

Franklin County Board of Developmental Disabilities (FCBDD)
2017 3.5 Mill Renewal Levy Proposal
HSLRC Meeting Minutes
March 2, 2017

The Human Services Levy Review Committee (HSLRC) meeting was called to order by Jesse Hemphill on March 2, 2017 @ 3:07 pm.

WELCOME

Mr. Hemphill opened the meeting. This is the second agency review agency to be reviewed by the HSLRC Committee and this is a presentation by the folks from BVR.

Mr. Morison: We use to be MRDD, and now we are just the Developmental Disabilities.

Mr. Hemphill: Process of elimination.

Mr. Morison: A bit confusing I know.

Mr. Hemphill: So this is the second agency to be reviewed this year. We kicked off the first review with the Department of Aging and that concluded and now we are in the review for this agency. It looks like everybody is here except for Mr. Friedman. He called and asked to be excused. And with that, I'll have Heidi call the roll.

ROLL CALL AND INTRODUCTION

HSLRC members present: Jesse Hemphill, Jim Bowman, Denise Bronson, Zak Talarek, Jean Carter Ryan, and Nathan Wymer.

HSLRC members absent: Jerry Friedman.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Heidi Hallas and Garrett Crane.

Mr. Hemphill: We don't have any minutes from the prior meeting do we?

Ms. Hallas: No, we are going to table that until we're back in our regular shop.

Mr. Hemphill: Well let's go with the introduction and we'll start with the folks from the Agency.

Franklin County Board of Developmental Disabilities (FCBDD): Jed W. Morison, Superintendent/CEO and Dot Yeager, Chief Business Officer.

Mr. Hemphill: Thank you. Everyone has a folder that contains the initial request? With that, let me turn it over to Jed and go down the outline that's contained in our folder.

PRESENTATION OF THE FCBDD 2018 LEVY PROPOSAL

Mr. Morison: Great, thank you. First of all, thank you all very much. It's nice of you to come out here. I know several of you were here I think it was a couple of years ago we did sort of a mid period review and update. So some of you I know are familiar with what we are doing and have done and where we are and others may not be as familiar. We are happy to review some basic information. Dot and I put have together a packet that I hope is useful. On the left side of the packet, just to highlight on the left side, there are good reference materials I think for you that might be useful. The review of Service Brochure simply explains in a nutshell what we do, who we serve, the definition of Development of Disabilities, it has a listing of

different facilities operated by the FCBDD, so it's good reference for you and a little bit about our history as well. The Early Childhood Brochure, ARC Industries Brochure, which is our Adult Division Brochure Annual Report, and Creative Housing Brochure which is a residential organization that we contract with that we've established years ago to provide residential housing support. Those brochures are there again for your reference as well as our annual report. The annual report, you are welcome to get previous ones as well, but this one is just the 2016 annual report we thought might be of greatest relevance right now. We've also included the Election Calendar. What we're talking about is a renewal levy and our request to the County Commissioners is to be on the ballot in November of 2017. We have the ability to be on the ballot, the law allows us to be on the ballot either in the fall of 2017 or the Spring or Fall of 2018 for a levy that expires in 2018. Our preference, historically been to try go a year out, it helps tremendously in terms of planning for the long term and it appears as though assuming that the Senior Levy does well, which I hope it does and we guess it would, that the ballot would be opened in November and that's our goal. The Election Calendar in terms of timelines and when the Commissioners have to report and all those details is also included. We've put in there and Dot will talk a little bit out this, the Consumer Price Index Table is something that we use in terms of gathering together some of our information. We have a Managing for Results Plan which is what we provide to the Commissioners. Primarily related to budget, we also look at that quite a bit throughout the course of the year. Performance Measures we'll have a few years related to our managing for results. Then I included the Labor Agreements that we have. We have two (2) unions that represent some of our staff, not all of our staff. One is OAPSE which is the Ohio Association of Public School Employees and that organization represents our bus drivers and bus assistants. The other is OEA, the Ohio Education Association, and they represent our teachers and assistants who are in our schools and Early Childhood Programs. The remaining staff is not organized and so I've left those agreements in there for you. They have just been approved recently and they're both good throughout the next two (2) or three (3) years. So that's what you have. We've tried to put together an outline that we thought would be helpful, sort of a refresher for those of you that aren't this familiar, also a little bit more in depth to give you some context in terms of what we are requesting.

