

Analysis

Item 39: Department of Justice

Division of Child Support

Analyst: John Borden

Request: Allocate \$2,640,456 from the Emergency Fund to the Division of Child Support for an Other Funds revenue shortfall and a budget shortfall.

Analysis: The Department of Justice, Division of Child Support is requesting supplemental funding for revenue (\$1.25 million) and budget shortfalls (\$1.39 million) for a total of \$2.64 million General Fund.

Background

The Division of Child Support (DCS) locates absent parents, establishes paternity, enforces and modifies child support obligations, and receives and distributes child support payments. The Division has an approved budget of \$169 million total funds and 575 positions (571.61 FTE). A combination of General Fund (\$27.8 million) and matching Federal Funds under Title IV-D of the federal Social Security Act (\$108.8 million), plus federal incentive funds budgeted as Other Funds along with fees fund the program (\$32 million).

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Support Obligations

The matching fund requirement for the DCS comes from two state sources: General Fund and Other Fund recoveries of child support obligations. Whether General Fund, or Other Fund recoveries, Federal Funds provide 66% matching funds.

When a child support obligation involves a family receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the family temporarily assigns support rights to the state to offset expenses, when state services/public assistance is provided on behalf of the child. TANF recoveries have to be split between the federal government and the state at the Medicaid rate. The state portion is used as match for the DCS. DCS also recovers and passes through funds on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Child Welfare), the Oregon Health Authority (Medical Assistance), and the Oregon Youth Authority. Each of these agencies is then responsible for determining the appropriate state federal allocation of recovered funds. The collection of recovery funds is primarily through the federal tax offset program and the Department of Revenue's state tax refund intercept program.

TANF assignment, and therefore recoveries, correlate to the general economy. As the economy improves and fewer individuals receive TANF, assignments decline and recoveries fall. In theory, as the economy declines, the opposite holds true. TANF assignments, and recoveries, can also be impacted by federal law changes. The most recent eliminated the DCS's authority to conditionally assign certain arrears to the state for collections. When this occurred during 2009-11 biennium, the Legislature partially backfilled the resulting loss in Other Fund revenue with General Fund.

Changes in TANF recoveries have no impact on DCS caseload. Cases simply move from assistance to non-assistance. With caseloads, and associated DCS administrative costs remaining unchanged, a shortfall is created when TANF recoveries fall below budgeted levels. A shortfall is only attributable

to Other Funds revenue as matching Federal Funds would only be affected if an alternative matching source of funds is unable to be identified.

Projected Revenue Shortfall (TANF)

The Legislature in 2017 provided \$1.4 million General Fund and \$2.7 million Federal Funds expenditure limitation, on a one-time basis, to backfill DCS’s TANF recovery shortfall. The backfilled amount fully funded DCS’s forecasted shortfall that was updated in May 2017. A TANF revenue shortfall is not unique to Oregon as other states are experiencing similar shortfalls.

The amount of TANF recoveries are projected to decline more than anticipated since the close of the legislative session in 2017. DCS is now projecting an additional \$1.7 million Other Fund revenue shortfall; however, the program proposes to reduce this shortfall to \$1.25 million by using the entire \$450,000 ending fund balance of recovered funds. DOJ is requesting that the remaining \$1.25 million be backfilled with a General Fund allocation from the Emergency Board. The change in the forecast may be due to the improving economy, according to DCS, as no other known cause can be readily identified.

For the 2019-21 biennium, DOJ has requested a policy package for \$6.2 million General Fund and \$11.6 million Federal Funds for a total of \$17.8 million (92 positions; 91.44 FTE). This request will need to be re-forecasted during the 2019-21 budget cycle.

The use of federal incentive funds in lieu of a General Fund allocation is not a viable option for several reasons, including incentive funds are already fully committed in DCS and the Child Support Enforcement Automated System information technology project and incentive funds are ineligible to be used to match Federal Funds.

The projected shortfall is based on one state tax year of actual obligation receipts (2017) and one estimated year of tax obligation receipts (2018). Therefore, actual receipts from the 2018 tax year, generally received in the first half of 2019, will determine the actual amount of the shortfall.

Projected Budget Shortfall (Operational Costs)

The second part of DCS’s request, discrete from the revenue shortfall portion, relates to a variety of expenditures in excess of the 2017-19 legislatively approved budget for which the agency is requesting supplemental General Fund. DCS has sufficient Federal Funds already budgeted to meet the additional expenditures.

