

LSC Greenbook

Analysis of the Enacted Budget

**Department of
Job and Family Services**

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READER'S GUIDE

The Legislative Service Commission prepares an analysis of the enacted budget for each agency. These analyses are commonly called "Greenbooks." This brief introduction is intended to help readers navigate the Greenbook for the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS).

The ODJFS Greenbook contains the following sections:

- ODJFS Overview;
- Family Stability;
- Families and Children;
- Child Support;
- Unemployment Compensation;
- Workforce Development;
- Health Care; and
- Program Management.

Each of these sections includes an Overview and an Analysis of Enacted Budget.

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ATTACHMENTS:

Budget Spreadsheet By Line Item

Department of Job and Family Services

- The Comprehensive Case Management and Employment Program aims to streamline various assistance programs in order to improve education and training outcomes to move individuals up and out of poverty
- The budget appropriates \$67.4 million over FY 2016 and FY 2017 to pay interest to the federal government for amounts borrowed to issue state unemployment benefits

OVERVIEW

Agency Overview

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services' (ODJFS) mission is, through state and local partnerships, to help all Ohioans improve the quality of their lives. ODJFS develops and oversees programs that provide health care, employment and economic assistance, and services to families and children through a variety of programs including public assistance programs (cash assistance, noncash supports, and food assistance), child welfare services, Child Support, Workforce Development programs, and Unemployment Compensation.

The administration and funding of ODJFS's programs represent a unique cooperative partnership between federal, state, and local government. The federal government contributes funds in the form of reimbursements and grants for most programs operated by ODJFS and sets guidelines for program operations. ODJFS supervises the administration of these programs, channels funds to local agencies to respond to local needs, and provides technical support to ensure compliance with federal and state regulations. The direct delivery of services is administered by ODJFS and a combination of county offices, which includes county departments of job and family services (CDJFSs) as well as joint CDJFSs.

Appropriations Overview

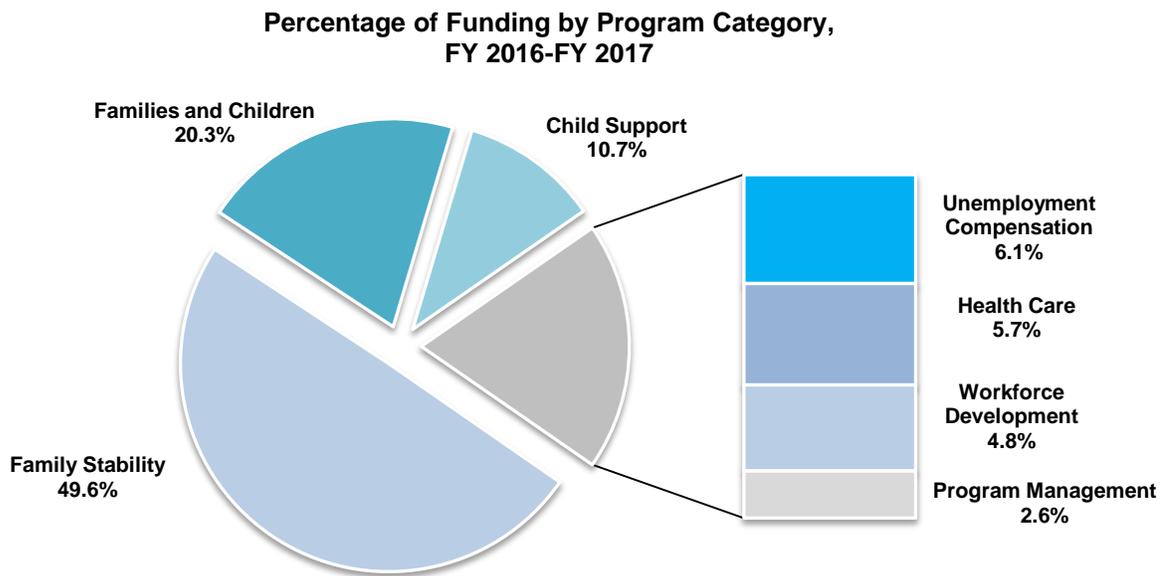
Appropriations by Fund Group

The budget provides a total appropriation for ODJFS of \$3.483 billion in FY 2016, a 20.5% increase from FY 2015 expenditures, and \$3.480 billion in FY 2017, a 0.1% decrease from FY 2016. The table below shows, by fund group, expenditures for FY 2015 and the appropriations for FY 2016-FY 2017.

Budget Appropriations by Fund Group					
Fund Group	FY 2015	FY 2016	% Change	FY 2017	% Change
General Revenue	\$766,391,073	\$811,027,766	5.8%	\$812,452,125	0.2%
Dedicated Purpose	\$86,559,656	\$122,809,232	41.9%	\$113,676,006	-7.4%
Internal Service Activity	\$1,527,541	\$3,000,000	96.4%	\$3,000,000	0.0%
Fiduciary	\$113,923,811	\$144,250,000	26.6%	\$144,250,000	0.0%
Holding Account	\$404,573	\$510,000	26.1%	\$510,000	0.0%
Federal	\$1,922,096,284	\$2,401,787,764	25.0%	\$2,406,912,619	0.2%
TOTAL	\$2,890,902,938	\$3,483,384,762	20.5%	\$3,480,800,750	-0.1%

Appropriations by Program Category

The chart below shows the appropriations by program category for the FY 2016-FY 2017 biennium. Family Assistance programs account for about 49.6% of ODJFS's recommended budget for the biennium. Family Assistance programs include TANF, publicly funded child care, and administration of the Food Assistance Program and other food programs.



Note: Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

The Families and Children category (20.3%) includes appropriations for child welfare programs including adoption assistance and foster care, as well as the Social Services Block Grant. The Child Support category (10.7%) mostly includes federal reimbursement for the administration of child support activities. Unemployment Compensation (6.1%) includes the federal grants received to administer the state's unemployment compensation system as well as appropriations for annual interest

payments to the federal government for amounts borrowed to issue benefits. The Health Care category (5.7%) includes funds provided to CDJFSs to administer certain aspects of the Medicaid Program at the local level. The Workforce Development category (4.8%) includes the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) grants, as well as other federal grants for various employment services. Program Management accounts for the remaining 2.6%.

Line Item Category Introduction

ODJFS's line items are grouped into seven major program categories. These seven categories are as follows:

1. Family Stability;
2. Families and Children;
3. Child Support;
4. Unemployment Compensation;
5. Workforce Development;
6. Health Care; and
7. Program Management.

To aid the reader in finding each item in the analysis, the following table shows the program category in which each appropriation has been placed, listing the line items in order within their respective fund groups and funds. This is the same order the line items appear in the budget bill.

Categorization of ODJFS's Appropriation Line Items for Analysis of Enacted Budget			
Fund	ALI and Name		Category
General Revenue Fund			
GRF 600321	Program Support		7: Program Management
GRF 600410	TANF State/Maintenance of Effort		1: Family Stability
GRF 600413	Child Care State/Maintenance of Effort		1: Family Stability
GRF 600416	Information Technology Projects		7: Program Management
GRF 600420	Child Support Programs		3: Child Support
GRF 600421	Family Assistance Programs		1: Family Stability
GRF 600423	Families and Children Programs		2: Families and Children
GRF 600445	Unemployment Insurance Administration		4: Unemployment Compensation
GRF 600502	Child Support – Local		3: Child Support
GRF 600511	Disability Financial Assistance		1: Family Stability
GRF 600521	Family Assistance – Local		1: Family Stability
GRF 600523	Family and Children Services		2: Families and Children
GRF 600528	Adoption Services		2: Families and Children
GRF 600533	Child, Family, and Community Protective Services		2: Families and Children
GRF 600534	Adult Protective Services		2: Families and Children
GRF 600535	Early Care and Education		1: Family Stability
GRF 600540	Food Banks		1: Family Stability
GRF 600541	Kinship Permanency Incentive Program		2: Families and Children
GRF 600546	Healthy Food Financing Initiative		1: Family Stability
GRF 655522	Medicaid Program Support – Local		6: Health Care
GRF 655523	Medicaid Program Support – Local Transportation		6: Health Care

Categorization of ODJFS's Appropriation Line Items for Analysis of Enacted Budget			
Fund	ALI and Name		Category
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group			
1980	600647	Children's Trust Fund	2: Families and Children
4A80	600658	Public Assistance Activities	1: Family Stability
4A90	600607	Unemployment Compensation Administration Fund	4: Unemployment Compensation
4E70	600604	Family and Children Services Collections	2: Families and Children
4F10	600609	Family and Children Activities	2: Families and Children
5DM0	600633	Audit Settlements and Contingency	7: Program Management
5DP0	600634	Adoption Assistance Loan	2: Families and Children
5ES0	600630	Food Bank Assistance	1: Family Stability
5HC0	600695	Unemployment Compensation Interest	4: Unemployment Compensation
5KT0	600696	Early Childhood Education	1: Family Stability
5KU0	600611	Unemployment Insurance Support – Other Sources	4: Unemployment Compensation
5NG0	600660	Victims of Human Trafficking	2: Families and Children
5RC0	600669	Healthier Buckeye Grant Program	1: Family Stability
5U60	600663	Family and Children Support	2: Families and Children
Internal Service Activity Fund Group			
5HL0	600602	State and County Shared Services	7: Program Management
Fiduciary Fund Group			
1920	600646	Child Support Intercept – Federal	3: Child Support
5830	600642	Child Support Intercept – State	3: Child Support
5B60	600601	Food Assistance Intercept	1: Family Stability
Holding Account Fund Group			
R012	600643	Refunds and Audit Settlements	7: Program Management
R013	600644	Forgery Collections	7: Program Management
Federal Fund Group			
3270	600606	Child Welfare	2: Families and Children
3310	600615	Veterans Programs	5: Workforce Development
3310	600624	Employment Services Programs	5: Workforce Development
3310	600686	Workforce Programs	5: Workforce Development
3840	600610	Food Assistance Programs	1: Family Stability
3850	600614	Refugee Services	1: Family Stability
3950	600616	Federal Discretionary Grants	2: Families and Children
3960	600620	Social Services Block Grant	2: Families and Children
3970	600626	Child Support – Federal	3: Child Support
3980	600627	Adoption Program – Federal	2: Families and Children
3A20	600641	Emergency Food Distribution	1: Family Stability
3D30	600648	Children's Trust Fund Federal	2: Families and Children
3F01	655624	Medicaid Program Support	6: Health Care

Categorization of ODJFS's Appropriation Line Items for Analysis of Enacted Budget			
Fund	ALI and Name		Category
3H70	600617	Child Care Federal	1: Family Stability
3N00	600628	Foster Care Program – Federal	2: Families and Children
3S50	600622	Child Support Projects	3: Child Support
3V00	600688	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Programs	5: Workforce Development
3V40	600678	Federal Unemployment Programs	4: Unemployment Compensation
3V40	600679	UC Review Commission – Federal	4: Unemployment Compensation
3V60	600689	TANF Block Grant	1: Family Stability

Family Stability

- Federal funds account for about 71% of appropriations
- Ohio Works First Cash Assistance Caseloads remain at historic lows

OVERVIEW

Office Overview

The Office of Family Stability administers programs that deliver cash assistance, noncash supports, and food assistance to low-income families with the goal of equipping those families to achieve self-sufficiency. Some of the programs are entitlement programs, meaning that individuals or families that meet eligibility requirements are guaranteed to receive services. Other programs may limit enrollment based on available funding. Enrollment in these programs is often affected by the economy or by federal or state changes to eligibility criteria. Programs are funded with a combination of federal and state funds.

The operations of Family Stability programs represent a cooperative partnership between state and local governments. ODJFS supervises the administration of those programs, channels federal and state funds to local agencies, and provides technical support to ensure compliance with federal and state regulations. The direct delivery of services is administered by a combination of county offices, which includes 88 county departments of job and family services (CDJFSs).

Appropriations Overview

For Family Stability programs, the budget provides appropriations of \$1.73 billion for FY 2016, a 20.7% increase over FY 2015 expenditures, and \$1.73 billion for FY 2017, a 0.2% increase from FY 2016. The table below shows Family Stability expenditures by fund group for FY 2015, and the appropriations for FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Family Stability Budget by Fund Group					
Fund Group	FY 2015	FY 2016	% Change	FY 2017	% Change
General Revenue	\$444,755,787	\$448,531,556	0.8%	\$448,351,138	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	\$11,541,449	\$51,500,000	346.2%	\$53,000,000	2.9%
Federal	\$972,805,221	\$1,225,058,995	25.0%	\$1,227,383,850	0.2%
Fiduciary	\$438,976	\$1,000,000	127.8%	\$1,000,000	0.0%
TOTAL	\$1,429,541,434	\$1,726,090,551	20.7%	\$1,729,734,988	0.2%

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Overview

The federal TANF Program was implemented by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). Under TANF, states receive federal funding through an annual block grant. The block grant amount is based on the amount of federal funds expended in federal fiscal year (FFY) 1994 for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Program, the Job Opportunity and Basic Skills (JOBS) Program, and the Family Emergency Assistance (FEA) Program, which are the three programs that were eliminated with enactment of PRWORA.

In order to receive the block grant, states must meet a maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement equal to 80% of what they spent in FFY 1994 on the three eliminated programs. (The MOE may be lowered to 75% if the state meets its work participation requirements.) After cash benefits are paid from these sources, the remaining funds may be used to fund other programs that meet at least one of the four purposes of TANF. The four purposes are:

1. Assisting needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes;
2. Reducing the dependency of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;
3. Preventing out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and
4. Encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

Funding

The federal block grant and the state MOE total about \$1.15 billion in TANF resources each year. Ohio's annual federal TANF Block Grant award is about \$728 million, which is deposited in quarterly installments into the TANF Block Grant Fund (Fund 3V60). Ohio's MOE at the 80% level is \$416.9 million. If the state fails to meet the MOE, the block grant amount for the next federal fiscal year will be reduced by the amount of the shortage, and the state will be required to increase its TANF spending by an amount equal to the penalty.

ODJFS is permitted by federal rules to count donations received by the Ohio Association of Food Banks (formerly known as Second Harvest Food Banks) toward the MOE requirement as long as donations are provided to TANF-eligible families to be approved by the federal government for counting toward MOE. ODJFS is also using expenditures made by the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) toward MOE.

Expenditures

TANF resources must be used to provide cash assistance payments under the Ohio Works First (OWF) Program, which is an entitlement to eligible families. After that, TANF funds may be used to provide short-term benefits and other types of

services to TANF-eligible families (mainly families with incomes under 200% FPL). Most TANF expenditures are made toward OWF, publicly funded child care, and allocation to counties to administer eligibility and provide supportive services.

Ohio Works First

The OWF Program provides time-limited cash assistance to help needy families with children to care for those children in their own homes, and to eliminate the barriers to work that lead to reliance on government assistance. In addition to cash assistance, OWF provides job placement services, child care services, and transportation. The program also promotes preparation for work, job search, and early entry into employment.

Eligibility

To be eligible for OWF cash assistance, applicants must have a minor child or pregnant woman (at least six months pregnant) in the assistance group. Families must also have incomes of no more than 50% of the federal poverty line (FPL) (\$10,045 annually for a family of three). Adults or minor heads-of-household must sign a self-sufficiency contract that specifies work requirements for the assistance group to receive cash assistance. Ohio law limits participation in OWF to a maximum of 36 months (federal TANF law limits participation in cash assistance to a maximum of five years). However, after this 36-month limit, assistance groups may apply for limited extensions in certain cases due to economic hardship.

However, there is an eligibility category for OWF that is not limited by income levels, work requirements, or time limits. These assistance groups, referred to as "child-only" cases, accounted for about 70% of total OWF assistance groups in FY 2014. These cases are typically instances when a child is living with a specified relative caregiver instead of a parent or when the adults in the household are recipients in other public assistance programs such as Supplemental Security Income. Such children remain eligible until age 18. Adults who receive the OWF benefit on behalf of the child are not subject to adult work participation requirements. The child is the only person counted in the assistance group, so most child-only cases receive a benefit for one person, which is \$282 per month. Income limits only apply to the child (not to the adult caretakers), so the countable income for the assistance group is typically \$0.

Benefits

OWF benefits increase each year, in accordance with state law, based on a mandated cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), as determined by the federal Social Security Administration (SSA). The COLA used by SSA is based on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). For 2015, the COLA was 1.7%.

Work Requirements

In Ohio, adults (in an assistance group that is not a child-only group) are required to begin a qualified work activity as soon as possible after applying for OWF; some counties may require that adult members of an assistance group participate in work activities before processing the application. A single parent in an assistance group is required to work 30 hours per week (with exceptions for a parent with young children), and two parents in an assistance group are required to work 35 hours per week; two-parent assistance groups that receive federal child care assistance are required to work 55 hours per week. Work activities allowable by the federal government include regular employment as well as other activities that fit into the following categories:

- **Work experience** – work without payment in order to gain work experience;
- **Subsidized employment** – work for payment and the state pays subsidies to the employer for a specified time period;
- **On-the-job training** – combination of classroom instruction and paid or unpaid work experience;
- **Job search and job readiness activities** – programs that assist individuals in obtaining employment;
- **Vocational education** – college, technical, vocational, or other course work leading to a degree, certificate, or license;
- **Job skills training** – vocational education and structured programs such as rehabilitation services, counseling, etc.;
- **Education related to employment** – any education program for individuals without a high school diploma or GED; and
- **Basic education activities** – high school or equivalent education and adult literacy education.

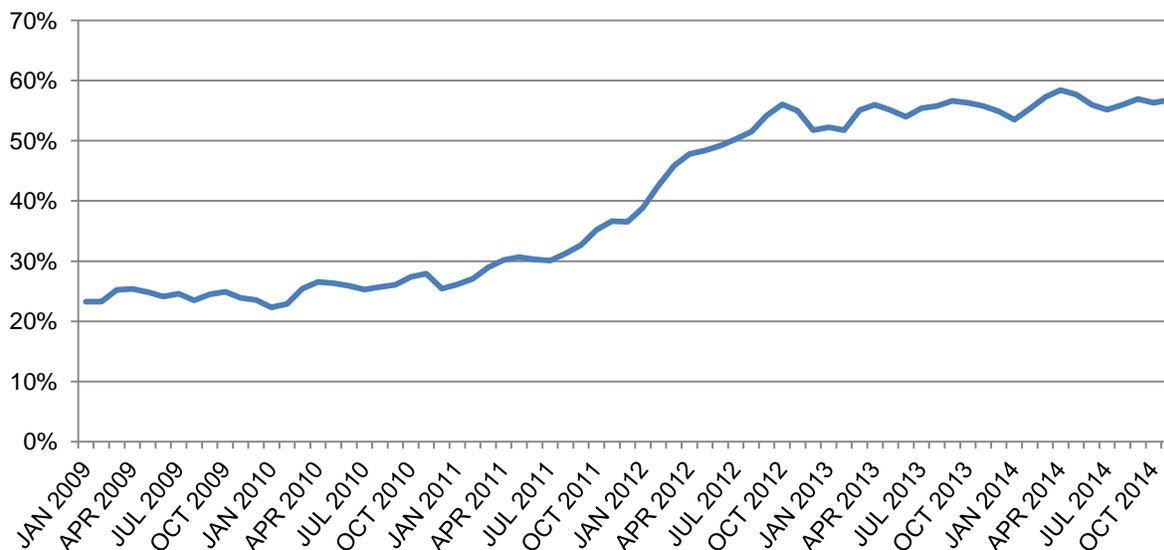
In addition to these work activities, the federal government allows certain individuals to engage in alternative work activities in cases where individuals have difficulty participating in federally allowable work assignments. Alternative work activities include parenting classes, counseling, life-skills training, or other activities deemed to help families achieve self-sufficiency.