We have worked at the onset very hard to request a renewal rather than an additional or replacement levy. Some of you will recall in 2011, we were before this committee and in 2007, I believe. The feeling then was that in 2018 we would need additional funding. In about 2013, we started to look at what was happening in the community. We looked at your reviews of the ADAMH Board and the Children Services Board. After reviewing those levies, our Board gave us the direction of a renewal instead of an additional. We made some significant changes back in 2013 that we will discuss later, to ask for a renewal instead of an additional levy. We have had great support from the Commissioners' Offices, primarily in the budgeting process to support that effort. When you look at our numbers that was projected back then and compare to where we are, we have done very well. In terms of expenditures, we have done well. In terms of drawing down additional federal money to offset some of the local dollars.

Let me talk a little bit about our agency and answer any questions you might have. To recall, the governance of our organization is by a seven member board that is appointed by the County Commissioners and the Probate Judge. Five of our members are appointed by the Commissioners and two of our members are appointed by Judge Montgomery. Those board members are all volunteers. They are not elected. The law says that at least three of our members are required to have a family member that is eligible for or using our services. We have a mix of people who understand what our needs are and some that are not personally involved who can offer an objective perspective in terms of services. The President of the Board is Linda Craig. She was appointed by the Commissioners and does not have a family member using our services. The Vice President is John Bickley. He has an adult daughter that is served by our agency, so he has that perspective. Beth Savage is the Secretary of our Board. She has a daughter served in our system. Dean Fadel is a member of our Board. He has been very helpful to us because he works very closely with the legislature. When there are issues about development disabilities, he has not been shy to share his perspective. He also is the President of our Association of County Boards. Mr. Fadel is the brother of someone who is served by our agency. People are living longer and benefitting from services longer due to medical technology. In the past, individuals that had down syndrome would live until their late 30s or early 40s. Now they are living into their 60s. The role of the sibling has gotten quite important. Marie Crawford is another appointment by the Commissioners. She has three adult children, including two with disabilities.

Helen Ninos is another member. The last board member is Renee Stein. She has a child that is receiving services from us. By statute the Commissioners approve our budget, approve any labor agreements we enter into and any issue that goes on the ballot. I try to meet individually with each Commissioner as possible. That is how we are governed.

We have about 1,200 staff in our agency. A majority of our staff are providing direct service. They are teachers, assistants, bus drivers, therapists and the like working in our childcare and adult programs. We have a very good staff. At the administrative level, I have three people who report directly to me. We have a lot of public/private partnerships. That is how we are organized and set up. We have facilities all over the county. School facilities, early childhood facilities, and shelter workshops. We have many people employed throughout the county in various capacities.

Who do we serve? We were once called the Board of Mental Health, Retardation, and Developmental Disabilities. Initially we were just the Board of Mental Retardation, then the definition of developmental disabilities was changed. In 2009, the term Mental Retardation was dropped from our name. I think it was driven by the playground slang and the feeling was that it would remove that negative tone that folks felt in many cases. Developmental disabilities is a little more confusing to some. Developmental disabilities mean 1) a disability that is formed before the age of twenty-two 2) it is expected to last indefinite 3) it results in three substantial functional limitations. It is handled by assessments provided by the state. To give you an idea, a young man that we serve, graduated from high school at 19. He was getting ready to go to college and was in a car accident and suffered a traumatic brain injury. He has over \$1,000,000 worth of surgery and still had a disability that was going to last indefinitely. He could no longer walk and was tube fed. Not able to communicate the way he did before or learn the same way as before. He clearly had three substantial limitations. He lived about eight years after that. The majority of the people we serve have intellectual disabilities. In many cases, some have originated at birth or at a later time. We have served people that have cerebral palsy, Down syndrome and the like. We do not favor one disability over another. Just because someone has a disability does not mean they are automatically eligible. For example, in the area of autism, there may be some that are on the spectrum of autism or that may have ADHD and do not have three substantial functional limitations. The other things that is interesting about it is that if the young man I mentioned had his injury at 22 years old and one day, he would not have been eligible for our services. And people ask how that could be when he could benefit from our services. The only answer I could think of is that all of us would have some type of disability as we age. I think the powers at be when we were established in the 1960s, that it would be a little overwhelming for us to have responsibility for everybody. There are other services available for individuals that has a disability that originates later in life, but will not be our responsibility.

