

**STATE OF OHIO
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES**

**TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF) PROGRAM
STATE TITLE IV-A PLAN**

**Submitted pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 602
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Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
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Section I

OVERVIEW OF OHIO'S TANF PROGRAMS

General Overview

In 1997, the Ohio General Assembly enacted House Bill 408, landmark legislation that fundamentally changed the nature of welfare assistance in Ohio. House Bill 408 built on welfare reform provisions in the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), which Congress enacted in 1996. The law eliminated the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program and replaced it with the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Ohio created from TANF two innovative programs: Ohio Works First (OWF) and Prevention, Retention and Contingency (PRC). Beginning July 2001, the Ohio General Assembly created other TANF-funded programs and components of Title IV-A programs to provide benefits and services to TANF-eligible individuals, as established by the Ohio General Assembly or Executive Order issued by the Governor. With these programs, Ohio has transformed public assistance from a system focused on entitlement to one focused on employment, personal responsibility, and sustained self-sufficiency.

Within Ohio, a state-supervised/county-administered system, welfare reform has been implemented by the state and counties, with the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) entering into an optional Fiscal Agreement with each Board of County Commissioners. State law delegates a significant amount of decision-making to counties, giving them the flexibility to create nonassistance programs that meet community needs. ODJFS provides technical assistance to the 88 County Departments of Job and Family Services and monitors performance measures.

The success of welfare reform in Ohio has been significant. This effort has dramatically decreased welfare dependence by investing in services, supports, resources and strategies that promote work. Since the implementation of the TANF program, Ohio's cash assistance caseload declined from 549,312 in August 1996 to 185,270 recipients by October 2005, a decline of 66.3%. At the same time, OWF and PRC have transformed public assistance from a system focused on entitlement to one focused on personal responsibility and sustained self-sufficiency. Likewise, services and programs have rapidly expanded to prevent dependency and support employment for those not on cash assistance.

Investments in workforce development services prepare recipients for employment, assist them in the labor market and sustain their attachment to the world of work. Investments in family stability services help build stronger families, foster the development of children and youth and address counter-productive behaviors. Investments in child care provide payments for child care services as well as support the costs of developing capacity, improving the quality of child care and helping parents find appropriate child care.

Overview of Ohio's TANF Programs

Ohio is committed to serving our core population first: Ohio Works First families, those transitioning off of Ohio Works First into employment, and low income working families.

In Ohio, the following programs and services are supported through the TANF program. Coordination with other programs support families as they pursue self-sufficiency.

Ohio Works First - OWF is a state-supervised, county-administered program that serves every political subdivision in the State. OWF provides time-limited cash assistance to needy families with (or expecting) children, by furnishing parents or specified relatives with work, training, and other support services they need in order to attain permanent self-sufficiency while meeting the family's ongoing basic needs. Non-time-limited OWF cash assistance is also provided to child-only cases.

Prevention, Retention and Contingency - PRC is a state-supervised, county-administered program that serves every political subdivision in the State. The program is designed to provide benefits and services that are not considered assistance in accordance with 45 CFR 260.31. PRC provides ongoing services and nonrecurring short-term benefits designed to accomplish one of the four purposes of TANF by addressing supports needed by working families and by addressing the needs of families with barriers to self-sufficiency. The goal is always to provide the appropriate mix of cash and non-cash services that will enable the family to achieve self-sufficiency. Ohio chooses to provide services authorized by the Title IV-A Plan that was in effect on August 21, 1996. This plan authorizes Ohio to fund certain medical services and certain Child Welfare services with TANF dollars. The specific Title IV-A plan is in Appendix A.

Separate State Program - In Ohio, as in many states, drug and alcohol addiction plays an ever-increasing role in family dysfunction as well as economic and social dependency. In order to better address this underlying cause of dependency, Ohio has created a Separate State Program (SSP) to provide prevention and treatment services for youth and adults where drug and alcohol abuse threatens their ability to become economically self-sufficient and to care for children in their own homes.

Other TANF-Funded Benefits and Services - ODJFS administers other TANF-funded programs and components of Title IV-A programs, which provide benefits and services to TANF-eligible individuals, as established by the Ohio General Assembly or Executive Order issued by the Governor. The benefits and services provided under this section are not considered assistance as defined in 45 CFR §260.31(a) and are benefits and services that 45 CFR §260.31(b) excludes from the definition of assistance.

Family Supports - A very important component in moving people away from public assistance and toward self-sufficiency is the provision of adequate family supports. As families move into regular, meaningful employment, it is imperative that they are given the opportunity to access support services that help them maintain their jobs. Assistance with buying food, getting health coverage, paying for child care and transportation are all family supports that assist families in their pursuit of success.

Overview of Funding

ODJFS has structured Federal TANF funds and State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) funds in a manner consistent with federal and state law, as well as the efficient and effective operation of programs designed to serve the needs of families envisioned in the purposes of TANF. The structure of funding may include the following:

- Segregated TANF funds expended in the TANF program
- Segregated State MOE funds expended in the TANF program
- Commingled Federal TANF and State MOE funds expended in the TANF program
- Separate MOE funds expended on state programs operated outside the TANF program

To the extent allowable under federal law, the State may transfer funding from the TANF Block Grant to the Social Services Block Grant and the Child Care Development Fund.

Section II

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR OHIO'S TANF PROGRAMS

Ohio Works First

The OWF program is the primary program for providing cash assistance to needy families and requires participants to engage in work activities based on a self-sufficiency contract when the assistance group contains an adult or minor head-of-household. A 'minor head-of-household' is defined as a minor child who is either: (1) married, at least six months pregnant and a member of an assistance group that does not include an adult; or (2) married, and a parent of a child included in the same assistance group that does not include an adult.

OWF encourages family self-sufficiency through employment while it meets temporary needs through the provision of cash assistance. When determining eligibility for OWF, the State will require that the assistance group contain a minor child who resides with a custodial parent, legal guardian, legal custodian or specified relative caring for the child (under Ohio law, guardians and custodians stand *in loco parentis*); or a woman who is at least six months pregnant. Additionally, all adult members or minor heads of household must sign and comply with a self-sufficiency contract. There is no resource limit/asset test in the OWF program.

Initial Income Test

The first step in determining whether a family is financially eligible to participate in OWF is the state's initial income test. The initial income test is a modified program eligibility test, similar to the initial eligibility test formerly prescribed by AFDC regulation. The earned income disregard is not applied at this initial income test.

Effective October 1, 2005, the assistance group is ineligible to participate in OWF if the assistance group's gross income, less amounts disregarded by departmental rule, exceeds fifty percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). As of October 1, 2005, the initial eligibility standards will be annually indexed to fifty percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). Prior to 10/01/05, the initial eligibility standards were static numbers set forth in statute. The standards for an assistance group sizes of one remains unchanged as the existing standard exceeds 50% FPL for an assistance group size of one. The standard for an assistance group size of one is \$423.

Continued Eligibility

If the remainder of the family's gross monthly income does not exceed fifty per cent of the federal poverty level for the appropriate household size, the family passes the initial income test. Once determined eligible to participate, the family's OWF cash benefits are determined by deducting \$250 and 1/2 the remainder from the family's gross monthly earned income as an earned income disregard and deducting any nonpublicly funded dependent care costs (up to allowable maximums). The family's unearned income is added to the remainder, and the total is compared to the OWF payment standard for the family size. The OWF payment is the difference derived from subtracting the family's countable income from the OWF payment standard for the family size.

A temporarily absent individual is considered to be in the home for eligibility purposes under OWF. The absence of a member of the assistance group is temporary if all the following conditions are met:

- The location of the absent individual is known;
- There is a definite plan for the return of the absent individual to the home;
- The absent individual shared the home with the assistance group prior to the onset of the absence.

A minor child or parent/specified relative who, without good cause, has been, or is expected to be, absent from the home for a period of forty-five consecutive days or longer does not meet the temporary absence requirement for OWF. Exceptions to this requirement are limited to the following good cause reasons:

- Hospitalization (includes inpatient drug and alcohol treatment);
- Detention in a juvenile home until a court commitment;
- Attendance at school;
- Vacationing;
- Trip made in connection with current or prospective employment;
- Shared parenting situations;
- Service in the military when it is the sole reason for absence;
- Removal of a child(ren) by the Public Children Services Agency (PCSA) if a reunification plan is in place and the parents are cooperating with it. Cash assistance for a child(ren) removed can continue to be provided for up to six payment months after the removal date.

State and Federal Time Limits

An assistance group in receipt of OWF that includes an adult or minor head-of-household is subject to state and federal time limits. There is an “Ohio 36-month initial limit” and a “federal 60-month lifetime limit.” After 36 months, the assistance group is ineligible for further payments unless the county department of job and family services (CDJFS) approves an extension of benefits. There are three kinds of CDJFS-determined extensions: (1) “state hardship”; (2) “good cause”; and (3) “federal hardship.” Both the state hardship and federal hardship extensions are subject to a 20% limit, i.e., a CDJFS may exempt up to twenty percent of the average monthly number of families receiving OWF from the time limit on the grounds that they determine that the time limit is a hardship. An assistance group can receive a state hardship extension any time after the 36-month limit has been reached. An assistance group can only receive a good cause extension after a 24-month waiting period following the 36-month period. After that period, if good cause exists according to CDJFS policies, the assistance group may be eligible for up to an additional twenty-four months of cash assistance. After 60 months, the assistance group is ineligible for further payments unless the CDJFS approves a federal hardship extension. The 60-month limit counts the first 36 months plus all state hardship and good cause extension months. Both time limits count any months of TANF cash assistance received in another state. An assistance group approved for OWF as a result of an extension must meet all eligibility requirements and sign a new self-sufficiency contract. Based on a waiver inconsistency (Appendix B), State and Federal time limits began on 10/1/97, and will not be applied retrospectively

to participants who received assistance and services before 10/1/97.

Benefit Levels

The maximum OWF benefit levels available to assistance groups are based on the assistance group size. Effective 10/01/2005, the OWF payments levels are increased up to ten percent, in accordance with a state law change. The following chart provides the 10/01/05 payment standards:

Number in Assistance Group	Effective 10/01/05 Payment Standard
1	245
2	336
3	410
4	507
5	593
6	660
7	737
8	817
9	899
10	980
11	1059
12	1141
13	1221
14	1300
15	1382
16	\$1484
17	\$1586
18	\$1689
19	\$1791
20	\$1893

21	\$1995
22	\$2098
23	\$2200
24	\$2302
Add for each person above 24	\$102

School Attendance for Teen Parents (LEAP Program)

The Learning, Earning and Parenting (LEAP) Program, a component of OWF, is Ohio’s program to encourage teen parents to remain in school and obtain a high school diploma or high school equivalence diploma (HSED). This program is a continuation of the program previously operated under a waiver, with changes made to comply with federal regulations.

