



Advocates for Ohio's Future

AOF Budget Review Webinar

July 16, 2021



Conference Committee: June 28

- House
 - Scott Oelslager R-Canton
 - Phil Plummer R-Dayton
 - Erica Crawley D-Columbus
- Senate
 - Matt Dolan R-Chagrin Falls
 - Teresa Gavarone R-Bowling Green
 - Vernon Sykes D-Akron



Conference Committee: AOF Priorities

We are encouraged to see a number of provisions that will go far in supporting families, new mothers and seniors included in the Senate-passed version of the state budget. As you continue to debate on the final Conference Committee Report, we ask that you **protect** the following provisions:

- **MCDCD48: Medicaid coverage of women postpartum 12 months after birth (Up to 200% FPL)**
- **JFSCD61: Increased eligibility for publicly funded childcare (142% FPL)**
- **JFSCD46: Elderly Simplified Application Project**



Conference Committee: AOF Priorities

We ask that you remove the following provisions from the Conference Report:

- **MCDCD42 and MCDCD43: Medicaid Managed Care Organization Procurement**
- **JFSCD69: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program eligibility**
- **JFSCD49: Step Up to Quality ratings**
- **LOCCD39: Government-owned broadband networks**
- **TAXCD65: Valuation of subsidized residential rental property**
- **MEDCD6: Medical practitioner conscience clause**
- **DDDCD27: Protection and advocacy transparency**



Conference Committee: AOF Priorities

- Restore the \$190 million investment in the Ohio Residential Broadband Expansion Grant Program introduced by Governor DeWine and supported by the House in their budget and passed in House Bill 2 by the full House and Senate. (\$250 MILLION)
- Restore House-Passed School Funding Formula (Mostly restored, voucher expansions included)



Zach Schiller

Research Director
Policy Matters Ohio





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Ohio's Biennial Budget

Medicaid

Contact Me

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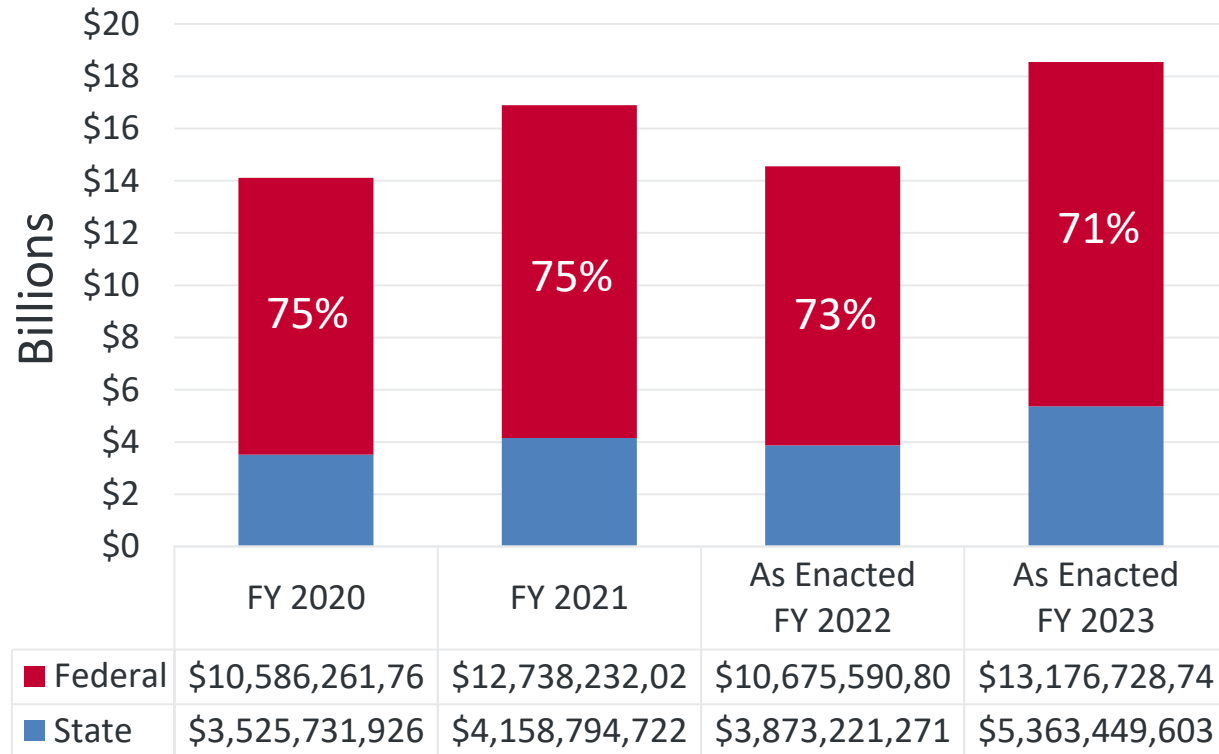