Over the course of the year, we serve over 20,000 kids and adults of all ages, all walks of life, all over Franklin County, all socio-economic backgrounds, and cultural backgrounds. We have a very diverse group of individuals that we serve in all the different programs. Let me explain about the types of services we provide. Most of the people we serve, we serve on an ongoing basis. At any one time we could be serving 10,000-12,000 people. Some are receiving services 24/7. It is a long term relationship. In fact, I have known some parents for over 40 years.

Generally what we do is that we provide service either directly or through contract with private entities. We have a nice mix and we believe this is a good idea. We used to do things on our own and felt that it did not make sense to have all of our eggs in one basket. We benefit from working with others that provide a different perspective. It is very helpful to have this diversity in helping us carry out our mission. We are able to benefit from some of these organizations who are able to contribute through other sources to the cost of services. For example, Childhood League provides very good services for our early childhood services. They do fund raising and other efforts that helps with the overall funding package. Working with other organizations not only bring other talents and other information, but also help those services that we provide directly.

Support starts with early intervention. Little kids who may be referred to at birth that might need support. We have staff that goes out to work with them in their homes to help assess the children and help determine

what kind of services we can provide to the family. The theory is to guide the family. Recognizing that the families are with the children 24/7. We can provide support while they are in the center, but also provide good modeling and support to the parents to help them know what kinds of things they can do to help their children. You may have a delay in one or two areas. The good thing about the definition of developmental disability, is that in early intervention, we can serve a child that has a delay in just one area. They do not have to have the three substantial limitation like the older adults. The greatest amount of brain development in a person is in the first three years of life. It is really critical that we work with families very closely. We do a lot of that support for families. This early childhood program goes up to the age of six. Age's three to six is pre-school. We follow the standards of the Ohio Department of Education. We do a lot of collaboration with Head Start. We have a significant population that are enrolled in Head Start, who serve as peer models in many occasions. Head Start does not necessarily mean someone has a disability, but they may be economically disadvantaged. Becky Love is who operates and directs our early childhood program.

We move from early childhood to school age services. Serving kids with multiple disabilities. We operate West Central School and classes in public school buildings. Our staff is in those buildings providing support in collaboration with those schools where kids can have interaction with peers. A lot of the kids we serve live in Heinzerling. Many of the children are non-ambulatory. If any of the committee members would like to visit our school age program, it will be welcomed.

Moving from school programs, and now to our transition services. Helping people transition to adulthood with a lot of emphasis on employment. The governor issued an executive order about five years ago called Employment First. This not only relates to kids in transition, but to the adult population that we serve.

We extend our adult services to services for senior citizens who have developmental disabilities. That is primarily done through Goodwill. Goodwill Columbus is one of the largest contracts that we have and do an excellent job with their senior additional growth experience. We also work with them on some other specialized programs serving dual diagnosis.

What we call special services, is our category that serves adults and children. These special services includes things such as occupational therapy, physical therapy, speech and the like. We hire directly or contract with organizations. We also work with Medicaid. Transportation is a big area. It is unique in our case because every bus must have a lift. We provide door to door transportation. You will see some of our big buses that cannot serve many people because we have to have the wheelchair tie downs. For every wheelchair, we have to take out around six seats. It is a big operation and one of the biggest challenges that almost everyone that we serve has and that is getting from place to place. We have tried to train people on how to ride the COTA system, but transportation is a big deal. I believe we have the largest fleet in Franklin County behind Columbus Public Schools and COTA. When you do door to door transportation and if the parents want to talk to the bus driver for five minutes, then the bus is late to the next run.