All teen parents (including pregnant teens) under the age of 18 or 18 and attending school are subject to LEAP program requirements. A \$62 attendance bonus is provided for any month that a teen maintains good attendance. Other bonuses paid to LEAP participants include a one-time \$100 school enrollment bonus, a \$100 grade completion bonus and a \$500 graduation bonus.

A \$62 sanction is imposed for any month that a teen does not maintain good attendance. Certain teen parents who are not attending high school or the equivalent are required to participate in an alternative educational or training program. Failure of the teen parent to complete an assessment, enroll in school, attend school or an alternative educational or training program or withdrawal from school will result in the teen parent’s ineligibility for OWF. Teen parents 18 years of age who are not attending school are required to participate in Work Activities.

Teen parents caring for children less than twelve weeks or those attending home school or Internet school are exempt from participation in the LEAP Program.

Assessment/Appraisal

The goal of OWF is that every family becomes self-sufficient. As soon as possible after an assistance group submits an application for OWF cash assistance, the CDJFS conducts an appraisal of each member of the assistance group who is a minor head-of-household or an adult. The appraisal includes an evaluation of employment history, education, skills, abilities, interests, and work barriers in order to formulate an employment goal and a plan to achieve self-sufficiency for the individual and the family. The CDJFS also assesses the skills, prior work experience and employability of each participant who has attained 18 years of age, and has not completed high school or obtained a high school equivalency certificate, and is not attending secondary school.

Self-Sufficiency Contracts

Under OWF and pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 608 (b)(2), each member of an assistance group who is a minor head-of-household or an adult must enter into a written agreement with the CDJFS that is known as a self-sufficiency contract (SSC). The SSC must be signed within thirty days of applying for assistance or

undergoing an eligibility redetermination, and should be based on the mandatory appraisal that each CDJFS is required to perform of each assistance group applying for assistance. The SSC sets forth the rights and responsibilities of both the assistance group and the CDJFS. Each SSC will include (but not be limited to) the following items:

- The assistance group's plan to achieve self sufficiency and personal responsibility through unsubsidized employment within the time limits specified for participation;
- Work assignments for each adult member or minor head-of-household in the assistance group -- this should include the type of assignment (federally-allowable work activities, developmental activities, and/or alternative work activities), what the specific assignment is, and the number of hours required. In the case of a two-parent family, one parent may complete the requirement for the assistance group;
- Responsibility of the caretaker member of the assistance group to cooperate in establishing the minor child's paternity and establishing, modifying, and enforcing a support order for the child;
- Other responsibilities that members of the assistance group must satisfy to participate in OWF;
- The consequences to the assistance group for failure or refusal without good cause to satisfy all the responsibilities inherent in the SSC;
- Assistance and services to be provided to the assistance group by the CDJFS, the Child Support Enforcement Agency, and the Public Children Services Agency;
- Other provisions designed to enable the assistance group to achieve self-sufficiency and personal responsibility;
- Procedures for assessing participant and CDJFS compliance with the terms of the SSC and whether the contract should be amended; and
- Procedures for amending the contract.

If a member of an assistance group fails or refuses to comply in full with a provision of their SSC without good cause as determined by the CDJFS, the CDJFS shall sanction the assistance group in accordance with the legislatively prescribed sanction policy.

ODJFS has developed a descriptive self-sufficiency contract model. Counties are not required to use the model, but must remain consistent with OWF provisions if they choose to adopt their own model.

Sanctions

Each CDJFS establishes standards for the determination of good cause for failure or refusal to comply in full

with the provisions of the self-sufficiency contract. The first failure or refusal results in OWF ineligibility for the entire assistance group for one payment month, or until compliance, whichever is longer. The assistance group may also receive a reduction in food stamp benefits. The second failure or refusal causes OWF ineligibility for the entire assistance group for three payment months or until compliance, whichever is longer. The assistance group may also receive a reduction in food stamp benefits. The third or subsequent failure or refusal results in OWF ineligibility for the entire assistance group for six payment months or until compliance, whichever is longer. The assistance group may also receive a reduction in food stamp benefits. For a third or subsequent work activity failure, the adult who failed or refused to comply without good cause may also lose Medicaid coverage until he/she complies with the work-activity requirement. Other members of the assistance group remain eligible for Medicaid.

Ohio statute requires that after sanctioning an assistance group for failure to comply with a provision of the self-sufficiency contract, the CDJFS continue to work with the assistance group to provide the member of the assistance group who caused the sanction an opportunity to demonstrate a willingness to cease the failure or refusal. Assistance groups who are sanctioned may remain eligible for publicly-funded child care and support services.

General Work Provisions

An OWF participant cannot be assigned to a Federal Work, Developmental or Alternative Work Activity with an employer when the employer removes or discharges another person for the purpose of substituting the participant in the person's place. This is true for any of the following circumstances where:

- The person is already employed as a regular, full-time or part-time employee; or
- The person has been employed full-time or part-time as a participant in a work activity, developmental activity or alternative work activity; or
- The person is, or has been, involved in a dispute between a labor organization and the employer; or;
- The person is on a layoff from the same or any substantially equivalent job.

An employer cannot hire a participant to circumvent hiring a full-time employee. Each CDJFS shall have a grievance process to resolve complaints by employers and participants.

Exemptions From Work Activities

There are limited exemptions from work requirements. Child-only cases are exempt and Ohio has taken the state option, which exempts a single-parent who is caring for a child under age one from the federal work participation requirements. This option has been passed to the counties, who may choose whether to accept the option. Single-parent families with a child under age one that are exempt from the federal work participation requirement are required under state law to participate in Developmental Activities.

Based on the results of an employability assessment, an individual may be exempt from participating in some or all of the hours required for Federal Work or Developmental Activities. Individuals that are exempt from participation in all of the hours required for Federal Work or Developmental Activities are required under state law to participate in Alternative Activities.

Work Activities

Each member of the assistance group who is a minor head-of-household or adult is required to participate in federally allowable work assignments and/or Developmental Activities, or Alternative Work Activities.

Federally-Allowable Work Assignments

The following work activities are prescribed under Federal law. They are defined as follows:

- Employment - employment where an individual receives compensation for services performed. This includes activities that the CDJFS deems to be legitimately entrepreneurial including micro-enterprise self-employment programs.
- Work Experience Program (WEP) - a program in which individuals work without pay at a job site in a public, private-non-profit or private-for-profit organization in order to gain work experience and training. It may include activities ensuring that participants become familiar with workplace expectations and exhibit work behavior and attitudes necessary to compete successfully in the labor market. WEP may include specific hands-on-training. WEP may include child care service activities in which a participant provides child care for another participant's child who is a member of another assistance group. WEP may include Community Service activities including a program under which a participant of OWF who is responsible for a minor child enrolled in grade twelve or lower is involved in the minor child's education on a regular basis. An individual who is assigned to be involved with the minor child's education is required to attend academic home enrichment classes that provide instruction for parents in creating a home environment that prepares and enables children to learn at school and must participate in a work assignment at the school that the child attends. Various types of structured programs such as remedial education classes may be included as a subsidiary component of WEP as long as the structured activity is integrated with WEP, relates to employment, and does not encompass the majority of the activity.
- Subsidized Employment Program (SEP) - a program in which individuals work with pay at job sites in public, private-non-profit or private-for-profit organizations in order to gain specific occupational training. In return for hiring the individual, a subsidy is provided to the employer for a specified period of time.
- On-The-Job Training (OJT) - a program which combines classroom instruction and paid or unpaid work experience to improve individuals' skill development and assist them in obtaining, retaining, or improving employment.
- Job Search and Job-Readiness Activities - programs which assist individuals in acquiring the life

skills that are used in obtaining, retaining or improving employment; and those activities to seek and secure employment as directed and approved by the CDJFS.

- Vocational Education - a program of education and training with a goal of enabling individuals to obtain employment. Vocational education includes college, technical, vocational, or other course work leading toward a degree, certificate or license. Study time may be included in this activity.
- Job Skills Training - a program designed to increase individuals' employability potential. It may include college, technical, vocational, or other course work. It may include activities ensuring that participants become familiar with workplace expectations and exhibit work behavior and attitudes necessary to compete successfully in the labor market. Various types of structured programs, such as rehabilitation services, counseling, personal development and pre-employment classes may be included as long as the counseling or other structured activity is integrated with a larger plan for the person to obtain employment and reach self sufficiency. Study time may be included as part of this activity.
- Education Related to Employment - any educational program provided to individuals who do not have a high school diploma or GED. Study time may be included as part of this activity.
- Basic Education Activities - a program provided to individuals who do not possess basic literacy skills whether or not they have obtained a high school diploma or equivalent. Basic education may include high school or equivalent education and adult basic and literacy education. Study time may be included as part of this activity.

Developmental Activities

Developmental Activities are a special feature of the OWF program. For many assistance groups, Developmental Activities serve as a supplement to the Federal Work Activities, and are performed in hours required above and beyond the work hours that are required to satisfy the work participation requirements in P.L. 104-193. For other assistance groups, such as single-parents with children under age one who are exempt from the federal work requirement, Developmental Activities are assigned.

Developmental Activities are appropriate in the following three types of situations:

- 1) Single parent with a child under age one and not assigned to participate in a Federal Work Activity.
- 2) Single parent with child under age 6 who is participating 20 hours per week in a Federal Work Activity.
- 3) A parent who is participating in a Federal Work Activity but who needs an additional assignment to remove one or more barriers to fully participating in a Federal Work Activity or getting or keeping a job.

In establishing Developmental Activities, county departments are not limited by the restrictions that Title IV-A imposes on work activities. Developmental Activities may be the same as, similar to, or different from Federal Work Activities and Alternative Work Activities. Developmental Activities can be any type of activity that moves the family toward self-sufficiency. Because Developmental Activities are not limited to Federal Work Activities, participants assigned to these activities will not necessarily be counted in the numerator of the participation rate calculation. Examples of Developmental Activities include parenting classes, mental health counseling, or vocational rehabilitation services.

Alternative Work Activities

In cases where traditional work activities are unsuitable, and individuals are unable to participate in Federal Work Activities, individuals are placed in Alternative Work Activities appropriate to their specific circumstances and needs.

Participants placed in Alternative Work assignments are assigned to activities that may include, but are not limited to: 1) parenting classes and life-skills training; 2) participating in certified alcohol or drug addiction programs; 3) in the case of a homeless assistance group, finding a home; 3) in the case of a minor head-of-household or an adult with a disability, active work in an individual written rehabilitation plan with the Rehabilitation Services Commission; 4) in the case of a minor head-of-household or adult who has been the victim of domestic violence, residing in a domestic violence shelter, receiving counseling or treatment related to the domestic violence, or participating in criminal justice proceedings against the domestic violence offender.

