

Table XIII-9

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAMS APPLICABLE TO RACINE COUNTY

Program Type	Program Entity	Program Service and Description ^a	Available Technical or Financial Assistance
Utilities			
Federal	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Park Services	<p>Rural Energy For America Program Grants (REAP) – The REAP program provides grants for energy audits and renewable energy development assistance. It also provides funds to agricultural producers and rural small businesses to purchase and install renewable energy systems and make energy efficiency improvements. REAP is designed to assist farmers, ranchers, rural small businesses, and rural energy cooperatives who can demonstrate financial need. Grants are limited to \$500,000 for renewable energy systems and \$250,000 for energy efficiency improvements, and can cover up to 25% of total eligible project costs. Eligible projects include reducing energy use, which result in savings for the agricultural producer or small business, such as retrofitting lighting or insulation.</p> <p>Rural Utilities Service (RUS) – RUS provides loans, guaranteed loans, and grants for water, sewer, stormwater, and solid waste disposal facilities in cities and towns up to 10,000 people and rural areas with no population limits. These funds may be used to construct, repair, modify, expand, or improve water supply and distribution systems and waste collection and treatment systems, including storm drainage and solid waste disposal facilities; acquire needed land, water sources, and water rights; and pay legal costs and engineering fees to develop the facilities.</p> <p>The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also known as the EPA Clean Water Act) provides various grants to communities to assist with planning and construction to upgrade facilities.</p> <p>Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) – The L&WCF Act consists of two components: the Federal component establishes a funding source for Federal acquisition of authorized national park, conservation and recreation areas; the State component provides grants to State and local governments to help them acquire, develop and improve outdoor recreation areas.</p>	Financial Financial Financial Financial
State	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)	<p>Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grants – Priorities for funding projects include projects that have any of the following characteristics: involve multiple water bodies, prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species through education and planning, control pioneer infestations of aquatic invasive species, and control established infestations of aquatic invasive species and restore native aquatic species communities.</p> <p>Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP) – The CWFP is a subsidized loan program included in the Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF). The CWFP provides loans to protect water quality by correcting existing wastewater treatment and urban stormwater problems and preventing future problems. Cities, towns, villages, counties, town sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, and federally-recognized tribal governments are eligible to apply for funding to support projects such as: construction of treatment works, sewer systems and interceptors necessary to prevent violation of discharge permits, meet new or changed discharge limits, and correct water quality or human health problems in unsewered areas.</p> <p>Knowles-Nelson State Stewardship Fund – The main goals of the program are to preserve natural areas and wildlife habitat, protect water quality and fisheries, and expand opportunities for outdoor recreation. In particular, there are four major components of the program: land acquisition, local assistance, property development on state lands, and conservation of hardwood forests. Some grant programs include: Urban and Community Forestry Program, Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks, Acquisition of Development Rights, Urban Green Space Program, and Urban Rivers Grant Program.</p>	Financial Financial Financial