Service coordination is a very big department for us. It is very timely because it relates a lot to Medicaid. The Commissioners were very instrumental in helping us get the Watermark building. There is about 250 staff there, most of whom are service coordinators or case managers. They may have a caseload between 40-45 cases. They are also the Medicaid Administrators. All of our efforts related to Medicaid is delegated from the Department of Medicaid. I will discuss how that impacts finances a little later. In general terms, our Board's philosophy has been to spend 40% than 100%. We pay the match for a lot of the Medicaid. That match is typically 40%. The federal government pays 60%. If we can do it for 40% instead of 100%, that makes a lot of sense. We have been very aggressive in getting Medicaid dollars. It has brought in a lot of extra services to people in Franklin County. You will see, when you look at our budget, that our match commitment is a little over \$60,000,000 a year, which is to match Medicaid. The state contributes about \$20,000,000. This \$80,000,000 brings in about \$120,000,000 of Medicaid services to families in Franklin County. That \$120,000,000 does not come through our books. It is matched and the state provides that to the providers. We are very proud of this.

Residential support is a big area, mostly related to adults. We started an organization back in 1991 called Creative Housing. This was to help people leaving big group homes or institutions to find typical housing

and to provide support for those in this housing. They have done a great job. This year they are celebrating over 1,000 addresses where people are supported. By either houses they have brought and renovated, apartments, or a rent subsidy. We are their main contributor. What is unique now is that the provider of the housing has to be different than the provider of service. The theory behind that was that if I am living some place, and I am happy with where I am living, but my provider is doing a lousy job. It used to be that you had to leave that house to get another provider. Now, if the provider is not doing a good job, you can stay in your home and get a new service provider. It also works vice-versa if you want to live in another home, but like your service provider you can keep them. Residential is a big area.

Family resources is another service that supports not only individuals but families. We provide counseling, and in some cases respite just to give families a little relief of that 24/7 responsibility of caring for their sons or daughters. It's a funding source that we contract with an organization called Franklin County Residential Services. It was a part of our organization, but they are private now and we provide the funding and they provide what is called Family Resources for families that are in need of those kinds of services.

Those are in a general sense the services we provide. We've had to make some cut backs and that has resulted in a little higher ratios, longer bus routes. We are still maintaining a very good quality of service. Within the last year, we received a five star rating with Early Childhood Services. That's the highest rating you can get. We have a three year accreditation from CARF which is Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities for all of our adult services operations. That's the highest and longest accreditation you can get and it helps us to draw down money from other state organizations by having that certification. We have a five year accreditation with Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities and that too is the highest they offer.

I mentioned private and public partnerships. We do a lot related to that. We've got in your packet of information on page eight and nine a listing of the private and public partnerships that might be a helpful reference. I think it came partly from this committee I think in 2007, where we should expand our private and public partnerships. We have good relationships, not only with private agencies but also with public agencies. We coordinated with ADAMH with a dual diagnosis program serving people with mental illness and developmental disabilities, we collaborated with a program call Life Town. Yesterday we started a program with ADAMH, Franklin County Children's Services, FCBDD and our Family and Children First Council to pilot a program for youth ranging in the ages of sixteen (16) to twenty-one (21) years old that up to now have not been able to get services in Franklin County. They are connected to Children's Services, might be connected to ADAMH and might be connected to FCBDD and in some cases might have to go to Indiana or Southern Ohio to get services. There was a story in the paper about two (2) years called The Lost Boys and it was a story about the fact they're really aren't for multi system youth, there are some challenges there. Yesterday our first young man moved in. We have collaboration with ADAMH and FCCS and our Family Service and Children First Council where the three of our organizations are contributing, using that money along with the state and federal money to serve up to four (4) children in a pilot. We hope it sets a good example for other counties. Three (3) of the children are selected and the first child moved in yesterday. A sixteen year old kid who otherwise would not have an option locally that was acceptable. They will probably be some press on that in the next week or so. Children Services - we have a long term agreement to jointly support children, their responsibility ends at the age of twenty-one, but they might have children with development disabilities that they serve. We provide some funding, close to half a million dollars a year to support kids in that area and where they are providing the service they have a responsibility where we are helping to support them. As the kids transition and reach the age of twenty-one, we take on the responsibility.