Request Category	General Fund	Federal Funds	All Funds
Attorney General Charges	\$ 784,101	\$ 1,522,078	\$ 2,306,179
Intra-agency charges	\$ 374,269	\$ 726,522	\$ 1,100,791
Sherriff service fees	\$ 20,400	\$ 39,600	\$ 60,000
Overtime	\$ 59,952	\$ 116,377	\$ 176,328
Temporary employees	\$ 35,266	\$ 68,457	\$ 103,723
Shift differentials	\$ 81,111	\$ 157,451	\$ 238,562
Vacation payouts	\$ 35,358	\$ 68,636	\$ 103,994
Total	\$ 1,390,456	\$ 2,699,121	\$ 4,089,577
Fund split	34%	66%	

DCS requires no additional matching funds, according to the agency. The Federal Funds shown in the chart is merely meant to identify the total impact of the budget shortfall, rather than as part of the DCS budget request.

Attorney General Charges

The DCS Attorney General line-item shortfall totals \$2.3 million total funds and an additional \$784,101 General Fund allocation is being requested from the Emergency Board. While the legal needs of DCS are based on many factors outside of DCS control, including support establishments, hearing requests, and all child support legal actions that include the state as a party, the main driver of the cost increase appears to be the result of the fact that the District Attorneys in Wasco, Josephine, Klamath, and Benton counties that have opted to discontinue operating child support programs and the caseload has been reassigned to DCS. District Attorneys caseloads typically have a large number of individual cases that have legal actions pending in court. When a District Attorney opts not to operate a child support program, by statute, the District Attorneys hand the work over to DCS, which results in an increase in caseloads for DCS and DCS billing from the Civil Enforcement Division - Civil Recovery Section. This biennium, DCS reports needing the services of an additional eight Civil Enforcement Division attorney positions resulting in the significantly higher Attorney General line-item costs. A second issue driving costs is a change in contempt procedure regarding exculpatory information.

Intra-Agency Charges

The DCS intra-agency shortfall totals \$1.1 million total funds and an additional \$374,269 General Fund allocation is being requested from the Emergency Board (*also see Emergency Board Item #42 Department of Justice Intra-agency charges request*). For DOJ, an intra-agency charge is an overhead charge to an operating program to fund agency-wide administration. DOJ's intra-agency charge budget is based upon each operating program's actual rather than budgeted personal services expenditures, including a prior-period reconciliation adjustment. Due to the large amount of federal funding within the DCS program, the intra-agency charge must be certified on an annual basis as a federally-approved cost allocation plan. The DCS program budget failed to fully account for expenditure changes in the Administration program. Going forward, DOJ will seek to align intra-agency charges with Administration program expenditures at each cycle of the budget process, beginning with the 2019-21 agency request budget.

Sherriff Service Fees

The DCS sheriff service fees shortfall totals \$60,000 total funds and an additional \$20,400 General Fund allocation is being requested from the Emergency Board.

Position-Related Costs

The DCS position-related costs shortfall totals \$622,607 total funds and an additional \$211,686 General Fund allocation is being requested from the Emergency Board for overtime, temporaries, shift differentials, and vacation payout. With the assignment of permanent staff to the Child Support Enforcement Automated System, DCS has been required to put in overtime and lead/differential compensation has also been required in some circumstances.

Legislative Fiscal Office Recommendation: Allocate \$2,640,456 from the Emergency Fund to the Division of Child Support, with instructions that the Department of Administrative Services unschedule \$1.25 million of the General Fund allocation for the TANF shortfall. The General Fund may be scheduled by the Department of Administrative Services to cover any TANF revenue shortfall, based on actual 2018 tax year receipts collected through April of 2019.

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Department of Justice
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Request: Allocate \$2,640,456 from the State Emergency Fund to the Department of Justice Division of Child Support to offset the decline in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recoveries for the 2017-19 biennium, to the Department of Justice Division of Child Support.

Recommendation: Approve the request.

Discussion: The Department of Justice (DOJ) Division of Child Support has been monitoring the ongoing reductions in Other Funds recoveries due to the decline of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) caseload and the volume of assigned support cases. The Department is projecting \$1.7 million less in collections from their recoveries. At the same time, the Department's expenditures are projected to exceed their 2017-19 budget by \$4.1 million. Federal reimbursement is currently a 34 percent state to 66 percent federal match. Applying the federal reimbursement rate to projected expenditures, the Department is estimating a \$1.4 million shortfall in meeting their expenditure obligations. The table below lists some of the major operating factors contributing to their shortfall in addition to the \$1.7 million in reduced TANF recovery revenue.