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Program Type	Program Entity	Program Service and Description ^a	Available Technical or Financial Assistance
		<p>Lake Management and Planning Grants – These support the preparation of lake management plans for the collection and analysis of lake-related information.</p> <p>Lake Protection Grants – These grants are intended to protect or restore lakes and their ecosystems.</p> <p>Planning Assistance to States (Section 22) Program – This program provides assistance to develop plans for the development, utilization, and conservation of water and related land resources.</p> <p>Recreational Boating and Facilities (RBF) – RBF is a State program intended to encourage the development of recreational motorized boating facilities. The Wisconsin Waterways Commission awards RBF grants.</p> <p>River Planning and Protection Grant Program – These grants help river management organizations form, and to increase their capacity to protect rivers, as well as implement river protection and restoration projects.</p> <p>Remediation and Redevelopment (RR) – The Remediation & Redevelopment (RR) program is an environmental cleanup program, designed to assist in the investigation, cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated properties. It is a comprehensive, streamlined cleanup approach consolidates state and federal cleanup efforts into a single program, resulting in time and cost savings. Typically, the RR Program is responsible for overseeing the investigation and cleanup at properties that have soil and/or groundwater contamination; including those properties where contamination may have migrated off-site to other properties; contaminated properties that may be cleaned up and redeveloped, i.e. brownfield properties; spills of waste or product materials (both new and historic spills); leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTS); hazardous waste closures and corrective actions; Superfund sites; and closed solid waste landfills.</p> <p>Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP) – The SDWLP provides loans to public water systems to build, upgrade, or replace water supply infrastructure to protect public health and address federal and state safe drinking water requirements. The WDNR is the primary administrator and the Department of Administration is the financial manager for this program. Counties, towns, cities, and villages are eligible to apply for support for projects to plan, design, construct, or modify public water systems.</p> <p>Waste & Materials Management – The Waste and Materials Management program develops policies and offers technical assistance to actively encourage the reduction, recycling and re-use of wastes as raw material for new products. It oversees management of solid and hazardous waste through storage, treatment and disposal, and works with local governments to reclaim mining sites to valued natural resources. The program's overall goal is to increase waste material reuse and recycling in Wisconsin by 30 percent by the year 2015.</p>	<p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Technical</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Technical</p>
State	<p>Wisconsin Community Action Program Association (WISCAP)</p> <p>Wisconsin Rural Development</p>	<p>Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP) – RCAP is administered by the Wisconsin Community Action Program Association (WISCAP) to help rural communities develop and improve water and wastewater infrastructure. RCAP also helps communities develop capacity to manage, operate, and maintain the water and wastewater utilities. The Wisconsin RCAP provides free comprehensive services and technical assistance, from problem-identification through implementation of acceptable, affordable solutions. RCAP services are intended to help community staff to develop their capacity to implement water and wastewater projects and to assist the community in coordinating efforts with consultants and government agencies.</p> <p>RCAP works with rural communities that have low to moderate-incomes, have populations less than 10,000, are rural villages, towns, sanitary districts, or tribal communities, and have drinking water and/or sanitary waste disposal problems or system development needs.</p> <p>The Wisconsin Rural Development financial and technical services for water, sewer, storm water, and solid waste disposal facilities in cities and towns up to 10,000 people and rural areas with no population limits.</p>	<p>Financial</p>

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Program Type	Program Entity	Program Service and Description ^a	Available Technical or Financial Assistance
	Wisconsin Rural Development cont.	<p>Distance Learning and Telemedicine Loans and Grants – These grants can create or improve telecommunications, computer networks, and related technology for rural communities, to improve access to education and/or medicinal services. Rural schools, libraries, hospitals, health care clinics, and related organizations which operate educational or health care facilities, Indian Tribes, consortiums or partnerships, and other organizations that operate educational or health care facilities in rural areas are eligible for this program; funds are not provided to state or local governments.</p> <p>Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants – These grants may be available to rural communities when disaster strikes. Public bodies (including tribal governments) and nonprofit corporations servicing rural areas must demonstrate that a significant decline in quantity or quality of water occurred within two years of the date of assistance application to qualify for this program. Grant funds may be used to extend, repair, or perform significant maintenance on existing water systems; construct new water lines, wells or other sources of water, reservoirs, and treatment plants; replace equipment; and pay costs associated with connection or tap fees; pay related expenses such as legal and engineering fees and environmental impact analyses, or acquire rights associated with developing sources of, treating, storing, or distributing water; achieve compliance with the requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or with the Safe Drinking Water Act when noncompliance is directly related to a recent decline in quality of potable water.</p> <p>Rural Water Circuit Rider Technical Assistance – This program provides on-site assistance to help assure cost-effective operation of rural water systems. The assistance is provided at no charge and complements supervisory assistance provided by Rural Development personnel.</p> <p>Solid Waste Management Grants – These grants help reduce or eliminate pollution of water resources and to improve planning and management of solid waste sites. Private, non-profit, tax-exempt organizations with proven experience and ability to provide technical assistance are eligible for this program.</p> <p>Technical Assistance and Training Grants – These grants can be used to identify and evaluate solutions to water and waste disposal problems in rural areas, to assist in preparation of Rural Development grants, and to improve operation and maintenance of existing water and waste disposal in rural areas.</p> <p>Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants – This program is open to municipalities, counties, special purpose districts, Indian tribes, and corporations not operated for profit, including cooperatives. Loan and grant funds may be used to construct, repair, modify, expand, or otherwise improve water supply and distribution systems and waste collection and treatment systems, including storm drainage and solid waste disposal facilities; acquire needed land, water sources, and water rights; pay costs such as legal and engineering fees when necessary to develop the facilities.</p>	<p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Technical</p> <p>Financial</p>
State	Wisconsin Department of Commerce (DOC)	<p>Community Development Block Grants-Public Facilities (CDBG-PF) – CDGB-PF is a versatile financing tool with eligible funding for improvements to: publicly owned utility system, streets, sidewalks, handicap accessibility projects, community centers, downtown improvements, libraries, fire stations, and medical facilities. Eligible projects must meet one of three objectives: 1) the project principally benefits low and moderate-income persons, 2) the project eliminates slum and blight, and 3), the proposed activity meets an urgent local need (e.g. typically a catastrophic event). Eligible applicants are units of local government including towns, villages, cities and counties. Entitlement cities (populations of 50,000 or more) and Milwaukee and most of Waukesha County are not eligible.</p> <p>Community Development Block Grants-Public Facilities for Economic Development (CDBG-PFED) – The CDBG-PFED program helps underwrite the cost of municipal infrastructure necessary for business development that retains or creates employment opportunities. Eligible activities include improvements to public facilities such as water systems, sewerage systems, and roads that are owned by a general or special purpose unit of government, and which will principally benefit. Eligible applicants include any general purpose unit of government with a population less than 50,000 that is not enrolled in the Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Program.</p>	<p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p>