Like Developmental Activities, Alternative Work Activities may be any activity that moves the family toward self sufficiency. No more than twenty percent of adults and minor heads-of-households participating in OWF may be assigned to Alternative Work Activities. The CDJFS shall establish standards for determining whether an adult or minor head-of-household has a temporary or permanent barrier to participating in Federal Work Activities.

Work After Two Years

Each CDJFS must immediately assess and assign at least one adult or minor head-of-household in each family to a Federal Work, Developmental or Alternative Work Activity at the time of, or as soon as possible after, application for OWF. ODJFS and each CDJFS understands that, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 602 (a)(1)(A)(ii), each family must be participating in some type of a work activity after receiving cash assistance for 24 months. Since Ohio requires individuals to be appraised and assigned to a work activity at the time of or as soon as possible after OWF application, all families should receive an assignment by the time the 24 month period is reached.

Community Service After Two Months

Ohio has opted out of the provision, which requires a parent or caretaker receiving assistance under OWF to

participate in community service after two months if the parent or caretaker is not engaged in or exempt from work activities (Appendix C). The Community Service Activity is not necessary to offer in Ohio because all adults and minor heads of household are assessed and assigned to Federal Work, Developmental, or Alternative Work Activities at the time of application for assistance.

Number of Hours Required to Work

Single-parent assistance groups are required to participate in a Federal Work or Developmental Activity for at least 30 hours per week. Single-parent families with a child age 6 or over are required to participate at least 30 hours in a Federal Work Activity. Single-parent families with a child under the age of six are required to participate at least 30 hours in an activity, 20 of which must be in a Federal Work Activity and the remaining ten hours must be in a Federal Work Activity or a Developmental Activity.

Two-parent assistance groups are required to participate in a Federal Work Activity for at least 35 hours per week if the family is not receiving federally funded child care and 55 hours per week if the family is receiving federally funded child care. One parent may complete the requirement for the assistance group.

Single-parent families with a child under the age of one are required to participate in a Developmental Activity for the number of hours required by the county. The county has the option of assigning a parent with a child under the age of one to a Federal Work Activity and including that family in the federal participation rate calculation.

Based on the results of an employability assessment, an individual may be exempted from some or all of the hours required for Federal Work or Developmental Activities due to family or individual barriers to participation. Individuals who are exempted from participating in all of the hours required for Federal Work or Developmental Activities must participate in an Alternative Activity for the number of hours required to complete that activity.

Ombudsperson

Ohio statute requires each CDJFS to have at least one OWF ombudsperson. The OWF ombudsperson acts as a liaison between the OWF applicant/participant and the CDJFS.

Work Participation Rates

Ohio will comply with provisions related to work participation rates outlined in 42 U.S.C. section 607.

Domestic Violence Option

Ohio has elected not to take the domestic violence option at this time.

Application of Waivers

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. section 615, Ohio will rely on one waiver that was previously approved; Ohio implemented its time limit waiver provision in July 1996 (TANF was implemented in 10/96) and the policies were continually applied through 9/30/97. Beginning 10/1/97, Ohio aligned its time limit policies with the requirements of 42 U.S.C. 608(a)(7). In addition, Ohio previously operated the LEAP program under an

approved waiver that expired in June 2003. In accordance with 45 CFR section 260.75, Ohio submitted the required certification from Governor Bob Taft relating to waiver inconsistencies (see Appendix B).

Prevention, Retention & Contingency

Services

The PRC program provides benefits and services to needy families and low-income working families who are in need of help with essential supports to move out of poverty and achieve self-sufficiency. The program is designed to provide benefits and services that are not considered assistance in accordance with 45 CFR 260.31. The PRC program provides a broad variety of services and short-term benefits to needy families that are designed to accomplish one of the four purposes of TANF.

In addition, Ohio chooses to provide services authorized by the Title IV-A Plan that was in effect on August 21, 1996. This plan authorizes Ohio to fund certain medical and certain Child Welfare services with TANF dollars. The specific Title IV-A Plan is in Appendix A.

Prevention services are designed to be provided to a PRC assistance group (the PRC assistance group is not necessarily the same as an assistance group as defined in OWF) to divert them from ongoing cash assistance and help them reach self-sufficiency by helping them through the presenting crisis. Retention services are provided to the PRC assistance group to allow an employed member to maintain employment, and thereby achieve or continue self-sufficiency. Contingency services are provided to the PRC assistance group to meet an emergent need which, if not met, threatens the safety, health or well-being of one or more PRC assistance group members.

Among the TANF-allowable services that may be provided to TANF-eligibles are: services for unruly and misdemeanor youth; information and referral services to kinship caregivers concerning access to legal services, child care, respite care and financial assistance, adult literacy and child reading services; workforce development and supportive services; microenterprise development and other entrepreneurship activities; youth job training; job creation and retention services; teen pregnancy prevention services; out-of-wedlock pregnancy prevention services; school readiness services such as, counseling and placement, parent education and parent-child activities, peer support groups, and home visits; disaster relief; transportation services; domestic violence services; after-school programs; family preservation and reunification services; mediation services; employer recruitment; early childhood developmental and intervention services; Individual Development Account (IDA) match; and post-secondary education and job training.

PRC Administration

Each County Department of Job and Family Services (CDJFS) is required to adopt a written statement of policies governing the PRC program for the county. The statement of policies must be adopted not later than October 1, 2003 and must be updated at least every two years thereafter. A county department may amend its statement of policies at anytime.

In adopting a statement of policies for the county's PRC program, each CDJFS must establish or specify all of the following:

- Benefits and services to be provided under the program that are allowable uses of federal IV-A funds under 42 U.S.C. 601 and 604(a), except that they may not be “assistance” as defined in 45 C.F.R. 260.31(a) but rather benefits and services that 45 C.F.R. 260(b) excludes from the definition of assistance;
- Restrictions on the amount, duration, and frequency of the benefits and services;
- Eligibility requirements for the benefits and services;
- Fair and equitable procedures for both of the following:
 - The certification of eligibility for the benefits and services that do not have a financial need eligibility requirement;
 - The determination and verification of eligibility for the benefits and services that have a financial need eligibility requirement.
- Objective criteria for the delivery of the benefits and services;
- Administrative requirements; and,
- Other matters the county department determines are necessary.

Each CDJFS must ensure that the statement of policies is consistent with Title IV-A, federal regulations, state law, the Title IV-A state plan submitted to the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services, and amendments to the plan.

In addition, each CDJFS must provide the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) with a written copy of the statement of policies and any amendments to the statement not later than ten calendar days after the statement or amendment’s effective date. The receipt of these plans does not constitute an approval or disapproval of the policies and practices outlined by the counties and does not represent the concurrence of the State with any claims by the County.

Each county’s Prevention, Retention, & Contingency Plan can be accessed at:

<http://jfs.ohio.gov/owf/prc/>

Separate State Program

Alcohol/Drug Treatment Program - In Ohio, as in many states, drug and alcohol addiction plays an ever increasing role in family dysfunction as well as economic and social dependency. In order to better address this underlying cause of dependency, Ohio has created a Separate State Program to provide for prevention and treatment services for youth and adults where drug and alcohol abuse threatens their ability to become

economically self-sufficient and to care for children in their own home.

Services will be provided to members of needy families with dependent children under 200% of poverty. The Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services (ODADAS) administers this program in accordance with an interagency agreement between ODADAS and ODJFS. ODADAS will work closely with the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Boards, Alcohol, and Drug Addiction Services Boards, County Departments of Job and Family Services, Public Children Services Agencies and local providers to identify the service needs of the target population and develop service interventions appropriate to those needs.

Other TANF-Funded Benefits and Services

ODJFS administers other TANF-funded programs and components of Title IV-A programs, which provide the following benefits and services to TANF-eligible individuals, as established by the Ohio General Assembly or Executive Order issued by the Governor. The benefits and services provided under this section are not considered assistance as defined in 45 CFR 260.31(a) and are benefits and services that 45 CFR 260.31(b) excludes from the definition of assistance.

Early Learning Initiative

In Ohio, the Early Learning Initiative provides early care and education services to young children in order to prepare them for successful entry into school. Eligible participants are preschool children who are part of an Ohio Works First assistance group or preschool children whose parent(s) are employed with income at or below 195% FPL.

ELI is a collaborative effort between ODJFS and the Ohio Department of Education (ODE). County departments of job and family services (CDJFS) will be responsible for determining family eligibility for ELI programs. ODJFS will be responsible for contracting with ELI agencies, for reimbursing ELI agencies and for monitoring compliance with children's attendance and ELI agency billing requirements.

Children's Hunger Alliance

ODJFS will contract with the Children's Hunger Alliance to conduct outreach activities to meet the nutritional needs of TANF eligible families whose income is below 200% of the federal poverty level. These program services will support their transition from assistance or maintain their continued employment without reliance on cash assistance.

Ohio Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs

ODJFS will contract with the Ohio Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs to provide after-school programs that protect at-risk children and enable youth to become responsible adults. Program services include nutritional meals, snacks, education, youth development, and career development services for children of TANF eligible families whose income is below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Project Grad

ODJFS will contract with Knowledge Works to implement "Ohio Project Grad" which is designed to

improve school attendance, academic success and reduce the dropout rate of inner-city students. The program addresses the academic and social needs of school age children of TANF eligible families whose income is below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Talbert House

State legislation provided funding to provide TANF-eligible non-medical substance abuse or alcohol abuse services to Talbert House, a provider in Hamilton county. These services will be included in the Hamilton County PRC plan.

Accountability and Credibility Together

State legislation provided funding to Accountability and Credibility Together, a provider in Hamilton county, to continue its welfare diversion programs for TANF-eligible individuals. These services will be included in the Hamilton county PRC plan.

Strengthening Families Initiatives

The Ohio Strengthening Families Initiative (OSFI) is administered by the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. Using a competitive process, the Governor's Office will grant up to \$11 million per year of Ohio's TANF block grant funds to faith-based and community-based organizations to employ research-based strategies to reduce Ohio's out-of-wedlock birth rate and to encourage and support healthy marriages. The long-term goal of this initiative is to improve child well-being and reduce childhood poverty. These services will be available to families whose income is below 200% of the federal poverty level. This initiative will focus on the following components:

- *Ex-offender re-entry and their families*
This initiative strengthens the families of ex-offender families to improve child outcomes, to promote responsible parenting, to promote economic well being, to reduce recidivism and to reduce the rate of children of incarcerated parents that go to prison.

- *At-risk youth*
This initiative will build youth life skills to reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancy of youth who may be at risk. This initiative will assist families in supporting at-risk youth who are returning home from placements or who need services to avoid placements in correctional facilities or foster care. This effort will reduce the percentage of these children who go to prison, improve the percentage that complete educations, and improve employment rates.