Non Budgeted Expenditures	2017-19 Budget	DCS Revised Projected Expenditures	Projected shortfall	Projected Federal Funds Reimbursements	Projected State Funds Match for Federal Reimbursements
Attorney General Charges (legal fees)	\$3,499,031	\$5,805,210	\$2,306,179	\$1,522,078	\$784,101
DOJ Intra-agency Charges	\$10,469,319	\$11,570,110	\$1,100,791	\$726,522	\$374,269
Sheriff Service Fees	\$400,000	\$460,000	\$60,000	\$39,600	\$20,400
Overtime (34%) / Temporaries 20% / Differential (46%) (based on actuals SFY 18)	\$525,130	\$1,043,743	\$518,613	\$342,285	\$176,328
Retirement Payouts		\$103,994	\$103,994	\$68,636	\$35,358
Total Increased Expenditures	\$14,893,480	\$18,983,057	\$4,089,577	\$2,699,121	\$1,390,456

Legal fees projections for child support legal actions have always been difficult to project because the actions are assigned to the Department. Since the recession, more families and individuals are earning their own incomes, reducing the need for public assistance, which overall is a good indicator for self-sufficiency. The public assistance caseload is reduced, this means the existing cases get moved to the non-assistance portion of the caseload. The Department still performs the work but there is no federal administrative reimbursement for the recoveries obtained on behalf of the families. In most cases, under state and federal law, the family must receive all of its current and arrears support before the state may collect any arrears assigned to the state.

The DOJ Administrative Division's intra-agency charges are based on an approved cost-allocation model driven by position count, more specifically by full-time equivalent positions (FTE) in all program areas within the Department. DCS is not the only program area in the Department impacted by an increased obligation for intra-agency expenditures. DOJ's Administrative Division's main source of revenue is through the intra-agency charges. Approved

policy packages from the 2017 Session is what is driving these costs. The Division of Child Support would normally pay these charges with their Other Funds recoveries, but with the decline in recoveries they are requesting General Funds to cover these expenditures.

Also, contributing to the budget challenges are the increased rate sheriff offices charge for serving legal documents from \$36 to \$45 per service per House Bill 2618 (2017). This is the predominate method used for serving the Division's administrative legal actions.

And lastly, personal leave payouts due to retirements, overtime, and the hiring of temporary staff due to vacancies have nearly doubled since the current budget was developed. Changes in services due to a new automated system and other practices, as well as more individuals eligible for retirement are contributing factors the Division is expected to build into their 2019-21 budget.

The Division revised their Other Funds recoveries projection for the 2017-19 biennium from \$16.0 million to \$14.2 million. The reduced recoveries increased their General Fund shortfall by \$1.7 million. The agency is projecting an overall shortfall of \$3.1 million. The Division is realizing an additional \$0.5 million in projected savings after internal monitoring of daily expenditures and holding positions vacant longer than normal.

Without the funding as requested, the Division is expected to reduce staff by 35 percent (equal to 201 vacancies). The Department is currently holding 55 positions vacant. The reduction of workforce would increase the loss of collections recovery to greater than it is currently. Most of these collections are pass-through payments to the families. Additional loss in recoveries would potentially have a greater impact to Oregonians who rely upon these collections to improve their self-sufficiency.

Oregon's Division of Child Support is not alone in reporting and projecting a decline in recoveries. This situation is happening nationwide due to economic recoveries after the 2018 recession. The impact to Oregon is being seen sooner rather than initially projected.

Legal Reference: Allocate \$2,640,456 from the State Emergency Fund to supplement the appropriation made by chapter 576, section 1(6), Oregon Laws 2017, for the Department of Justice, Division of Child Support, for the 2017-19 biennium.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

August 27, 2018

The Honorable Senator Peter Courtney, Co-Chair
The Honorable Representative Tina Kotek, Co-Chair
State Emergency Board
900 Court Street NE
H-178 State Capitol
Salem, OR 97301-4048

*RE: Request from the Department of Justice
Division of Child Support*

Dear Co-Chairpersons:

Please accept this letter as an agency request for Emergency Board action.

Nature of the Request

The Department of Justice, Division of Child Support (DCS) has experienced a significant decline in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recoveries for the 2017-19 biennium. This is a nationwide trend affecting all child support programs using TANF recoveries to fund child support operations. Over time, the Department of Justice has experienced increased costs of process service, legal bills, Intra-Agency Charges, and personnel costs above and beyond the inflationary rate increases in the budget process adding to the shortfall of funds.