Work Participation Rates

All states are required to ensure that 50% of all assistance groups (i.e., "all families") and 90% of two-parent assistance groups are meeting the work requirements. However, these "target" rates can be reduced if a state receives certain credits from the federal government (e.g., credits may be received if there is a decline in a state's cash

assistance caseload compared to FFY 2005). Ohio failed to meet the "all families" work requirement in FFY 2007 through FFY 2011 and was assessed penalties against the state's TANF Block Grant (which was assessed by raising the state's MOE requirement from 75% to 80%). Since the beginning of FFY 2013, however, Ohio's "all families" work participation rate has been consistently above 50%, and averaged 56.1% in FFY 2014.

Ohio Works First "All Families" Work Participation Rates, January 2009-November 2014



Child Care

TANF dollars may be used to provide child care subsidies to families receiving OWF as well as to other low-income families. TANF dollars are used in conjunction with federal Child Care and Development Grants to provide subsidies. The federal child care grants are also used to administer child care licensing and quality programs. In FY 2014, the state expended \$646.9 million for subsidized child care for an average monthly caseload of 113,000 (an average annual cost of \$5,725 per child).

Eligibility

Families enrolled in OWF are guaranteed to receive child care subsidies. In addition, subsidies are guaranteed to families that are within the lesser of a 12-month period following the last month of eligibility for OWF or until income exceeds 150% FPL (\$30,135 annually for a family of three). Non-OWF families may be eligible for nonguaranteed child care with incomes up to 125% FPL (\$24,732 for a family of three). These families may remain eligible until their incomes exceed 200% FPL (\$39,576 for a family of three). Families are required to contribute to the costs of child care in the form of copayments, which are established based on a sliding scale of family incomes.

Payments

Child care subsidies are paid by ODJFS directly to child care providers. ODJFS provides families with a card and providers with card-swipe machines to register hours in attendance. ODJFS pays providers weekly based on rates set in the Ohio Administrative Code (O.A.C.). In FY 2014 and FY 2015, payment rates were based on a 2012 market rate survey of child care providers, which was conducted by ODJFS and the Ohio State University. This survey is conducted every two years and is required by federal rule in order to set provider rates based on local market rates. Actual rates vary considerably for each child based on a number of factors: the child's age, the type of provider, the amount of time the child receives child care services, and the location of the provider. As younger children require more care, services, and a higher ratio of care workers per child than older children, payment rates are highest for infants and lowest for school-age children. Payment rates are generally higher for licensed centers and Type A providers as these facilities can serve many children and must meet state licensing requirements; other certified home providers serve no more than six children and are usually in personal residences. Definitions of age groups and provider types are in O.A.C. section 5101:2-16-41. Actual reimbursement ceiling rates by county are listed in an appendix to that section.

County Allocation

Each CDJFS receives an allocation of TANF dollars each year from the TANF Block Grant. Most of these funds are used for administrative purposes associated with the TANF Program. County case managers determine eligibility for OWF, publicly funded child care, the Prevention, Retention, and Contingency (PRC) Program, as well as other smaller local programs funded with TANF dollars. Counties are also responsible for transitioning OWF recipients into work activities in order to fulfill federal work participation requirements.

Prevention, Retention, and Contingency

Counties use a portion of their allocation to fund PRC activities. The PRC Program was implemented by H.B. 408 of the 122nd General Assembly, replacing the Family Emergency Assistance Program. PRC is a county-administered "noncash" support program that is designed to divert families from cash assistance by providing short-term, customized assistance to overcome immediate problems or barriers that could, if not addressed, result in a situation where families would apply for cash assistance. PRC provides short-term assistance for shelter, job-required clothing, household necessities, home repair, and transportation. PRC benefits may also include counseling, employment services, and short-term training.

To participate in the PRC Program, an assistance group must include at least one minor child. Additional PRC Program eligibility criteria based on family income are established by counties in partnership agreements with ODJFS. Counties set income ceilings for eligibility for PRC services from 100% FPL (\$20,090 annually for a family of three) to 200% FPL (\$40,180 annually for a family of three). In addition to setting income eligibility criteria, counties have considerable latitude in determining the types, amounts, and duration of benefits to provide to eligible families. The policies that counties develop must be consistent with state and federal law. County PRC plans are posted online (<http://jfs.ohio.gov/owf/prc/county/countytable.stm>).

Title XX

The federal government allows states to use up to 10% of their TANF Block Grant (\$72.8 million per year for Ohio) to fund social services, which are eligible for funding under Title XX. Under Title XX of the Social Security Act, each state receives the federal Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) on a quarterly basis each year. Ohio usually receives about \$63 million per year. There is no MOE requirement or matching requirement to receive this grant. The state uses block grant funds for adoption, residential treatment services, child and adult day care and protective services, home-based services, job training, counseling, and legal services.

ANALYSIS OF ENACTED BUDGET

Introduction

This section provides an analysis of the funding for each appropriation item in the Family Stability budget. In this analysis, Family Stability line items are grouped into four categories. For each category a table is provided listing the appropriation in each fiscal year of the biennium. Following the table, a narrative describes how the appropriation is used and any changes affecting the appropriation. The four categories used in this analysis are as follows:

1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families;
2. Child Care;
3. Food Assistance; and
4. Other Assistance and Administration.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

This category of appropriations includes the sources of funding for state Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) programs. The table below shows the line items included in this category and the respective appropriations.

Appropriations for TANF				
Fund	ALI and Name		FY 2016	FY 2017
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	600410	TANF State/Maintenance of Effort	\$152,886,934	\$152,886,934
Dedicated Purpose Fund (DPF) Group				
4A80	600658	Public Assistance Activities	\$26,000,000	\$26,000,000
Federal (FED) Fund Group				
3V60	600689	TANF Block Grant	\$824,900,560	\$836,437,504
Total Funding: TANF			\$1,003,787,494	\$1,015,324,438

TANF State/Maintenance of Effort (600410)

This GRF line item is used to fund the OWF cash assistance program in conjunction with the other two line items in this category. The budget provides \$152.8 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, an increase of 0.6% over FY 2015 expenditures. Expenditures from this GRF line item count toward the state's MOE for TANF. Ohio's total MOE is \$416.9 million.

Ohio must expend MOE dollars in order to receive the federal TANF Block Grant. Ohio's annual federal TANF Block Grant award is about \$728.0 million, which is deposited in quarterly installments into the TANF Block Grant Fund (Fund 3V60). The Block Grant and the state MOE will total about \$1.15 billion in TANF resources for each fiscal year.

Public Assistance Activities (600658)

This line item is used in conjunction with GRF line item 600410, TANF State/Maintenance of Effort, and a portion of federal line item 600689, TANF Block Grant, to cover OWF cash benefits, and is funded from the nonfederal share of county OWF child support collections; the federal share is returned to the federal government. Persons receiving child support and OWF cash assistance are required to assign their child support payments to ODJFS to cover part of their cash assistance benefits. OWF cash benefits paid from this line item are counted toward the state's TANF MOE. The budget provides flat funding of \$26.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, an increase of 135.5% over FY 2015 expenditures.

H.B. 64 requires that this line item be used by ODJFS to meet the state's TANF MOE requirements. Once the state is assured that it will meet the MOE requirements, ODJFS may use the remaining funds to support public assistance activities. ODJFS plans to count all expenditures from this line item in each fiscal year toward the state's TANF MOE.

TANF Block Grant (600689)

This federally funded line item is used to expend the federal TANF Block Grant for OWF, PRC, publicly funded child care, ODJFS operating and management information system development, Title XX services, and the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. The budget provides \$824.9 million in FY 2016, a 31.9% increase over FY 2015 expenditures, and \$836.4 million for FY 2017, a 1.4% increase over FY 2016. The increases in appropriations will allow ODJFS to spend some of the remaining balance of last year's TANF grant.

TANF dollars and the state's TANF MOE must be used to provide cash assistance payments. After budgeting for those payments, TANF funds may be used to provide short-term benefits and other types of services to TANF-eligible families (mainly families with incomes under 200% FPL), such as child care and noncash supports.

H.B. 64 includes earmarks of the TANF Block Grant for each fiscal year. The earmark amounts are listed below followed by descriptions of each office or program:

- \$6.5 million in each fiscal year for the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives;
- \$2.0 million in each fiscal year for the Independent Living Initiative;
- \$1.0 million in each fiscal year for the Ohio Commission on Fatherhood;
- \$625,000 in each fiscal year for the Ohio Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs;
- \$250,000 in FY 2016 for the Harvard Community Services Center;
- \$400,000 in each fiscal year for the Seven Year Promise Program;
- \$500,000 in each fiscal year for Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Ohio.

Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

This Office disburses grants to nonprofit organizations and administers the Ohio Benefit Bank. In the current biennium, the Office is funded by about \$6.5 million in TANF dollars each year. In the current biennium, the Office implemented the Community Connectors Program, which seeks higher outcomes in educational achievement, well-being and health, and workforce readiness through civic engagement and mentoring programs. In addition, grants were provided on a competitive basis to charities and nonprofits for providing assistance services. The Office also provides various supportive services to other state and local agencies and charitable organizations.

Independent Living Initiative

The goal of this program is to help youth between 16 and 18 successfully transition from substitute care to adulthood self-sufficiency. Program services include life skills development training, education and vocational training, preventative health activities, financial assistance, housing, employment services, self-esteem counseling, and assistance with developing positive relationships and support systems. Individuals 18 to 21 years old, who have aged out from substitute care, are also eligible to receive independent living services upon request. The TANF dollars earmarked for this program supplement other federal dollars for adoption assistance.

Ohio Commission on Fatherhood

The Ohio Commission on Fatherhood is part of ODJFS and seeks to strengthen families by funding community-based programs that serve low-income fathers. The Commission issues grants to local fatherhood programs, organizes state summits on fatherhood, and prepares an annual report on issues related to fatherhood.

Ohio Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs

The Ohio Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs is a statewide nonprofit organization which seeks to protect at-risk children and enable youth to become responsible adults through after school and summer programs. Of this earmark, \$50,000 in each fiscal year is directed to the Boys & Girls Club of Massillon.

Harvard Community Services Center

The Harvard Community Services Center is located in Cleveland and provides workforce and other supportive services to individuals under the Harvard Hands-On Initiative.

Seven Year Promise Program

The Seven Year Promise Program is operated by the nonprofit, development enrichment Open Doors Academy in Cleveland. This program consists of year-round, extracurricular enrichment programming supported by strong adult-peer relationships for middle and high school youth from sixth grade through high school graduation.

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Ohio

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Ohio is a nonprofit organization which, among other services, provides mentoring services to children of incarcerated parents.

Child Care

This category of appropriations includes the sources of funding for publicly funded child care as well as child care licensing and administration. The table below shows the line items included in this category and the budgeted funding.

Appropriations for Child Care				
Fund	ALI and Name		FY 2016	FY 2017
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	600413	Child Care State/Maintenance of Effort	\$84,732,730	\$84,732,730
GRF	600535	Early Care and Education	\$143,617,211	\$143,436,793
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$228,349,941	\$228,169,523
Dedicated Purpose Fund (DPF) Group				
5KT0	600696	Early Childhood Education	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group Subtotal			\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Federal (FED) Fund Group				
3H70	600617	Child Care Federal	\$222,212,089	\$213,000,000
Federal Fund Group Subtotal			\$222,212,089	\$213,000,000
Total Funding: Child Care			\$470,562,030	\$461,169,523

In addition to the appropriations above, the budget also plans to use \$384.2 million in FY 2016 and \$394.8 million in FY 2017 from federally funded line item 600689, TANF Block Grant, for subsidized child care. This totals about \$854.7 million in FY 2016 and \$856.0 million in FY 2017 for this category overall.

Child Care State/Maintenance of Effort (600413)

This GRF line item is used to provide payments for publicly funded child care services. Expenditures from this line item are used to draw down two federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) grants. For one CCDF grant, the state must meet an MOE of \$45.4 million; this amount may be double-counted as MOE for the TANF Block Grant as long as dollars are used to meet the purposes of both programs. For the other CCDF grant, the state must provide a match to draw down federal reimbursement based on the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage. The budget provides funding of \$84.7 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, an increase of 0.1% over FY 2015 expenditures.

Early Care and Education (600535)

This GRF line item is used to provide payments for publicly funded child care services. The budget provides funding of \$143.6 million for FY 2016 (a 3.0% increase over FY 2015 expenditures) and \$143.4 million for FY 2017. A portion of the increase between FY 2015 and FY 2016 is due to the planned expansion of subsidized child care described above. ODJFS plans to count all expenditures from this GRF line item toward the state's TANF MOE.

Early Childhood Education (600696)

This new DPF line item is used to achieve the Step Up to Quality goals set out under newly codified provisions under H.B. 64. Namely, these provisions require ODJFS to develop a tiered quality rating system (Step Up to Quality) for all Ohio early learning and development programs and creates financial incentives to achieve certain requirements. H.B. 64 transfers \$20.0 million in each fiscal year from the Department of Education to this line item to achieve the Step Up to Quality components.

Child Care Federal (600617)

This federally funded line item is used for publicly funded child care and for child care regulation activities. This line item is also used for information technology that supports the child care information system. The budget provides \$222.2 million for FY 2016, a 6.7% increase over FY 2015 expenditures, and \$213.0 million for FY 2017, a 4.1% decrease from FY 2016.

Subsidized Child Care – Direct Services

Direct services and quality payments historically account for the largest share of planned child care expenditures. For the FY 2016-FY 2017 biennium, ODJFS plans to raise the income ceiling for enrollment from 125% FPL (\$25,113 for a family of three) to 130% FPL (\$26,117 for a family of three) and to raise the current income ceiling for disenrollment, from 200% FPL (\$40,180 for a family of three) to 300% FPL (\$60,270 for a family of three). ODJFS also plans to generally maintain provider payment levels including enhanced provider payments for achieving high Step Up to Quality ratings and other accreditations.

Administration, Licensing, and Quality

The remaining planned child care expenditures include licensing and quality activities as well as county and state administration. ODJFS's Office of Family Stability is responsible for regulating child care centers and Type A family child care homes in the state. Ohio licensed programs have the capacity to serve about 279,680 children at 4,157 centers and Type A family child care homes, from infants to school-age children. Regulation activities involve licensing and monitoring child care centers and Type A family child care homes and registering day camps. In FY 2014, ODJFS received 327 new applications for licensure. Of the new applications, ODJFS granted 298 new licenses. ODJFS also offers technical assistance and training to the child care community as a means to promote quality child care.

The Office of Family Stability also investigates complaints and allegations made against licensed programs as well as reports of unauthorized child care. Complaints and alleged licensing violations are required to be investigated. In FY 2014, ODJFS received and investigated 1,156 complaints and received 2,592 allegations of rule violations. The three most frequent allegations included staff/child ratios (25%),

safe/sanitary indoor equipment/environment (16%), care/nurturing of children (16%), and child guidance and management (13%). ODJFS also collects incident and injury reports from licensed facilities. Of the 733 serious incident and injury reports received in FY 2014, the three most frequently specified types of injury reported were cuts (19%), bumps and bruises (15%), and blows to the head (15%).

ODJFS also sets standards through administrative rules and inspects all licensed child care programs. Licensed programs are required to submit a corrective action plan for rule violations. ODJFS provides technical support, and varying degrees of monitoring occur to assure that the center or Type A family child care home has achieved compliance. If a center or Type A family child care home is unable to achieve compliance, the program's license could potentially be suspended or revoked. There were a total of 57 active enforcement cases at the end of FY 2014, including 100 new recommendations for revocation of a license submitted during this reporting period.

Early Learning Challenge Grant

In addition to child care expenditures, this line item will be used to expend the federal Early Learning Challenge Grant. According to the U.S. Department of Education, the main goals of this grant are to increase the number and percentage of disadvantaged children enrolled in high-quality early learning programs and to implement an integrated system of high-quality early learning programs and services.

Head Start Grant

The fund that supports this line item has also received federal Head Start funds. In FY 2012, ODJFS received a Head Start award of \$3.7 million to be used over a three-year period by Ohio's Early Childhood Advisory Council (ECAC) to improve coordination and collaboration among early childhood education and care programs in the state. The state matching funds used to receive this grant were paid out of GRF line item 440459, Help Me Grow, in the Department of Health's budget.

Food Assistance

This category of appropriations includes the sources of funding for food assistance. The table below shows the line items included in this category and the appropriated funding.

Appropriations for Food Assistance				
Fund		ALI and Name	FY 2016	FY 2017
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	600521	Family Assistance – Local	\$46,132,751	\$46,132,751
GRF	600546	Healthy Food Financing Initiative	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$47,132,751	\$47,132,751
Federal (FED) Fund Group				
3840	600610	Food Assistance Programs	\$160,381,394	\$160,381,394
3A20	600641	Emergency Food Distribution	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Federal Fund Group Subtotal			\$165,381,394	\$165,381,394
Dedicated Purpose Fund (DPF) Group				
5ES0	600630	Food Bank Assistance	\$500,000	\$500,000
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group Subtotal			\$500,000	\$500,000
Fiduciary (FID) Fund Group				
5B60	600601	Food Assistance Intercept	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Fiduciary Fund Group Subtotal			\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Total Funding: Food Assistance			\$214,014,145	\$214,014,145

Family Assistance – Local (600521)

This GRF line item is used by ODJFS to advance to CDJFSs the state's share of county administration for public assistance programs, mainly Medicaid and the Food Assistance Program. The budget provides \$46.1 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 1.6% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. The increase from FY 2015 to FY 2016 is from the executive's plan to shift \$5.0 million from GRF line item 600321, Program Support, to this line item for food assistance training in order to draw down the federal match for this training purpose.

Food Bank Assistance (600630)

H.B. 64 removes GRF line item 600540, Food Banks, along with the \$6.0 million appropriation in each fiscal year. Instead, the budget specifies that ODJFS shall provide not less than \$19.8 million to the Ohio Association of Food Banks in each fiscal year. The budget further specifies that \$17.3 million of this total shall consist of TANF funding redirected from GRF line item 600410, TANF State/Maintenance of Effort, DPF line item 600658, Public Assistance Activities, and FED line item 600689, TANF Block Grant.

ODJFS plans to provide the remaining \$2.0 million from the Social Services Block Grant. The budget also earmarks \$200,000 in each fiscal year to expand the Cincinnati COOKS! Program, through the Ohio Association of Food Banks, to the cities of Logan and Cleveland. The budget specifies program parameters and requires that program to train at least 75 individuals combined over the biennium.