- *Strengthening Families*
This initiative will involve faith-based and community organizations to develop and implement strategies that reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies and increase marriage success.

Employment Retention Incentive Program

The Employment Retention Incentive (ERI) program began August 1, 2006. This program provides periodic incentive payments of up to \$1000 to families who have ceased to participate in the Ohio

Works First (OWF) program and that include a member who was employed during the last month that the assistance group received OWF cash assistance. In order to continue to receive the periodic incentive payments, the family cannot be in receipt of OWF cash assistance and the employed member must remain employed and meet all other ERI eligibility requirements.

Kinship Permanency Incentive Program

The Kinship Permanency Incentive Program began January 1, 2006. The Kinship Permanency Incentive Program was created to promote permanency for a minor child in the legal and physical custody of a kinship caregiver. The program shall provide an initial one-time incentive payment to the kinship caregiver to defray the costs of initial placement of the minor child in the kinship caregiver's home. The program may provide additional permanency incentive payments for the minor child at six month intervals for a total period not to exceed thirty-six months.

The Kinship Permanency Incentive Program will be administered by the local County Public Children Services Agencies. The kinship caregiver must be the custodian or guardian of the minor child. The gross income of the kinship caregiver's family, including the minor child, cannot exceed 200% of the federal poverty level.

Title IV-A Demonstration Program

The Title IV-A Demonstration Program was created by state legislation. The purpose of the program is to provide funding for innovative and promising prevention and intervention projects that meet one or more for the four purposes of the TANF block grant as specified in 42 U.S.C. 601 and are for individuals with specific and multiple barriers to achieving or maintaining self sufficiency and personal responsibility. ODJFS has entered into contracts with both government and private not for profit agencies for 41 demonstration projects to provide funding in these project areas. The state will be evaluating these projects for future statewide application. These demonstration projects include the following areas: domestic violence; drug and alcohol services; serving TANF recipients with disabilities; employment retention and advancement; student intervention and youth educational advancement strategies; asset accumulation; EITC enrollment; predictive assessment strategies; SSI TANF case management; strategies for caregivers for adult and child TANF dependents; and, special WEP in the public non profit sector.

TANF Food Boxes

ODJFS will use TANF funds to reimburse the Ohio network of food banks, including storage and distribution costs, for the purchase of TANF food boxes valued at \$50 each for distribution to TANF-eligible families on a one-time basis.

TANF Education Incentives

ODJFS, in cooperation with the Ohio Board of Regents, will use TANF funds to provide educational incentives to TANF-eligible students who are successfully participating in post secondary educational institutions within the state.

Title IV-A Funded Home Energy Assistance Program

ODJFS has entered into an interagency agreement with the Ohio Department of Development to transfer TANF funds to supplement the Home Energy Assistance Program. This program will be available to assist families in paying heating bills this winter. Families whose income falls at or under 150% of the federal poverty level may qualify for an average of \$430 per household to help pay heating bills this winter. Families whose income falls between 151% to 175% of the federal poverty level may qualify for an average of \$391 to be applied toward their heating bill.

Child Care Subsidy Program - In Ohio, TANF funds may specifically be used to support Ohio's state child care subsidy program in the provision of services to:

- OWF families, and;
- Low-income employed families with incomes that are at or below the state established income ceiling at the time of application for child care subsidy services and at each redetermination for such services. While the state has the authority to adjust income ceilings in order to manage child care expenditures, per state statute, the ceilings can never exceed 200% of the federal poverty level for the child care subsidy program.

Adoption Services - TANF funds will be used support the formation and maintenance of two-parent and single parent families who adopt special needs children. The state's standard of need for single parent families will be total income of not more than 120% of the state median income scaled by family size, including the child(ren) to be adopted. Activities funded can include generalized and targeted recruitment, child/family matching and visitation, placement case management, family peer supports, finalization incentives, and post-finalization services and case management.

Independent Living Services – Federal TANF funds will be used to expand services for individuals who have or will soon emancipate from the foster care system. TANF funds will be used to expand services to this population and supplement the federal Chafee Independent Living funds. The services will assist individuals in the development of skills needed to successfully transition from youth to adulthood, from foster care to independent living in the community, by choosing healthy and productive options that result in responsible and self-sufficient lives and decrease the incidence of out-of-wedlock births in this population. Individuals served include older children in the custody of the Public Children Services Agency who are likely to remain in custody until age 18 and young adults aged 18 to 21 who have exited the custody of the Public Children Services Agency.

Additional Provisions

Fair & Equitable Treatment

Ohio will determine eligibility and deliver benefits in a manner consistent with 42 U.S.C. section 602(a)(1)(B)(iii). All applicants and participants will be treated in a fair and equitable manner, including those who move to Ohio from another state, those participants who have been adversely affected and claim hearing rights, and, to the extent allowable under Federal law, legal aliens who are not United States citizens.

An appellant who appeals under Federal or State law a decision or order of a job and family services agency, shall be granted a state hearing by ODJFS at the appellant's request. A state hearing decision is binding upon the agency and department, unless reversed or modified on appeal to the director of the department of job and family services or a court of common pleas. An appellant who disagrees with a state hearing decision may make an administrative appeal to the director of the department of job and family services, who shall review it and may affirm, modify, remand, or reverse the state hearing decision.

Inalienability and Exempt from Execution

Ohio Works First and benefits and services provided under the Prevention, Retention and Contingency program are inalienable whether by way of assignment, charge or otherwise and exempt from execution, attachment, garnishment, and other like process.

Applicability of other Federal Laws

Under Section 408(d) of the Social Security Act, the following provisions of law apply to any program or activity funded with TANF funds: (1) The Age Discrimination Act of 1975; (2) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; (3) The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; and (4) Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The limitation on federal regulatory and enforcement authority at section 417 of the Act does not limit the effect of other federal laws, including federal employment laws (such as the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and unemployment insurance (UI) and nondiscrimination laws. These laws apply to TANF beneficiaries in the same manner as they apply to other workers.

Confidentiality Provisions

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. section 602(a)(1)(A)(iv), ODJFS will take steps to ensure the confidentiality of all information collected in Ohio's TANF-funded programs. Under the guidelines established that govern Ohio's TANF plan, no person or government entity shall solicit, disclose, receive, use or knowingly permit or participate in the use of any information regarding a TANF client for any purpose not directly connected with the administration of the TANF program except that to the extent permitted under Federal law, the State will:

- Release information regarding a TANF recipient for purposes directly connected to the administration of the TANF program to a government entity responsible for administering TANF;
- To the extent permitted by federal law, ODJFS and county departments of job and family services agencies shall provide TANF information, except information directly related to the receipt of medical assistance or medical services, for purposes of investigations, prosecutions, and criminal and civil proceedings that are within the scope of the law enforcement agencies' official duties.;
- Provide, for purposes directly connected to the administration of a program that assists needy

individuals with the costs of public utility services, information regarding a recipient of TANF to an entity administering the public utility services program;

- Provide information to the following persons: the recipient, an authorized representative, a legal guardian of the recipient, and the attorney of the recipient, if the attorney has the recipient's written authorization;
- Provide information only in accordance with the written authorization.

To the extent permitted under federal law, the State may do both of the following:

- Release information about a TANF recipient if the recipient or the recipient's guardian gives voluntary, written authorization;
- Release information regarding a TANF recipient to a state, federal, or federally assisted program that provides cash or in-kind assistance or services directly to individuals based on need or for the purpose of protecting children to a government entity responsible for administering a children's protective services program.

Out-of-Wedlock Pregnancies

Ohio's goal is to reduce the number of out-of-wedlock births by at least 1% per year, thus reducing the illegitimacy ratio. Ohio hopes to achieve this reduction through the following initiatives:

The Ohio Strengthening Families Initiative (OSFI) is administered by the Governor's Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. TANF block grant funds are used by faith-based and community-based organizations to employ research-based strategies to reduce Ohio's out-of-wedlock birth rate and to encourage and support healthy marriages.

The Learning, Earning and Parenting (LEAP) Program, a component of Ohio Works First, is Ohio's program to encourage teen parents to remain in school and obtain a high school diploma or high school equivalence diploma (HSED). All teen parents (including pregnant teens) under the age of 18 or 18 and attending school are subject to the LEAP program requirements. In working closely with this vulnerable population, one desired outcome is the reduction of teen births and out-of-wedlock births.

The County Departments of Job and Family Services participate in a community planning process to determine the specific needs of their communities and address those needs through the counties' PRC plans.

As a result of this process, many county departments have developed relationships with local health departments and other agencies to develop strategies aimed to reduce the number of out-of-wedlock births.

Better access to Medicaid services through outreach also contributes to this reduction.

Specific county goals for teen births are listed within Appendix D.

Statutory Rape

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. section 602(a)(1)(A)(vi), as part of ODJFS' TANF program, the State plans to contract with an outside vendor to devise and operate a public outreach program related to statutory rape. The program will target law enforcement officials, educational institutions, and relevant counseling agencies, and will encourage these groups and individuals to include men in teen pregnancy prevention programs, to the extent that statutory rape is a contributing factor to teen pregnancy.

Treatment of Individuals Moving From Other States

For the purposes of benefits and services offered under Ohio's TANF-funded programs, Ohio will treat individuals who have moved from other states within the last twelve months no differently from residents who have resided in the state for more than twelve months.

Treatment of Aliens

ODJFS provides OWF cash assistance and other TANF-funded services and benefits to qualified aliens to the extent allowable under Federal law, and in the same manner as they are provided to residents of Ohio.

- Each member of the eligible assistance group must be a citizen or qualified alien.
- Non-citizens who enter the U.S. Prior to August 22, 1996, and are in a qualified alien status, qualified aliens who are exempted from the 5-year bar as provided for in section 403 (b) of PRWORA, as amended [8 U.S.C. 1613(b)], and those qualified aliens for whom the 5-year bar has expired are eligible for benefits and services to the same extent as citizens and must meet all of the same eligibility requirements.
- Qualified aliens who enter the U. S. on or after August 22, 1996, are not eligible for cash assistance for a period of 5 years except for those qualified aliens exempted from the 5-year bar, based upon Title IV, Section 403 of the PRWORA as amended (8 USC 1613).
- Victims of severe forms of trafficking, and family members of victims of severe forms of trafficking as defined in subsections 7105(b)(1), and 7105(b)(1)(A) of Chapter 78, 22 U.S.C., respectively are eligible for benefits and services to the same extent as an alien admitted to the U.S. as a refugee under 8 U.S.C. 1157.