While DCS had predicted an ongoing reduction in Other Fund recoveries due to the decline in the TANF caseload and the volume of assigned support, the initial forecast expected the bulk of the loss would occur during the 2019-2021 biennium. Therefore, when DCS estimated the Other Fund revenue stream from this source, a decline was included at the historical rate of 5%.

Unfortunately, 2017 and 2018 recoveries have failed to meet projections, and without potential for improvement. During the 2017-2019 budget development cycle, the total recovery collections were estimated at \$16,000,000. In actuality, recoveries currently stand at \$14,237,956. A reduction of 11%, with \$1.7 million in federally match revenue, results in a total funding loss exceeding \$3.4 million.

While Other Funds income rapidly declines, some particular expenses are increasing:

- House Bill 2618 (2017) increased the rates sheriff offices charge for service of legal documents from \$36 to \$45 per service. Sheriff service is used as the primary method for service of process on DCS administrative legal actions. The Division of Child Support was unaware of the change, which went into effect January 1, 2018, because HB 2618 did not prompt a fiscal review during

session. The rate increase came to the attention of DCS when it began receiving billings in late February.

- The Division of Child Support has higher than anticipated attorney fees. Although DCS uses a projection of past expenses to anticipate future costs, this method does not always lead to accurate projections. Legal needs of DCS are based on many factors outside of staff control, including support establishments, hearing requests, and all child support legal actions that include the State as a party. Additionally, the AAG costs related to an increased need for contract drafting and review are far above the amount forecasted.
- The actual indirect rate charges far exceed budgeted amounts. The budget for Intra-Agency Charges inflates based on standard S&S rates, but the bulk of the activities funded by these charges are personal services, which inflate at a significantly higher rate. While the budget methodology for this line item has not changed, in previous biennia DCS has used standard vacancy savings to cover variances in this line item. This biennium, the State calculated larger vacancy savings than DCS typically experiences, and removed that funding from the approved budget during the 2017 session, eliminating the appropriated funds that would have covered this expense.
- The Division of Child Support is also experiencing higher than anticipated personnel costs resulting from unusually large retirement payouts, overtime resulting from reduced staffing levels, increased workload impacts, and higher than historical starting salaries due to recent pay equity changes. The Division of Child Support has also experienced, and will continue to experience, vacation leave payouts for some specific, essential staff who are denied (and will be denied in the future) to take leave, due to the extremely heavy workload and training requirements associated with the Child Support System Project.

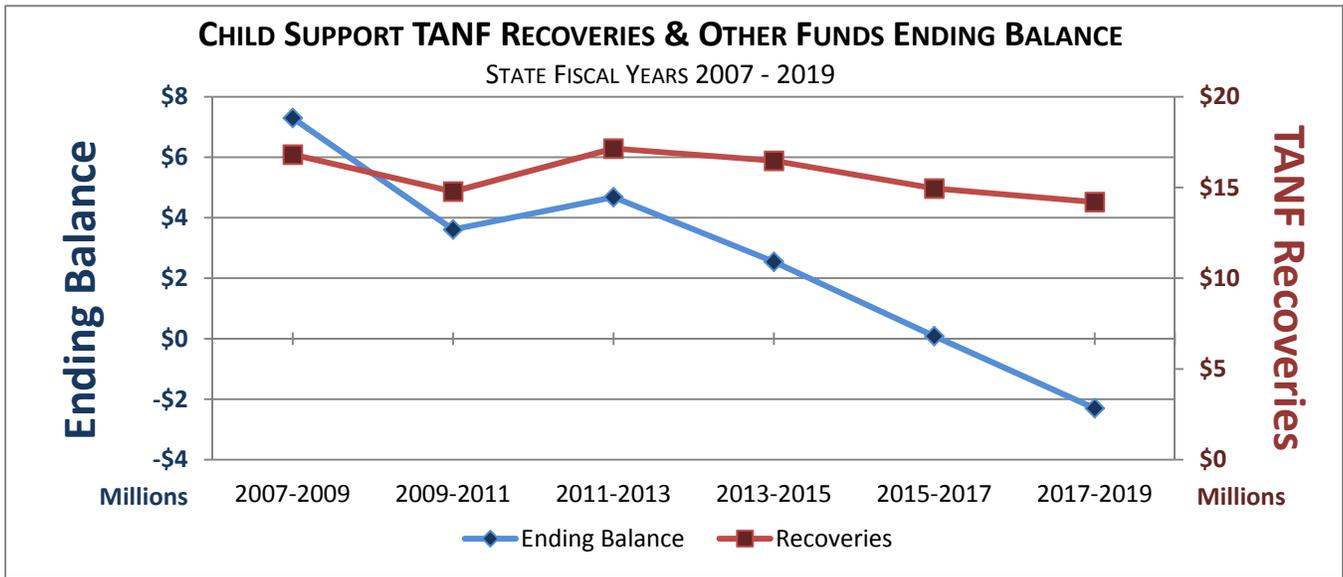
As DCS approaches the rollout of its new computer system, additional retirements of long-term staff are anticipated, with additional large retirement payouts. Those payouts consume the vacancy savings that DCS typically uses to fund, assist, and balance the operating expenses. In combination with the legislatively mandated vacancy factor, DCS cannot rely on Other Funds that historically were available to cover these expenses.