Line item 600630, Food Bank Assistance, is also used to provide funds to the Ohio Association of Food Banks. The budget provides funding of \$500,000 for FY 2016 and FY 2017, equal to the expenditures in FY 2015. The budget also includes a provision that permits the OBM Director to transfer \$1.0 million in cash from the Food Stamps State Administration Fund (Fund 3840) to the Food Assistance Fund (Fund 5ES0), which supports line item 600630.

Healthy Food Financing Initiative (600546)

New GRF line item 600546, Healthy Food Financing Initiative, provides \$1.0 million in each fiscal year for the purposes of the Healthy Food Financing Initiative (Initiative). The Initiative is to support healthy food access in underserved communities in urban and rural low and moderate income areas, as defined by either the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), as identified in the USDA's Food Access Research Atlas, or through a methodology that has been adopted for use by another governmental or philanthropic healthy food initiative. The budget also earmarks \$250,000 in each fiscal year to the East Side Market in Cleveland for the purposes of the Initiative.

Food Assistance Programs (600610)

This federally funded line item is used to reimburse ODJFS and CDJFS's costs of administering the Food Assistance Program.¹ For most activities, the federal government reimburses states 50% for managing the program. The appropriated amounts are the federal reimbursement for state and local expenditures to administer the program. (Line item 600521, Family Assistance – Local, is used to send CDJFSs the nonfederal share.) The budget provides \$160.4 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 26.2% increase over FY 2015 expenditures. The increase from FY 2015 to FY 2016 is to accommodate transitioning the allocations sent to CDJFSs from a state fiscal year basis to a federal fiscal year basis.

The goal of the Food Assistance Program is to increase nutritional intake of low-income persons by supplementing their income with food benefits. Benefits are fully funded by the federal government and are not appropriated in the state's budget.

¹ About four years ago, the federal government changed the name of the Food Stamp Program to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). ODJFS uses the term the Food Assistance Program to refer to this program. This analysis refers to the program as the

Emergency Food Distribution (600641)

This federally funded line item appropriates funds received from the Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP) Grant and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) Grant. EFAP funds are used by ODJFS and local organizations for administrative expenses related to processing, storage, and distribution of food commodities in local storage centers. ODJFS passes most of these funds to emergency feeding organizations and retains a small amount for state administrative costs. All CSFP funds are distributed by the state to local food banks for administrative costs associated with distributing food items. Food items distributed under CSFP are provided separately by the federal government. State allotments are established by the federal government based on funds available, the number of individuals with incomes under the poverty level, and the number of unemployed in each state. The budget provides funding of \$5.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, an increase of 59.9% over FY 2015 expenditures.

Food Assistance Intercept (600601)

This line item receives the collections the Internal Revenue Service makes through the Food Stamp Intercept Program. The moneys from this line item are sent back to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for reimbursement for fraudulent food stamp payments. A small portion of the collection is sent back to the county where the fraudulent benefits were issued as an incentive payment for participation in this program. The budget provides funding of \$1.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, an increase of 127.8% over FY 2015 expenditures.

Other Assistance and Administration

This category of appropriations includes the sources of funding for other public assistance programs and for administrative activities for Family Stability programs. The table below shows the line items included in this category and the appropriated funding.

Appropriations for Other Assistance and Administration				
Fund	ALI and Name		FY 2016	FY 2017
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	600421	Family Assistance Programs	\$3,161,930	\$3,161,930
GRF	600511	Disability Financial Assistance	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$20,161,930	\$20,161,930
Dedicated Purpose Fund (DPF) Group				
5RC0	600669	Healthier Buckeye Grant Pilot Program	\$5,000,000	\$6,500,000
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group Subtotal			\$5,000,000	\$6,500,000
Federal (FED) Fund Group				
3850	600614	Refugee Services	\$12,564,952	\$12,564,952
Federal Fund Group Subtotal			\$12,564,952	\$12,564,952
Total Funding: Other Assistance and Administration			\$37,726,882	\$39,226,882

Family Assistance Programs (600421)

This GRF line item is used for administrative and operating expenses for Family Stability programs. These programs include TANF programs, publicly funded child care, food assistance programs, and the Disability Financial Assistance (DFA) Program. In addition to this GRF line item, some administrative expenditures are also funded from those programs' respective line items. The budget provides funding of \$3.2 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, an increase of 28.5% over FY 2015 expenditures.

Disability Financial Assistance (600511)

This GRF line item is used for the DFA Program. The program provides cash payments to individuals with income up to 14% FPL (about \$1,648 annually for an individual and about \$2,230 for a two-person household) who are unemployable due to physical or mental impairment and ineligible for other public assistance programs that are supported in whole or in part by federal funds (for example, Ohio Works First (OWF) cash assistance). The DFA Program provides a maximum cash grant of \$115 per month for a one-person assistance group and \$159 for a two-person assistance group. The budget provides funding of \$17.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, an increase of 18.4% over FY 2015 expenditures. Individuals applying for DFA must also apply for federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and may receive DFA payments while awaiting an SSI eligibility determination. Once enrolled in SSI, individuals no longer

receive DFA payments. DFA payments made during the determination period are later refunded to the state by the Social Security Administration (SSA).

Healthier Buckeye Grant Pilot Program (600669)

New DPF line item 600669, Healthier Buckeye Grant Pilot Program, is created in H.B. 64, to provide grants to local healthier buckeye councils, individuals, and organizations to achieve the goals of permissive local healthier buckeye councils. The budget also creates the Healthier Buckeye Fund (Fund 5RC0) and specifies that it may only be used for the purposes of the Healthier Buckeye Grant Pilot Program. ODJFS, with recommendations from the Ohio Healthier Buckeye Advisory Council, shall establish eligibility criteria, application processes, and maximum grant amounts for the program. The budget provides \$5.0 million in FY 2016 and \$6.5 million in FY 2017.

Refugee Services (600614)

This federally funded line item funds Ohio's Refugee Services programs. The budget provides funding of \$12.6 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, an increase of 41.2% over FY 2015 expenditures. Refugee programs are designed to temporarily provide refugees with cash assistance, medical assistance, and social services in order to help their transition to living in the United States. Refugees are eligible for cash assistance and medical assistance (these are separate from OWF and Medicaid) for up to eight months after arriving in the country (as opposed to eight months after applying for benefits). Refugees are eligible to receive social services for five years after entering the country. Social services include citizenship classes, acculturation assistance, English language training, employment training, job placement, transportation, and child care.

Families and Children

- Appropriates \$3.5 million in GRF funding in each year for the Kinship Permanency Incentive Program
- Appropriates \$2.6 million in GRF funding in each year for adult protective services

OVERVIEW

Office Overview

ODJFS is responsible for supervising child welfare programs administered by the 88 county public children services agencies (PCSAs). ODJFS provides support to PCSAs by providing training programs for county workers and foster parents, information systems, and fiscal mechanisms for claiming federal reimbursement for allowable expenses. Families and children receive child welfare services directly from PCSAs; these services include protective services, foster care, and adoption placement. PCSAs were created by state law and the structure of each is determined at the local level. There are 64 PCSAs located within county departments of job and family services (CDJFSs), with five having combined services across county lines. The remaining 24 are separate children services boards.

The Office of Families and Children (OFC) provides support to PCSAs to deliver services to abused and neglected children and their families (birth, foster, and adoptive). In addition, OFC licenses foster homes, residential facilities, and child care homes and centers. Ohio operates in a state-supervised, county-administered system. ODJFS sets policies and procedures and guides PCSAs in service delivery. Each county is responsible for creating, operating, and financing a child welfare program within the context of state and federal laws, regulations, and policies. State and federal laws require county child welfare agencies to investigate reports of child abuse and neglect, issue a finding concerning an investigation, and if necessary, intervene to protect children who are at risk of maltreatment.

Appropriation Overview

The table below shows the Families and Children category by fund group for FY 2015, and the budget appropriations for FY 2016 and FY 2017. For the Families and Children category, the budget appropriates \$708.6 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 26.7% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

Families and Children Budget by Fund Group					
Fund Group	FY 2015	FY 2016	% Change	FY 2017	% Change
General Revenue	\$148,928,336	\$151,649,939	1.8%	\$151,649,939	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	\$6,387,689	\$11,257,397	76.2%	\$11,257,397	0.0%
Federal	\$404,129,494	\$545,654,224	35.0%	\$545,654,224	0.0%
TOTAL	\$559,445,519	\$708,561,560	26.7%	\$708,261,560	0.0%

Services to Families and Children

Child Protective Services

PCSAs are required to receive reports of child abuse and neglect and to investigate those reports in a timely manner. When necessary, PCSAs work with families to identify services and develop case plans that reduce the risk of future abuse and neglect. Child protective services include the use of Differential Response, also referred to as Alternative Response.

Foster or Substitute Care

ODJFS develops rules and guidelines to aid counties in implementing programs for children who cannot safely remain in their own homes. Foster or substitute care for children is one of the major program components of Ohio's child welfare system and is provided through public and private agencies. The program's purpose is to reunify children with their families or find other permanent living arrangements when children cannot safely return home. Foster or substitute care includes foster care, kinship care, residential substitute care in group homes and treatment facilities, the Independent Living Program, and the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children.

Kinship care refers to a temporary or permanent arrangement in which a relative, or any nonrelative adult who has a long-standing relationship or bond with the child and/or family, has taken over substitute care of a child. Kinship care includes those relationships established through an informal arrangement, legal custody or guardianship order, relative foster care placement, or kinship adoption.

Adoption

ODJFS provides support to local agencies in their efforts to decrease the number of children waiting for permanent homes, to prevent discrimination in the placement of children, to identify and recruit permanent families who can meet each child's needs, and to provide support to families to ensure the stability and well-being of children in their care. To assure permanency is maintained, ODJFS provides a variety of services to birth parents, adoptive parents, and children, particularly those children who have been placed in foster care. These services are largely provided by PCSAs, private child placing agencies, and private noncustodial agencies in collaboration with ODJFS.

Adult Protective Services

Adult protective services are provided by CDJFSs to the elderly who are in danger of harm or are unable to protect themselves. CDJFSs are mandated to investigate and evaluate all reports of suspected abuse, neglect, and exploitation of adults age 60 and over.

FY 2016-FY 2017 Initiatives

Changes to Adult Protective Services

The budget requires ODJFS to create and maintain a statewide adult protective services information system. In addition, the budget requires ODJFS to provide training on the implementation of the adult protective services statutes and require all protective services caseworkers and their managers to complete the training.

ANALYSIS OF ENACTED BUDGET

Families and Children

This category of appropriations includes the sources of funding for the Families and Children category. The table below shows the line items included in this category and the appropriated funding. Following the table, a narrative describes how the appropriation for each line item is used and any changes affecting the appropriations.

Appropriations for Families and Children				
Fund	ALI and Name		FY 2016	FY 2017
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	600423	Families and Children Programs	\$7,428,670	\$7,428,670
GRF	600523	Family and Children Services	\$57,755,323	\$57,755,323
GRF	600528	Adoption Services	\$66,825,946	\$66,825,946
GRF	600533	Child, Family, and Community Protective Services	\$13,500,000	\$13,500,000
GRF	600534	Adult Protective Services	\$2,640,000	\$2,640,000
GRF	600541	Kinship Permanency Incentive Program	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$151,649,939	\$151,649,939
Dedicated Purpose Fund (DPF) Group				
1980	600647	Children's Trust Fund	\$5,873,848	\$5,873,848
4E70	600604	Family and Children Services Collections	\$400,000	\$400,000
4F10	600609	Family and Children Activities	\$383,549	\$383,549
5DP0	600634	Adoption Assistance Loan	\$500,000	\$500,000
5NG0	600660	Victims of Human Trafficking	\$100,000	\$100,000
5U60	600663	Family and Children Support	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group Subtotal			\$11,257,397	\$11,257,397
Federal (FED) Fund Group				
3270	600606	Child Welfare	\$29,769,866	\$29,769,866
3950	600616	Federal Discretionary Grants	\$2,259,264	\$2,259,264
3960	600620	Social Services Block Grant	\$47,000,000	\$47,000,000
3980	600627	Adoption Program – Federal	\$171,178,779	\$171,178,779
3D30	600648	Children's Trust Fund Federal	\$3,477,699	\$3,477,699
3N00	600628	Foster Care Program – Federal	\$291,968,616	\$291,968,616
Federal Fund Group Subtotal			\$545,654,224	\$545,654,224
Total Funding: Families and Children			\$708,561,560	\$708,561,560

Families and Children Programs (600423)

This GRF line item is used to provide the primary source of funding for payroll, purchased personal services, conference fees, maintenance, and equipment for child welfare services provided by the Office of Families and Children (OFC). Also included in this line item is funding for the Bureau of Automated Services, which is responsible for the implementation of the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS). The budget appropriates \$7.4 million in FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 49.2% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. The increase in funding is due to a transfer of appropriations in H.B. 64 from GRF line item 600534, Adult Protective Services, to this line item. These funds will be used to pay administrative costs of administering adult protective services' responsibilities.

Family and Children Services (600523)

This GRF line item provides the State Child Protection Allocation, which is distributed to each PCSA to partially reimburse costs incurred by the PCSA in performing its duties; the State Operating Allocation, which directs state funds to supplement the Title XX funds a county receives; and funding to implement the Feisal Case Review recommendations. The budget appropriates \$57.8 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 7.8% decrease from FY 2015 expenditures. This reduction is due to a one-time \$10.0 million allocation in FY 2015. Of this amount, \$300,000 will be allocated to children's crisis care facilities.

In addition, this line item provides the state share for the Foster Parent Stipend and Allowance Program, which allows ODJFS to reimburse foster caregivers for attending and completing ODJFS-approved training courses. This line item also provides the state share of funding for the federal Chaffee Education Training Vouchers Program, which provides up to \$5,000 in scholarships to youth previously or currently involved in the child welfare system. The budget includes provisions that would allow county family and children first councils to establish and operate a flexible funding pool. Allocations from this line item would be eligible to be deposited into a flexible funding pool.

Adoption Services (600528)

This GRF line item is used to provide state and federal funds for four different adoption subsidies that provide maintenance payments to families who adopt children with special needs. Many of the children available for adoption are considered to have special needs because they are of an older age; part of a siblings group; have special physical, mental, or emotional health needs; or have developmental delays. Some special needs children have behavioral and attachment disorders that can present financial challenges for adopting families. ODJFS provides maintenance payments and

subsidies to help offset some of these costs. The budget appropriates \$66.8 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 7.3% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

Child, Family, and Community Protective Services (600533)

This GRF line item is used to distribute funds to counties for community and protective services programs. The budget appropriates \$13.5 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 1.4% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. The budget includes provisions that would allow county family and children first councils to establish and operate a flexible funding pool. Allocations from this line item would be eligible to be deposited into a flexible funding pool.

Services offered with funding from this line item include:

- Helping individuals maintain self-sufficiency;
- Responding to reports of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of children and adults;
- Providing outreach and referral services regarding home and community-based services to individuals at risk of placement in a group home or institution; and
- Providing outreach, referral, application assistance, and other services to assist individuals in receiving assistance, benefits, or services from public assistance programs.

Social, medical, and mental health care professionals are mandated by law to immediately report suspected abuse, neglect (including self-neglect), or exploitation of children and adults to the local PCSA or CDJFSs. Other mandated reporters include attorneys, peace officers, senior service providers, coroners, clergymen, and professional counselors.

Adult Protective Services (600534)

This GRF line item is used to provide supplemental funding to CDJFSs for adult protective services, which are provided to the elderly who are in danger of harm or are unable to protect themselves. The budget appropriates \$2.6 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 72.0% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. The increase is attributable to additional funding provided to CDJFSs for adult protective services. CDJFSs are required to investigate and evaluate all reports of suspected abuse, neglect, and exploitation of adults age 60 and over. Investigations of reports alleging abuse, neglect, and exploitation are mandated to be initiated within 24 hours if any emergency exists, or within three working days after a nonemergency report is received. Upon completion of an investigation, the county department must determine whether or not the person is in need of protective services. Adults who experience abuse, neglect, or exploitation are offered supportive services for protection in order to achieve self-sufficiency.

Kinship Permanency Incentive Program (600541)

This GRF line item is used to fund the Kinship Permanency Incentive (KPI) Program. The KPI Program provides time-limited incentive payments to kinship caregivers who meet eligibility criteria. The budget appropriates \$3.5 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 15.9% decrease from FY 2015 expenditures.

Children's Trust Fund (600647 and 600648)

Line item 600647, Children's Trust Fund, provides state funding for the expenditures related to the Ohio Children's Trust Fund (OCTF). The budget appropriates \$5.9 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 78.8% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

OCTF was created in 1984 and is the state's primary funding agent for programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect. OCTF is governed by a 15-member board which consists of state agency administrators, gubernatorial appointees, and legislators. Board members are responsible for overall child abuse and neglect prevention policy, program direction, and monitoring expenditures from the Ohio Children's Trust Fund. ODJFS staff provide administrative support to the board, which includes budgeting, procurement, accounting, and other management functions.

Revenues are generated from fees collected on divorce and dissolution filings, and nominal surcharges on birth and death certificates. These funds are earmarked for each county through a formula based on the number of children living in each county. As required by state law, OCTF funding focuses exclusively on support for primary and secondary prevention activities. Primary prevention services available to the community are designed to prevent child abuse and neglect before they occur, and include advocacy efforts, public awareness campaigns, and training of professionals. Secondary prevention services include those that target populations at risk for child abuse and neglect, such as parent education and support services. Specific local programs funded with OCTF dollars include Parents as Teachers, Incredible Years, Strengthening Families, and Help Me Grow, among others.

Federally funded line item 600648, Children Trust Fund Federal, provides Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grant dollars to support statewide investment in child abuse and neglect prevention programming. Statewide programs funded with CBCAP dollars include Stewards of Children Sexual Abuse Prevention, Incredible Years, and Strengthening Families, among others. The budget appropriates \$3.5 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 188.2% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

Family and Children Services Collections (600604)

This line item funds the Putative Father Registry. This registry is designed to allow a man who believes he has fathered a child to register his interests in the child. By registering, the father will be notified if his child is placed for adoption. This may

decrease the possibility for adoption disruption. The budget appropriates \$400,000 for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 108.0% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. According to ODJFS, funds appropriated through this line item that are not required to be used for the Registry may be used to support adoption programs, including increasing efforts to find adoptive placements for older children.

Family and Children Activities (600609)

This line item is used to expend grants awarded to ODJFS for families and children by nonprofit or private philanthropic foundations. The major expenditures funded by this line item include state-issued subgrants to counties and nonprofit private organizations to pay for state and county training opportunities. The budget appropriates \$383,549 for FY 2016 and FY 2017, an increase of 166.8% from FY 2015 expenditures. According to ODJFS, appropriations are consistent with estimated grant awards.