@CommunitySols / @lorenanthes



Funding Picture

Medicaid Services
ALI: 651525



- Federal funding supported last few months of FY20, all of FY21 and the first 6 months of FY22
- Difference between FYs22 and 23 impacted by disenrollment, utilization, implementation of new MCO products and other federal relief



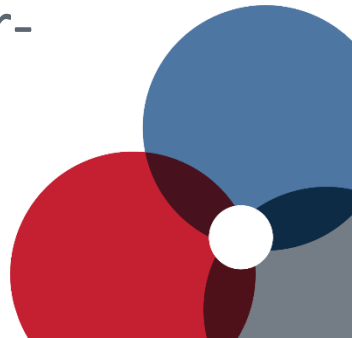
Main Budget Issues

Policy Changes

- Post-partum coverage up to 12 months
 - \$46M all funds
- Procurement Protected
- SCHIP Lead Funding Continued

Nursing Facility Reform

- Adds \$150M in quality payments
- Creates quality payment commission of GA members also tasked with reviewing “Buy Back”
- Rebasing adds \$250M but mandates 70% on staffing and enables recovery
- Maintains Special Focus Facility (SFF) program to bolster lower-quality settings



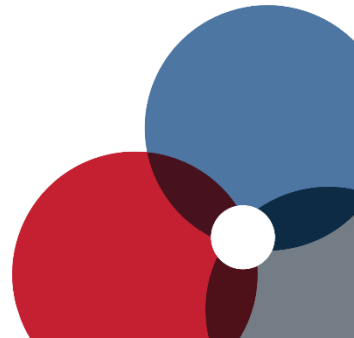
Main Budget Issues

Concerns

- More ODM oversight
 - JMOC testimony on rates increases over 10%
 - Franchise permit fees report
 - CB oversight regarding transfers
- COVID-19 eligibility acceleration
 - 90 days for redetermination (can request 30 add'l days)
 - Third-party vendor
- \$1.2B HHS fund oversight

Of Interest

- Voluntary work requirement program
- “Medicaid Cost Assurance Pilot Program”
 - Likely giveaway to tech start-up
 - Expiration of the COVID-19 authorities and tactics
 - Telehealth
- Rescue Act
 - HCBS enhanced funding





Tim Johnson

Policy Advocate

Ohio Poverty Law Center



OPLC
Ohio Poverty Law Center

Aging and HCBS in the State Budget

Beth Kowalczyk, Chief Policy Officer

Ohio Association of Area Agencies on Aging

www.ohioaging.org @o4aadvocacy @KowalczykBeth



All Ohioans live longer, healthier lives with dignity and autonomy, when disparities are eliminated.

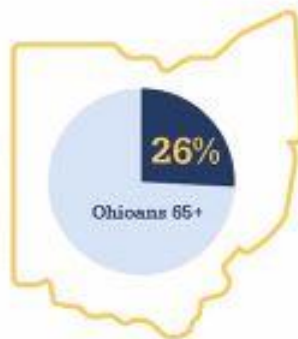
Independent • Active • Social
Health Focused • Community Programs



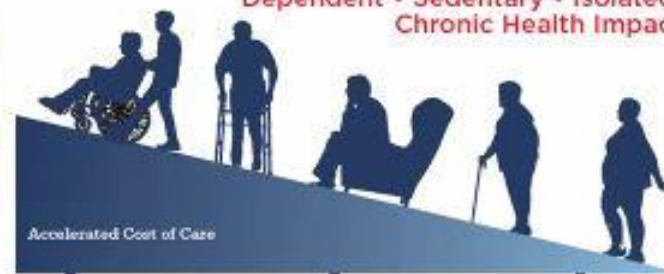
\$0

\$66.99*

\$1,225.07*



Dependent • Sedentary • Isolated
Chronic Health Impact



\$6,361.33*

\$1,554.85*

\$0



IN HOME
Independent



HCBS: IN HOME¹
Local Aging Services
(light/moderate support)