Due to the higher than expected reduction in Other Funds income and greater than budgeted expenses, DCS does not have sufficient cash flow to operate without significant child support program reductions. The Department of Justice is requesting Emergency Fund allocation of \$2,640,456 to fund existing operations through June 2019.

Agency Action

Recoveries

The primary source of these Other Fund recoveries is collection through federal tax offset. Due to the correlation and timing of tax filing and receipt of funds, DCS cannot predict the recovery flow until mid-way through tax season (February–May). Following the traditional peak in annual collections, the decline in recoveries was greater than expected, and will not improve with this tax season. This timing



constraint prevented DCS from coming forward during the February legislative session, because DCS was unable to determine the collections at that time.

Other Funds recoveries are directly affected by the number of children receiving assignable assistance, including TANF. As the Oregon economy has improved, and the number of assistance cases assigned to the state decline, the recoveries available for collection decline.

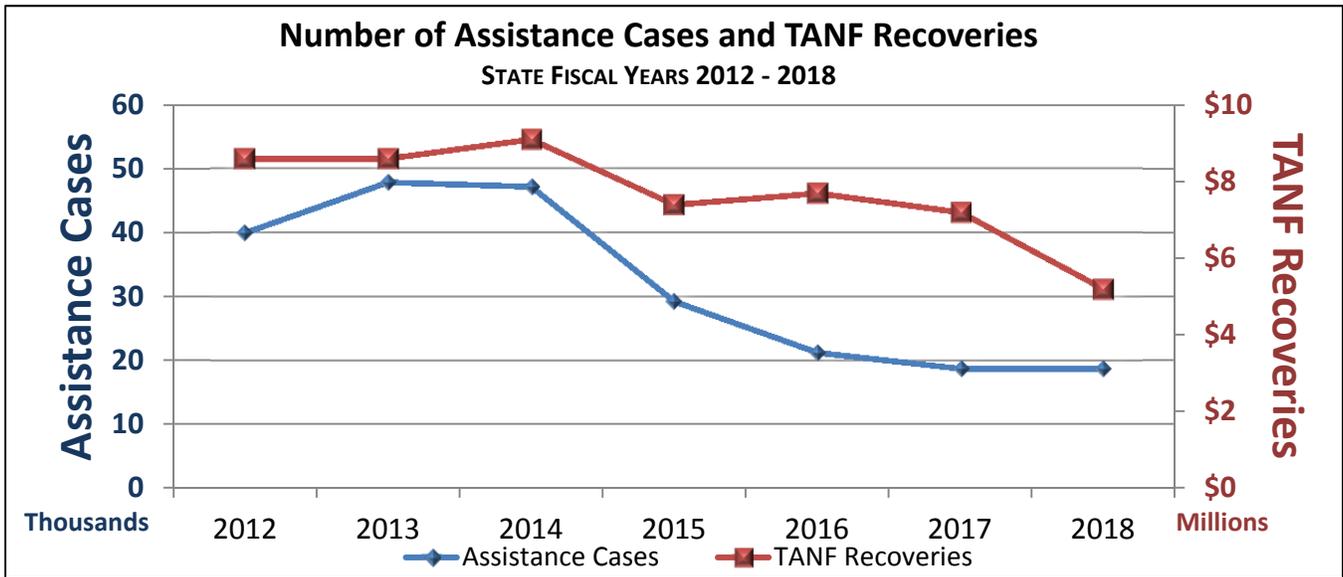
As increased expenses developed and revenues showed declines, DCS attempted to manage funding through the existing budget. Attempting to mitigate the effect of the downturn through diligent position management has enabled the Division of Child Support to maintain the equivalent of more than 39 vacant positions throughout the 2017-19 biennium. While each of these positions is vital and could not be spared for a greater length of time, strategically holding positions has eased the total impact and lowered the amount of requested funding.

