its mission to serve eligible children, low-income families, and the elderly. Without new revenues and a balanced approach to budgeting, DHS is stymied in its ability to meet the needs of an aging population and families struggling with the impact of the Great Recession. The budget cuts in FY 2011 raise the following policy considerations:

- Will children at risk of abuse and neglect who are reunited with their families receive the in-home case management support their families need to stay together and remain safe as more duties are shifted from private providers to DFCS caseworkers, especially as DFCS cuts personnel \$2 million through layoffs, furloughs, and attrition? Will this lead to more abused children in Georgia?
- Can DHS meet the increasing demand for access to Medicaid, food stamps, and TANF while eliminating 137 or more eligibility workers?
- With the adult TANF caseload rising, will the cut in Work Employment Services reverse progress made by families ready to leave TANF as well as stop more families from also succeeding?

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## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Author calculation assuming \$3.2 million cut eliminated 137 eligibility workers

<sup>2</sup> All FY 2011 budget data is from the FY 2011 budget on HB 948 and from *DHS Proposed Cuts for FY 2011 Re: Revised Revenue Estimates from Governor's Office*, presented by Commissioner B.J. Walker to the DHS Board on March 17, 2010.

All FY 2010 budget data is from the Conference Committee Report on HB 119.

All FY 2009 budget data is from the Conference Committee Report on HB 990, except for DHS general state funds for FY 2009 departmental administration, provided by the DHS Office of Budget Administration on January 26, 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Commissioner B.J. Walker presentation to Georgia House and Senate Appropriations Committee, January 21, 2010.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. for Medicaid, Food Stamp, and case ratio data. TANF data is for December 2008 and November 2009 and was provided by Data, Analysis, Accountability, Research & Evaluation in October 2009 and January 2010.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Recovery Act presentation to DHS Board at April 21, 2010 DHS Board Meeting.

<sup>9</sup> Although the bulk of Georgia's Medicaid program is funded in the Department of Community Health, there are programs in DHS and Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) that are also part of the Medicaid program and thus benefit from the federal matching funds that come with it. Typically, the federal Medicaid funds that are spent through programs in DHS and DBHDD are not fully displayed in the DHS and DBHDD agency budgets, even though these funds are eventually spent through these programs. Likewise, that these enhanced Medicaid funds in the Recovery Act are no longer displayed in the DHS budget does not mean that these funds will no longer be used in them.

<sup>10</sup> In order for Nursing Home Civil Monetary Penalties to be used for Adult Protective Services, the state will use the dollars to pay the expenses of wards who reside in long-term care facilities. The guardians of these wards are APS caseworkers. Source: Georgia Council on Aging, January 19, 2010.

<sup>11</sup> E-mail from Georgia Division of Aging on May 13, 2010.

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