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Program Type	Program Entity	Program Service and Description ^a	Available Technical or Financial Assistance
	Wisconsin DOC cont.	<p>The Wisconsin Fund – This program provides grants to homeowners and small commercial businesses to help offset some of the cost for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of existing failing Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS). Eligibility is based upon several criteria, including household income and age of the structure. A portion of the money appropriated by the state government for the program is set aside to fund experimental POWTS with the goal of identifying other acceptable technologies for replacement systems.</p>	Financial
	Wisconsin Board of Commissioners of Public Lands (BCPL)	<p>State Trust Fund Loan Program – School districts and municipalities may borrow money from the State Trust Fund Loan Program for a wide variety of purposes including buildings, roads, water and sewer facilities, equipment, recreation facilities, industrial development, or other public purposes. Unfunded pension liability loans are another category of loans that have been widely used as government units seek to lower their costs by refinancing at a lower rate. These loans are considered a General Obligation Debt of the municipality or school district. Most municipalities are authorized to borrow up to 5% of the unit's equalized valuation; school districts have an authorized level of indebtedness of 10% of the district's equalized valuation.</p>	Financial
	Wisconsin Rural Water Association (WRWA)	<p>Ground Water/Wellhead Protection Program – Through this program, a Groundwater Technician provides assistance to small public water supply systems throughout the State of Wisconsin. This assistance helps small systems protect their well recharge areas from contamination.</p> <p>Small Water System Training and Technical Assistance Program – This program provides onsite technical assistance to owner/operators of small, privately-owned public water systems, classified as Other-Than-Municipal (OTM or OC) or Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC or NN) water systems. During onsite visits, small system Water Circuit Riders provide information and assistance in all areas of water system operation and management in an effort to assist them in their efforts to meet regulations and improve the quality of drinking water.</p> <p>Source Water Protection Program – Funded through the USDA Farm Service Agency, this program provides free protection planning and technical assistance to communities. Source water protection plans focus on protecting community drinking water supplies on a multi-jurisdictional basis. Source water protection plans can focus on a region working together or a municipality and its immediate neighboring townships to help safeguard drinking water sources. This program also provides technical assistance to communities and systems having issues regarding their source water, contamination sources, protection ordinances, and other related issues.</p>	Technical
	Wisconsin Department of Administration	<p>Division of Intergovernmental Relations – This division of the DOA provides several services to the public and state, local and tribal governments. It supports counties, municipalities, citizens and businesses by providing support services and grant programs in land use planning, land information and records modernization, municipal boundary review, plat review, demography and coastal management programs. It also analyzes federal initiatives to ensure that Wisconsin residents receive a fair return on the tax dollars they send to Washington D.C.</p> <p>Division of Energy Services – This division administers programs to assist households with low income to meet their energy needs, including: the Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance Program (assistance for heating costs, electric costs, and energy crisis situations), the Wisconsin Weatherization Program (repairs and upgrades on the homes of low-income Wisconsin households to make them safer, more comfortable, and more energy efficient), and the Lead Hazard Reduction Program.</p> <p>Division of Enterprise Technology – This division manages the state's information technology (IT) assets and uses technology to improve government efficiency and service delivery. It provides computer services to state agencies and local governments, and operates the statewide voice, data and video telecommunications network. In consultation with business and IT managers from state agencies and local governments, the division develops strategies, policies and standards for enterprise use (cross-agency and multi-jurisdictional use of IT resources). The division provides training, research, and print and mail services to other state agencies.</p>	<p>Technical</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Technical</p>