The Division of Child Support originally anticipated depleting all available Other Funds in October 2018. However, the increased expenses, bond-ineligible deliverables, and the reduced revenue forced DCS to reassess the fund types used for expenses, and adjusting our funding mix to reduce the amount of Other Funds and increase the amount of General Fund used each month. Adjusting the funding mix used to meet the state share of expenses has allowed the agency to maintain Other Funds further into the biennium. Despite the agency’s efforts, with the current revenue estimates, the DCS Other Funds balance is projected to hit zero in December 2018.

Long-Term Funding Will Not Improve

Consistent with the national trend for all child support programs, Oregon’s child support recoveries and the amount of state-assigned debt continue to decline. Two primary factors contribute to this reduction.

1. At both the state and national levels, the TANF caseload is steadily declining. Funds are assigned for state collection only when a family is receiving assistance, and even during that period, Oregon law mandates that most collections are passed through to the family and not retained by the State.



Collection of TANF recoveries will continue to decline, and is a predicted result of efforts to move families towards self-sufficiency, limits on TANF, and statewide economic improvements that reduce the number of families receiving public assistance.

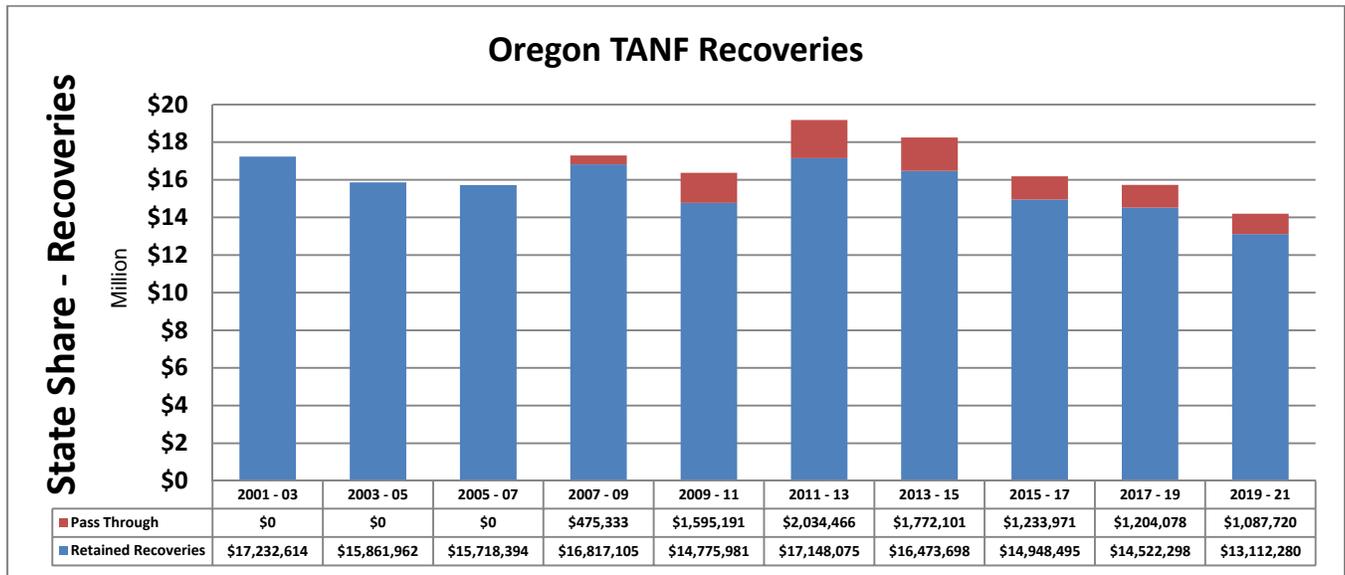
Fewer TANF recipients do not mean less work for DCS, however. When families are no longer receiving public assistance, their cases do not leave the Oregon Child Support Program. Instead, those cases are moved to the non-assistance portion of the caseload. Families who have previously received public assistance continue to receive support services free of charge.

Once families stop receiving assistance, the assignment of child support to the state terminates, and all support collections are paid to the family. In most cases, under state and federal law, the family must receive all of its current and arrears support before the state may collect any arrears that remain assigned to the state.

2. Federal policy governing the assignment and distribution of child support has been evolving, but the impacts of those changes were masked by the “Great Recession” and are now being felt as the TANF caseload declines. At the national level, research and legislation support moving away from a program based on welfare recovery to a family-first focus on poverty reduction and family stability.

The Federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DefRA) made changes to the assignment of support that have also led to a decline in state recoveries. Prior to DefRA, when a child went on TANF, the family assigned to DCS all child support due *prior to* and *during* their time of assistance. DefRA introduced “limited assignment,” removing the assignment of support that accrued prior to assistance. As of October 1, 2009, families are no longer required to sign over (or assign) their rights to past-due child or spousal support payments that accrued before they received public assistance. This policy change assists families in gaining and maintaining self-sufficiency and avoiding the need for continued state assistance, but it also reduces the funds collectable by the Division of Child Support.

DefRA also included a federally recommended pass-through of support when families are on public assistance. While on assistance, pass-through funds are subtracted from the balance due to the state and “passed through” to the family. These payments are disregarded by TANF when the Department of Human Services calculates the family’s income.



Oregon legislation supported this evidence-based recommendation, and in 2009 the Division of Child Support (Oregon Child Support Program) began passing through a monthly portion of state collections to the families (\$50 per child, up to \$200 per case). As noted above, the impact of this change was masked by the increase in TANF caseload during the “Great Recession” but is now being felt.

Pass-through is money that otherwise would have been kept by DCS as recoveries and is one factor in the reduction of recoveries overall.

- 2013-15 biennium \$4,832,944 (\$1,772,101 state share) was passed through to families receiving TANF
- 2015-17 biennium \$3,463,326 (\$1,233,971 state share) was passed through to families receiving TANF
- 2017-19 biennium we estimate \$3,142,974 (\$1,136,733 state share) will be passed through to families receiving TANF

The national TANF caseload and related recoveries are projected to continue a significant decline over the next several years, and there is national conversation about whether continuing to administer the child support program as a cost-recovery program remains fiscally responsible. The federal child support program—and a number of other state child support programs—continue to shift away from the cost recovery role toward family-focused order establishment and modification, collection, and disbursement.

The Division of Child Support anticipates that its Other Fund revenue resulting from TANF recoveries will continue to decline and the authority to assign and retain collections may even be revoked at some point in the future.

The Division of Child Support and Oregon Child Support Program are on track with the nation. The reduction of recoveries and related reduction in Other Funds revenue is not expected to improve. DCS will be addressing this issue going forward, and anticipates the need for both a revenue reduction package and a revenue restoration package during the 2019 session.

Action Requested

To maintain operations through this biennium, DCS will need \$2,640,456 in Emergency Fund allocation.

Funding DCR 160-01-00-00-00000	EF Request
Emergency Fund to Program to backfill Other Funds shortfall	\$2,640,456

Without this funding, the Division of Child Support will also lose the associated 66% federal match, resulting in the need to lay off 146 positions as of November 1, 2018, reduce legal actions and associated AAG costs, and close at least two branches to appropriately reduce S&S. DCS currently has a self-imposed internal hiring delay in place to help manage the shortage. The projections represented in this request already account for those potential savings. The Division of Child Support would end up with a total vacancy number of 201, or 35% of the workforce, on June 30, 2019. The Division of Child Support current projections were based on maintaining the current 55 vacancies; the 146 positions are in addition to these vacancies.

Reduction of workforce results in an adverse income situation. By diminishing the workforce, the recovery collections will continue to fall at an even higher rate because the personnel necessary for the enforcement and collection of support are not available. The problem is compounded as time passes.

Not only would recovery collections diminish, but all child support collections would be negatively affected by a reduction in workforce. Many Oregon families depend on child support as a major part of their monthly income, and child support can make the difference to keep a family above the poverty line, or even just put food on the table regularly.

A reduced workforce also has a negative effect on the federal incentive income for the Oregon Child Support Program. With a reduction of 27% of its staff, the DCS workforce will be unable to meet federal performance measures necessary to qualify for incentive awards.

Following are charts depicting the funding shortfalls by month. A revenue reduction package 070 with a corresponding policy option package to request permanent General Fund will be presented during the Agency Request Budget process to resolve this issue in the 2019-21 biennium.