Family Supports

The following support services are offered to individuals to help them maintain their jobs:

- **Medicaid Eligibility.** To the extent allowed by law, Medicaid eligibility is aligned with eligibility for the Ohio Works First program, so that all participants have access to quality health care. Upon leaving OWF, former participants may have up to one year of extended Medicaid eligibility to help them make the transition from public assistance to self-sufficiency. Additionally, many families who are diverted or sanctioned from public assistance may still be eligible for Medicaid through the Ohio

Heathy Start and Healthy Families programs.

- **Transportation.** OWF work participants must have access to employment opportunities in order to successfully enter and remain in the labor force. For this reason, state law requires each board of county commissioners to develop a written transportation plan that establishes policies regarding the transportation needs of low income residents of the county seeking or striving to retain employment. In developing the transportation plan, the board is required to consult with various entities within the county including the county department of job and family services.
- **Child Care Assistance.** Reliable child care is essential for families to obtain and retain long-term employment. In addition, families participating in employment and training programs require child care assistance. For these reasons, OWF participants with children under 13 years old are eligible for subsidized child care, with the subsidies varying according to the income of the assistance group. Child care is guaranteed to OWF participants and to families who leave OWF for employment for up to one year, or until their income exceeds 150% of the federal poverty level. All families with incomes up to the state established income ceiling may be eligible for non-guaranteed child care assistance. The state child care subsidy program is funded with Ohio General Revenue, CCDF, TANF and SSBG funds.
- **Food Stamps.** Participating OWF assistance groups are considered categorically eligible for participation in the Ohio Food Stamp program. Additionally, individuals leaving OWF may continue to be eligible if their income remains below 130% of the poverty level and they meet all other eligibility criteria of the Food Stamp program. Ohio expanded categorical eligibility to cover the four purposes of the TANF block grant in accordance with 7 CFR 273.2(j)(2)(i)(C).
- **Service Integration.** County Departments of Job and Family Services are proactively involved in local service integration to serve TANF eligible families. Each county is required by Ohio Statute to have a Family Services Planning Committee to provide County Commissioners advice on implementation, administration, and evaluation of social service programs in the county. In addition, each county is encouraged to engage in a community planning process. These efforts are designed to help counties determine the needs in the county and to develop goals and strategies necessary to serve those needs and meet those goals. These efforts are intended to link public and private service providers with needs of low income families and employers.

Section III GOVERNANCE

State-County Relationship

Fiscal Agreements

With the provision of TANF-funded services (i.e., OWF and PRC) in Ohio, each Board of County Commissioners is provided TANF allocations that must be used in accordance with state administrative rules. State administrative rules require counties follow all applicable federal and state law including, but not limited to, federal regulations and OMB circulars.

The purpose of the state administrative rules is to establish requirements governing reporting, cash management, audits, allowable use of funds, and other requirements to provide accountability for the use of financial assistance awarded by ODJFS.

Community Plans

Each Board of County Commissioners must establish a County Family Services Planning Committee to address the service needs of the county and make recommendations to the County Commissioners. The Planning Committee is encouraged to develop a County Community Plan designed to identify the county's goals and objectives under the OWF and PRC programs, and the strategies the county will utilize in achieving desired outcomes. While the plan is the end product and ultimately becomes the county's road map, it is the planning process that produces the greatest benefits for the community. The involvement of community stakeholders may maximize the utilization of resources and lead to consensus on strategies outlined in the plan.

Separate State Program and Other TANF-Funded Benefits and Services

Ohio's Separate State Program and other TANF-funded benefits and services are administered in accordance with respective interagency agreements or contracts. A more detailed discussion of these is provided in Section II.

Draw Down of Federal Funds

U.S.C. 42 Section 603(a)(1)(A), as amended provides that each eligible State shall be entitled to receive for each of the fiscal years 1996 through 2003, a grant in the amount equal to the State family assistance grant as defined in section 603(a)(1)(B). The "TANF Extension Act of 2005" H.R. 3021 reauthorizes the TANF block grant through September 30, 2005.

1. Payments to Agency Administering the TANF Program

Payments for the TANF program will be made to the organization managing the AFDC/JOBS programs as of August 22, 1996, unless the State indicates that the TANF administering agency has changed. If a

change is made, describe the name, address and EIN of the new organization.

II State Payments for TANF Program

Section 605 requires that grants be paid to States in quarterly installments, based on State estimates. The State's estimate for each quarter of the fiscal year by percentage is:

For FY 2000 and Future Years

<u>1st</u> <u>Quarter</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Quarter</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>Quarter</u>	<u>4th</u> <u>Quarter</u>
25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%

STATE OF OHIO
Executive Department

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Columbus

**CERTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO IN SUPPORT OF THE OHIO
PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF TANF GRANT**

I, Bob Taft, Governor of the State of Ohio and, in accordance with Article III, Section 5 of the Ohio Constitution vested with the supreme executive power of the State, do hereby make the following certifications in support of the Ohio State Plan for implementation of the federal Block Grant for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF):

1. During each fiscal year the State will operate a child support enforcement program under the State Plan approved under part D of Title IV of the Social Security Act;
2. During each fiscal year the State will operate a foster care and adoption assistance program under the State plan approved under part E of Title IV of the Social Security Act and will take such actions as are necessary to ensure that children receiving assistance under such part are eligible for medical assistance under the State plan under title XIX of the Social Security Act;
3. During each fiscal year the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services will supervise the administration of the program by the County Departments of Job and Family Services, and the State department assures that local governments and private sector organizations have been consulted regarding the plan and design of welfare services in the State so that services are provided in a manner appropriate to local populations. The plan was finalized at the conclusion of a 45-day public comment period, which occurred between October 26, 2005 and December 12, 2005. The public comment period was accomplished by posting the TANF State Plan on the Department's Internet home page, and by mailing or e-mailing notification to the local government and private sector organizations that are on the Department's mailing list.
4. During each fiscal year the State will provide each member of an Indian tribe, who is domiciled in the State and is not eligible for assistance under a tribal family assistance plan approved under section 412, with equitable access to assistance under the State program funded under this part attributable to funds provided by the Federal Government.
5. The State has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to ensure against program fraud and abuse, including standards and procedures concerning nepotism, conflicts of interest among individuals responsible for the administration and supervision of the State program, kickbacks, and the use of political patronage.

DECEMBER 20, 2005
DATE


BOB TAFT, GOVERNOR

APPENDIX

- A. Title IV-A State Plan in effect on August 21, 1996
- B. Governor Taft's Letter and Certifications regarding Waiver Inconsistencies
- C. Letter Exercising Option to Disregard Requirement to Place TANF Participants in Community Service after Two Months of Receiving Benefits
- D. Teen Births Chart (Revised 10/04)

Appendix A

Title IV-A State Plan In Effect on August 21, 1996

IV-A STATE OF OHIO

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CITATIONS
233.120

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

A. Kinds of emergencies covered.

Situations in which lack of food, clothing, shelter, appliances, or medical supplies may lead to the destitution of a child. Also covered are situations in which a family is encountering an emergency that could lead, or has led, within the past six months, to removal of a child from the family's home due to child abuse, neglect or dependency.

B. Kinds of assistance provided to meet emergency situations.

Emergency assistance payments may not be issued in a warrant payable to the recipient. Emergency Assistance payments may be in the form of a relief supply order or by warrant payable to the provider of the service.

C. Kinds of service provided to meet the emergency situations.

- (1) Food - When there is no eligibility for food stamps.
- (2) Necessary clothing - Replace items lost or destroyed due to a natural disaster such as fire, flood, tornado, blizzard, or chemical disaster or due to a state of civil disorder as declared by the Governor of Ohio.
- (3) Household items - Limited to replacement of bedding, linens, and cooking/eating utensils lost or destroyed due to a natural disaster such as fire, flood, tornado, blizzard, or chemical disaster or due to a state of civil disorder as declared by the Governor of Ohio.

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Approval
Date 02/08/96

Effective
Date 07/01/95

IV-A STATE OF OHIO

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C. Kinds of service provided. (continued)

- (4) Furniture - Limited to the replacement of bed (bed frame, mattress, box spring) and kitchen table and chairs when lost or destroyed due to a natural disaster such as fire, flood, tornado, blizzard, or chemical disaster, or due to a state of civil disorder as declared by the Governor of Ohio.

- (5) Appliances - Limited to the repair or replacement of cooking stoves, heating stoves, refrigerators, and, if needed, due to a verified medical disability of a household member, washing machines.

- (6) Home repairs - Limited to those affecting the basic structures or the home including wall, roof, flooring, plumbing, water supply, electric, heating, and water/sewage system.

- (7) Rent - When there is a court-ordered eviction pending or when the conditions of the home cause it to be uninhabitable.

- (8) Interest on principal of mortgage - Must serve to forestall foreclosure on the home.

- (9) Emergency Family Housing - Used only in extreme situations, when an individual/family is homeless and has no alternative living arrangement available, to provide temporary housing or arrange permanent housing.

- (10) Security deposits - Issued only when the landlord will not waive it and when the individual / family is homeless due to court-ordered eviction, uninhabitable conditions of the previous home due to natural or chemical disaster, living in temporary shelter, or forced to live in a domestic violence shelter.

- (11) Heating fuel and utilities - Includes any type of fuel used to provide heating for the home, electricity, water, cooking fuel.

- (12) Deposit for heating fuel or utilities - Issued only when the provider will not waive it and a deposit is necessary to establish, maintain, or restore service.

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Effective
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IV-A

STATE OF OHIO

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C. Kinds of service provided. (continued)

(13) Telephone installation - Issued only when medically verified as necessary.

(14) Medical service - Includes payment for medical supplies (hypodermic needles and syringes for diabetic, oxygen, catheters, etc), laboratory and x-ray services, pharmaceutical supplies (prescription drugs, insulin, no "medicine cabinet" items such as first aid supplies, vitamins, etc), licensed physician care (limited to the minimum appropriate procedure needed to relieve the pain), and dental care (limited to minimum procedure needed to relieve pain or infection).

(15) Family preservation/reunification services - Includes diagnostic services, emergency caretaker services, home health aide services, home maker services, parent education services, in-home services, respite care services, special services for alcohol and drug abusers, therapeutic counseling, transportation services, domestic violence services, emergency shelter, post finalization services. See attachment 3-C for service definitions contained in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 5101:2-39-01.

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IV-A

STATE OF OHIO

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CITATIONS

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EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Other eligibility requirements are in effect.

1. Voluntary residence within the state with intent to remain permanently or for an indefinite period of time is a requirement.

Residency may be established when an individual is not receiving assistance from another state and/or has entered the state with a job commitment or seeking employment.

2. Co-payment is that portion of the cost of EA items for which the family is responsible. The net income in excess of the financial eligibility standard for the appropriate household size as set forth in attachment 3-D is considered available towards the emergent need. This is the income which remains after all deductions as set forth in attachment 3-D are allowed.