Adoption Assistance Loan (600634)

This line item is used to provide loans for the financial needs of prospective adoptive parents. A prospective parent can receive no more than \$3,000 if the child being adopted resides in Ohio and no more than \$2,000 if the child resides in another state. This loan program began in the spring of 2011. To be eligible, a family must have an approved adoption home study completed and the adoptive parents must meet the lending institution's financial eligibility requirements. Loan repayment terms will be negotiated on an individual basis but are not expected to be longer than two years. The budget appropriates \$500,000 for FY 2016 and FY 2017. There were no expenditures made in the line item in FY 2015. According to ODJFS, there have not yet been any participants in the loan program.

Victims of Human Trafficking (600660)

This line item is used to provide treatment, care, rehabilitation, education, housing, and assistance for victims of trafficking in persons. The budget appropriates \$100,000 in FY 2016 and FY 2017. In the FY 2014-FY 2015 biennium, no expenditures were made from this line item because no confiscations of human trafficking funds were made.

Family and Children Support (600663)

This line item funds the state share of the Ohio Child Welfare Training Program (OCWTP) for county personnel, child welfare-related administrative expenses, and tuition assistance for students. The state share of OCWTP's training and operations budget is funded through a 2.5% hold-back imposed on Title IV-E administrative payments that are made to juvenile courts that have agreements with ODJFS. The federal share of OCWTP is paid with a combination of federal IV-E and IV-B, Part I dollars.

OCWTP provides a comprehensive annual calendar of in-service child welfare training. Most of this training is mandated by law and ODJFS administrative rule. OCWTP activities include eight regional training centers and eight university partnership programs, and totals about \$11 million (all funds) each year. OCWTP also provides tuition assistance to students involved in the child welfare system. The budget appropriates \$4.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 44.6% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

Child Welfare (600606)

This federally funded line item provides funding for Federal Child Welfare Services Title IV-B, Parts 1 and 2, under Title IV of the Social Security Act. The budget appropriates \$29.8 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 34.4% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. Approximately \$18,000 of this line item in FY 2016 and approximately \$19,000 in FY 2017 will be used for program management. According to ODJFS, the appropriations are consistent with the estimated grant awards. The Title IV-B, Part 1 grant allows states to claim child welfare administrative costs and child welfare program costs. The administrative costs claimed to the grant are capped at 10% of Title IV-B, Part 1 expenses. The balance of the grant award is shared by ODJFS and PCSAs for child welfare program-related expenses. The Title IV-B, Part 2 grant permits states to claim expenditures for family preservation, support services, caseworker visitation, and adoption promotion services at a 75% federal reimbursement rate. Funds from the Title IV-B, Part 2 grant are predominantly allocated to PCSAs.

Federal Discretionary Grants (600616)

This federally funded line item provides funding from three federal grants used for children and adult welfare activities. The Children's Justice Act Grant funds the handling of child abuse and neglect cases, particularly the investigation of cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation. The Child Abuse and Neglect Grant is used for creating and improving the use of multidisciplinary teams and interagency protocols to enhance investigations and improve legal preparation and representation. This includes procedures for appealing and responding to appeals of substantiated reports of abuse and neglect, and provisions for appointment of an individual to represent a child in judicial proceedings. The Adoption Incentive Grant is awarded to states that exceed the national foster child adoption, older child adoption, or special needs adoption baselines. All activities allowable under Title IV-B and Title IV-E, including post adoption services, may be funded from this grant. The budget appropriates \$2.3 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 275.3% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. According to ODJFS, the appropriations are consistent with the estimated grant awards.

Social Services Block Grant (600620)

This federally funded line item is used to expend ODJFS's share of the federal Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). Title XX funds are received by ODJFS, which keeps 72.50% and distributes the remainder to the Department of Developmental Disabilities (14.57%) and to the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (12.93%). The budget appropriates \$47.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 24.3% increase from FY 2015 estimated expenditures.

The SSBG is federally appropriated under Title XX of the Social Security Act. The grant provides funds for administration, training, and direct services. The services are for adults and children and include: adoption, day care, adult day care, physical protection, homemaker services, job training, counseling, and legal services.

By federal statute, the delivery of SSBG services must be directed toward the following five goals:

- To prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependence on public assistance;
- To maintain self-sufficiency once it is achieved;
- To prevent or remedy the neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and vulnerable adults;
- To reduce inappropriate institutionalization by providing community-based care; and
- To provide quality institutional care when other forms of care are insufficient.

To address these national goals, ODJFS established 28 service categories that are designed to provide flexibility in targeting the populations to be served. Some examples of the service definitions include adoption, family planning, employment services, prevention and intervention, home delivered meals, and legal services. All counties are required to provide services within the 28 categories. However, counties have broad discretion, flexibility, and autonomy in deciding specific services that will be offered. Therefore, the amount, duration, and scope of services vary from county to county.

Adoption Program – Federal (600627)

This federally funded line item is used to pass federal funds through to the counties for the administrative costs of placing children in public or private institutions and family foster homes. Counties are reimbursed for 50% of allowable administrative costs incurred on behalf of eligible children. Reimbursement is made quarterly to counties for their administrative and training expenses.

This line item is also used to pass the federal share of the Title IV-E Adoption Assistance Subsidy over the state maximum to the counties. In addition, this line item provides Independent Living Grants to assist in establishing and carrying out programs

designed to assist foster care children in making the transition from foster care to independent living. The budget appropriates \$171.2 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 41.0% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

Adoption

ODJFS provides support to local agencies in their efforts to decrease the number of children waiting for permanent homes, to prevent discrimination in the placement of children, to identify and recruit permanent families who can meet each child's needs, and to provide support to families to ensure the stability and well-being of children in their care. To assure permanency is maintained, ODJFS provides a variety of services to birth parents, adoptive parents, and children (particularly children who have been in foster care). These services are largely provided by PCSAs, private child placing agencies, and private noncustodial agencies in collaboration with ODJFS. ODJFS provides maintenance payments and subsidies to help offset associated costs.

Independent Living Program

The county PCSAs are required to provide independent living services to youth between 16 and 18 years old who are in substitute care. The goal of this program is to help these youth successfully transition into adulthood and become self-sufficient. Program services include life skills development training, education and vocational training, preventative health activities, financial assistance, housing, employment services, self-esteem counseling, and assistance with developing positive relationships and support systems. Individuals 18 to 21 years old, who have been emancipated from substitute care, are also eligible to receive independent living services upon request. PCSAs are also permitted to use a portion of their allocation to assist these individuals with rent and other costs.

Foster Care Program – Federal (600628)

This federally funded line item is used to issue monthly foster care payments to foster parents or institutions to support an out-of-home placement for a child. The budget appropriates \$292.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 32.2% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. PCSAs pay the nonfederal share of foster care placement costs using state child protection allocations. Costs in excess of amounts provided from state and federal sources are paid by PCSAs.

Foster Care

ODJFS develops rules and guidelines to aid counties in implementing programs for children who cannot safely remain in their own homes. Foster or substitute care for children is one of the major program components of Ohio's child welfare system and is provided through public and private agencies. The program's main purpose is to reunify children with their families or find other permanent living arrangements when

children cannot safely return home. Foster or substitute care includes foster care, kinship care, residential substitute care in group homes and treatment facilities, independent living, and placement through the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children.

When it is determined that a child must be removed from the home, and a court grants temporary custody of the child to the PCSA, the caseworker attempts to find a placement with a suitable relative to help maintain familial bonds. When a suitable relative is not available, the worker attempts to find a placement with a suitable nonrelative with whom the child or family has a relationship. Suitable relatives and nonrelatives are either licensed by ODJFS or approved by the local PCSA. If the agency is unable to place the child with a relative or a nonrelative who has a relationship with the family, the child is placed into a licensed foster care setting. Once a child enters foster care, the state must ensure that the child is safe and treated well through the duration of the placement. This is accomplished by the enforcement of provider licensing standards.

Licensing Adoption and Substitute Care Providers

PCSAs and private network foster care agencies are responsible for making recommendations for licensing adoption and substitute care providers. The goal of licensing adoption and substitute care providers is to determine the fitness of those providing foster care, residential care, adoption, and independent living services. Placement settings such as foster homes, group homes, and residential care centers are routinely monitored to assure compliance with ODJFS rules. When it is necessary, technical assistance is provided to improve compliance with regulations. Licenses may be revoked for noncompliance.

Kinship Care

This type of care refers to a temporary or permanent arrangement in which a relative or any nonrelative adult, who has a long-standing relationship or bond with the child and/or family, has taken over substitute care of a child. Kinship care includes those relationships established through an informal arrangement, legal custody or guardianship order, a relative foster care placement, or kinship adoption. Kinship care represents the most desirable out-of-home placement option for children who cannot live with their parents. It offers the greatest level of stability by allowing children to maintain their sense of belonging and enhances their ability to identify with their family's culture and traditions. In FY 2014, 1,945 children were placed in certified or approved relative care.

Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children

The Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children authorizes the placement of any child in Ohio from another state or placement of a child from Ohio in another state. Out-of-state and Ohio agencies must have placements approved before the child enters or leaves Ohio for placement with an adoptive family, in foster care, or in a group home or institutional setting.

Child Support

- Office of Child Support to maintain current operations
- About \$1.8 billion in child support collected and disbursed annually

OVERVIEW

Office Overview

Title IV-D of the Social Security Act of 1975 designates the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) as the state's Child Support Enforcement Agency. The Act requires ODJFS to be responsible for supervising local entities in the establishment and enforcement of support obligations owed by noncustodial parents. The Office of Child Support (OCS) has the responsibility for providing program direction, overseeing local activity, and administering statewide contracts for some services. Local support enforcement agencies have the responsibility of direct administration and provision of services to all individuals in need of child support services, including location of an absent parent, paternity and support establishment, support collection, and enforcement of financial and medical obligations. There are approximately one million child support cases statewide that represent more than one million children. In FFY 2014, Ohio collected and disbursed about \$1.8 billion in child support. Child support obligations are collected and disbursed to recipients through a custodial fund that is separate from the state treasury and therefore not subject to appropriation.

The objective of the Child Support Enforcement Program is to ensure children in Ohio receive the child support to which they are entitled from a noncustodial parent. The program is a cooperative venture between federal, state, and county governments with the federal government paying about 66% of the cost to operate the program. The program is administered locally by the 88 county child support enforcement agencies (CSEAs) providing services to the residents of that county. CSEAs may be located within a county department of job and family services (CDJFSs) (60), adjunct to a county prosecutor's office (5), within the county court system (2), or exist as stand-alone local agencies (21).

Appropriation Overview

The table below shows the budget for the Child Support category by fund group for the FY 2016-FY 2017 biennium when compared to FY 2015 expenditures. The budget appropriates \$374.2 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 20.2% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. As seen in the table, for FY 2016, GRF funding increased by 4.3% and federal appropriations increased by 18.9%. According to ODJFS, the appropriations will allow OCS to maintain its current operations during the upcoming biennium.

Child Support Budget by Fund Group					
Fund Group	FY 2015	FY 2016	% Change	FY 2017	% Change
General Revenue	\$29,148,602	\$30,405,151	4.3%	\$30,405,151	0.0%
Fiduciary	\$113,484,835	\$143,250,000	26.2%	\$143,250,000	0.0%
Federal	\$168,719,449	\$200,534,050	18.9%	\$200,534,050	0.0%
TOTAL	\$311,352,886	\$374,189,201	20.2%	\$374,189,201	0.0%

Child Support Activities

The responsibility for implementing the Child Support Program is shared by federal, state, and local agencies. The federal government provides program funding; sets program standards, policy, and regulations; evaluates and audits state and local programs; and provides technical assistance and training to states. ODJFS is the designated IV-D agency and OCS has the primary responsibility for the Child Support Program. Each county is required to establish a CSEA. However, state law permits county commissioners to designate any private or government entity in the state as the CSEA for that county.² Thus, responsibility for the Child Support Program is shared by the state and each of Ohio's 88 counties.

The role of OCS is to provide the county CSEAs with resources to assist individuals owed support to obtain that support. OCS collects and distributes child support obligations through Child Support Payment Central and maintains the Support Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). In addition, OCS maintains statewide contracts for the New Hire Reporting Center, the Financial Institution Data Match, the Central Paternity Registry, and genetic testing.

CSEAs assist in the location of absent parents using several different databases including the New Hire Reporting Center, which fulfills state and federal requirements for employers to report all newly hired and rehired employees to ODJFS within 20 days of the date of hire. The New Hire Reporting Center speeds up the child support income withholding order process; expedites collection of child, spousal, and medical support from those who change jobs frequently; and locates noncustodial parents so that paternity orders can be established.

Local child support professionals use SETS for a variety of purposes including to:

- Initiate and maintain cases;
- Locate absent parents;
- Establish paternity and support;
- Adjust support obligations;

² R.C. 307.981.

- Collect, allocate, and disburse support payments; and
- Increase inter-county access to data through a single statewide database.

CSEAs also enforce obligations owed by absent parents. The Financial Institution Data Match is used to identify accounts belonging to noncustodial parents who are delinquent in their child support payments and, if necessary, freeze and seize those accounts.

ANALYSIS OF ENACTED BUDGET

Child Support

This category of appropriations includes the sources of funding for the Child Support category. The table below shows the line items included in this category and the appropriated funding. Following the table, a narrative describes how the appropriation for each line item is used and any changes affecting the appropriation.

Appropriations for Child Support				
Fund	ALI and Name		FY 2016	FY 2017
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	600420	Child Support Programs	\$6,591,048	\$6,591,048
GRF	600502	Child Support – Local	\$23,814,103	\$23,814,103
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$30,405,151	\$30,405,151
Fiduciary (FID) Fund Group				
1920	600646	Child Support Intercept – Federal	\$129,250,000	\$129,250,000
5830	600642	Child Support Intercept – State	\$14,000,000	\$14,000,000
Fiduciary Fund Group Subtotal			\$143,250,000	\$143,250,000
Federal (FED) Fund Group				
3970	600626	Child Support – Federal	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000
3S50	600622	Child Support Projects	\$534,050	\$534,050
Federal Fund Group Subtotal			\$200,534,050	\$200,534,050
Total Funding: Child Support			\$374,189,201	\$374,189,201

Child Support Programs (600420)

This GRF line item provides the state share of administrative expenditures incurred by the Office of Child Support (OCS). The federal government reimburses Title IV-D expenditures from this line item at 66%.³ The budget appropriates \$6.6 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 26.1% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

Child Support – Local (600502)

This GRF line item is used to provide state funds for operating expenses of CSEAs. The federal government reimburses 66% of CSEA expenditures made for Title IV-D cases. The budget appropriates \$23.8 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 0.5% decrease from FY 2015 expenditures.

³ In order for a case to be considered a IV-D case, a custodial parent must either receive federal assistance or fill out a IV-D application; there are no other eligibility requirements.

Support Intercept (600646 and 600642)

The Support Intercept – Federal Fund (Fund 1920) and the Support Intercept – State Fund (Fund 5830), which support these two line items, are used to collect overdue child support payments from federal and state personal income tax returns. ODJFS partners with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Ohio Department of Taxation as part of a tax offset program for obligors who owe arrearages. Through this program, CSEAs are able to submit the names of noncustodial parents who owe arrearages, and their tax returns are offset and forwarded to ODJFS. Upon receipt, the collections are disbursed to Child Support Payment Central (CSPC) for processing and distributed to the custodial parent. The IRS retains a processing fee from the collections forwarded to ODJFS. For line item 600646, Child Support Intercept – Federal, the budget appropriates \$129.5 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 27.9% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. For line item 600642, Child Support Intercept – State, the budget appropriates \$14.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 12.6% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

Child Support – Federal (600626)

This federally funded line item provides the federal share of all county and state Title IV-D child support administrative expenditures. The budget appropriates \$200.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 18.8% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

The major components of this line item are county administration, which provides monthly funding for the CSEAs based on current expenditures and county estimates; state administration, which includes personal services, purchased personal services, maintenance, equipment, and the federal share of the Support Enforcement Tracking System (SETS); and federal child support incentive dollars. Incentive dollars are provided to CSEAs to support operations, and holds back 10% of these incentives for administrative expenses at OCS.

Child support enforcement activities include:

- Locating absent parents;
- Establishing paternity;
- Obtaining child, spousal, and medical support;
- Enforcing obligations owed by the absent parent; and
- Disbursement of support obligations.

To support these activities the state does the following:

- Operates the automated child support computer system;
- Processes payments at a single centralized site;
- Maintains a registry of all child support cases in the state; and
- Maintains a database of all newly hired employees in the state.

Location of Absent Parents

The Child Support Program helps locate the whereabouts of an absent noncustodial parent, their employer, or other sources of income and assets so that the CSEA may take steps to secure or enforce a child support order. CSEAs use database information from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, the Bureau of Employment Services, the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration (SSA), and the New Hire Reporting Center to aid in the location of an absent parent.

New Hire Reporting

The Ohio New Hire Employer Center fulfills the federal requirement established in the Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) for employers to report new hires and rehires to a state directory. State and federal law requires employers to report all newly hired and rehired employees to ODJFS within 20 days of the date of hire. The reports are made to Stellerware, with whom ODJFS contracts for collection of this information. The information is kept for 12 months and is used for location purposes and identification of employment resources for noncustodial parents who may be delinquent on their child support payments.

Paternity and Support Establishment

PRWORA requires each state to develop a methodology for establishment of paternity and support obligations. These are the first two steps in collecting child support. The state's portion of federal incentive dollars is based on performance measures related to paternity and support order establishment. The Child Support Program assists the counties in meeting performance measure goals through contracts and interagency agreements.

In Ohio, licensed contractors provide DNA testing for establishment of paternity. ODJFS contracts with several vendors so that all 88 counties have access to genetic testing procedures. Statewide contracts allow the state to negotiate a lower price per test. By utilizing the statewide contracts, CSEAs do not have to secure individual vendors.

For a paternity order to be established, it can be court determined, an acknowledgement of paternity affidavit can be signed, or the genetic test results must show at least a 99% probability of fatherhood. Once paternity is established, CSEAs proceed with support establishment and enforcement of support collections.

In January 1998, OCS created the Central Paternity Registry (CPR). The purpose of the CPR is to collect and process all paternity documents initiated by CSEAs, hospitals, vital statistics registrars, and courts. The CPR extracts specific data elements from each source and within a few days the information is made available to CSEAs to allow them to move quickly in establishing support.

ODJFS contracts with Xerox State and Local Solutions for CPR's operation and maintenance. This vendor is also responsible for collecting the documents, continuing training, and monitoring hospital compliance. The current contract with Xerox State and Local Solutions may be renewed through June 30, 2017.

The Ohio Department of Health (ODH), pursuant to an interagency agreement with ODJFS, processes all paternity paperwork that comes through the CPR. Processing the paperwork requires ODH to coordinate with the vendor and involves comparing all paternity documentation with the child's birth record and updating the birth record if necessary. ODH is responsible for permanently housing the original documents and assuring the paternity affidavits correspond to the child's birth record.