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Program Type	Program Entity	Program Service and Description ^a	Available Technical or Financial Assistance
	<p>Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)</p> <p>Wisconsin Lakes Partnership</p> <p>Wisconsin Be SMART (Save Money and Reduce Trash) Coalition</p>	<p>Wisconsin Clean Sweep – DATCP administers the Wisconsin Clean Sweep Program, which helps local governments to collect agricultural, residential, and business hazardous wastes through a grant program. Most local governments offer farmers and residents free or nearly free hazardous waste services while businesses are usually required to pay for most disposal costs.</p> <p>Prescription Drug Collection – In 2008, DATCP provided grants to twelve counties and municipalities during the pilot year of its Prescription Drug Collection Program. The collection allows residents to safely dispose of controlled substances such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, and morphine along with more common drugs like Tylenol, aspirin, Claratin, ibuprofen, and Benadryl.</p> <p>Wisconsin Lakes Partnership (WLP) – WLP is a collaborative effort between the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the Wisconsin Association of Lakes (WAL) and the University of Wisconsin-Extension (UWEX). Together these groups ensure the protection of Wisconsin's inland lakes for future generations. Through the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership, numerous educational programs are available, such as: training for citizen lake monitoring groups, the Clean Boats, Clean Waters Program (a volunteer watercraft inspection program intended as a defense against the spread of aquatic invasive species), and the Lake Leaders Institute, which provides leadership education and networking opportunities for elected officials and other interested stakeholders. WLP also provides information about grant opportunities for lake-related programs and projects.</p> <p>Wisconsin Be SMART – Be SMART is a statewide partnership of local municipalities, state agencies, non-profit and environmental organizations, businesses, and schools dedicated to reducing waste, increasing recycling and conserving resources in Wisconsin. It also works to provide a consistent waste reduction message through print, TV, radio, the internet and retail outlets. The City of Racine is a member of the coalition, and participates in education programs under a Department of Natural Resources Recycling Efficiency Incentive grant.</p>	<p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Technical</p> <p>Technical</p>
State and County	University of Wisconsin – Extension	<p>Watch Your Waste: A Guide to Recycling in Kenosha and Racine Counties – The proper disposal of household hazardous waste is extremely important in order to prevent contamination of waterways, soils and the environment in general. "Watch Your Waste" is a guide created and provided by UW-Extension to give the residents of Kenosha and Racine Counties information about the proper disposal of a variety of household items.</p> <p>Rain Gardens – UW-Extension provides written materials to help residents create rain gardens; these can be found online at http://clean-water.uwex.edu/pubs/home.htm#rain.</p>	<p>Technical</p> <p>Technical</p>
County	<p>Kenosha/Racine Land Trust</p> <p>Racine County Lake Associations and Districts</p>	<p>Land Trusts – Land trusts work to protect and manage lands with scenic, recreational, agricultural, cultural or historic value. This can involve purchasing or obtaining conservation easements for environmentally valuable lands through member contributions, land or easement donations, and grants obtained from other sources; land trusts may also monitor conservation easements to ensure restricts are being followed.</p> <p>Racine County Lake Associations and Districts – There are 11 organizations in Racine County which are dedicated to the maintenance, management and protection of the following lakes: Bohner Lake, Browns Lake, Lake Denoon, Eagle Lake, Demonte Lake, Honey Lake, Tahoe Lake, Tichigan Lake, Long Lake, Waubeesee Lake, and Wind Lake. Programs and services operated by these groups vary significantly; more information about these groups can be found through the UW-Extension Lakes Program website: http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/.</p>	<p>Financial</p> <p>Technical</p>
Local	<p>Caledonia Conservancy</p> <p>Root-Pike Watershed Initiative Network (WIN)</p>	<p>Caledonia Conservancy – The Conservancy was founded in 1994 as an effort to protect the Village of Caledonia's network of equestrian trails. Currently, the land trust owns more than 122 acres. In addition to protecting land, the Conservancy partners with landowners to care for 36 miles of trails east of the Root River, including 8.2 miles of trails that are owned by the Conservancy and open to the public.</p> <p>Rain Garden Initiative – In 2008, the Root-Pike WIN Rain Garden Initiative funded 32 rain gardens in Racine, Kenosha and Milwaukee Counties. The program also included free workshops, ongoing expert advice, and annual monitoring for three years to make sure the gardens are managing storm water runoff. To be eligible for grant</p>	<p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p>

