

Section 18.3 Copayment Types

The Wisconsin Shares copayment types are as follows:

- **Regular:** The Regular copayment **type code** will base the copayment on the actual income and family size, and the number of children in subsidized child care. This copayment code is used when a family does not qualify for a Reduced Copayment Type.
- **Reduced Copayment Types:**
 - **\$0 Copayment Types:** These copayment types apply \$0 copayment reduction to the subsidy amount.
 - Foster: ~~The Foster copayment code applies \$0 copayment reduction to the subsidy amount. This copayment code is u~~Used for children residing with a foster care parent, subsidized guardianships, and or interim caretakers.
 - Kinship: ~~The Kinship copayment code applies \$0 copayment reduction to the subsidy amount. This copayment code is u~~Used for children ~~who are~~ residing with a relative under a court-ordered placement (with or without the Kinship Care payment).
 - W2 Participant: Used when a parent is open for Wisconsin Works (W-2).
 - Learnfare: ~~The Learnfare copayment code applies \$0 copayment reduction to the subsidy amount. This copayment code is u~~Used for children of teen parents participating in the Learnfare program due to their custodial parent participating in ~~Wisconsin Works (W-2)~~. See the [Wisconsin Works \(W-2\) Manual](#) Chapter 16 for more information about Learnfare.
 - Assistance groups at or below 100% FPL have a \$0 copayment.
 - **Minimal Copayment Types (Based on 65% Federal Poverty Level [FPL]):** These copayment types apply a copayment based on 65% FPL instead of the placement family's (Non-Court Ordered Kinship) or the family's (Teen High School and W-2 Emp End, Unsub Emp Begin) actual income level.
 - Non-Court Ordered Kinship: ~~The Non-Court Ordered Kinship copayment code applies a copayment that is based on 65% FPL instead of the placement family's actual income level. This copayment code is u~~Used when children are residing with a relative and there is no court order for the child's placement.
 - Teen High School: ~~The Teen High School copayment code applies a copayment that is based on 65% FPL instead of the family's actual income level. This copayment code is u~~Used for children of teen

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parents under the age of 20 years old who are enrolled in high school or its equivalent.

- W-2 Emp End, Unsub Emp Begin: ~~The W-2 Emp End, Unsub Emp Begin copayment code applies a copayment based on 65% FPL instead of the family's actual income level. It is u~~Used for **children of** W-2 participants who move from a W-2 employment position (Community Service Job (CSJ), W-2 Transition (W-2 T), or Trial Employment Match Program (TEMP) placement) to regular employment.

Note: It is a recommended best practice that agency workers remind parents with a \$0 copayment that this does not mean they will have a \$0 Parent Share. The Parent Share will be established between the provider and the parent based on the difference between the provider's price and the subsidy amount the parent receives.

If a family is within their eligibility period, the agency worker must not apply any copayment type change that would increase the family's copayment per hour until the next annual eligibility renewal. The agency worker must enter the new copayment type in CSAW with the day following the next renewal date entered as the Begin Date.

Example 1: Ravi is a W-2 participant and is receiving Wisconsin Shares. His children Kiara and Sai have authorizations with a W2 Participant copayment type. In May, Ravi discontinues participation in W-2. Since the change from the W2 Participant copayment type to the Regular copayment type would cause an increase in the copayment amount, the agency worker enters the new Regular copayment type with a begin date of the day after Ravi's annual renewal due date. ~~Timothy's household consists of himself, his teenage child, Kurt, and Kurt's baby, Cameron. Timothy is a W-2 participant. The household is determined eligible for Wisconsin Shares in April and Cameron's authorization uses a Learnfare copayment type (\$0). Then in June, Timothy discontinues participation in W-2, meaning that Cameron is no longer eligible for the Learnfare copayment type; his new copayment type would be Teen High School (65%). Since the change from the Learnfare copayment type to the Teen High School copayment type causes an increase in the copayment amount, the agency worker enters the new copayment type with a begin date of the day after Timothy's annual renewal due date.~~

Example 2: Melody and Jennifer are married and have a foster child, Joshua, placed with them. They are determined eligible for Wisconsin Shares in April, and Joshua's authorization uses the Foster copayment type (\$0). In October, Melody and Jennifer adopt Joshua. Since the change from the Foster copayment type to the Regular copayment type causes an increase in the copayment amount, the agency worker enters the new copayment type with a begin date of the day after their next annual renewal due date.

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For more information about using copayment types in CSAW, see the CSAW User Guide – Authorizations.

Section 18.4.1 Copayment Stabilization

If an Assistance Group's income is at or below 200% FPL at any time, CSAW will assign the Assistance Group (AG) to the Copayment Stabilization period. During the Copayment Stabilization period, CSAW will not allow increases in income to increase the AG's copayment per hour until the AG's next eligibility renewal. Once CSAW has assigned the AG to the Copayment Stabilization period, CSAW will not assign the AG to the Exit period (see 18.4.2) until the AG's next eligibility renewal.

Example: At application in June, Brad's income places his AG at 175% FPL. In September, Brad receives a \$1.00/hour raise, which brings his AG's income up to 190% FPL. CSAW will not increase Brad's copayment per hour above the 175% FPL copayment level until his next renewal.

Appendix III Benefit Calculation Examples

<updated section only>

Copayments Under 200% FPL

Example 2 (Two (2) children, two (2) providers)

Monique works 30 hours per week on second shift. Monique's income places her family at 175% FPL. Monique has two (2) children, Genesis and Jasmine. Genesis attends Lil' Buddies for 28 hours per week. Jasmine attends Jumpin' Around in the afternoon for 8 hours per week, and Lil' Buddies in the evenings for 28 hours per week. Monique's total family copayment is ~~\$69.92~~ \$376.96 per month.

The calculation details are:

Copayment Per Hour for 175% FPL: ~~\$0.23~~ \$1.24

Genesis: Full-time authorization based on a child care need of 28 hours per week. 35 weekly hours (full-time conversion) x 4.348125 weeks per month = 152.18 (153 monthly subsidized hours)

Jasmine: (Jumpin' Around) Part-time authorization based on a child care need of 8 hours per week. 30 weekly hours (part-time conversion) x 4.348125 = 130.44 (131 monthly subsidized hours)

(Lil' Buddies) Full-time authorization based on a child care need of 28 hours per week. 35 weekly hours (full-time conversion) x 4.348125 = 152.18 (153 monthly subsidized hours)

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Jasmine Total Hours for Copay: $131 + 153 = 284$ monthly hours (capped at 152 monthly hours for copayment)

Total Monthly Family Hours: $152 + 152 = 304$ monthly hours for copayment (437 uncapped monthly hours)

Family Copayment: ~~$\$0.23$~~ $\$1.24 \times 304 = \376.96 ~~$\$69.92$~~

The copayment distribution is:

Genesis: 153 monthly hours $\div 437$ monthly uncapped hours = 35.01% of copayment

Copayment distribution: ~~$\$69.92$~~ $\$376.96 \times .3501 = \131.98 ~~$\$24.48$~~

Jasmine Authorization for Jumpin' Around: 131 monthly hours $\div 437$ monthly uncapped hours = 29.98% of copayment

Copayment distribution: ~~$\$69.92$~~ $\$376.96 \times .2998 = \113.01 ~~$\$20.96$~~

Jasmine Authorization for Lil' Buddies: 153 monthly hours $\div 437$ monthly uncapped hours = 35.01% of copayment

Copayment distribution: ~~$\$69.92$~~ $\$376.96 \times .3501 = \131.98 ~~$\$24.48$~~