The charts on page eight (8) and nine (9) give you a sense of some of the other relationships that we have. One of the relationships where the partnership is even going to strengthen is ARC Industries, called our Adult Services Division. Currently ARC Industries is the employer of all of the individuals who have development disabilities, who work in workshops and in the community. We clean both state office towers every night. We started ARC Industries back in the sixties as ARC Craft and it became ARC Industries to reflect a more business work industrial image. As a result of some changes, what's going to happen in a couple of years, our Adult Services staff in the workshops will be transitioning to ARC Industries payroll

as a result of something called Conflict Free Case Management which is a federal requirement. CMS, the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, told all the Ohio County Boards you should not have people who are case managers who are managing Medicaid from the same the organization providing the Medicaid services which are funded through Medicaid waivers. The way we are going to deal with that is transfer our staff over to ARC Industries and then we will contract with ARC Industries. It will cost us a little bit more initially, the law requires when you make a transition you have to maintain OPERS so all those staff will maintain that. The Medicaid match for those services which currently fund them we will still be paying the match on that. Some have called it privatization but it's really a transition that will allow for a smoother transition of all of these services. On the Friday before January 2019 they will be working for us and on Monday they will be working for ARC Industries. We will be still funding it, but they will be meeting the letter of the law the CMS has outlined. We have a similar area that we're looking at as it relates to transportation for adults because that has funding from Medicaid as well. Public and private partnerships from our perspective have been successful and very important and again offer a word of thanks going back either ten (10) years or fifteen years where this committee suggested that we do more of that and take advantage of the good organizations here in town.

The Levy facts I have outlined, and thank you especially to Heidi for giving us guidance of what to put into this proposal, I think we've answered all of the categories that you have requested. If you look on page 30, you'll see where we have been as it relates to our levies in the history of those levies. We just put a chart together. We've been fortunate to be successful in all of our levies since we started in 1967. The last levy that we passed was over sixty percent favorable and I think part of that is because we are not on the ballot a whole lot. We have two levies and they are both 3.5 mill levies, one is a continuous levy. This request is for a 10 year levy. We can go up to 10 years or continuous. If the Commissioners would like us to have a continuous levy due to the number of issues that might be on the ballot or the number of times you all may have to go out and listen to levy requests, we would certainly entertain that, but basically the request is for a ten year period. This is our history and I think a pretty good history. Our levy voted millage is 3.5 mills. The effective rate hasn't changed much because of the recession. I think the effective rate is going to change a little bit in the future with the housing rates going up. We are at 3.5 and the effective rate is 3.49 for our levies. We project that each mill generates about 27 million in levy funding. This particular request when you add the state rollback portion and our portion, it generates about 95 million of the 250 or so million dollar budget. So it's significant to continue the services and a lot of that is help to match the Medicaid dollars. We watched Children's Services, ADAMH, voters in the community, and the zoo which is an entirely different issue. Looking at all of that our Board got in a pretty conservative mode and we support that. We generate and provide good services, if we could generate more in Medicaid dollars. So that's when their charge was we think a renewal is in the best interest rather than addition. Also what's nice about renewal is everything stays the same. When you go into replacement or additional, suddenly that 12 ½ percent that the State picks up is something that the taxpayer has to pick up on their own for that new portion. We think from a communication stand point and a financial standpoint we can get out the ten years if we continue to work hard. So that's where we are in terms our strategy. Dot has done a very nice job in outlining the finances and so she can give you a high level review of that.

Ms. Yeager: The financial pages are on pages 41 and 42. We are going to a high level review that is consistent with the Board's direction and support and guidance from the Commissioner's office. We have made significant adjustments to the long term expenditures. Our Medicaid stability fund is at a level that is sufficient so that we can stretch that through the next levy period. So from 2012 to 2016, we have managed expenditures relatively well in spite of essentially flat revenues. They levy revenue growth has been relatively flat during this period and over the three (3) years of our collections average less than 1% growth. We also saw during this same time period the phase out of the tangible personal property tax which at one point in time made a much more significant contribution to our non-levy revenues than its finality did. So about \$3 million is included in our Medicaid match which is how the legislature worked with County Boards and Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (DODD) to balance a much less significant decrease than it was at one point in time. The Federal Funds have fluctuated during this period. What occurs annually at this point now is a reconciliation of our cost with the Medicaid rates and generally there is additional funding that comes from that reconciliation. It took a while for that to become an annual process and you'll see ups and downs as you look at that trend and that's really what's going on, we'll get these reconciliations.