HCBS: IN HOME¹
PASSPORT
Medicaid Waiver Program
(nursing home level of care)



IN FACILITY
Nursing Home



HCBS: IN COMMUNITY¹
Assisted Living
Medicaid Waiver Program
(nursing home level of care)



IN HOME
Independent

Factors that Impact Health



Community Conditions
Financial Stability
Quality and Affordable Housing
Transportation Access



Healthy Living
Quality Nutrition
Physical Activity



Access to Care
Health-care Coverage/Affordability
Home and Community-based Supports
Workforce and Caregiver Capacity

¹Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) cost calculations are based on monthly averages for Medicaid waiver services/case management and Older Americans Act program services. Monthly averages for HCBS programs do not include housing costs. Nursing Home monthly estimate based on 2020 nursing facility Medicaid rate.

¹The HCBS programs are regionally managed by Ohio's Area Agencies on Aging/PASSPORT Administrative Agencies and delivered by local aging service providers.

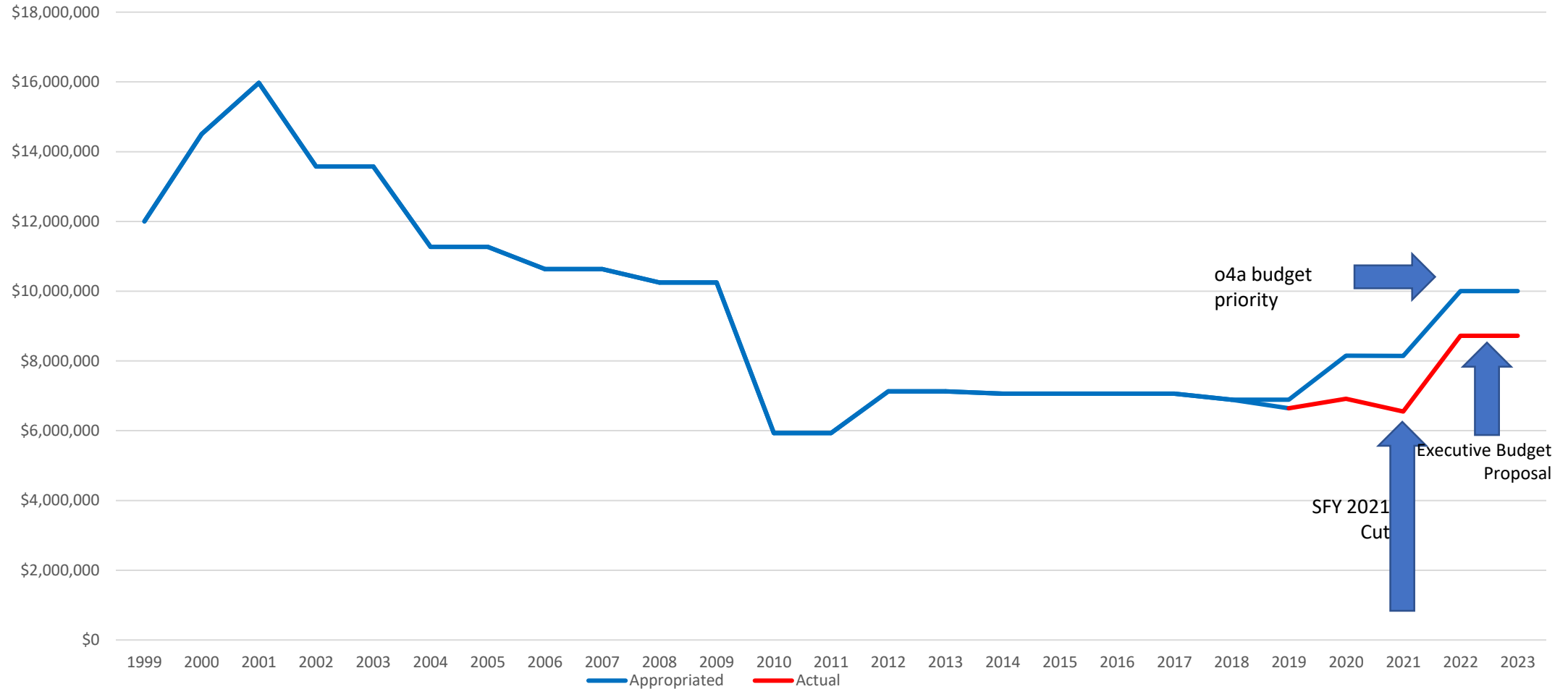
o4a Priorities

1. Senior Community Services: 

Increase funding by \$1.2 million per year to at least \$10 million per SFY for non-Medicaid services for older Ohioans such as meals, transportation, and personal care services so that they can remain safe and healthy in their homes and communities. Funding should be provided to the AAAs without carve outs to meet local community needs. *(Senior Community Services ALI 490-411)*



Senior Community Services ALI 490-411 Appropriations from 1999 to the 2022-2023 Executive Budget






Dept. of Aging: Budget Bill

What's in:

Senior Community Services program

- a. Appropriations: adds \$1 million in each fiscal year in GRF appropriation item 490411, Senior Community Services (total: \$9,798,995 in SFY 2022 and \$ 9,737,042)
 - i. Of the total, \$75,000 each SFY allocated to the Neighborhood Alliance
 - ii. Likely \$1.5 million per year to Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program Expansion
 - iii. **Remainder: \$8,223,995 in SFY 2022 and \$8,162,042 in SFY 2023**
- 



Dept. of Aging: Budget Bill

What's in:

Technology Pilot Program: Temp Law Requires ODA to operate an At Home Technology Pilot Program in FY 2022 and FY 2023 to provide grants for the utilization of remote monitoring technologies that assist older adults in staying in their homes, residential care facilities, or other community-based settings. Requires the Director of OBM, on July 1 of each fiscal year, to transfer \$250,000 cash from the GRF to the At Home Technology Pilot Fund (Fund 5XT0).

What's **NOT** in:

- *Statewide Aging Initiatives \$14 million in 2022 and \$9 million in 2023*
 - *Expansion of Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE)*
- 

Medicaid HCBS Provider Rates

LeadingAge Ohio

Ohio Assisted Living Association

Ohio Association of Area Agencies on Aging

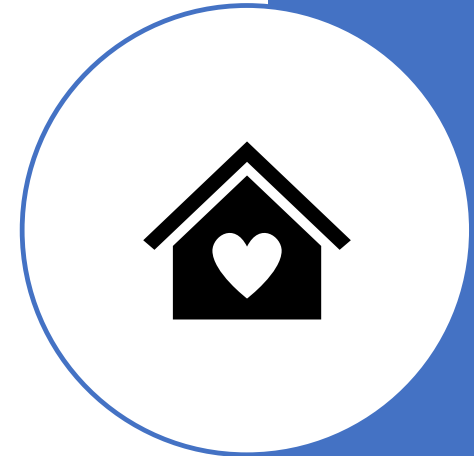
Ohio Council for Home Care and Hospice

Ohio Health Care Association

Ohio HCBS Coalition



- 5% increase in each year of the biennium for community nursing and aide services in the ODM and ODA-administered waivers, including assisted living and state plan services.
- Annual review of provider rates and workforce shortage to assure that payments are consistent with efficiency, economy, and quality of care and are sufficient to enlist enough providers so that care and services are available to those who are eligible for community nursing and aide services in the ODM and ODA administered waivers, assisted living, and state plan services.





Dept. of Medicaid: Budget Bill

What's in:

Increased Appropriation for Medicaid HCBS Provider Rates - Includes funding for final 4% in 2022 and 2% in 2023 rate increases intended for home care and assisted living, and therapies, as well as \$5 million per year for adult day services.

What's **NOT** in:

Governor vetoed temporary law language mandating 4% increase in 2022 and 2% increase in 2023 be for specific Medicaid HCBS provider rate increases:

- (1) Private duty nursing;
- (2) Nursing;
- (3) Home health aide;
- (4) Personal care;
- (5) Home care attendant and homemaker;
- (6) Assisted living;
- (7) Speech therapy;
- (8) Occupational therapy;
- (9) Physical therapy

Language that was vetoed also included Assisted Living and earmarking \$5 million per year for Adult Day Services





Dept. of Medicaid: Budget Bill

Nursing Homes

What's in:

- Rebasing – up to \$125 million a year : Staff funding priority (direct care); no updates for capital costs
- Quality incentive increases
- Quality Incentive Payment Commission
- Additional authority for Dept. of Health to intervene

What's **NOT** in:

- Long-Term Care Bed Buyback Program \$50 million
- 




Dept. of Developmental Disabilities (HCBS): Budget Bill

What's in:

- Technology first task force and technology first policy: additional \$500,000 to support assistive technology for people with developmental disabilities
- Payment Rates for waiver services: Increases appropriation for increased DD waiver rates by 2% in FY22 and 2% in FY23 for adult day and residential services under DODD-administered waivers

What's **NOT** in:

- Payment Rates for waiver services: Vetoed language identifying increased DD waiver rates by 2% in FY22 and 2% in FY23 for adult day and residential services under DODD-administered waivers
 - DD administered waivers: Removed provision which would have prohibited giving preference to those in intermediate care facilities for those with intellectual disabilities for exit waivers
- 




Budget Bill:

What's in:

- ODJFS: Adult Protective Services: \$1.5 million added to APS (\$5.7 million per year - \$65,000 per county)
- ODJFS: Elderly Simplified Application SNAP Project
- DOH: Home Care Licensure: Requires licensure for medical and non-medical home care providers, including non-agency providers. The license will be administered by the Ohio Department of Health and subject to renewal every three years.

What's **NOT** in:

- Valuation of subsidized and low-income tax credit housing at market rent for property tax purposes
- 



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SNAP in the State Budget

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The Center for Community Solutions

We improve health, social and economic conditions through nonpartisan research, policy analysis, communications and advocacy.

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Our Priorities



Advancing Wellbeing of
Older Adults



Enhancing Behavioral Health
Access



Improving Maternal and
Infant Health



Strengthening Health and
Human Services Safety Net



Supporting Sound Medicaid
Policy



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What is SNAP?

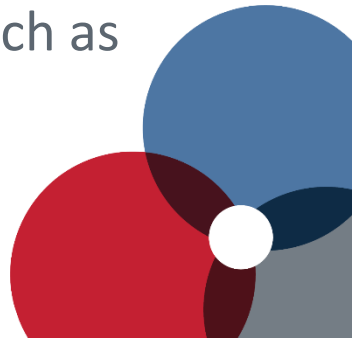
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Other common/previous names include:

- Food Stamps
- Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT)
- Nutrition assistance
- Food assistance

SNAP is the largest federal nutrition assistance program

- Benefits themselves are completely federally funded BUT state administered
 - Meaning states often share in the cost of administering the program i.e. paying staff
 - State's have autonomy over some eligibility requirements such as asset tests



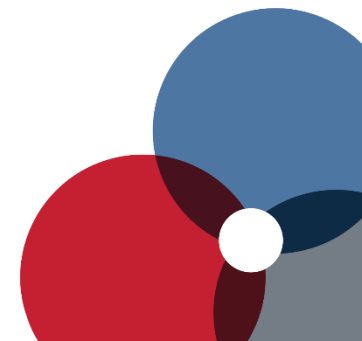
How does SNAP help?

SNAP provides money monthly on an Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card – like a debit card – that can only be used to purchase groceries.

Currently, nearly

**1.5 million Ohioans use
SNAP**

to help them buy enough healthy food to meet their household's needs.



SNAP in the Executive Budget

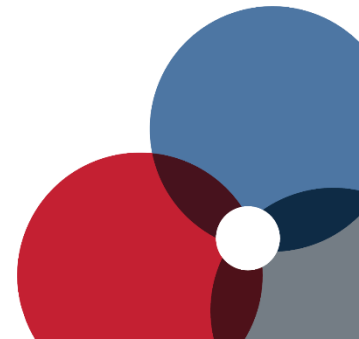
The Governor's budget contained **no** programmatic changes to SNAP, in fact, the only real mention of SNAP in his budget was to ensure the phrases SNAP and food stamps were synonymous

JFSCD2 **Name of Food Stamp Program**

Section: **307.30**

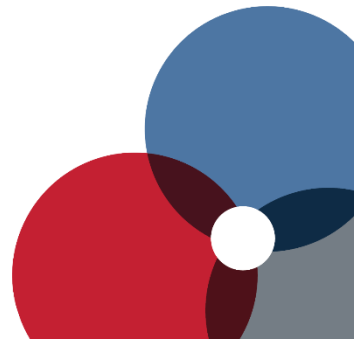
Specifies that the ODJFS Director is not required to amend rules regarding the Food Stamp Program to change the name to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Allows the ODJFS Director to refer to the program as the Food Stamp Program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or the Food Assistance Program in ODJFS's rules and documents.