In computing the amount of resources available for co-payment the first \$50 is exempt. Any liquid assets of the assistance group in excess of \$50 are considered countable resources to be applied toward the emergent need as a co-payment.

Liquid assets are those resources which are in cash or payable in cash upon demand. For EA purposes, liquid assets are those which can be converted to cash within the budget period as defined in state policy so that the funds are available to help meet the emergent need. The most common types of liquid assets are cash on hand, saving accounts, checking accounts, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, promissory notes, and burial accounts.

The countable income and countable resources are added together to become the family's co-payment. The co-payment amount is the family's obligation to pay towards the emergent need. The co-payment is then applied toward the emergent need to determine the amount of the FEA payment. If the co-payment is equal to or exceeds the emergent need, no FEA payment is made. If co-payment is less than the emergent need, the amount of co-payment is applied towards the emergent need and the FEA payment is issued along with the co-payment to meet the total amount needed to meet the emergency.

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Other eligibility requirements are in effect.(cont.)

2. Co-payment may be waived upon approval of the CDHS Director or his designee in situations in which income anticipated to be received during the budget period must be used for payment of another bill which, if not paid promptly, would create another emergent situations.

The co-payment requirement is waived in emergency situations that could lead to the removal of a child from the family's home and in emergency situations involving the return of a child in substitute care to his family's home.

3. In no instances will emergency assistance be issued to cover needs for more than 180 days.

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CITATIONS

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FAMILY PRESERVATION/REUNIFICATION DEFINITIONS AS CON-
TAINED IN OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE 5101:2-39-01

1. DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES -

Medical, psychiatric, or psychological services performed by a licensed physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, licensed professional counselor with clinical endorsement, or a licensed independent social worker for the purpose of evaluating an individual's current physical, emotional, or mental condition.

2. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES -

The provision of direct assistance to victims of domestic violence and their dependents for the purpose of preventing further violence. This includes services such as meals, transportation, housing, information referral, legal advocacy, children's counseling and supportive services.

3. EMERGENCY CARETAKER SERVICES -

Services provided by a person placed within a child's own home to act as a temporary caretaker when the child's own caretaker is unable or unwilling to fulfill the responsibility.

4. EMERGENCY SHELTER -

The short-term crisis placement of any child who is threatened or alleged to be abused, neglected, or dependent to an extent that there is imminent risk to the child's life, physical or mental health, or safety.

5. HOME HEALTH AIDE SERVICES -

Personal care and maintenance activities provided to individuals for the purpose of promoting normal standards of health and hygiene. Services are provided during periods of disability, illness, or in the presence of any such condition that prohibits the individual from performing daily living tasks. This includes services such as assistance with bathing, grooming, walking, getting in and out of bed, and nutrition.

6. HOMEMAKER SERVICES -

Professionally directed or supervised simple household maintenance or management services provided by trained homemakers or individuals in their own home. This includes services such as basic cleaning, shopping, laundry, food preparation, check-cashing, bill paying and any other such tasks as may be necessary to strengthen or enhance the individual's or family ability to function in their own house.

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Approval
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Date 09/01/94

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7. IN-HOME SERVICES -

Services provided intensively to children and families in their own homes. The service is multi-faced, immediate, intense, family-oriented, and generally time limited.

8. PARENT EDUCATION SERVICES -

A teaching process to assist a parent, guardian, or custodian in developing the basic skills necessary to provide adequate care and support to a child in his own home.

9. POST FINALIZATION SERVICES -

Services provided and arranged by the PCSA and PCPA to support, maintain and assist an adoptive family after finalization of an adoption.

10. SPECIAL SERVICES FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSERS -

Services to provide a rehabilitation program for alcohol and drug dependent persons. Service activities includes:

- " Work with the individual, family members, and appropriate social service agencies to develop and carry out an individual rehabilitation plan.
- " Providing or arranging for individual, family and group counseling.
- " Services to assist the individual to recognize the danger of continued substance abuse.
- " Providing or arranging for alcohol or drug detoxification medical services in a facility, including room or board costs; not to exceed seven days.

11. THERAPEUTIC COUNSELING -

Includes psychiatric or psychological services performed by a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist, licensed or certified social worker or a licensed professional counselor to correct or alleviate any mental or emotional handicap or disorder of a person.

12. TRANSPORTATION SERVICES -

Arrange or provide transportation to and from needed resources and facilities. (It may include the provision of escort assistance).

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13. RESPITE CARE SERVICES -

Services designed to provide temporary relief of child-caring functions which includes services such as crisis nurseries, day treatment, protective day care, and volunteers or paid individuals who provide such services within the home and may include respite care for children placed in foster homes or with relatives.

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CITATIONS
233.120

Financial Eligibility Chart

The following chart is used in determining financial eligibility for EA.

<u>Number in Assistance Group</u>	<u>Financial Eligibility Standard</u>
1	\$368
2	498
3	627
4	757
5	886
6	1015
7	1144
8	1273
9	1402
10	1531
11	1660
12	1789
13	1918
14	2047
15	2176

Add \$129 to the financial eligibility standard for each person above 15, i.e., a family of 20 would receive \$2821.

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Earned Income Deductions

Deductions for work-related expenses may be allowed from the gross earnings of each employed assistance group member to arrive at net income. Because of the nature of EA, it may not always be possible to verify the exact amount of work-related expenses in a timely manner. Therefore, the amount of the work expenses to be disregarded is calculated by either one of the following methods:

- (1) If verification of work expenses is not readily available, the eligibility determiner will deduct the first \$90 from the gross earnings. In addition, if there are child care costs, the actual charge up to a maximum of \$175 per child or \$200 if the child is under the age of two, is deducted. The \$90 and \$175 (or \$200 if child is under the age of two) disregards are not adjusted for part-time employment.
- (2) If verification of work expenses is readily available, the actual verified amounts which will be deducted from the gross earnings or paid by the individual during the 30-day period are disregarded from gross earnings.

Following is list of the earned income exclusions to be deducted from gross earnings of each employed member of the assistance group when allowing the actual verified costs. This list is all-inclusive and may not be expanded:

- (1) Mandatory deductions of involuntarily withheld, income taxes (federal, state, and city), social security, compulsory retirement, unemployment, and disability insurance contributions.
- (2) Transportation to and from work. A mileage allowance equal to the amount which is reimbursed to state staff is deducted when the individual uses his own vehicle.
- (3) Child care costs.
- (4) Expenses for union dues involuntarily withheld.
- (5) Miscellaneous deductions required by the employer.

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Other Income Exclusions

For the determination of EA, there are two additional income exclusions. These may be excluded from either earned or unearned income. The amount of the exclusion is limited to the actual verified expense.

The two additional income exclusions are:

- (1) Court-ordered child support and alimony when paid to an individual not included in the eligible assistance group.
- (2) Court-ordered garnisheed payments.

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Appendix B

**Governor Taft's Letter and Certifications
Regarding Waiver Inconsistencies**

Bob Taft
Governor



Jacqueline Romer-Sensky
Director

Ohio Department of Human Services

30 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43266-0423

July 22, 1999

Joyce Thomas
Hub Director
105 West Adams Street, 20th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Dear Ms. Thomas,

In accordance with federal TANF regulations at 45 CFR 260.75, Ohio is submitting the required certification from Governor Bob Taft relating to waiver inconsistencies. The two specific waivers that Ohio is addressing are the LEAP waiver and the time limit waiver operated under our "Ohio First" terms and conditions.

If there are any questions relating to the waiver inconsistencies, please contact Jeanne Carroll of the Bureau of Family Stability at 614/466-3698.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jacqueline Romer-Sensky".

Jacqueline Romer-Sensky
Director

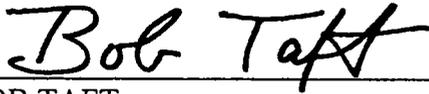
JRS:jf
Attachment

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**CERTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO
REGARDING CLAIMS OF WAIVER INCONSISTENCIES IN
THE TANF PROGRAM**

I, Bob Taft, Governor of the State of Ohio and, in accordance with Article III, Section 5 of the Ohio Constitution vested with the supreme executive power of the State, do hereby make the attached certifications which claim waiver inconsistencies exist in Ohio's TANF program for work and time limit policies.



BOB TAFT
GOVERNOR

CERTIFICATIONS FOR LEAP WAIVER:

260.75(a)(1):

Existing LEAP policies have been continually applied since September 1, 1996 (Ohio implemented its TANF program October 1, 1996). Ohio initially implemented the LEAP waiver in September 1989.

260.75(a)(2):

Ohio's LEAP technical waivers allow the state to conduct the demonstration statewide for all pregnant and parenting teens under the age of 20 who do not possess a high school diploma or its equivalent. Specifically, Ohio was granted a waiver of Sections 402(a)(19)(A), (C)(iii), (v), (vi) (E) of the Social Security Act and various provisions of the regulations at 45 CFR 250.30(b)(1), (8) and (9), 250.32 and 250.41.

260.75(b):

Inconsistencies exist with respect to exemptions from the LEAP program, with special requirements concerning educational activities in determining monthly participation rates and with respect to applicable sanctions at Section 408(a)(4) of the Act.

260.75(b)(1)(i):

In accordance with the LEAP waiver, the following two-parent and all-parent cases are exempt from participation for the purpose of determining the denominator of the work participation rate:

- (1) the teen is the primary caregiver of a child who is less than six weeks old.
- (2) child care services are necessary for the teen to attend school, but child care is unavailable.
- (3) transportation to or from the teen's school is necessary and there is no public, private, or CDHS-supported transportation available.
- (4) transportation to or from child care is necessary and there is no public, private, or CDHS-supported transportation available.
- (5) the teen is reasonably prevented from attending school by a physical or mental illness which is expected to last one month or longer.
- (6) the child of the teen parent is ill with a physical or mental illness which is expected to last at least one month or longer and this requires full-time care by the teen.
- (7) the teen is unable to attend school because the teen was expelled from school and another school or GED program is not available because:
 - (A) there is no public or private school or GED program within reasonable travel time or distance which will accept the teen;

(B) there is no public, private, or CDHS-supported transportation available to another school or GED program; or

(C) there is a public or private school which will accept the teen but the tuition charge is prohibitive and the teen's school district refuses to pay the tuition.

(8) there are other exceptional circumstances that reasonably prevent the teen from attending school.

Ohio will include the case in the numerator and denominator if another individual in the family meets the standard for being “engaged in work”.

260.75(b)(1)(ii):

In accordance with the LEAP waiver, all non-exempt two-parent and all-parent cases will be required to attend secondary school or the equivalent and will be required to meet the minimum attendance requirements in accordance with state policy. It should be noted that, due to their age, some LEAP teens attend elementary or middle schools to fulfill their LEAP requirements. These requirements apply to all pregnant or parenting teens under the age of 20 regardless of marital status or head-of-household designation.