Sometime we'll get two in one year and one in a year, so it skews the ability to have a nice pattern going on. Our state funds include about \$5 million from the Department of Education and about \$4 million annually from the department of DODD. Our local funds include reimbursements that we receive from developmental center type of facilities and their intermediate type facilities. Based on how the structure of how services are delivered to them, they need to reimburse us. We don't get a reimbursement directly from the federal government. We also get reimbursement from school districts for some of the supplemental services like transportation.

As far as expenditures, our personal services and benefits have been relatively flat because over time we have aligned our staffing levels with our enrollment levels as the services have shifted towards our private partners. The Social Services category was added in 2014 and what you'll see in that category are a lot of those public/private partnerships that Jed had mentioned earlier: Goodwill Columbus, Creative Housing, Franklin County Residential, Nisonger Center at OSU and Nationwide Children's Hospital, that's where those charges are tracked. We've been able to address the group and services that are needed by seeing the shift of the direct services being provided in our private sector in our collaborations and funding. On page 42, the forecast, because of that discipline we applied in that time period prior to where we are now, we do have sufficient funds so that we can deal with the gap in expenditure levels and revenues throughout that levy period and get to the end with the required limit amount that's in excess of what's required for cash flow purposes. Our revenue assumptions that we're using here, is an average annual increase in levy revenue of just under 1%, at .7%. Again in that Federal revenue category, it's not something where you can just take 1 percentage point and apply it across the board. We've taken into consideration our expectations around those costs for reconciliations and Medicaid match reimbursements. As those transitions occur, we'll be paying match instead of getting reimbursements, so you have to layer in as you're expecting those transitions to happen, the reduction and direct revenues coming into us. For purposes of our projection, we were expecting state funding to be flat. When it came to the local funds from the school districts applied them to Moody's Analytics' inflationary trends and our other locals' funds we are projecting it to be pretty much flat. Then on the expenditure side, you'll see our expenditures shifting away from our providing direct personal services to those partnerships in that Social Services category and that also impacts our services and contracts. Medicaid match that has a jump when we see the immediate impact of those services shifting again and then we see that eventually tapering down to a 2% annual rate of increase. That is the positive side to the Waivers Program work is that County Boards have the ability to add on or request additional waivers. It's not an entitlement and that is one tool that we have, obviously having more people waiting for services is something you have to manage, but that is a tool that is at our disposal. Those are pretty much the highlights I wanted to point out.

Mr. Morison: The only other thing I wanted to mention and to just draw to your attention too. Again we are happy to go over any of these areas in much greater depth or any chapters of this report. On page 32 is just a recap of the commitments that we made. These were suggestions from your committee to us and these are responses to what has happened since then. In all cases, I think we have all been able to benefit from this. One in particular, number six which was to look at a policy which requires partner school districts to draw down federal/state dollars as a condition of receiving levy dollars and that is something that we've done. Also, seeking shared service agreements with school districts. We worked with all sixteen and have agreements with all of them. Obviously, Columbus is the biggest, but we're working in collaboration with them as well. We hope that's helpful in terms of letting you know we have done since the last levy and where we are.

Other things that we would welcome if you're interested at all, if any of you would like to tour our any of our programs we certainly welcome any of that. With that, that's our overview.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Ms. Carter Ryan: We just went through the Franklin County Office on Aging Levy and they were talking about the population they were serving was really growing rapidly. What are you seeing with the populations that you serve? Is it flat? Is it growing? Franklin County is just growing generally.

Mr. Morison: We actually have to look at history and what we are projecting is about 3-5% and that's what it's been in the past. It's been an explosion in some disabilities in terms of autism is one example. There's growth in some areas, but what we find is about 3-5%. Part of the reason for the growth in our opinion is there is some growth in the county. We do a good job and there are some people that come into Franklin County for those services. The other thing that has impacted growth is medical technology. It is so much better and people are living longer. There are great relationships with people and the doctors. I meet with the doctors every month to explain what we do, and our efforts are to really try to catch kids at a young age to support them. Those factors coupled with the definition of Development Disabilities expanded from just Mental Retardation have resulted in continued growth. In the 90's when the definition changed we were looking at 8 or 9% and it's closer to more like 3-5% now.