Medical Support

State and federal laws require the inclusion of health care coverage in child support orders when coverage is available and reasonable, or expected to become available. Health insurance coverage is considered available and reasonable if either parent, through the parent's employer or other group health insurance plan, can obtain it. Health insurance includes fee-for-service, health maintenance organizations, preferred provider organizations, and other types of coverage that could provide medical services to the child. Other group coverage may include, but is not limited to, retirement, disability, or union plans. CSEAs are responsible for establishing and enforcing health insurance orders.

When medical support is ordered, the CSEA is required to send a National Medical Support Notice (NMSN) to the employer of the medical insurance obligor. The employer must then send the NMSN to the health plan administrator within 20 business days, unless the employer does not provide insurance. The health plan administrator must enroll the child(ren) 20 business days after receiving the NMSN, unless there is a waiting period or there is more than one health insurance plan option. In those cases, enrollment takes place when the waiting period ends or when the plan option is selected. The CSEA must also obtain proof of insurance and report that information periodically to ODJFS, through the Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM).

ODM must determine if there have been lapses in health care coverage for Medicaid recipients. The objective of medical support orders is to increase the number of children with health care coverage when it has been ordered. Medical support can also include orders to pay cash medical support. These orders are treated as cash obligations and are enforced using income or bank account withholding, tax intercept, and other methods used in the enforcement of any cash obligation. H.B. 1 of the 128th General Assembly included a provision that requires health insurance providers, including ODM, to send information to OCS identifying policy holders and policy information upon request.

Driver's License Suspension and Passport Denial

Pursuant to the Revised Code, upon a finding that an individual is in default of a child support order or has failed to comply with a subpoena or warrant issued by a CSEA or a court regarding the enforcement of a child support order, the CSEA may initiate the suspension or stop the issuance of the obligor's license (professional or driver's) by an Ohio license issuing agency. In FY 2014, 31,085 driver's licenses were suspended. ODJFS does not track suspension of professional licenses.

States submit child support cases with past due amounts to the federal Office for Child Support Enforcement. If the past due amount owed exceeds \$2,500, the federal office automatically forwards the case to the U.S. State Department for passport denial.

Disbursement

PRWORA requires ODJFS to establish and operate a state disbursement unit for centralized collection and disbursement of child support payments. CSPC, the state disbursement unit in Ohio, processes about \$2 billion in payments annually. CSPC services are provided through a contract with Xerox State and Local Solutions. The state paid \$16.8 million to Xerox State and Local Solutions in FY 2014 to perform services under the contract. In addition to CSPC, ODJFS operates the Payment Analysis and Reconciliation Bureau to handle the state's responsibilities not covered by the CSPC contract, including handling payment and disbursement exceptions and financial oversight and reconciliation of the master account.

In addition to paper checks, Ohio provides electronic disbursement of child support payments through direct deposit and e-QuickPay, which allows child support recipients to access payments through a Debit MasterCard. The e-QuickPay cards have the MasterCard logo and can be used anywhere MasterCard is accepted, including at any bank or ATM to withdraw cash. There is no service fee if the card is used at a point of sale or to withdraw cash at a bank teller window. There is a \$0.75 transaction fee to withdraw cash at an ATM, plus any service fee charged by that ATM; however, Fifth Third, PNC Bank, and Alliance One have all agreed to waive the surcharge for e-QuickPay transactions. There is a \$0.40 transaction fee for a balance inquiry.

ODJFS began mandatory enrollment of all new orders and conversion of existing cases to a form of electronic disbursement in December 2005. Conversion of existing cases was completed in July 2006. ODJFS is continuing to encourage enrollment in electronic disbursement.

Support Enforcement Tracking System

The Family Support Act of 1988 mandated that each state develop an automated system to manage child support enforcement by October 1, 1995. In Ohio, the automated system is called the Support Enforcement Tracking System (SETS). The system aids in the location of absent parents and in the establishment and enforcement

of child support cases. Funding for SETS is federally reimbursed at a rate of 66%. SETS is designed to accomplish several things. One of its main functions is to aid front line child support professionals in a number of tasks, including:

- Initiating and maintaining cases;
- Locating absent parents;
- Establishing paternity and support; and
- Adjusting support obligations.

SETS also tracks the collection, allocation, and disbursement of support payments. It increases inter-county access to data through a single statewide database. SETS supports about 980,000 cases representing more than 3.2 million individuals, and processes and disburses approximately \$1.8 billion in child support payments annually. On average, SETS processes in excess of 50,000 payments per day; it is one of the largest statewide child support systems in the nation.

Financial Institution Data Match

PRWORA established the Financial Institution Data Match (FIDM) in order to increase collection of delinquent child support, maintain the integrity and security of financial institution and child support data, and make use of technology to aid in the collection of child support. The FIDM is used to identify accounts belonging to noncustodial parents who are delinquent in their child support payments and, if necessary, freeze and seize the accounts of the delinquent obligor.

There are two segments to the FIDM Program: the multi-state (MS) FIDM and the single-state (SS) FIDM. Banks, savings and loans, federal and state credit unions, benefit associations, insurance companies, safe deposit companies, money market, mutual funds, and similar institutions have the option to participate in the multi-state program or participate on a state-by-state basis. The MSFIDM, established in 1999, is operated and funded through the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement. The SSFIDM, established in 2002, includes those institutions doing business in only one state and those multi-state institutions that do not participate in the MSFIDM Program. FIDM collections follow the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement distribution guidelines, meaning that payments apply to assigned current support before arrears.

Child Support Projects (600622)

This federally funded line item is used to provide funding for the Access/Visitation Program. The program supports and facilitates the nonresidential parents' access to, and visitation of, their children to encourage the payment of child support obligations. These services include mediation centering on access and visitation, parenting education classes, and the development of visitation enforcement orders. CSEAs apply for these funds from OCS. Funding for this program is provided

exclusively through federal grant dollars. The budget appropriates \$534,050 for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 78.0% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

Unemployment Compensation

- Ohio's unemployment compensation loan balance is \$978.5 million as of July 6, 2015
- Ohio paid \$81.7 million in interest to the federal government in the FY 2014-FY 2015 biennium for borrowed amounts
- All federally funded extended benefits expired at the end of 2013

OVERVIEW

Office Overview

The Office of Unemployment Compensation (OUC) administers programs and provides services related to unemployment insurance. OUC is organized into three bureaus: Tax & Integrity, Benefits, and Program Services. The Tax & Integrity Bureau is responsible for collecting unemployment taxes and wage information from all Ohio employers on a quarterly basis, for auditing employers to ensure the correct classification of employers and tax rates, and for preventing and detecting claimant fraud. The Benefits Bureau provides oversight and support services for the claims adjudication and benefit control processes as well as technical assistance to local offices relative to policy, procedure, and state and federal law. This bureau is also responsible for the automated benefits delivery system. The Program Services Bureau is responsible for research, legislation, and policy in support of the Unemployment Compensation Advisory Council and represents the Director of Job and Family Services before the Unemployment Compensation Review Commission (UCRC). This bureau is responsible for a number of special unemployment tax and benefit determinations in cases involving employer tax appeals or benefit eligibility during labor disputes, as well as policy and oversight functions such as quality control and data validation. The Unemployment Compensation category also includes the Office of Local Operations. This office is responsible for processing unemployment claims in call and processing centers located throughout the state and also delivers Trade Adjustment Assistance services.

Appropriation Overview

The table below shows the Unemployment Compensation (UC) expenditures by fund group for FY 2015 and the budget for FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Unemployment Compensation Budget by Fund Group					
Fund Group	FY 2015	FY 2016	% Change	FY 2017	% Change
General Revenue	\$0	\$23,718,724	N/A%	\$22,523,501	-5.0%
Federal	\$113,534,224	\$140,000,000	23.3%	\$140,000,000	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	\$44,655,557	\$55,051,835	23.3%	\$44,418,609	-19.2%
TOTAL	\$158,189,781	\$218,770,559	38.3%	\$206,942,110	-5.4%

The budget provides \$218.8 million for FY 2016 (a 38.3% increase from FY 2015 expenditures) and \$206.9 million for FY 2017 (a 5.4% decrease from FY 2016 expenditures). Most appropriations for this program category are for administering UC; unemployment benefits are not appropriated in the state budget, but are paid from Ohio's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund, which is a federal account. Federal funds account for 65.8% of the biennial budget for UC and are used for administration. Amounts appropriated in the Dedicated Purpose Fund Group (23.4%) will be used in part to pay interest to the federal government on amounts the state borrowed to issue unemployment benefits. GRF dollars (10.9%) are also used for administrative purposes.

Unemployment Compensation Overview

Unemployment insurance was created as a federal and state partnership for income maintenance during periods of involuntary unemployment by providing partial compensation for lost wages to eligible individuals. Benefits are paid through Ohio's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund, a federal bank account which is funded through state insurance taxes on employers. ODJFS collects the taxes, deposits the revenue into a clearing account, and then transfers it to the state's trust fund. Funds for administration of unemployment insurance are provided by the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) from revenues collected from employers by the Internal Revenue Service.

Employers

There are about 223,800 employers in the state that participate in the unemployment compensation system. State law classifies employers into one of two categories: "contributory" and "reimbursing" employers. Most nongovernment employers are contributory employers and most public employers and nonprofits are reimbursing. There are about 218,800 (98%) contributory employers and 5,065 (2%) reimbursing employers in the state; about 3,800 (75%) of reimbursing employers are government entities.

Contributory employers pay unemployment insurance taxes on a quarterly basis. If a contributory employer has a layoff, payment of the unemployment compensation benefit is paid from the employer's account in the trust fund. When the system is operating normally, each employer should have sufficient funds in the employer's account to cover any charges against the employer. As the balance in an employer's account goes down, the future rate of contributions for the employer will increase to replenish those losses. Reimbursing employers are billed once a month, after the fact, for the amount of benefits paid to the employer's former employees from the trust fund.

State taxes

The state has various unemployment insurance tax rates for different employers that are applied to the first \$9,000 of each employee's taxable wage. In 2014, the average tax rate for Ohio employers was about 2.78%, which amounted to about \$250 per employee. In that year, contributions to Ohio's trust fund totaled \$1.20 billion from about 218,800 employers. The taxes collected in 2014 represented about 0.67% of total wages in the state, according to USDOL.

Experience Rate

The experience rate, which ranges from 0.3% to 8.5% (\$27 to \$765) per employee, is different for each employer. There are two components to the experience rate: the base rate and the minimum safe level tax.

The base rate ranges from 0.1% to 6.5% and varies based on the employer's experience of unemployment claims paid from the employer's account. It factors employers' taxable wages, contributions paid, and benefits charged to their accounts. Generally, rates are lower for employers that have contributed over many years with few layoffs. Rates are generally higher for employers with frequent layoffs. For new employers, the rate is set at 2.7%, until the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits for four consecutive calendar quarters ending June 30; after that, the employer is eligible for a base rate based on experience. Construction industry employers pay a higher rate of 6.4%.

The minimum safe level (MSL) tax is charged to employers who qualify for an experience rate when the trust fund balance is 40% or less of the MSL. The MSL, as defined by state law, is \$2.62 billion (as of July 2014); therefore, 40% of the MSL is \$1.05 billion. This tax is currently in effect, as the trust fund has been well below this threshold (the state borrows intermittently from the federal government to issue benefits). Employers are currently paying between 0.2% and 2.0% for this tax. Half of the amount from this tax is credited to the employer's account and the other half is credited to the state's mutualized account (explained below).

Mutualized Rate

In addition to experience rates, some years employers must pay the mutualized rate. This rate can be charged to restore the state's mutualized account to a positive balance. (The mutualized rate will not be charged to employers in 2015, as the mutualized account has a positive balance.) The mutualized account is separate from employer accounts in the trust fund and maintained for the primary purpose of recovering the costs of unemployment benefits that were paid and not chargeable to individual employers for a variety of reasons. The mutualized account had a negative balance from FY 2006 through FY 2012, and employers paid a flat mutualized rate of 0.4% in 2011 and 2012 if they qualified for an experience rate.

Federal Tax

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) rate is 6.0% on the first \$7,000 of each employee's taxable wage (\$420 per employee). However, employers in states that have an unemployment program that is approved by USDOL receive a credit of 5.4 percentage points resulting in an effective tax rate of 0.6% (\$42 per employee). USDOL approval requires adherence to federal requirements and regulations. Ohio is currently operating an approved program. However, Ohio's FUTA tax rate for 2014 was 1.8% (\$126 per employee) due to a rescission of the credit. A state's credit is rescinded by 0.3 percentage point each year that it has a balance of amounts borrowed from the federal government to issue unemployment benefits. It is estimated that the FUTA tax rate for Ohio employers in 2015 will be 2.1% (\$147 per employee). The state's borrowing status with the federal government is discussed later in this section.

The FUTA tax is collected by the Internal Revenue Service and transferred to USDOL. Most of the FUTA tax is disbursed to state governments to administer unemployment compensation programs. Some of the tax is used to pay for extended UC benefits and some of it is loaned by the federal government to states that do not have an adequate trust fund balance to issue benefits. In 2013, Ohio employers paid about \$198.0 million in FUTA taxes.

Benefit Cost Rate Add-On

If a state has an outstanding loan balance on January 1 for five or more consecutive years, and the full amount of the loan is not repaid by November 10 of the tax year, a Benefit Cost Rate (BCR) add-on may apply if the state's average tax rate on taxable wages is lower than its five-year benefit cost rate (or 2.7%, whichever is higher). The amount of the BCR add-on is derived by taking the average of the previous five years of total benefits paid, ending on the second prior year, divided by the total taxable wages in the previous calendar year. From this number, or 2.7% (whichever is higher), is subtracted the average tax rate on taxable wages (total contributions in the past year divided by total taxable wages as defined above). The difference is the BCR add-on amount for the specified year. States may apply to USDOL for a waiver to the BCR add-on, but must meet specific criteria. Ohio applied for and received the waiver for 2014.

Eligibility

To be eligible for unemployment benefits an individual must have worked at least 20 weeks in covered employment with sufficient wages during a base period. Covered employment is time spent working for an employer that participates in the UC system. Sufficient wages amount to at least \$237 on average per week for 2015, before taxes or other deductions (this amount is updated each year). The base period is the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters before the claim was filed. An alternative base period can be applied for those who did not have sufficient wages or

who did not accumulate 20 weeks of work in the normal base period. The alternative base period is the last four completed calendar quarters before the claim was filed. To receive benefits, an individual must be able and available to work and seek work for every week while receiving benefits. Individuals must also be unemployed at the time of filing an unemployment claim.

Benefits

Regular UC benefits, which are issued from the state's trust fund, are paid to individuals who lose employment through no fault of their own and who have worked at least 20 weeks. The benefit period equals the number of weeks worked, from a minimum of 20 weeks up to 26 weeks. In 2014, the average weekly benefit was about \$336, which was received for about 16 weeks for a full benefit of \$5,369. If received for the full 26 weeks, the benefit would total about \$8,724.

The weekly benefit amount an individual receives equals half of an individual's average weekly wage up to certain maximums based on the number of dependents an individual claims. The three dependency classifications and maximum weekly benefits for 2015 are:

- Class A (no dependents) \$424 per week;
- Class B (one to two dependents) \$514 per week; and
- Class C (three or more dependents) \$572 per week.

These maximum thresholds increase each year with inflation in accordance with state law.

There are certain deductions that may reduce benefits, which include severance pay, vacation pay, pensions, company buy-out plans, and workers' compensation. However, Ohio law allows that 20% of such earnings can be exempt from deduction. Income that is not deducted from UC benefit payments include payments from the Social Security Administration, interest dividends, rental income, supplemental unemployment benefits, and U.S. National Guard and Armed Forces reserve pay for scheduled drills.

Federally Extended Benefits

In early January 2013, the federal government lengthened the time period for claiming extended unemployment benefit payments, as part of the legislation to avert the so-called "fiscal cliff." Extended benefits expired in December 2013.

Generally, from 2008 to 2012, after the initial 26 weeks of regular unemployment, individuals could have been eligible for an additional 73 weeks, bringing the total eligibility period to 99 weeks. The additional benefits were based on a system of "tiers." For example, the first tier lasted 20 weeks, after which an individual could have applied for the second tier of 14 weeks, and so on. After an individual expired 26 weeks of regular

unemployment benefits and 53 weeks of tiered Extended Unemployment Compensation (EUC), an additional 20 weeks of Federal-State Extended Benefits (EB) were available. Federal-State Extended Benefits is an existing system for extending benefits in certain circumstances. EB was fully federally funded, except for reimbursing employers.

In Ohio, in 2015, individuals are no longer eligible for any form of extended benefits beyond the initial 26-week period.

Trade Adjustment Assistance Programs

In addition to Unemployment Compensation, the Office of Unemployment Compensation administers Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) programs. These programs help workers affected by trade (increased imports from, or shifts in production to, foreign countries) to quickly return to suitable employment. Depending on their situation, workers can receive training, trade readjustment allowances, re-employment services, job search allowances, relocation allowances, a health coverage tax credit, and alternative trade adjustment assistance services. Each program has its own eligibility criteria and compensation arrangement. TAA programs are fully federally funded and do not require a state match or MOE. Ohio's federal funding for TAA programs in FFY 2014 was \$15.6 million.

In FFY 2013, Ohio's TAA programs had 6,652 total participants, second only to Michigan (with 9,604). When combined, participants in Ohio and Michigan accounted for roughly 20% of participants in the country (84,529). Ohio also ranked 11th nationally in *new* TAA participants with 753, which accounted for 3.4% of the national total (22,064). Ohio ranked behind Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Michigan in new TAA participants, as well as behind more populous states like Texas, New York, and California.

TAA programs were established in 1962. Significant expansions and revisions of the program occurred through the trade acts of 1974 and 2002, as well as in 2009. However, the expansions made in 2009 were temporary and expired in February 2011.

To obtain TAA, a petition must be filed with USDOL. USDOL then certifies eligibility. Those who may file petitions include a group of three or more workers, a union official, a company official, and state workforce agencies including One-Stops. USDOL generally determines eligibility within 40 days.