Individuals required to participate in the LEAP program who are age 18 and over may meet the LEAP program requirements through participation in work activities in place of educational activities if it is determined that participation in educational activities is inappropriate.

For the duration of the waiver, LEAP teens who are deemed to be engaged in work by participating in LEAP activities will be excluded from the 30% limit specified in 45 CFR Section 261.33.

260.75(b)(1)(iii):

Teens subject to LEAP requirements receive a sanction in the following situations:

- T** Failure, without good cause, to meet the assessment and orientation, school enrollment, regular attendance requirement, or to cooperate with home-based case management, as assigned, results in a \$62 reduction in the OWF payment.
- T** Individuals who have had two consecutive sanctions are required to participate in a face-to-face interview to resolve issues or barriers. Failure, without good cause, to attend the face-to-face interview or to comply with LEAP requirements following the interview results in the imposition of the \$62 sanction for a period of six months or until compliance. The calculation of the six-month period includes the two-consecutive months which prompted the face-to-face interview.
- T** If the individual has not complied by the end of the six-month sanction period, the OWF payment is decreased by the amount for the individual required to participate and for any child or children of such individual in the assistance group.
- T** Teens age 18 or over who meet LEAP program requirements through participation in work activities are subject to Ohio’s progressive full-family sanction, in lieu of the above sanctions.

CERTIFICATIONS FOR TIME LIMIT WAIVER:

260.75(a)(1):

Ohio implemented its time limit waiver provision in July 1996 (TANF was implemented in 10/96) and the policies were continually applied through 9/30/97. Beginning 10/1/97, Ohio aligned its time limit policies with the requirements of Section 408(a)(7) of the Social Security Act.

260.75(a)(2):

One of our technical waivers for the “Ohio First” demonstration permits Ohio to conduct a demonstration statewide that allows the state to establish time limits for the receipt of benefits and exemptions from those limits. Receipt of cash benefits was limited to 36 months out of any 60 month period for assistance groups headed by adults. Specifically, Ohio was granted a waiver of Section 402(a) of the Social Security Act to enable the state to establish time limits for the receipt of benefits and exemptions from those limits.

260.75(b):

Inconsistencies existed from 10/1/96 through 9/30/97 with respect to exemptions from the time limit, with respect to the applicability of time limits to the control and experimental groups and with respect to the effect of the time limit on individuals who were not exempt from the time limit.

260.75(b)(2)&(3):

In accordance with the time limit waiver, the following cases were exempt from 10/1/96 through 10/1/97 and therefore, any month in which the adult was exempt will be excluded from the determination of the number of months of federal assistance received by the family during that time period:

- T** the assistance group consisted of a dependent child who resided with a caretaker relative who was not a required member of the assistance group
- T** the assistance group was one for which staff of the local county department of human services determined that the time limit would impose a hardship (a local department could exempt up to 15% of the county’s recipient population for this reason.
- T** the assistance group was headed by an individual who was exempt from JOBS (this reason would encompass all the prior law JOBS exemptions)
- T** the assistance group was headed by an individual who was not able to actively participate in a JOBS component because he/she was on a waiting list as maintained by the county department of human services; or
- T** other good cause existed as determined by criteria established by the county department of human services. Good cause included, at least, the inability, through no fault of the individual, to obtain or retain employment at or after the expiration of the time limit which provides income, in combination with other income, which equals the cash payment standard plus the work expense deduction. The state could specify that individuals in such cases must have substantially complied with all JOBS requirements and may not have voluntarily turned down or terminated employment or substantially reduced hours of employment, without good cause as established in state policy approved by the department.

During the period 10/1/96 through 9/30/97, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the demonstration, Ohio implemented a random assignment evaluation. Ohio chooses to exclude cases assigned to the experimental and control groups during that time period, which were not otherwise exempt, for the purpose of determining compliance with the federal time limit.

We agree with the provision in 45 CFR section 260.74(b)(1) that states that generally a state will count , toward the Federal five-year limit, all months for which the head-of-household or spouse of the head-of-household subject to the state time limit receives assistance with federal TANF funds, just as it would if it did not have an approved waiver. However, the manner in which Ohio applied the time limit to non-exempt cases is inconsistent with the time limit requirements of section 408(a)(7) of the Act. Under Ohio's time limit for the period 10/1/96 through 9/30/97, receipt of cash benefits was limited to 36 months out of any 60 month period rather than to a lifetime limit of 60 months. Individuals who were subject to Ohio's waiver time limits would be unfairly disadvantaged by retroactively counting their months of receipt toward the federal lifetime limit of 60 months.

Based on the stated inconsistency, any month in which the non-exempt adult received benefits during the period 10/1/96 through 9/30/97 will be excluded from the determination of the number of months of federal assistance received by the family.

Appendix C

Letter Exercising Option to Disregard Requirement to Place TANF Participants in Community Service After Two Months of Receiving Benefits



GEORGE V. VOINOVICH
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

COLUMBUS 43266-0601

August 18, 1997

Donna Shalala, Secretary
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
200 Independence Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Secretary Shalala:

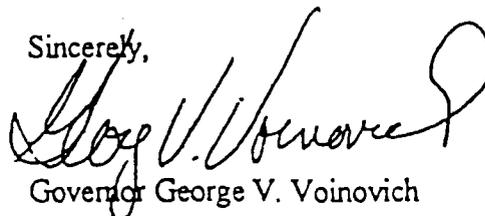
The purpose of this memorandum is to notify the Department of Health & Human Services that the State of Ohio will exercise the option provided in P.L. 104-193 Section 602(a)(1)(B)(iv) which allows states to disregard the requirement to place TANF participants into community service if they are required to work but have not become engaged in work after two months of receiving benefits.

Ohio Works First (OWF), which becomes effective October 1, 1997, provides for much more stringent requirements than P.L. 104-193. OWF requires individuals to enter into a self sufficiency contract within 30 days of applying for assistance. As part of that contract, participants are required to perform work activities which are tailored to meet the needs of the assistance group and will help them achieve self sufficiency within a three year time limit. OWF requirements will put participants to work sooner than P.L. 104-193 and will ensure that the work assignment is appropriate for the client.

In addition, as Governor of Ohio, I remain concerned that the federal government is attempting to require states to place clients into community service activities without clear guidance on the applicability of the Fair Labor Standards Act provisions. Federal guidance indicates the FLSA would apply to these work slots. However, what is not clear is how states are to address issues like workers compensation benefits, unemployment compensation benefits, FICA and other employer taxes. If these slots are to be treated as regular work slots, as the federal policy implies, the costs of these additional employer taxes would be prohibitive to organizations who will take welfare participants under the community work experience program.

In closing, Ohio has chosen to opt out of the provisions of P.L. 104-193 Section 602(a)(1)(B)(iv) in order to implement a more meaningful program to help Ohioans become self sufficient. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



Governor George V. Voinovich

c: Arnold Tompkins
c:\tan\0822

Appendix D
Teen Birth Charts

TEEN BIRTHS: PAST PERFORMANCE

County	Goal 2000 (set in 1995)		Actual 2000		Percent of Goal To Actual	
	Births 2000	Rate of Births 2000*	Births 2000	Rate of Births 2000*	Births	Rate of Births*
Ohio	19,939	26.1	18,761	23.3	106.28%	112.02%
Adams	74	35.4	71	34.8	104.23%	101.72%
Allen	268	33.0	243	31.1	110.29%	106.11%
Ashland	71	19.2	74	18.5	95.95%	103.78%
Ashtabula	200	26.2	188	25.5	106.38%	102.75%
Athens	102	17.7	107	17.8	95.33%	99.44%
Auglaize	69	21.3	59	16.2	116.95%	131.48%
Belmont	79	16.5	77	17.3	102.60%	95.38%
Brown	91	34.0	85	26.8	107.06%	126.87%
Butler	544	24.6	528	20.7	103.03%	118.84%
Carroll	40	20.2	40	19.6	100.00%	103.06%
Champaign	73	27.7	71	25.3	102.82%	109.49%
Clark	316	29.2	334	32.5	94.61%	89.85%
Clermont	299	26.0	278	21.3	107.55%	122.07%
Clinton	77	28.8	85	27.8	90.59%	103.60%
Columbiana	177	22.4	145	18.9	122.07%	118.52%
Coshocton	60	23.9	69	25.5	86.96%	93.73%
Crawford	104	30.2	94	28.4	110.64%	106.34%
Cuyahoga	2471	28.0	2329	25.2	106.10%	111.11%
Darke	104	25.5	65	17	160.00%	150.00%
Defiance	80	25.6	75	24.9	106.67%	102.81%
Delaware	82	16.1	82	10.5	100.00%	153.33%
Erie	152	27.9	132	23.9	115.15%	116.74%
Fairfield	192	25.5	175	19.8	109.71%	128.79%
Fayette	60	28.9	58	30.6	103.45%	94.44%
Franklin	1956	30.8	1943	26.9	100.67%	114.50%
Fulton	68	23.0	53	15.5	128.30%	148.39%
Gallia	65	28.0	69	30.7	94.20%	91.21%
Geauga	45	7.5	38	5.4	118.42%	138.89%
Greene	191	17.1	198	16.4	96.46%	104.27%
Guernsey	98	33.7	72	24.1	136.11%	139.83%
Hamilton	1711	29.6	1650	27	103.70%	109.63%
Hancock	119	24.9	106	20.2	112.26%	123.27%
Hardin	62	24.2	64	25.4	96.88%	95.28%
Harrison	25	20.1	17	16.7	147.06%	120.36%