SNAP in House-Passed Budget

- Through a bipartisan effort, the House was able to secure the inclusion of the Elderly and Disabled Simplified Application Project (EDSAP) waiver
- This is a waiver option offered by USDA to reduce agency workloads while simplifying the SNAP enrollment and retention process for elderly and disabled households facing food insecurity
- Currently in practice in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Massachusetts and more



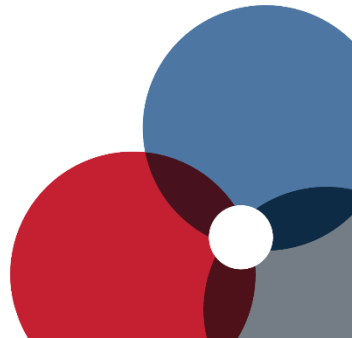
Why is EDSAP important?

Ohio is an aging state.

- This population represents over 1/3 of Ohio's SNAP caseload
- This population has historically struggled with food insecurity and churn – being disenrolled from SNAP for administrative reasons

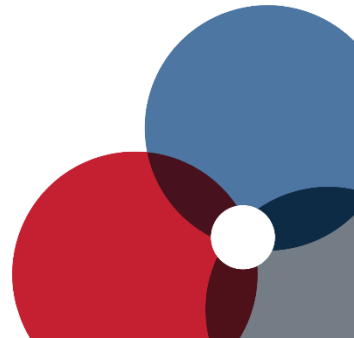
This could:

- Extend the certification period to 36 months for elderly or disabled households with no earned income
- Waive the interim reporting requirement
- Waive the recertification interview



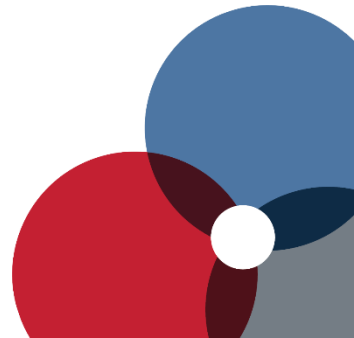
SNAP in Senate Passed Budget: SB17

- Senate Bill 17 was introduced in early January 2021 – *amid a pandemic and recession*
- It included:
 - Elimination of Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility
 - Reinstatement of asset tests & limits
 - SNAP EBT Photo ID requirement
 - Mandatory child support cooperation enforcement
 - Change reporting
- It also included concerning Medicaid & Unemployment Compensation provisions



SNAP in Senate Passed Budget: SB17

- Despite having 3 proponents and 60+ opponents from advocates and organizations, most of the bill was rolled into the budget *after all public testimony was finished*
- Following this, advocates and organizations began an intense 11th hour campaign including letters, media and direct outreach to members to get the provisions out in conference committee

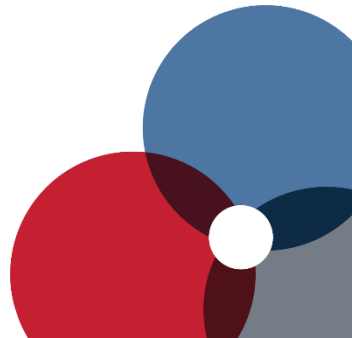


Final Budget: What's In, What's Out?

EDSAP: remained in!

Public Assistance Benefits Accountability Task Force: In.

SB 17 provisions taken OUT!





Child care is essential

Will Petrik, Budget Researcher



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Why Child Care is Essential

- High-quality child care and early learning opportunities help prepare children for the future.
- All parents deserve to go to work knowing their kids have a safe, nurturing place to go.
- Child care is the workforce behind the workforce.

Before COVID-19, the child care system was fragile and unstable

Child care workers and preschool teachers are paid poorly in Ohio		
	Median hourly wage	Median annual salary
Child care workers	\$10.65	\$22,160
Preschool teachers	\$13.06	\$27,170
Kindergarten teachers	NA*	\$57,460
Elementary school teachers	NA*	\$64,470
Civil engineers	\$38.20	\$79,460

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics, "May 2019 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates," <https://bit.ly/3ilb6NF>

* Occupational Wage Survey data do not give median hourly wage for kindergarten and elementary school teachers because teachers' summer sessions - in which work responsibilities vary across districts - make it difficult to calculate hours worked.