Unemployment Compensation Issues

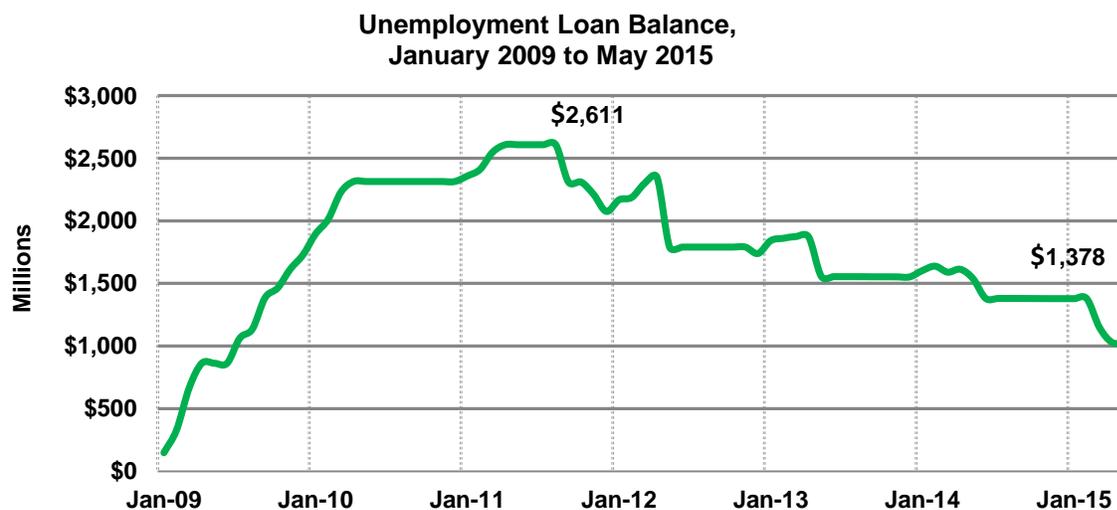
Trust Fund Solvency

In seven of the past 13 years unemployment benefits issued from Ohio's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund have exceeded revenues. During the years of shortfall, the state used the balance in the Trust Fund to pay benefits, until January 2009, when the Trust Fund was depleted. Since then, Ohio has borrowed from the

federal government to cover benefit payments. As of July 2015, Ohio has borrowed about \$3.39 billion. Unemployment benefits are indexed to the state's average weekly wage, and therefore increase each year. Revenues are not indexed and fluctuate based on employers' experience rates.

Federal Borrowing

Ohio began borrowing to issue unemployment benefits in January 2009. The chart below shows the balance of Ohio's borrowings for unemployment benefits from that month through May 2015.



As shown in the chart, the loan balance peaked in April 2011, at \$2.61 billion, and then declined with the first principal payments of \$298.0 million in September 2011; principal payments are made from the Trust Fund, once a balance is restored. Ohio's principal payments totaled \$533.0 million in 2011, which lowered the balance to about \$2.08 billion by December 2011. In 2012, Ohio borrowed about \$274.0 million during the first four months, and then made payments totaling \$524.0 million later in the year. Generally, Ohio borrows more heavily from January to April of each year. (UC taxes are paid quarterly each calendar year and the largest payment is for the first quarter, which is paid in April.) In 2012, Ohio's Trust Fund received revenue from the FUTA credit rescission of about \$89.3 million, which when combined with principal payments, lowered Ohio's principal balance to \$1.74 billion at the end of 2012. In 2013, Ohio borrowed about \$294.2 million during the first four months, and then made payments totaling about \$294.2 million later in the year to offset this borrowing. In 2013, Ohio's Trust Fund also received revenue from the FUTA credit rescission of about \$186.7 million, which when combined with principal payments, lowered Ohio's principal balance to \$1.55 billion at the end of 2013. In 2014, Ohio borrowed about \$208.4 million during the first four months, and then made payments totaling

\$100 million later in the year to partially offset this borrowing. In 2014, Ohio's Trust Fund also received revenue from the FUTA credit rescission of about \$282.0 million, which when combined with principal payments, lowered Ohio's principal balance to \$1.38 billion at the end of 2014. Ohio did not borrow from the federal government in FY 2015. Ohio's principal balance as of July 2015 is \$978.5 million. Over the whole time period shown in the chart, (January 2009 to May 2015), Ohio has borrowed \$3.39 billion from the federal government to issue regular unemployment benefits and has repaid about \$2.41 billion.

In addition to Ohio, 30 other states borrowed from the federal government to issue regular unemployment benefits, and eight of those states borrowed over \$2 billion. The amount borrowed across all states in 2010 totaled \$44.14 billion. Some states have since paid off their loan balances. As of July 6, 2015, five states and the U.S. Virgin Islands had loan balances, totaling \$7.2 billion.

Interest

States must pay the federal government interest on borrowed amounts at the end of every federal fiscal year that the state maintains a balance. Interest must be paid with state funds and cannot be paid from the state's Trust Fund. The table below shows Ohio's interest payments since borrowing began.

Ohio Interest Payments to Federal Government		
FFY	Interest due	Status
2009	\$25.2 million	• Waived by federal government
2010	\$89.5 million	• Waived by federal government
2011	\$95.9 million	• \$25.2 million waived by federal government • \$70.7 million paid by ODJFS, September 2011
2012	\$65.8 million	• Paid by ODJFS, September 2012
2013	\$44.5 million	• Paid by ODJFS, September 2013
2014	\$37.2 million	• Paid by ODJFS, September 2014
2015	\$28.8 million	• Estimated payment, September 2015

The federal government waived interest on borrowings through the end of 2010. Without this waiver, Ohio would have accrued a total of \$139.9 million in interest: \$25.2 million in FFY 2009, \$89.5 million in FFY 2010, and \$25.2 million in the first quarter of FFY 2011. Interest started to accrue January 1, 2011, and the state made the first interest payment of \$70.7 million on September 30, 2011. Ohio's interest payment was made from the Unemployment Compensation Interest Contingency Fund (Fund 5HC0). The interest payment in FY 2013 was \$65.8 million and in addition to Fund 5HC0, was also made from Fund 4A50. The interest payment in FY 2014 was \$44.5 million and in FY 2015 was \$37.2 million. Ohio's next interest payment to the federal government is due in September 2015; ODJFS estimates this payment to total \$28.8 million.

FUTA Credit Reduction

As stated earlier in this analysis, it is estimated that the FUTA tax rate for Ohio employers in 2015 will be 2.1% on the first \$7,000 of each employee's annual wage, or \$147 per employee. Generally, employers in states with no loan balance and with an unemployment program approved by the government pay an effective tax rate of 0.6% (\$42 per employee), which is the result of a 5.4 percentage point credit applied to a 6.0% tax rate. The 5.4 percentage point credit is rescinded by 0.3 percentage point each year the state has a loan balance with the federal government for issuing regular benefits after the first two years. After the first two rescissions of the credit, USDOL is permitted in federal law to increase the amount of the rescission to more than 0.3 percentage point. Therefore the FUTA rate in 2016 could be 2.4% (\$168 per employee) or higher.

States may be eligible for a cap on the credit reduction if, during the 12-month period that ends September 30 of the taxable year in which the state would like the cap to apply, the state has not taken any actions that will reduce the state's unemployment tax effort or decrease the net solvency of the state's Trust Fund. Actions that fall under these restrictions include, but are not limited to, reducing the taxable wage base, tax rate schedules, tax rates, or taxes payable as well as increasing benefits without at least an equal increase in taxes or decreasing benefits without at least an equal decrease in taxes. If a state qualifies for a cap, the maximum tax credit reduction for the taxable year will be the greater of 0.6%, or the tax credit reduction that was in effect for the taxable year preceding the year for which the cap is requested.

The additional FUTA dollars received by the federal government are used as a credit against the state's outstanding balance. In FY 2014, the federal government applied \$281.9 million in additional FUTA taxes received from the rescissions to the state's loan balance.

Historical Perspective

Ohio last borrowed from the federal government to issue UC benefits from 1980 to 1988. To address borrowing, in July 1983, the General Assembly passed H.B. 404, which formed the Unemployment Compensation Advisory Council (UCAC) and made changes to Ohio's unemployment taxes and benefits in order to restore trust fund solvency. The table below lists the changes that were implemented in the bill. Due to these changes, Ohio qualified for a federal waiver for some of the interest charged on borrowings. The remaining interest was paid from the GRF.

Unemployment Compensation Changes Implemented by H.B. 404	
Category	Provisions
Taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased the taxable wage base from \$6,000 to \$7,000 in 1983, and to \$8,000 in 1984 • Increased the experience rate ceiling from 5.1% to 5.4% in 1985 • Added a 0.5% surcharge to the minimum safe level tax until the loan balance was repaid
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained the maximum benefit rates for two years (not allowing an increase) • Increased the minimal earnings required to qualify for benefits • Implemented a one-week waiting period to receive benefits • Rounded benefit amounts down to the lowest even dollar • Increased the minimal earnings required to qualify for benefits after a suspension

A few years later, in 1987, H.B. 171 of the 117th General Assembly established a new surcharge tax on employers for two years in order to pay interest charged by the federal government for borrowing for unemployment benefits. The surcharge was 0.2% in 1988 and 0.15% in 1989. In 1989, H.B. 111 of the 118th General Assembly continued the surcharge for an additional year, at 0.1% in 1990, after which it expired.

In 2006, UCAC unanimously approved numerous changes to Ohio's unemployment compensation laws, including a plan for improving solvency in Ohio's Trust Fund. Though approved by UCAC, the plan was not introduced in legislation. The plan included increasing the taxable wage base for contributory employers from \$9,000 to \$9,500 and a two-year benefit freeze. After the two-year freeze, the plan called for a five-year phase-out of benefits based on the number of dependents, which would have resulted in a single maximum weekly benefit amount regardless of the number of dependents. Other approved changes included deleting or updating outdated language and addressing administrative processes.

ANALYSIS OF ENACTED BUDGET

Unemployment Compensation

This category of appropriations includes the major sources of funding for the Unemployment Compensation (UC) category. The table below shows the line items included in this category and the appropriated funding. Following the table, a narrative describes how the appropriation for each line item is used and any changes affecting the appropriation.

Appropriations for Unemployment Compensation				
Fund	ALI and Name		FY 2016	FY 2017
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	600445	Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$23,718,724	\$22,523,501
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$23,718,724	\$22,523,501
Dedicated Purpose Fund (DPF) Group				
5HC0	600695	Unemployment Compensation Interest	\$38,701,835	\$28,668,609
5KU0	600611	Unemployment Insurance Support – Other Sources	\$500,000	\$500,000
4A90	600607	Unemployment Compensation Administration Fund	\$15,850,000	\$15,250,000
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group Subtotal			\$55,051,835	\$44,418,609
Federal (FED) Fund Group				
3V40	600678	Federal Unemployment Programs	\$133,814,212	\$133,814,212
3V40	600679	UC Review Commission – Federal	\$6,185,788	\$6,185,788
Federal Fund Group Subtotal			\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000
Total Funding: Unemployment Compensation			\$218,770,559	\$206,942,110

Unemployment Insurance Administration (600445)

This new GRF line item is to be used for administrative expenses associated with the Unemployment Insurance Program and combines administrative expenditures made from line item 600633, Audit Settlements and Contingency, nonrecurring federal revenue from line item 600678, Federal Unemployment Programs, and certain expenditures from line item 600321, Program Support. The budget provides funding of \$23.7 million in FY 2016 and \$22.5 million in FY 2017 (a 5.0% decrease from FY 2016 recommended appropriations).

Unemployment Compensation Interest (600695)

This line item is used to pay accrued interest owed to the federal government for amounts borrowed to issue regular unemployment benefits (for up to 26 weeks) from Ohio's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund. Borrowed amounts are repaid from the Trust Fund. Interest must be paid from other state funds. The budget provides \$38.7 million in FY 2016 (a 4.2% increase over FY 2015 expenditures) and \$28.7 million

in FY 2017 (a 25.9% decrease from FY 2016 estimated expenditures). For FY 2016, ODJFS estimates the interest payment to total \$28.8 million.

The first expenditure from this line item was made in FY 2012, in the amount of \$70.7 million, which was the state's first interest payment to the federal government. For the second interest payment, in FY 2013, \$50.8 million was expended from this line item along with \$15.0 million from line item 600607, Unemployment Compensation Administration Fund. The third and fourth interest payments in FY 2014 (\$44.5 million) and in FY 2015 (\$37.2 million) were expended solely from line item 600695.

Unemployment Compensation Interest Contingency Fund

Fund 5HC0 was first established in FY 2011, under H.B. 1 of the 128th General Assembly, as the General Health and Human Services Pass-Through Fund. It first received funds from a transfer of \$258.6 million (May 2011) from the Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Foundation Endowment Fund. Upon the transfer to Fund 5HC0, in FY 2011, H.B. 1 required the OBM Director to transfer \$178.3 million of those funds in the following manner:

- \$129.8 million to Fund 5HA0, for the Medicaid Program;
- \$46.0 million to Fund 5GV0, for child and adult protective services; and
- \$2.5 million to Fund 5HB0, to be used by the Department of Health for breast and cervical cancer screenings.

At the end of FY 2011, Fund 5HC0 had a balance of \$80.3 million.

In FY 2012, Fund 5HC0 was renamed the Unemployment Compensation Interest Contingency Fund, in accordance with H.B. 153 of the 129th General Assembly, and was redesignated to help pay the accrued interest related to federal unemployment account borrowing. H.B. 153 also authorized a transfer in FY 2012, of \$23.0 million from Fund 5GV0 to Fund 5HC0, which brought the cash balance in Fund 5HC0 to \$103.3 million. The interest payment in FY 2012 from this fund of about \$70.7 million reduced the balance to \$32.6 million.

H.B. 487, amending H.B. 153, permitted the OBM Director to transfer in FY 2013, up to \$25.0 million from the GRF to Fund 5HC0. That amount was transferred in late September 2012, and \$50.8 million was expended from the fund for the interest payment in FY 2013 along with \$15.0 million from Fund 4A90.

Federal Unemployment Programs (600678)

This federally funded line item is used to support the functions of the Office of Unemployment Compensation (OUC), the Office of Workforce Development, and the Office of Local Operations to administer federal unemployment programs. Funding for this line item is provided by the federal government in the form of grants for administration of unemployment services, including federal unemployment taxes paid

by employers to the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to FUTA, as well as a TAA grant. The budget provides \$133.8 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 22.5% increase over FY 2015 expenditures.

Unemployment Compensation Program Administration

OUC administers the Unemployment Compensation Program, which includes collecting the state unemployment tax, processing claims for unemployment benefits, and conducting audits of employers. Over the biennium, OUC did all of the following:

- Collected about \$1.31 billion in tax contributions from about 224,000 employers in CY 2014;
- Began intercepting federal tax returns of individuals who had committed unemployment fraud through the federal Treasury Offset Program in October 2013;
- Reduced the wait times for unemployment compensation eligibility determinations from an average of 124 days in 2011 to 22 days in 2014;
- Assessed \$9.2 million in underreported or misclassified employer tax contributions in FY 2014; and
- Reduced its improper payment rate from 16.4% in 2011 to 10.51% in 2013 while recovering \$130.3 million of the \$236.3 million in overpayments made between July 2011 and June 2014. Ohio has been recognized by USDOL as the top performer among large states for implementing safeguards to reduce improper payments.

Trade Adjustment Assistance Programs Administration

Both OUC and the Office of Local Operations administer TAA programs. OUC administers the programs and works with USDOL; the Office of Local Operations is mainly responsible for delivering services, particularly participant case management. TAA programs provide benefit payments and services to individuals who have been dislocated due to the relocation of their employer or laid off due to foreign competition. Depending on their situation, workers may receive trade readjustment allowances, training, re-employment services, job search allowances, relocation allowances, a health care coverage tax credit, and alternative TAA services. Each program has its own eligibility criteria and compensation arrangement.

UC Review Commission – Federal (600679)

This line item funds the payroll costs for the Unemployment Compensation Review Commission (UCRC). The Commission conducts reviews for applicants who wish to appeal a benefit determination. The budget provides \$6.2 million in FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 45.6% increase over FY 2015 expenditures. This line item is funded through a carve-out of FUTA grant funds.

Unemployment Compensation Administration Fund (600607)

This line item is used to fund administrative activities related to unemployment compensation for which federal funds are not available. The budget provides \$15.9 million for FY 2016 (a 111.4% increase from FY 2015 expenditures) and \$15.3 million for FY 2017 (a 3.8% decrease from FY 2016). The increase from FY 2015 to FY 2016 is due to the implementation of the federal Treasury Offset Program, funds from which are deposited into the Special Administration Fund (Fund 4A90) and expended through this line item. This line item is also used for supplemental administrative costs related to UCRC and reimbursements to the Ohio Attorney General's Office for expenses related to collection of fraudulent unemployment benefits. This line item is supported by Fund 4A90. Fund 4A90 receives revenues from the interest collected on delinquent employer contributions to the Trust Fund plus all fines and forfeitures assessed on employers.

Unemployment Compensation Support – Other Sources (600611)

This line item may be used for general administrative activities. The budget provides \$500,000 in FY 2016 and FY 2017. There were no expenditures made in the line item in FY 2015. Funding for this line item comes from payments from organizations that release wage and record data, upon an individual's approval, to other organizations (mainly to verify wage history for certain loan applications). ODJFS receives 8% of revenues that organizations receive from the sale of this data. Funds received from the Office of Health Transformation for grant projects are also expended through this line item. This line item was established in FY 2012 by the Controlling Board. In FY 2012, revenue to the fund that supports this line item totaled \$9,000.

Workforce Development

- Funding of \$168.2 million in FY 2016 and FY 2017
- Federal funds account for 100% of funding

OVERVIEW

Office Overview

The Office of Workforce Development (OWD) partners with the Ohio Development Services Agency, the Department of Higher Education, the Governor's Office, U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL), local workforce investment boards, and a variety of stakeholders, including business partners, to promote job creation and advance Ohio's workforce. OWD develops and administers programs and services designed to support and enhance state and local workforce development initiatives that address the needs of workers, families, and employers throughout Ohio. OWD provides services to assist Ohio's businesses with recruitment of skilled workers, technical assistance with identification of funds, and resources for skills training for new and incumbent workers; it also provides federally and state-required training programs and other support services tailored to meet specific business needs. One of OWD's main responsibilities is to administer programs funded by the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) enacted in July 2014.

Appropriation Overview

For the Workforce Development category, the budget provides \$168.3 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 20.0% increase over FY 2015 expenditures. Table 1 shows expenditures for Workforce Development programs by fund group for FY 2015 and appropriations for FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Fund Group	FY 2015	FY 2016	% Change	FY 2017	% Change
Federal	\$140,095,164	\$168,260,000	20.1%	\$168,260,000	0.0%
Dedicated Purpose	\$122,000	\$0	-100.0%	\$0	0.0%
TOTAL	\$140,217,164	\$168,260,000	20.0%	\$168,260,000	0.0%

In the FY 2016-FY 2017 biennium, 100% of funds for Workforce Development will come from the Federal Fund Group. The largest appropriation for Workforce Development is in federally funded line item 600688, Workforce Investment and

Opportunity Act Programs, which is funded at \$128.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017. This single line item accounts for about 76% of the budget for Workforce Development.

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Overview

The main source of funding for Workforce Development comes from USDOL pursuant to WIOA. The Act reauthorizes the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA), which repealed the Job Training Partnership Act and replaced it with a locally based employment and training service delivery system for youth, adults, and dislocated workers with an emphasis on flexibility in the use of program dollars. These three categories designate the three funding streams of WIOA, which sets authorized funding levels for the WIA formula grant programs through FY 2020. Based on the latest available data from the Census Bureau for disadvantaged youth and adults, the federal government allocates funds to each state for the program year that begins the following July 1. Upon receiving the allotment notice, states then suballocate funds to local workforce investment areas in accordance with federally prescribed allocation procedures. Local workforce investment boards have two years to expend grant funds.