County	Goal 2000 (set in 1995)		Actual 2000		Percent of Goal To Actual	
	Births 2000	Rate of Births 2000	Births 2000	Rate of Births 2000	Births	Rate of Births
Henry	41	18.7	33	14.9	124.24%	125.50%
Highland	111	41.4	85	28.1	130.59%	147.33%
Hocking	69	38.0	57	28.1	121.05%	135.23%
Holmes	49	16.7	50	14.3	98.00%	116.78%
Huron	122	27.4	113	25.7	107.96%	106.61%
Jackson	80	34.2	79	33.3	101.27%	102.70%
Jefferson	117	20.3	98	20.8	119.39%	97.60%
Knox	78	21.4	84	19.4	92.86%	110.31%
Lake	197	13.6	178	11.9	110.67%	114.29%
Lawrence	126	26.3	129	29.4	97.67%	89.46%
Licking	256	27.6	243	22.3	105.35%	123.77%
Logan	95	30.0	80	23.8	118.75%	126.05%
Lorain	599	28.6	507	25.1	118.15%	113.94%
Lucas	990	29.9	882	26.8	112.24%	111.57%
Madison	58	23.1	69	25.6	84.06%	90.23%
Mahoning	514	28.4	417	24.3	123.26%	116.87%
Marion	163	36.0	134	29.9	121.64%	120.40%
Medina	129	13.7	108	9.8	119.44%	139.80%
Meigs	33	19.0	53	32.1	62.26%	59.19%
Mercer	43	14.2	52	16.1	82.69%	88.20%
Miami	153	22.3	180	25.4	85.00%	87.80%
Monroe	21	18.1	18	16.9	116.67%	107.10%
Montgomery	1007	26.8	1072	28.1	93.94%	95.37%
Morgan	29	25.8	28	25.2	103.57%	102.38%
Morrow	60	26.5	56	23.6	107.14%	112.29%
Muskingum	218	36.3	187	29.3	116.58%	123.89%
Noble	24	27.2	22	23.1	109.09%	117.75%
Ottawa	55	20.0	45	16.2	122.22%	123.46%
Paulding	40	24.2	37	23.6	108.11%	102.54%
Perry	90	36.7	86	34	104.65%	107.94%
Pickaway	98	30.5	90	27.2	108.89%	112.13%
Pike	78	41.2	74	34.7	105.41%	118.73%
Portage	176	14.8	155	12.7	113.55%	116.54%
Preble	63	20.5	51	16.9	123.53%	121.30%
Putnam	41	14.9	41	13.9	100.00%	107.19%

County	Goal 2000 (set in 1995)		Actual 2000		Percent of Goal To Actual	
	Births 2000	Rate of Births 2000	Births 2000	Rate of Births 2000	Births	Rate of Births
Richland	287	32.1	249	28.5	109.96%	109.93%
Ross	180	37.0	147	31.4	120.00%	119.74%
Sandusky	125	27.1	121	27	103.31%	100.37%
Scioto	204	33.3	216	39.7	94.44%	83.88%
Seneca	112	23.1	98	21.6	114.29%	106.94%
Shelby	84	24.3	104	29.3	80.77%	82.94%
Stark	636	25.2	563	21.5	112.97%	117.21%
Summit	838	24.8	748	20.7	112.03%	119.81%
Trumbull	379	24.1	361	23.5	104.99%	102.55%
Tuscarawas	160	26.8	138	21.5	115.94%	124.65%
Union	62	27.2	59	20.8	105.08%	130.77%
Van Wert	57	26.00	41	18.7	139.02%	139.04%
Vinton	36	39.5	26	28.9	138.46%	136.68%
Warren	153	19.7	155	14.4	98.71%	136.81%
Washington	98	21.2	90	20.8	108.89%	101.92%
Wayne	127	16.2	125	14.5	101.60%	111.72%
Williams	67	25.0	78	27.5	85.90%	90.91%
Wood	149	14.8	144	13.6	103.47%	108.82%
Wyandot	42	25.2	31	18.0	135.48%	140.00%

* The Rate of Births is the number of live births per 1,000 females ages 10-19.

Ohio Teen Birth Rate Reduction Goals thru 2008

	2000 Actual Rate	2001 Actual Rate	2002 Actual Rate	2005 Goal	2006 Goal	2007 Goal	2008 Goal
ADAMS	34.8	29.2	26.1	31.3	30.6	29.9	29.2
ALLEN	31.1	30.7	27.4	28.0	27.4	26.7	26.1
ASHLAND	18.5	20.8	13.5	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.5
ASHTABULA	25.5	24.1	23.0	23.0	22.4	21.9	21.4
ATHENS	17.8	15.8	12.3	16.0	15.7	15.3	15.0
AUGLAIZE	16.2	17.9	14.1	14.6	14.2	13.9	13.6
BELMONT	17.3	16.7	20.7	15.6	15.2	14.9	14.5
BROWN	26.8	19.4	20.2	24.1	23.6	23.0	22.5
BUTLER	20.7	20.4	17.6	18.6	18.2	17.8	17.4
CARROLL	19.6	19.1	17.4	17.6	17.2	16.8	16.5
CHAMPAIGN	25.3	20.7	19.7	22.8	22.3	21.7	21.3
CLARK	32.5	29.7	28.7	29.3	28.6	27.9	27.3
CLERMONT	21.3	21.6	18.0	19.2	18.7	18.3	17.9
CLINTON	27.8	29.6	29.0	25.0	24.5	23.9	23.4
COLUMBIANA	18.9	17.9	18.1	17.0	16.6	16.2	15.9
COSHOCTON	25.5	23.8	19.2	23.0	22.4	21.9	21.4
CRAWFORD	28.4	28.1	23.6	25.6	25.0	24.4	23.9
CUYAHOGA	25.2	23.2	20.5	22.7	22.2	21.7	21.2
DARKE	17	14.3	19.6	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.3
DEFIANCE	24.9	20.4	18.8	22.4	21.9	21.4	20.9
DELAWARE	10.5	11.4	7.4	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.8
ERIE	23.9	22.8	19.0	21.5	21.0	20.5	20.1
FAIRFIELD	19.8	15.3	13.4	17.8	17.4	17.0	16.6
FAYETTE	30.6	30.3	29.6	27.5	26.9	26.3	25.7
FRANKLIN	26.9	25.2	23.0	24.2	23.7	23.1	22.6
FULTON	15.5	16.3	12.8	14.0	13.6	13.3	13.0
GALLIA	30.7	28.3	24.0	27.6	27.0	26.4	25.8
GEAUGA	5.4	4.3	3.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5
GREENE	16.4	15.7	11.1	14.8	14.4	14.1	13.8
GUERNSEY	24.1	24.3	20.6	21.7	21.2	20.7	20.2
HAMILTON	27	25.1	24.1	24.3	23.7	23.2	22.7
HANCOCK	20.2	17.5	15.9	18.2	17.8	17.4	17.0
HARDIN	25.4	21.1	20.8	22.9	22.3	21.8	21.3
HARRISON	16.7	11.9	20.5	15.0	14.7	14.4	14.0
HENRY	14.9	15	17.4	13.4	13.1	12.8	12.5
HIGHLAND	28.1	29.2	29.9	25.3	24.7	24.2	23.6
HOCKING	28.1	34.1	31.3	25.3	24.7	24.2	23.6
HOLMES	14.3	8.0	5.9	12.9	12.6	12.3	12.0
HURON	25.7	27.5	22.5	23.1	22.6	22.1	21.6
JACKSON	33.3	24.5	36.5	30.0	29.3	28.6	28.0
JEFFERSON	20.8	18.6	15.5	18.7	18.3	17.9	17.5
KNOX	19.4	21.6	15.7	17.5	17.1	16.7	16.3
LAKE	11.9	10.8	9.4	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.0
LAWRENCE	29.4	24.8	29.4	26.5	25.9	25.3	24.7
LICKING	22.3	23	19.8	20.1	19.6	19.2	18.7
LOGAN	23.8	22.6	23.9	21.4	20.9	20.5	20.0
LORAIN	25.1	21.0	17.9	22.6	22.1	21.6	21.1
LUCAS	26.8	25.5	25.1	24.1	23.6	23.0	22.5
MADISON	25.6	23.1	21.5	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.5

Ohio Teen Birth Rate Reduction Goals thru 2008

	2000 Actual Rate	2001 Actual Rate	2002 Actual Rate	2005 Goal	2006 Goal	2007 Goal	2008 Goal
MAHONING	24.3	21.1	17.5	21.9	21.4	20.9	20.4
MARION	29.9	31.5	25.3	26.9	26.3	25.7	25.1
MEDINA	9.8	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2
MEIGS	32.1	24.8	37.5	28.9	28.2	27.6	27.0
MERCER	16.1	14.4	11.6	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.5
MIAMI	25.4	18.7	20.3	22.9	22.3	21.8	21.3
MONROE	16.9	19.2	19.3	15.2	14.9	14.5	14.2
MONTGOMERY	28.1	24.0	23.6	25.3	24.7	24.2	23.6
MORGAN	25.2	27.6	21.7	22.7	22.2	21.7	21.2
MORROW	23.6	20.7	15.8	21.2	20.8	20.3	19.8
MUSKINGUM	29.3	25.4	24.6	26.4	25.8	25.2	24.6
NOBLE	23.1	11.9	11.9	20.8	20.3	19.9	19.4
OTTAWA	16.2	16.1	18.6	14.6	14.2	13.9	13.6
PAULDING	23.6	15.4	20.5	21.2	20.8	20.3	19.8
PERRY	34	27.6	21.6	30.6	29.9	29.2	28.6
PICKAWAY	27.2	22.6	20.2	24.5	23.9	23.4	22.8
PIKE	34.7	27.1	35.4	31.2	30.5	29.8	29.1
PORTAGE	12.7	14.2	11.5	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.7
PREBLE	16.9	17.2	19.7	15.2	14.9	14.5	14.2
PUTNAM	13.9	11.6	11.7	12.5	12.2	11.9	11.7
RICHLAND	28.5	27.3	25.0	25.7	25.1	24.5	23.9
ROSS	31.4	26.2	22.4	28.3	27.6	27.0	26.4
SANDUSKY	27	26.6	22.8	24.3	23.7	23.2	22.7
SCIOTO	39.7	31.8	31.6	35.7	34.9	34.1	33.3
SENECA	21.6	20.9	22.7	19.4	19.0	18.6	18.1
SHELBY	29.3	21.8	20.0	26.4	25.8	25.2	24.6
STARK	21.5	20.2	17.6	19.4	18.9	18.5	18.1
SUMMIT	20.7	20.2	17.1	18.6	18.2	17.8	17.4
TRUMBULL	23.5	21.6	18.1	21.2	20.7	20.2	19.7
TUSCARAWAS	21.5	21.3	23.4	19.4	18.9	18.5	18.1
UNION	20.8	16.5	14.5	18.7	18.3	17.9	17.5
VAN WERT	18.7	19.1	17.3	16.8	16.4	16.1	15.7
VINTON	28.9	35.3	23.5	26.0	25.4	24.8	24.3
WARREN	14.4	12.0	11.2	13.0	12.7	12.4	12.1
WASHINGTON	20.8	19.7	17.4	18.7	18.3	17.9	17.5
WAYNE	14.5	12.6	13.1	13.1	12.8	12.5	12.2
WILLIAMS	27.5	22.2	27.0	24.8	24.2	23.6	23.1
WOOD	13.6	11.7	9.9	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.4
WYANDOT	18	18.3	17.5	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.1
OHIO	23.3	21.5	19.6	21.0	20.5	20.0	19.6

Yellow cells indicate that the 2005 Goal was met that year.

Data source: Ohio Department of Health, Fertility Rates and Birth Rates by Age of
The rate is defined as live births per 1000 females ages 10-19.