Child care is unaffordable for many working parents

Child care in Ohio is unaffordable

A single parent of two paid \$15/hour would spend more than half their income on child care

Hourly Wage	Annual Wage	Average annual cost of center-based care for an infant and a 4-year-old	% of income spent on child care	Annual income left to cover food, housing, phone, internet, transportation and health care	Monthly income left to cover food, housing, phone, internet, transportation and health care
\$15.00	\$31,200	\$18,267	58.5%	\$12,933	\$1,077.75

Source: Average cost of center-based care for one infant and for an infant and a 4-year-old from "Price of Child Care in Ohio," Child Care Aware of America, <https://bit.ly/2BRqCjc>.

The Budget - child care funding

Increase in Federal Funding						
Publicly funded <u>child care</u> funding						
2022-2023 state budget (millions of dollars)						
Line item	Source	Program	2020-21 Actual Expenditures	2022-23 Proposed Budget	Change	Percent Change
600617	Federal	Child Care	\$856.5	\$1,007.0	\$150.5	17.6%
600689	Federal	TANF - child care *	\$612.5	\$743.8	\$131.3	21.4%
600413	GRF	Child Care State MOE	\$166.9	\$166.9	\$0.0	0.0%
600535	GRF	Early Care & Education	\$281.8	\$282.6	\$0.8	0.3%
		Total	\$1,917.7	\$2,200.3	\$282.6	14.7%

Sources: Main Operating Budget - HB 110, Final Budget, Appropriation Spreadsheet (with FY 2021 actual expenditures), Ohio Legislative Service Commission (LSC), <https://bit.ly/3xEoROu>. * Note: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF - child care) line item includes estimates from SFY 2020 through SFY 2024, taken from Publicly Funded Child Care expenses in the TANF Program Services Framework for SFY 2022-23, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), <https://bit.ly/3cQOrbJ>.



What will the recently passed state budget mean for children, families, and child care providers?

- **Rate increases for child care providers:** additional federal funds will increase reimbursement rates for child care providers.
- **Access and affordability:** roughly 6,000 children across Ohio whose families are currently ineligible for support will be able to afford child care
- **Access and affordability:** an estimated 100 children with special needs will be served through publicly funded child care in SFY 2022 and 220 - 250 children in SFY 2023

What will the recently passed state budget mean for children, families, and child care providers?

- Requires ODJFS to use federal stimulus dollars (through the American Rescue Plan Act and the Consolidated Appropriations Act) to **stabilize and sustain the child care system, retain and develop the child care workforce, and make child care more accessible and affordable**
- Maintains the requirement for Publicly Funded Child Care (PFCC) providers to be one-star rated. **Removes the requirement for PFCC providers to be 3-star rated by 2025.**
- **The work continues.** The budget creates a legislative study committee to evaluate publicly funded child care and the Step Up To Quality system. The final report is due December 31, 2021.

**Policy
Matters
Ohio**



THANK YOU



The Ohio Poverty Law Center's mission is to reduce poverty and increase justice by protecting and expanding the legal rights of Ohioans living, working and raising their families in poverty.

Susan Jagers

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614-824-2501

Broadband Expansion

House Bill 2

- Established the Ohio Residential Broadband Expansion Grant Program
- \$20 million for FY21
- Effective May 17, 2021

Broadband Expansion

Ohio Residential Broadband Expansion Grant Program

- Ohio Broadband Expansion Program Authority
- Eligible Broadband Providers (excludes governmental and quasi-governmental entities)
- Eligible Projects: provide tier two service to residences in an unserved area or in a tier one area of a municipal corporation or township

Broadband Expansion

House Bill 110

- Funding for the Ohio Residential Broadband Expansion Grant Program
 - \$230 million FY2022
 - \$20 million FY2023
 - Earmarks up to \$2 million over the biennium for a statewide initiative to support behavioral health in schools through telehealth.



BUDGET RESOURCES

- [LSC Comparison Document: As Enacted](#)
- [LSC Appropriations Spreadsheet: As Enacted](#)
- [Governor DeWine Veto Message](#)
- [AOF Review of As-Enacted Budget](#)