WIOA maintains the WIA provision which allows states to retain 5% of the total allotment of each program for statewide use. The dollars retained for statewide use are often called the Governor's discretionary funds. Funds held for statewide use must be expended within three years. States have considerable flexibility in how these dollars may be used. For the Dislocated Worker Program, an additional 25% may be retained at the state level for Rapid Response activities. Rapid Response allows ODJFS to provide assistance to local areas experiencing workforce-related events that create substantial increases in the number of unemployed individuals.

One-Stops

As stated above, most WIOA dollars are suballocated by ODJFS to local workforce investment areas. There are 20 workforce investment areas in the state. The federal government requires that states and local workforce investment areas deliver services through "One-Stops." One-Stops, known in Ohio as OhioMeansJobs centers, are mandated to serve communities by functioning as the primary public resource for job and career counseling, training, job searching, employment services, and a range of other ancillary services. There are 90 OhioMeansJobs centers in Ohio with at least one in each county. One-Stops can be housed in any number of facilities such as a CDJFS, a county workforce development agency, a community college, a community action organization, a joint vocational school, or a stand-alone One-Stop. In FY 2014, 28,054 individuals (youth, adults, and dislocated workers) received either core or intensive services through local OhioMeansJobs centers. In that year, about 272,570 individuals received self-services at local OhioMeansJobs centers.

OhioMeansJobs centers are divided into two categories: "Level 2" and "Level 1." Level 2 sites generally provide a wider array of services than Level 1 sites. There is at least one Level 2 site in each local workforce investment area. In total, there are currently 30 full-service Level 2 OhioMeansJobs centers with 59 affiliate Level 1 sites. Both Level 1 and Level 2 sites must have Americans with Disabilities Act access and accessible technology.

Level 2 OhioMeansJobs Centers

Level 2 OhioMeansJobs centers are full-service, comprehensive, integrated employment and training sites required by WIOA. This includes full partner participation in resources (services and staff), which includes core and intensive services and training services. All Level 2 partners are required to participate in cost-sharing of operational costs. Level 2 sites in Ohio have a fully functional resource room, training rooms, computer labs, updated technology, job search/upgrade resource materials, meeting/interview rooms, and other employment-related amenities. Some Level 2 sites also include a youth resource room.

Level 1 OhioMeansJobs Centers

Level 1 OhioMeansJobs centers must be affiliated with a Level 2 site within the local workforce area. In many local workforce areas, there are multiple Level 1 sites associated with a Level 2 site. The minimum Ohio requirement for a Level 1 site is the participation of three or more distinct partners providing, at a minimum, core services. All Level 1 sites must have a fully functional resource room. Many of the Level 1 sites provide more than the minimum services noted above.

Funding

For FY 2015, Ohio's regular WIOA allocation was \$83.2 million. Of this amount, \$67.8 million (81%) was allocated to Ohio's 20 workforce investment areas, and the state retained about \$15.4 million (19%) for statewide activities and administration. Table 2 below shows WIA allocations for Ohio in FY 2015 by category.

WIA Category	Total Allocation	Workforce Investment Areas	Statewide Use
Dislocated Worker*	\$32,568,365	\$21,576,542	\$10,991,823
Youth	\$26,270,342	\$23,971,687	\$2,298,655
Adult	\$24,343,116	\$22,213,093	\$2,130,023
TOTAL	\$83,181,823	\$67,761,322	\$15,420,501

*For this category, 33.5% of the allocation may be retained for statewide use: 8.75% for administration and statewide activities and 25% for Rapid Response activities.

Table 3 shows FY 2015 allocations to Ohio's workforce investment areas by category. One workforce investment area (area 7) is separated into 11 regional groups, which are shown in Table 4. Each regional group has a Level 2 One-Stop.

Table 3. Workforce Investment Areas and FY 2015 Allocation of New WIA Funds					
Area	Counties	Dislocated Worker	Youth	Adult	Total
1	Adams, Brown, Pike, and Scioto*	\$665,779	\$542,059	\$544,813	\$1,752,651
2	Medina and Summit*	\$1,063,323	\$1,276,188	\$1,211,678	\$3,551,189
3	Cuyahoga*	\$2,937,404	\$2,744,691	\$2,646,614	\$8,328,709
4	Lorain*	\$724,512	\$680,349	\$662,354	\$2,067,215
5	Lake*	\$337,211	\$352,014	\$360,799	\$1,050,024
6	Stark* and Tuscarawas	\$982,502	\$931,761	\$866,347	\$2,780,610
7	Eleven Regional Groups (see Table 4 below)	\$5,936,513	\$6,592,218	\$5,982,079	\$18,510,810
8	Auglaize, Hardin, Mercer,* and Van Wert	\$166,232	\$235,930	\$220,647	\$622,809
9	Lucas*	\$1,055,235	\$1,119,661	\$1,029,647	\$3,204,543
10	Crawford and Richland*	\$415,026	\$371,121	\$389,312	\$1,175,459
11	Franklin*	\$1,412,883	\$2,262,442	\$1,939,926	\$5,615,251
12	Butler,* Clermont, and Warren	\$1,034,707	\$1,411,886	\$1,262,973	\$3,709,566
13	Hamilton*	\$1,040,385	\$1,606,106	\$1,495,568	\$4,142,059
14	Athens,* Meigs, and Perry	\$311,532	\$449,069	\$311,417	\$1,072,018
15	Monroe, Morgan, Noble, and Washington*	\$370,814	\$233,407	\$241,319	\$845,540
16	Belmont,* Carroll, Harrison, and Jefferson	\$474,221	\$458,698	\$451,261	\$1,384,180
17	Columbiana* and Mahoning	\$786,772	\$790,976	\$776,403	\$2,354,151
18	Trumbull*	\$550,488	\$485,652	\$486,849	\$1,522,989
19	Ashtabula,* Geauga, and Portage	\$722,539	\$813,015	\$681,057	\$2,216,611
20	Fairfield,* Hocking, Pickaway, Ross, and Vinton	\$588,464	\$614,444	\$652,030	\$1,854,938
TOTAL		\$21,576,542	\$23,971,687	\$22,213,093	\$67,761,322

*Denotes location of a Level 2 One-Stop.

Table 4. Workforce Investment Area 7 Counties by Regional Group	
Level 2	Level 1
Allen	Paulding and Putnam
Clark	Champaign, Logan, Madison, and Union
Hancock	Wood and Wyandot
Knox	Delaware, Marion, and Morrow
Lawrence	Gallia and Jackson
Licking	Coshocton, Guernsey, and Muskingum
Montgomery	Clinton, Fayette, Greene, and Highland
Sandusky	Erie, Huron, Ottawa, and Seneca
Shelby	Darke, Miami, and Preble
Wayne	Ashland and Holmes
Williams	Defiance, Fulton, and Henry

Of the \$15.4 million retained by ODJFS for statewide activities in FY 2014, about \$8.1 million (53%) is used for Rapid Response activities. During FY 2014, Rapid Response services were made available to about 19,916 workers affected by about 513 dislocation events. The remainder is used for state-level administration of WIA as well as for some statewide programs. Since local WIA funds may be expended over two years, and state WIA funds over three years, there are usually "carry-over" dollars each year. Last year, about \$133.7 million was carried over into FY 2015.

Performance Measures

States are required to track and report certain performance measures to the federal government. There are three common performance measures for each of the three WIA funding streams. For adults and dislocated workers the three measures are the percentage that entered employment, the percentage that retained employment, and average earnings. For youth, the three measures are the percentages placed in employment or education, attained a degree or certificate, and improved in literacy and math skills.

States negotiate goals based on these performance measures with the federal government. States can either exceed, meet, or not meet these goals. "Exceed" means having a percentage higher than the goal. "Meet" means having a percentage within 80% of the goal. "Not meet" means having a percentage lower than 80% of the goal. In FY 2014, Ohio exceeded six goals and met three goals. Table 5, from ODJFS's annual WIA report, shows Ohio's performance in FY 2014.⁴

Funding Stream	Performance Measure	Goal	80% of Goal	Actual Performance	Status
Adults	Entered employment	77.0%	61.6%	82.2%	Exceed
	Retained employment	88.0%	70.4%	89.3%	Exceed
	Average earnings	\$15,800	\$12,640	\$15,597	Meet
Dislocated Workers	Entered employment	81.0%	64.8%	85.7%	Exceed
	Retained employment	92.0%	73.6%	93.0%	Exceed
	Average earnings	\$19,250	\$15,400	\$19,100	Meet
Youth	Entered employment or education	65.0%	52.0%	70.3%	Exceed
	Attained degree or certificate	62.0%	49.6%	64.9%	Exceed
	Gained in literacy or math	57.0%	45.6%	51.8%	Meet

⁴ Ohio's latest WIA annual report is posted on ODJFS's website: <http://jfs.ohio.gov/owd/wia/Docs/PY2013-Ohio-WIA-Annual-Report.stm>.

Partnerships

ODJFS partners with the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) and the Department of Higher Education (DHE) to better serve the workforce needs of their primary customers and maximize the benefits of their area of expertise. From a portion of adult WIA funds transferred from ODJFS, ODSA administers customized training programs for employers. In FY 2014, ODJFS obligated \$1.0 million in WIA statewide funds to ODSA, which expended \$779,910 of the obligation. ODSA uses this funding to staff the Governor's Executive Workforce Board and Office of Workforce Transformation, and to assist employers in the ODSA service delivery regions. DHE administers the Ohio Skills Bank, which is a program that integrates adult education workforce training with the needs of Ohio employers. The program aligns curriculum and training with industry demands by analyzing relevant data and encouraging communication and collaboration between employers and institutions.

Major New Initiatives

Comprehensive Case Management and Employment Program

ODJFS plans to begin implementation of the Comprehensive Case Management and Employment Program (CCMEP) in FY 2016. The CCMEP will seek to connect clients to the right resources and services across various assistance programs, standardize eligibility, and combine resources to improve education and training outcomes and establish pathways to employment, ultimately resulting in moving individuals up and out of poverty. The program will initially focus on young adults, ages 16 to 24, and will ultimately expand to include all adults with incomes at or below 200% of the federal poverty line (FPL). County departments of job and family services (CDJFSs) or local workforce development agencies will serve as the lead agencies for CCMEP; lead agencies will be accountable for operating CCMEP and will be evaluated against certain performance standards. Currently, more than 75% of Ohio's counties designate their CDJFS as their workforce development agency. Funding for CCMEP is projected to total \$155 million in FY 2016 and FY 2017 out of line item 600688, Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act Programs, (\$50.0 million in FY 2016 and FY 2017) and line item 600689, TANF Block Grant, (\$105.0 million in FY 2016 and FY 2017). All funding represents either existing or redirected funding.

ANALYSIS OF ENACTED BUDGET

Workforce Development

This category of appropriations includes the sources of funding for the Workforce Development category. The table below shows the line items included in this category and the amounts appropriated. Following the table, a narrative describes how the appropriation for each line item is used and any changes affecting the appropriations.

Appropriations for Workforce Development				
Fund	ALI and Name		FY 2016	FY 2017
Federal (FED) Fund Group				
3310	600615	Veterans Programs	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
3310	600624	Employment Services Programs	\$26,000,000	\$26,000,000
3310	600686	Workforce Programs	\$6,260,000	\$6,260,000
3V00	600688	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Programs	\$128,000,000	\$128,000,000
Total Funding: Workforce Development			\$168,260,000	\$168,260,000

Veterans Programs (600615)

This federally funded line item is used for two veterans programs. The budget provides funding of \$8.0 million in FY 2016 and FY 2017, an increase of 21.3% over FY 2015 expenditures.

The Local Veterans Employment Representatives (LVER) Program ensures veterans receive a range of workforce and employment services needed to meet their employment and training needs. Program staff do all of the following:

- Advocate on behalf of veterans for employment and training;
- Establish, maintain, and facilitate regular contact with employers to develop employment and training activities for veterans;
- Provide and facilitate employment and training services for veterans in the workforce development system;
- Assist transitioning military personnel to civilian jobs through Ohio Transitional Assistance Program workshops; and
- Report Ohio's compliance with state directives on services to veterans and progress toward meeting Ohio's performance standards on a quarterly basis.

One hundred forty-five veterans received services through the LVER Program in FY 2014.

The Disabled Veterans Outreach Program Specialist (DVOPS) Program provides intensive services to veterans that may include job-search coaching, vocational counseling, and specialized one-on-one job development assistance to meet veterans' needs. DVOPS Program services target veterans who are economically or educationally disadvantaged, including homeless veterans and veterans with barriers to employment. 4,833 veterans received intensive services through the DVOPS Program in FY 2014. This line item was created under H.B. 487 of the 129th General Assembly. Prior to FY 2013, funding for veterans programs was included in line item 600686, Workforce Programs, which prior to H.B. 487, was named "Federal Operating."

Employment Services Programs (600624)

As part of the One-Stop system, the Labor Exchange Services Program provides services to both job seekers and employers. OWD provides policy guidance and performance management measures while the Office of Local Operations provides services statewide that include job search assistance, referral and placement assistance to job seekers, re-employment services to unemployment insurance claimants, and recruitment services to employers with employment opportunities. The budget provides funding of \$26.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 53.8% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

In FFY 2014, more than 1.4 million individuals registered with the Labor Exchange Program. More than 477,308 received staff-assisted services, 26,785 received referrals to employment opportunities, and 172,188 obtained employment within 90 days of receiving Labor Exchange Services with six-month average earnings of \$18,123. In addition, employment services were provided to about 38,700 unemployment compensation recipients under the Unemployment Compensation Reemployment Services Program. Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Services were provided to about 41,644 individuals.

This line item was created under H.B. 487 of the 129th General Assembly. Prior to FY 2013, funding for these programs was included in line item 600686, Workforce Programs, which prior to H.B. 487, was named "Federal Operating."

Workforce Programs (600686)

This federally funded line item is used primarily to fund the operations of OWD, as well as the Office of Unemployment Compensation and the Office of Local Operations. Revenue to support this line item comes from Wagner-Peyser Act allocations to states through USDOL as well as various other federal grants for workforce development programs. The budget provides funding of \$6.3 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 19.1% increase over FY 2015 expenditures.

Prior to FY 2013, this line item was named "Federal Operating" and included appropriations that are now in line items 600615, Veterans Programs, and 600624, Employment Services Programs.

Labor Market Information

The Labor Market Information Program collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information about Ohio's industry, labor force, and economy. The program focuses on serving business initiatives and planning needs to support workforce and economic development activities and decisions. Delivery of this information is primarily via the Internet.⁵ Program staff also provide data support and administrative reports and assist in federal reporting activities for the Unemployment Compensation Program. OWD prepares reports on employment levels, unemployment levels, wages and earnings, employment outlook by industry and occupation, and other economic and industry-specific data.

Migrant Seasonal Farm Workers Program

The Migrant Seasonal Farm Workers Program insures that workers receive appropriate information regarding employment, such as career guidance, housing, job development and referral, and training as needed. In addition, the program ensures that housing for these workers meet standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (known as OSHA), and agricultural growers receive the information and support to locate and employ the seasonal workers they need. In FY 2013, about 717 farm workers registered for employment, 82 received referrals to employment opportunities, and 503 were placed in employment.

Foreign Labor Certification Program

The Foreign Labor Certification Program insures that foreign workers who enter the United States on a temporary or permanent basis do not adversely affect the job opportunities, wages, and working conditions of naturalized workers. Through this program, OWD oversees the processes employers utilize when seeking foreign workers on a temporary or permanent basis. Foreign Labor Certification staff work with employers to identify naturalized citizens who are qualified, willing, and able to fill job vacancies. In FY 2013, the Foreign Labor Certification unit processed 42 foreign labor certification applications.

⁵ <http://ohiolmi.com>.

Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program encourages employers to hire from nine target groups of disadvantaged individuals. The groups are:

- TANF recipients;
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients;
- Veterans;
- Ex-felons;
- Designated community residents (living in Empowerment Zones or Rural Renewal Counties);
- Vocational rehabilitation consumers;
- Summer youth employees;
- Social Security Income recipients; and
- Individuals who are a member of a family that received TANF or benefits under a successor program for at least 18 consecutive months.

Employers that hire such individuals receive federal tax credits that range from \$1,200 to \$9,600. Primary activities for this program involve marketing the tax credit to employers and processing certifications for the tax credit. In FY 2013, OWD processed about 171,084 applications. The certified tax credits reduced Ohio employers' federal income tax liability by about \$185 million in FY 2013 (the latest year for which data is available).

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Programs (600688)

This federally funded line item is used to distribute WIA dollars to local workforce investment boards to administer the Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker programs through local OhioMeansJobs centers. ODJFS retains a portion of these dollars for statewide use, Rapid Response, and administration. In FY 2014, WIA funds provided services through the OhioMeansJobs centers system to 12,813 adults, 7,242 dislocated workers, and 7,999 youth. In that year, about 272,570 individuals received self-services at local OhioMeansJobs centers. The budget provides funding of \$128.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 15.0% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. Ohio's WIA funding allocation has decreased significantly (54%) since FY 2009 due to national WIA allocations set by Congress each year, Ohio's improved economy, and the exhaustion of federal stimulus funds by the end of FY 2011. This line item will also be used to expend funds to be redirected toward the Comprehensive Case Management and Employment Program described above.

Health Care

- Funding for Health Care increased due to costs related to Medicaid expansion
- Budget provides funding of \$195.6 million in FY 2016 and \$201.2 million in FY 2017

OVERVIEW

ODJFS provides funding to county departments of job and family services (CDJFSs) to administer Medicaid at the local level and to provide certain transportation services to Medicaid enrollees. Local administrative activities mainly include caseworkers processing eligibility determinations. Transportation services are provided by CDJFSs under Medicaid to women with at-risk pregnancies, children in the Healthchek Program, as well as for certain nonemergency situations.

Appropriations Overview

The budget appropriates \$195.6 million in FY 2016 (a 3.0% increase from FY 2015 expenditures) and \$201.2 million in FY 2017 (a 2.9% increase from FY 2016 appropriations) for Health Care. The table below shows the budgets for Health Care for FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Health Care Budget by Fund Group					
Fund Group	FY 2015	FY 2016	% Change	FY 2017	% Change
General Revenue	\$67,139,698	\$73,348,465	9.2%	\$76,148,465	3.8%
Federal	\$122,812,730	\$122,280,495	-0.4%	\$125,080,495	2.3%
TOTAL	\$189,952,428	\$195,628,960	3.0%	\$201,228,960	2.9%

ANALYSIS OF ENACTED BUDGET

Health Care

This category of appropriations includes the sources of funding for county Medicaid administration and transportation services. The table below shows the line items included in this category and the appropriated amounts.

Appropriations for Health Care				
Fund	ALI and Name		FY 2016	FY 2017
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	655522	Medicaid Program Support – Local	\$31,067,970	\$31,067,970
GRF	655523	Medicaid Program Support – Local Transportation	\$42,280,495	\$45,080,495
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$73,348,465	\$76,148,465
Federal (FED) Fund Group				
3F01	655624	Medicaid Program Support	\$122,280,495	\$125,080,495
Federal Fund Group Subtotal			\$122,280,495	\$125,080,495
Total Funding: Health Care			\$195,628,960	\$201,228,960

Medicaid Program Support – Local (655522)

This GRF line item is used to send to CDJFSs the state's share of Medicaid costs for providing local administrative services for Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). The budget provides \$31.1 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, an 8.5% decrease from FY 2015 expenditures. Expenditures were elevated in FY 2015 due to the implementation of the electronic Ohio Benefits system.