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Program Type	Program Entity	Program Service and Description ^a	Available Technical or Financial Assistance
		funding through Root-Pike WIN, residents must live within the Root-Pike Watershed, attend a workshop, register their rain garden with the organization, and sign a rain garden agreement and submit a site plan.	
Other	We Energies	<p>Energy for Tomorrow – This is a voluntary program that decreases use of power plants fueled by coal and natural gas, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions. When residents sign up at the 25, 50 or 100 percent level, We Energies produces or purchases renewable energy to match that percentage of their electric usage, which replaces equal amounts of electric generation from traditional sources.</p> <p>We Energies also offers competitive grant programs for nonprofit organizations to plan and implement renewable energy projects, as well as for studying the feasibility of installing an alternative energy project at a customer's facility. Grants range from \$10,000 to \$100,000.</p> <p>Energy Incentive Programs – We Energies offers energy incentive programs to assist commercial, government, institutional and industrial customers in implementing projects that reduce electric demand and energy use. Some of these include: Energy Incentives from We Energies/Focus on Energy Prescriptive Incentive Program (rewards eligible customers replacing less efficient equipment on a one-on-one basis with pre-approved, energy-efficient technologies); Education and Awareness Program (targets commercial, nonprofit, and industrial customers through a variety of training programs); and New Construction Program.</p> <p>Energy Stewards Non-Profits – This program has assisted nonprofit organizations to cut their financial and environmental costs with energy efficient furnaces, lighting, insulation and more. This program is open to non-profit organizations, religious congregations and private schools. The program includes a personal energy assessment of the nonprofit's building(s); cost-benefit payback detail for recommended upgrades; access to special program financial incentives from We Energies; participation in an online community to interact with other building owners; and online access to the energy use history for the nonprofit's buildings.</p>	<p>Technical and Financial</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Technical</p>
Community Facilities			
Federal	<p>U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)</p> <p>U.S. Fire Administration</p>	<p>Community Facilities Grant Program – This program provides grants to assist in the development of essential community facilities in rural areas and towns of up to 20,000 in population. Grants are authorized on a graduated scale, with applicants located in small communities with low populations and low incomes receiving a higher percentage of grants. These grants are available to public entities such as municipalities, counties, and special-purpose districts, as well as non-profit corporations and tribal governments. This program typically funds projects under special initiatives, such as Native American community development efforts; child care centers linked with the Federal government's Welfare-to-Work initiative; and Federally-designated Enterprise and Champion Communities.</p> <p>Rural Emergency Responders Initiative – This initiative is intended to strengthen the ability of rural communities to respond to local emergencies. The community facilities program funds are used to support rural emergency responder efforts by financing needed equipment and services. Funds are available to public entities, non-profit organizations, and recognized Indian tribes. Funds may be used to finance equipment, vehicles, and/or buildings for the following types of projects: Fire Protection, Rescue/Ambulance, Law Enforcement, Civil Defense/Early Warning Systems, Mobile/Stationary Communications, Emergency Responders Training Facilities, Hospitals, Outpatient Care, Physician's Clinics, Migrant Health Centers, Healthcare Office Buildings, County Health Department Offices, Food Preparation Distribution Centers, and Animal Shelters.</p> <p>Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFG) – The AFG program awards one-year grants directly to fire departments and nonaffiliated emergency medical services (EMS) organizations of a State to enhance their abilities with respect to fire and fire-related hazards. The goal is to provide assistance to meet fire departments' and nonaffiliated EMS organizations' firefighting and emergency response needs, supporting organizations that lack the tools and resources necessary to protect the health and safety of the public and their emergency response personnel with respect to fire and all other hazards.</p>	<p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Financial</p>