Dr. Bronson: Are you guys impacted by the drug epidemic and the kids born to substance users?

Mr. Morison: Great question. We don't have hard data on that. I actually had a discussion with a Senator recently about that because of opiates and the whole problem. Sometimes people don't realize and, if Becky Love was here she would share with you, we are impacted that some children are born addicted and so they need a more structured, supportive environment. That's where we are noticing it more and more. We really don't have hard data because people don't come in saying my child has been exposed to drugs while I was pregnant and we do think that has been a factor. We work hard to try to educate people where we can the importance of not taking abusive drugs and alcohol during pregnancy.

Mr. Hemphill: Question for Dot. I'm looking at the line item under expenses for transitional cost, and on page 42 which I consider the actual through fiscal 2016 there is no cost for that line item. Then on the projection, the first two years have no cost. Can you tell me what the transitional cost consist of?

Ms. Yeager: As Jed had mentioned we're having this transition away from our Adult Services function being embedded in the way that it is now in our County Board. In 2019 and beyond is when that transition takes place. There are specific things that we're providing for in the projection that will happen in 2019 that don't continue on throughout the remainder of that period. For example, we have staff who have termination, cash outs, sick leave balances, and there will be other tasks that have to get funded for the transition that won't repeat all through that process. There will be staff that has the option of carrying over their participation in Public Employees Retirement System, so there's some activity related to that. Some of these costs are either one time in nature or where we would be continuing to increase with them or other partners to have services provided to continue the services and they may just end up in the Social Services line in those later years as oppose to in this transition cost line.

Mr. Morison: The cost will still be there, except it will be coming out of a different line item in some cases because they won't be transitioning to ARC Industries. Not unlike what we did back in 2003 with Franklin County Residential Services. We are still paying for the services, but it's through contracts with that organization rather than the staff being paid directly by us.

Mr. Hemphill: For those two examples of the employees in transition, are those going to be union employees?

Ms. Morison: The Adult Services folks are not organized. Part of the Adult Transportation we're looking at are organized, so we anticipate discussion. We've already had discussion with OAPSE on how that will be handled. Basically the nonprofit would probably renegotiate or there might be another election to be certified.

Mr. Bowman: How many agencies are transitioning?

Mr. Morison: Just one. ARC Industries, I probably wasn't as clear on that. Transportation, we are still figuring that out on how to do that, in fact we've hired someone that is going to start in July to look at that whole area.

Mr. Hemphill: Jed, you've done an excellent job with your presentation and I would like to commend you for that. We as a committee have a little due diligence to attack and this is the beginning of the process. I think the Fact Book contains the details of your presentation and we can use this as a point of reference. From this point, Heidi could you please go through the time line?

Ms. Hallas: The committee is scheduled to meet again on March 23, 2017, so that gives you three (3) weeks to go through this packet you received today and come back together with any questions or discussion you would want to have. On April 6, 2017, we are scheduled with the FCBDD again. Do we want to come back to this location or downtown for the April 6, 2017 meeting? The committee's consensus was to meet at FCBDD, 2879 Johnstown Road. I will send an updated email with this information. Those will be our next two (2) scheduled meetings and once we meet back with these folks and then we'll really start deliberating on our recommendations in our next report. Since the election is November 7, 2017, your work will have to conclude by the end of June 2017. There was also a letter in your packet that I had sent via an email from Commissioner O'Grady asking that we have our final recommendations on June 30, 2017 so we could go through the resolution process in order to make that final deadline on August 9, 2017.

CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Hemphill thanked the FCBDD Board and Staff for their time in preparing the levy fact book and presenting the request to the Committee.

The next HSLRC meeting will be held Thursday, March 23, 2017 from 3:00-5:00pm at 373 S. High Street, 26th Floor in the West Conference Room.

FCBDD will meet again with the HSLRC on Thursday, April 6, 2017 for further discussion related to the levy request.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:20 pm.