Medicaid Program Support – Local Transportation (655523)

This GRF line item is used to send to CDJFSs the state's share of Medicaid costs for providing local transportation services for certain Medicaid enrollees, including Medicaid At-Risk Pregnancy, the Medicaid Healthchek Program, which provides services to children, and nonemergency transportation. The budget provides \$42.3 million for FY 2016 (a 27.5% increase from FY 2015 expenditures) and \$45.1 million for FY 2017 (a 6.6% increase from the FY 2016 appropriation). Increases in this line item are a result of increased Medicaid caseload due to Medicaid expansion.

Medicaid Program Support (655624)

This federally funded line item will be used to send to CDJFSs the federal share of expenditures made for administration and transportation services from the prior two line items. The budget provides \$122.3 million for FY 2016 (a 0.4% decrease from FY 2015 expenditures) and \$125.1 million for FY 2017 (a 2.3% increase from the FY 2016 appropriation). Increases in this line item are a result of increased Medicaid caseload due to Medicaid expansion.

Program Management

- The budget provides \$54.2 million in FY 2016 and FY 2017 for ODJFS Information Technology Projects

OVERVIEW

Program Management services to ODJFS program offices are provided by the Director's Office and the offices of Communication, Employee and Business Services, Legal and Acquisition Services, Legislation, and Fiscal and Monitoring Services. The services provided by these offices include budget development, management, and monitoring; payroll projections; human resources processing; facilities management; responses to legislative, constituent, and media requests; performance management; contracting and acquisition procedures; accounting services, funding, and auditing of counties and service providers; financial reporting; legal services; mail processing; quality control; and internal audit compliance program implementation.

Through its Office of Information Services (OIS), ODJFS provides various computer systems to meet operational and managerial decision-making needs. The Office reviews and approves state and county data processing needs. It also designs, develops, implements, and provides technical support for computer systems for public assistance, social services, child support enforcement programs, employment services, and workforce development. The Office provides support services for information technology such as network and mainframe support, security, database maintenance, systems programming for all mainframe applications, client server support, standards, and configuration of applications and business functions.

Appropriation Overview

The table below shows expenditures for the Program Management category by fund group for FY 2015 and the budget for FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Program Management Budget by Fund Group					
Fund Group	FY 2015	FY 2016	% Change	FY 2017	% Change
General Revenue	\$76,418,649	\$83,373,931	9.1%	\$83,373,931	0.00%
Dedicated Purpose	\$23,852,961	\$5,000,000	-79.0%	\$5,000,000	0.00%
Holding Account	\$404,573	\$510,000	26.1%	\$510,000	0.00%
Internal Service Activity	\$1,527,541	\$3,000,000	96.4%	\$3,000,000	0.00%
TOTAL	\$102,203,724	\$91,883,931	-10.1%	\$91,883,931	0.00%

For the Program Management category, the budget provides \$91.9 million for FY 2016, a 10.1% decrease from FY 2015 expenditures, and \$91.9 million for FY 2017, flat funding from FY 2016. The decrease in appropriations from FY 2015 to FY 2016 is mainly from shifting appropriations for administration of the Unemployment Insurance Program from line item 600633, Audit Settlements and Contingency, to line item 600445, Unemployment Insurance Administration.

ANALYSIS OF ENACTED BUDGET

Program Management

This category of appropriations includes the sources of funding for ODJFS's general administration activities that do not particularly align with any one of the program categories. Administrative line items which focus on one program category are included in this Greenbook in that respective category. The table below shows the line items included in this category and the appropriated funding.

Appropriations for Program Management				
Fund	ALI and Name		FY 2016	FY 2017
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	600321	Program Support	\$29,189,231	\$29,189,231
GRF	600416	Information Technology Projects	\$54,184,700	\$54,184,700
General Revenue Fund Subtotal			\$83,373,931	\$83,373,931
Dedicated Purpose Fund (DPF) Group				
5DM0	600633	Audit Settlements and Contingency	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group Subtotal			\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Internal Service Activity (ISA) Fund Group				
5HL0	600602	State and County Shared Services	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Internal Service Activity Fund Group Subtotal			\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Holding Account (HLD) Fund Group				
R012	600643	Refunds and Audit Settlements	\$500,000	\$500,000
R013	600644	Forgery Collections	\$10,000	\$10,000
Holding Account Fund Group Subtotal			\$510,000	\$510,000
Total Funding: Program Management			\$91,883,931	\$91,883,931

Program Support (600321)

This GRF line item is the primary source of funding for operating expenses for support services provided by ODJFS component offices to the rest of the agency. The budget provides \$29.2 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 12.0% increase from FY 2015 expenditures. This decrease is due in part to appropriations being shifted from this line item to GRF line item 600445, Unemployment Insurance Administration.

Information Technology Projects (600416)

This GRF line item provides funding for the development, implementation, and maintenance of computer systems used by ODJFS and CDJFSs. This line item is also used for system support services such as personal computer maintenance, third-party software

support, office automation, and network management. The budget provides funding of \$54.2 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 7.6% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

Audit Settlements and Contingency (600633)

This line item is used to pay costs associated with state hearings, audit adjustments, and other related costs pertaining to grants. The budget provides funding of \$5.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 79.0% decrease from FY 2015 expenditures. This decrease is due mainly to appropriations related to the federal Treasury Offset Program being shifted from this line item to GRF line item 600445, Unemployment Insurance Administration.

State and County Shared Services (600602)

This line item is used to support the call center and mail transport services in the Shared Services Center (SSC). SSC is a division of the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) that provides administrative services to multiple state agencies. Services include accounts payable, travel and expense reimbursement, and vendor fiscal services. OBM pays ODJFS to operate a call center and provide mail delivery services. This line item also supports computer-related purchases and services provided to CDJFSs. ODJFS purchases computer equipment (to ensure that technical specifications are met) and the counties reimburse ODJFS. The budget provides funding of \$3.0 million for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 96.4% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

Refunds and Audit Settlements (600643)

This line item is used to disburse funds that are held for checks whose disposition cannot be determined at the time of receipt. Upon determination of the appropriate fund into which the check should have been deposited, a disbursement is made from this line item to the appropriate fund. The budget provides funding of \$500,000 for FY 2016 and FY 2017, a 23.6% increase from FY 2015 expenditures.

Forgery Collections (600644)

This line item is used to receive funds from banks and other entities that have cashed forged public assistance warrants. The budget provides funding of \$10,000 for FY 2016 and FY 2017. No funds were expended from this line item in FY 2015.

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All Fund Groups

Line Item Detail by Agency

			FY 2014	FY 2015	Appropriation FY 2016	FY 2015 to FY 2016 % Change	Appropriation FY 2017	FY 2016 to FY 2017 % Change
Report For Main Operating Appropriations Bill			Version: As Enacted					
JFS	Department of Job and Family Services							
GRF	600321	Program Support	\$ 30,001,236	\$ 26,059,181	\$ 29,189,231	12.01%	\$ 29,189,231	0.00%
GRF	600410	TANF State/Maintenance of Effort	\$ 151,621,638	\$ 151,938,787	\$ 152,886,934	0.62%	\$ 152,886,934	0.00%
GRF	600413	Child Care State/Maintenance of Effort	\$ 84,647,800	\$ 84,639,396	\$ 84,732,730	0.11%	\$ 84,732,730	0.00%
GRF	600416	Information Technology Projects	\$ 49,028,209	\$ 50,359,467	\$ 54,184,700	7.60%	\$ 54,184,700	0.00%
GRF	600420	Child Support Programs	\$ 5,864,616	\$ 5,225,367	\$ 6,591,048	26.14%	\$ 6,591,048	0.00%
GRF	600421	Family Assistance Programs	\$ 2,881,705	\$ 2,460,117	\$ 3,161,930	28.53%	\$ 3,161,930	0.00%
GRF	600423	Families and Children Programs	\$ 4,520,990	\$ 4,979,251	\$ 7,428,670	49.19%	\$ 7,428,670	0.00%
GRF	600445	Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 23,718,724	N/A	\$ 22,523,501	-5.04%
GRF	600502	Child Support - Local	\$ 23,454,455	\$ 23,923,235	\$ 23,814,103	-0.46%	\$ 23,814,103	0.00%
GRF	600511	Disability Financial Assistance	\$ 16,481,039	\$ 14,358,411	\$ 17,000,000	18.40%	\$ 17,000,000	0.00%
GRF	600521	Family Assistance - Local	\$ 42,191,386	\$ 45,386,865	\$ 46,132,751	1.64%	\$ 46,132,751	0.00%
GRF	600523	Family and Children Services	\$ 53,305,625	\$ 62,631,226	\$ 57,755,323	-7.79%	\$ 57,755,323	0.00%
		Adoption Services-State	\$ 26,644,886	\$ 28,206,824	\$ 28,623,389	1.48%	\$ 28,623,389	0.00%
		Adoption Services-Federal	\$ 35,017,248	\$ 34,094,938	\$ 38,202,557	12.05%	\$ 38,202,557	0.00%
GRF	600528	Adoption Services - Total	\$ 61,662,134	\$ 62,301,762	\$ 66,825,946	7.26%	\$ 66,825,946	0.00%
GRF	600533	Child, Family, and Community Protective Services	\$ 13,094,879	\$ 13,318,371	\$ 13,500,000	1.36%	\$ 13,500,000	0.00%
GRF	600534	Adult Protective Services	\$ 493,744	\$ 1,535,086	\$ 2,640,000	71.98%	\$ 2,640,000	0.00%
GRF	600535	Early Care and Education	\$ 123,589,177	\$ 139,460,335	\$ 143,617,211	2.98%	\$ 143,436,793	-0.13%
GRF	600540	Food Banks	\$ 5,488,124	\$ 6,511,876	\$ 0	-100.00%	\$ 0	N/A
GRF	600541	Kinship Permanency Incentive Program	\$ 3,620,940	\$ 4,162,640	\$ 3,500,000	-15.92%	\$ 3,500,000	0.00%
GRF	600546	Healthy Food Financing Initiative	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,000,000	N/A	\$ 1,000,000	0.00%
GRF	655522	Medicaid Program Support - Local	\$ 30,570,426	\$ 33,969,904	\$ 31,067,970	-8.54%	\$ 31,067,970	0.00%
GRF	655523	Medicaid Program Support - Local Transportation	\$ 30,738,328	\$ 33,169,794	\$ 42,280,495	27.47%	\$ 45,080,495	6.62%

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All Fund Groups

Line Item Detail by Agency

			FY 2014	FY 2015	Appropriation FY 2016	FY 2015 to FY 2016 % Change	Appropriation FY 2017	FY 2016 to FY 2017 % Change
JFS Department of Job and Family Services								
	GRF - State		\$ 698,239,201	\$ 732,296,134	\$ 772,825,209	5.53%	\$ 774,249,568	0.18%
	GRF - Federal		\$ 35,017,248	\$ 34,094,938	\$ 38,202,557	12.05%	\$ 38,202,557	0.00%
General Revenue Fund Total			\$ 733,256,449	\$ 766,391,073	\$ 811,027,766	5.82%	\$ 812,452,125	0.18%
1980	600647	Children's Trust Fund	\$ 3,382,486	\$ 3,284,819	\$ 5,873,848	78.82%	\$ 5,873,848	0.00%
4A80	600658	Public Assistance Activities	\$ 25,789,673	\$ 11,041,449	\$ 26,000,000	135.48%	\$ 26,000,000	0.00%
4A90	600607	Unemployment Compensation Administration Fund	\$ 7,180,653	\$ 7,498,462	\$ 15,850,000	111.38%	\$ 15,250,000	-3.79%
4A90	600694	UC Review Commission - SAF	\$ 2,289	\$ 0	\$ 0	N/A	\$ 0	N/A
4E70	600604	Family and Children Services Collections	\$ 152,687	\$ 192,299	\$ 400,000	108.01%	\$ 400,000	0.00%
4F10	600609	Family and Children Activities	\$ 10,319	\$ 143,787	\$ 383,549	166.75%	\$ 383,549	0.00%
5DB0	600637	Military Injury Relief Subsidies	\$ 109,000	\$ 122,000	\$ 0	-100.00%	\$ 0	N/A
5DM0	600633	Audit Settlements and Contingency	\$ 11,068,123	\$ 23,852,961	\$ 5,000,000	-79.04%	\$ 5,000,000	0.00%
5DP0	600634	Adoption Assistance Loan	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 500,000	N/A	\$ 500,000	0.00%
5ES0	600630	Food Bank Assistance	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	0.00%	\$ 500,000	0.00%
5HCO	600695	Unemployment Compensation Interest	\$ 44,495,535	\$ 37,157,095	\$ 38,701,835	4.16%	\$ 28,668,609	-25.92%
5KT0	600696	Early Childhood Education	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 20,000,000	N/A	\$ 20,000,000	0.00%
5KU0	600611	Unemployment Insurance Support - Other Sources	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 500,000	N/A	\$ 500,000	0.00%
5NG0	600660	Victims of Human Trafficking	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 100,000	N/A	\$ 100,000	0.00%
5RC0	600669	Healthier Buckeye Grant Pilot Program	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5,000,000	N/A	\$ 6,500,000	30.00%
5U60	600663	Family and Children Support	\$ 2,688,877	\$ 2,766,784	\$ 4,000,000	44.57%	\$ 4,000,000	0.00%
Dedicated Purpose Fund Group Total			\$ 95,379,642	\$ 86,559,656	\$ 122,809,232	41.88%	\$ 113,676,006	-7.44%
5HL0	600602	State and County Shared Services	\$ 1,230,469	\$ 1,527,541	\$ 3,000,000	96.39%	\$ 3,000,000	0.00%
Internal Service Activity Fund Group Total			\$ 1,230,469	\$ 1,527,541	\$ 3,000,000	96.39%	\$ 3,000,000	0.00%
1920	600646	Child Support Intercept - Federal	\$ 105,369,741	\$ 101,052,006	\$ 129,250,000	27.90%	\$ 129,250,000	0.00%
5830	600642	Child Support Intercept - State	\$ 11,845,095	\$ 12,432,829	\$ 14,000,000	12.61%	\$ 14,000,000	0.00%
5B60	600601	Food Assistance Intercept	\$ 420,131	\$ 438,976	\$ 1,000,000	127.80%	\$ 1,000,000	0.00%

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Line Item Detail by Agency

			FY 2014	FY 2015	Appropriation FY 2016	FY 2015 to FY 2016 % Change	Appropriation FY 2017	FY 2016 to FY 2017 % Change
JFS Department of Job and Family Services								
Fiduciary Fund Group Total			\$ 117,634,968	\$ 113,923,811	\$ 144,250,000	26.62%	\$ 144,250,000	0.00%
R012	600643	Refunds and Audit Settlements	\$ 279,452	\$ 404,573	\$ 500,000	23.59%	\$ 500,000	0.00%
R013	600644	Forgery Collections	\$0	\$0	\$ 10,000	N/A	\$ 10,000	0.00%
Holding Account Fund Group Total			\$ 279,452	\$ 404,573	\$ 510,000	26.06%	\$ 510,000	0.00%
3270	600606	Child Welfare	\$ 23,677,147	\$ 22,147,790	\$ 29,769,866	34.41%	\$ 29,769,866	0.00%
3310	600615	Veterans Programs	\$ 6,886,565	\$ 6,593,471	\$ 8,000,000	21.33%	\$ 8,000,000	0.00%
3310	600624	Employment Services Programs	\$ 19,241,167	\$ 16,902,625	\$ 26,000,000	53.82%	\$ 26,000,000	0.00%
3310	600686	Workforce Programs	\$ 5,007,179	\$ 5,255,035	\$ 6,260,000	19.12%	\$ 6,260,000	0.00%
3840	600610	Food Assistance Programs	\$ 126,276,992	\$ 127,123,633	\$ 160,381,394	26.16%	\$ 160,381,394	0.00%
3850	600614	Refugee Services	\$ 10,623,420	\$ 8,899,321	\$ 12,564,952	41.19%	\$ 12,564,952	0.00%
3950	600616	Federal Discretionary Grants	\$ 750,407	\$ 601,969	\$ 2,259,264	275.31%	\$ 2,259,264	0.00%
3960	600620	Social Services Block Grant	\$ 39,476,373	\$ 37,807,808	\$ 47,000,000	24.31%	\$ 47,000,000	0.00%
3970	600626	Child Support - Federal	\$ 161,323,896	\$ 168,419,376	\$ 200,000,000	18.75%	\$ 200,000,000	0.00%
3980	600627	Adoption Program - Federal	\$ 120,317,359	\$ 121,423,247	\$ 171,178,779	40.98%	\$ 171,178,779	0.00%
3A20	600641	Emergency Food Distribution	\$ 3,088,697	\$ 3,126,428	\$ 5,000,000	59.93%	\$ 5,000,000	0.00%
3D30	600648	Children's Trust Fund Federal	\$ 933,427	\$ 1,206,886	\$ 3,477,699	188.15%	\$ 3,477,699	0.00%
3F01	655624	Medicaid Program Support	\$ 97,689,284	\$ 122,812,730	\$ 122,280,495	-0.43%	\$ 125,080,495	2.29%
3H70	600617	Child Care Federal	\$ 235,268,692	\$ 208,200,511	\$ 222,212,089	6.73%	\$ 213,000,000	-4.15%
3N00	600628	Foster Care Program - Federal	\$ 202,751,253	\$ 220,941,794	\$ 291,968,616	32.15%	\$ 291,968,616	0.00%
3S50	600622	Child Support Projects	\$ 272,471	\$ 300,073	\$ 534,050	77.97%	\$ 534,050	0.00%
3V00	600688	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Programs	\$ 119,884,568	\$ 111,344,033	\$ 128,000,000	14.96%	\$ 128,000,000	0.00%
3V40	600678	Federal Unemployment Programs	\$ 127,112,173	\$ 109,284,614	\$ 133,814,212	22.45%	\$ 133,814,212	0.00%
3V40	600679	UC Review Commission - Federal	\$ 4,678,868	\$ 4,249,610	\$ 6,185,788	45.56%	\$ 6,185,788	0.00%
3V60	600689	TANF Block Grant	\$ 587,678,703	\$ 625,455,329	\$ 824,900,560	31.89%	\$ 836,437,504	1.40%
Federal Fund Group Total			\$ 1,892,938,642	\$ 1,922,096,284	\$ 2,401,787,764	24.96%	\$ 2,406,912,619	0.21%

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All Fund Groups

Line Item Detail by Agency

	FY 2014	FY 2015	Appropriation FY 2016	FY 2015 to FY 2016 % Change	Appropriation FY 2017	FY 2016 to FY 2017 % Change
JFS Department of Job and Family Services						
Department of Job and Family Services Total	\$ 2,840,719,622	\$ 2,890,902,938	\$ 3,483,384,762	20.49%	\$ 3,480,800,750	-0.07%