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Program Type	Program Entity	Program Service and Description ^a	Available Technical or Financial Assistance
	U.S. Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<p>Fire Prevention and Safety Grants – These grants assist State, regional, national or local organizations in addressing fire prevention and safety. The goal is to reach high-risk target groups including children, seniors and firefighters, with an emphasis on the prevention of fire-related injuries to children.</p> <p>Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) – The SAFER program awards grants directly to volunteer, combination, and career fire departments to help the departments increase their cadre of firefighters. The goal is for SAFER grantees to enhance their ability to attain 24-hour staffing and thus assuring their communities have adequate protection from fire and fire-related hazards. The SAFER grants have two activities that will help grantees attain this goal: 1) hiring of firefighters and 2) recruitment and retention of volunteer firefighters.</p> <p>Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) Program – Through the AFG program in Wisconsin, this grant enables local fire departments and emergency medical services organizations to purchase or receive training, conduct first responder health and safety programs, and buy equipment and response vehicles.</p>	Financial Financial Financial
Federal and State	Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI)	<p>Student Safety/Prevention and Wellness (SSPW) Programs and Initiatives – In addition to supporting academic achievement, DPI administers and supports several statewide SSPW Programs and Initiatives, such as Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) Program, Community Learning Centers, Coordinated School Health Programs, Environmental Health, Health Education and Physical Activity, School-Aged Parent Program, School Tobacco Prevention Program, Suicide Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, and Youth Violence Prevention.</p> <p>National School Lunch Program – Administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture—Food and Nutrition Service (USDA FNS) and Wisconsin DPI, the National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program that provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 40 cents. Of Racine County's 12 public school districts, 11 participate in the National School Lunch Program. (Union Grove High School District is the exception.) 13 of Racine County's private schools also participate in the program.</p>	Financial
State and County	Wisconsin Department of Health Services	<p>Community-Based Residential Facilities (CBRF): CBRFs are defined by the State as a place where five or more adults reside: who are not related to the operator or administrator; who do not require care above intermediate level nursing care; and who receive care, treatment or services that are above the level of room and board, but includes no more than three hours of nursing care per week per resident. CBRFs can admit people of advanced age, persons with dementia, developmental disabilities, mental health problems, physical disabilities, traumatic brain injury, AIDS, Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) issues, correctional clients, pregnant women needing counseling and/or the terminally ill. As of December 2008, there are 36 CBRFs located in Racine County; they range in capacity from 5 to 176 beds, and have a minimum age requirement of 18 years for residents.</p>	Technical
County	211 Racine Racine County W-2 Children's Services Network and Racine County University of Wisconsin – Extension	<p>211 Racine – The 211 Racine Program is the national abbreviated dialing code for access to health and human services information and referral (I&R). This free service connects individuals and families in need and the appropriate community based organizations and government agencies. This program also provides human services information and referral, supportive listening and crisis intervention services. More information can be found online: http://www.211racine.info.</p> <p>Family Resource Directory – This directory focuses on community services and resources that are available throughout Racine County for families with children under age 18, and primarily provides information about nonprofit organizations. The directory is updated annually and can be found on the Racine County UW-Extension website: http://racine.uwex.edu or at various public locations throughout the County such as the Workforce Development Center.</p>	Technical Technical

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Program Type	Program Entity	Program Service and Description ^a	Available Technical or Financial Assistance
	4C (Community Coordinated Child Care)	4C (Community Coordinated Child Care) – This nonprofit organization serves Racine and Kenosha counties, as well as Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha counties. It assists the community in all child care issues, including: help in finding child care, referrals to funding and other support services, and respite care referrals to families having children with special needs. For child care providers, 4C provides assistance with financial questions and other business issues, and continuing education and support group assistance. For employers, 4C provides an assessment of employee child care needs, options for offering child care services and assistance with implementing child care options. For the community at large, 4C provides data regarding supply and demand for child care in the area and brings together a variety of individuals and agencies interested and involved in early childhood care and education in order to best meet the needs of all children.	Technical
	Aging & Disability Resource Center of Racine County (ADRC)	Aging & Disability Resource Center of Racine County (ADRC) – ADRC works to support seniors, adults with disabilities and their families and caregivers by offering easy access to services and by fostering a caring community that values lifelong contributions, maximum independence and individual dignity. ADRC offers information and assistance, options counseling, benefits specialists, senior services, entry to long-term care, and prevention and wellness.	Technical and Financial
	Racine County Public Health Departments	Public Health Departments – Public health departments offer a variety of services such as immunizations, special health needs, home safety, lead testing, prenatal care coordination, mom and baby visits, elderly home visits, smoking cessation classes, sexually transmitted diseases testing and follow-up, radon, air and water quality testing. In Racine County, public health departments are located in the Cities of Racine and Burlington, as well as a joint Department for the Villages of Mt. Pleasant and Caledonia. In addition, many communities conduct local immunization clinics throughout the year.	Financial
	Racine County Workforce Development Center (WDC)	Workforce Development Center (WDC) – The WDC provides subsidized child care funding for eligible families. Families need not be participating in any other type of public assistance program to qualify for funding, but applications must be completed at the WDC facility, with locations in the Cities of Racine and Burlington.	Technical

^aThis table provides a general description of the various utilities and community facilities programs. Other applicable programs can be found in Chapters X, XI, and XIV.

Source: SEWRPC.