Summary by month 2019 – other funds

DCS Operations - Estimates	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
Other Funds Beginning Balance	\$1,003,925	\$1,162,617	\$792,164	(\$435,249)	(\$904,324)	(\$1,385,504)	(\$1,164,456)	(\$1,410,888)	(\$1,417,246)
Total Projected Revenue	\$950,696	\$940,764	\$968,536	\$843,218	\$1,367,536	\$1,816,077	\$1,367,154	\$1,327,392	\$1,510,710
Other Funds Available Revenue	\$1,954,622	\$2,103,381	\$1,760,700	\$407,969	\$463,212	\$430,573	\$202,698	(\$83,497)	\$93,464
Projected Expenditures - Other Funds	\$792,005	\$1,311,217	\$2,195,948	\$1,312,293	\$1,848,716	\$1,595,029	\$1,613,586	\$1,333,749	\$2,733,921
Ending Other Funds Balance	\$1,162,617	\$792,164	(\$435,249)	(\$904,324)	(\$1,385,504)	(\$1,164,456)	(\$1,410,888)	(\$1,417,246)	(\$2,640,456)

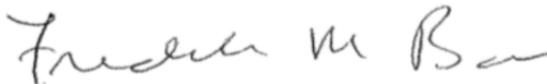
Detail by month – 6th quarter forward, all funds

DCS Operations Projections	6th Quarter			7th Quarter			8th Quarter		
	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
Other Fund Available Revenue	\$1,954,622	\$2,103,381	\$1,760,700	\$407,969	\$463,212	\$430,573	\$202,698	(\$83,497)	\$93,464
Projected Expenditures									
Total Personal Services	\$3,531,558	\$3,542,431	\$3,572,280	\$3,578,085	\$3,581,581	\$3,586,382	\$3,590,288	\$3,595,267	\$3,679,519
Total Service and Supply	\$1,674,105	\$1,693,955	\$2,817,632	\$1,666,449	\$1,781,678	\$1,972,708	\$1,792,063	\$1,671,877	\$3,663,888
Total Special Payments	\$910,000	\$904,000	\$1,196,521	\$910,000	\$1,404,000	\$1,032,049	\$1,154,000	\$904,000	\$4,913,909
Capital Outlay	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenditures	\$6,115,663	\$6,140,385	\$7,586,433	\$6,154,534	\$6,767,258	\$6,591,139	\$6,536,351	\$6,171,144	\$12,257,316
Current Funding									
Federal Funds	\$4,040,326	\$4,059,760	\$4,434,700	\$4,070,614	\$4,143,009	\$4,196,714	\$4,149,289	\$4,073,231	\$8,266,613
Other Funds	\$792,005	\$1,311,217	\$2,195,948	\$1,312,293	\$1,848,716	\$1,595,029	\$1,613,586	\$1,333,749	\$2,733,921
General Fund	\$1,283,332	\$769,409	\$955,785	\$771,627	\$775,533	\$799,396	\$773,475	\$764,164	\$1,256,782
Total Funding	\$6,115,663	\$6,140,385	\$7,586,433	\$6,154,534	\$6,767,258	\$6,591,139	\$6,536,351	\$6,171,144	\$12,257,316
Ending Other Funds Balance	\$1,162,617	\$792,164	(\$435,249)	(\$904,324)	(\$1,385,504)	(\$1,164,456)	(\$1,410,888)	(\$1,417,246)	(\$2,640,456)
Funding if E-Board request granted									
GF Request Sept 2018 E-Board	\$0	\$0	\$435,249	\$469,075	\$481,180	-\$221,048	\$246,432	\$6,357	\$1,223,211
Other Fund Reduced Use	\$0	\$0	-\$435,249	-\$469,075	-\$481,180	\$221,048	-\$246,432	-\$6,357	-\$1,223,211
Total Funding Change	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Updated Funding									
Federal Funds	\$4,040,326	\$4,059,760	\$4,434,700	\$4,070,614	\$4,143,009	\$4,196,714	\$4,149,289	\$4,073,231	\$8,266,613
Other Funds	\$792,005	\$1,311,217	\$1,760,700	\$843,218	\$1,367,536	\$1,816,077	\$1,367,154	\$1,327,392	\$1,510,710
General Fund	\$1,283,332	\$769,409	\$1,391,034	\$1,240,703	\$1,256,713	\$578,348	\$1,019,907	\$770,521	\$2,479,993
Total Funding with Sept E-Bd Request	\$6,115,663	\$6,140,385	\$7,586,433	\$6,154,534	\$6,767,258	\$6,591,139	\$6,536,351	\$6,171,144	\$12,257,316

Legislation Affected

Allocate \$2,640,456 from the State Emergency Fund to supplement the appropriation made by Chapter 576, Section 1(6), Oregon Laws 2017, for the Department of Justice Division of Child Support, for the 2017-19 biennium.

Sincerely,



FREDERICK M. BOSS
 Deputy Attorney General

c: Ellen Rosenblum
 Kate Cooper Richardson

Co-Chairs Courtney and Kotek
State Emergency Board
August 27, 2018
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Art Ayre
Bob Schiewe