



ADAMS COUNTY

COLORADO
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Eva J. Henry - District #1
Charles "Chaz" Tedesco - District #2
Emma Pinter - District #3
Steve O'Dorisio - District #4
Lynn Baca - District #5

**STUDY SESSION AGENDA
TUESDAY
October 12, 2021**

**ADAMS COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER
CONFERENCE CENTER, ROOM BRANTNER GULCH B**

ALL TIMES LISTED ON THIS AGENDA ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

10:30 A.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Katie Griego / Nancy Duncan
	ITEM:	Child Welfare FTE Request
11:00 A.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Nancy Duncan / Marc Osborne / Mark Kluth
	ITEM:	2nd Quarter 2021 CIP Update
11:30 A.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Brian Staley / Janet Lundquist / Chris Chovan
	ITEM:	Federal Boulevard Multimodal Study Update and Draft Recommendations
12:30 P.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Raymond Gonzales
	ITEM:	Administrative Item Review / Commissioners Communication
1:00 P.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Heidi Miller
	ITEM:	Executive Session Pursuant to C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)(b) for the Purpose of Receiving Legal Advice Regarding Condemnation by Special District
1:30 P.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Heidi Miller
	ITEM:	Executive Session Pursuant to C.R.S 24-6-402(4)(e) for the Purpose of Instructing Negotiators Regarding Economic Incentive
2:00 P.M.	ATTENDEE(S):	Sara Miller, Otowi Group / Lisa VanRaemdonck, Otowi Group
	ITEM:	Tri-County Health Department Transition Planning Update

(AND SUCH OTHER MATTERS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS WHICH MAY ARISE)

AGENDA IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE



STUDY SESSION ITEM SUMMARY

DATE OF STUDY SESSION: October 12, 2021
SUBJECT: Child Welfare FTE Request
OFFICE/DEPARTMENT: Child Welfare- Human Services/Budget & Finance
CONTACT: Katie Griego- Human Services Director/ Nancy Duncan – Budget & Finance Director
FINACIAL IMPACT: \$5M with 80% offsetting state revenue
SUPPORT/RESOURCES REQUEST: Additional Budget Appropriation for 2021
DIRECTION NEEDED: Authorization to move forward
RECOMMENDED ACTION: Approval of 33 FTES with offsetting revenue in the Child Welfare Division of Human Services

DISCUSSION POINTS:

- Due to the population growth, low-income youth, and service delivery needs, the state determined a larger allocation due to Adams County.
- The State allocation will be approximately \$4M (80%), with Adams County's match of \$1M (20%).



OPERATION MEMO

Title: State Fiscal Year 2020-21 Preliminary County Allocations		Office/division: Financial Services
Memo number: OM-CFO-2020-0001		Program area: Budget
Outcome: Provide information to county departments for use in building their county human and social services budgets.		
Pertinent statute/rule: Outlined in each section		
Keywords: County Allocation, Accounting		
Issue date: August 31, 2020	Effective: July 1, 2020	Expires: June 30, 2023

Intended recipients

County Human Services Directors

Purpose

The purpose of this letter is to provide information to county departments for use in building their county human and social services budgets. Information contained in the letter is applicable on a statewide basis and may be subject to change. There is a contact person for each of the sections of this letter if additional information or clarification is required. State Fiscal Year 2020-21 is referred to as FY 2020-21 throughout. The FY 2020-21 Long Bill is House Bill 20-1360.

Contact

Clint Woodruff, CDHS CFO, at Clint.Woodruff@state.co.us

Background

- I. **ALLOCATIONS TO COUNTIES**
Colorado has historically allocated key appropriations to counties for the administration of county based human and social services programs. While the methodology has changed over the years, the allocations continue to be based on partnership with counties to most accurately reflect on the ground realities of cost to administer programs.
- II. **ALLOCATION BLOCKS**
The following discussion is divided into sections for each program allocation as follows:



- A. County Administration
- B. Adult Protective Services
- C. Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP)
- D. Child Welfare Program
- E. Colorado Works Program

Appendix E provides information required by the Super Circular (2 CFR Part 200). This information was included in each program's section of the allocation letter beginning in FY 2017-18. Information provided includes: the federal grant number, name, award period, federal awarding entity, and the award project description. Contact information for each program is found at the end of the respective section.

County Administration

1. General Information

The appropriation for County Administration includes funds for county departments to administer the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Adult Cash Assistance Program. Pursuant to S.B. 06-219 and subsequently amended as 25.5-1-1 01 and 26-1-101 C.R.S. (2018), the appropriation for the administration of Medicaid (formerly funded through County Administration) is appropriated to the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing for allocation to the counties. This allocation is shown in Appendix A for informational purposes only.

The County Administration allocation includes funding for direct program staff, common supportive staff and general administration, but does not include program dollars. The allocation also includes funding for personal services, operating, travel, contractual services, capital outlay, and leased space though the areas are no longer specified in the appropriation. Numbers of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) positions are not specified. Counties make the determination of the dollar amounts and FTE they will allot among the many programs and service delivery functions. Each county will determine the spending mix of the allocation based upon the county's local point of view and experience. Additionally, each county is responsible for ensuring that all County Administration expenses submitted for settlement are in compliance with 2 CFR 200 - Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Per Federal guidance, all expenses submitted for settlement must be necessary, reasonable and allocable between shared programs. Ineligible expenses from a Federal standpoint must be paid via county funds only and will not be submitted for Federal reimbursement as part of settlement.

Counties are able to reclassify costs currently distributed via Random Moment Sample (RMS) from their County Administration allocation to their Child Support Enforcement budget. These costs are indirect administration charges for the program that can be identified in the County Administration Detail Report. Whatever decision a county makes



as to reclassifying costs for the program for the July period of each State Fiscal Year will be binding for that entire fiscal year.

Additionally, Footnote 41 to the FY 2020-21 Long Bill allows the State to transfer any unspent funds at the end of the year between County Administration and Adult Protective Services during FY 2020-21.

2. County Administration Allocation Methodology

The FY 2020-21 appropriation totals \$76,649,699 for CDHS county administration. The FY 2020-21 allocation methodology was changed from the FY 2019-20 model (see below). The base allocation per county increased 5% to \$139,351.

Results of the 2007 Deloitte Workload Study were used in the allocation of the County Administration appropriations beginning in FY 2008-09. Beginning in FY 2020-21, activity times from the 2016 SB 16-190 Study and work counts from the Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) were used in the allocation of the County Administration appropriations. The Allocation Formula determines the amount available to each county by first providing each county with a standard cost allocation adjusted amount for "opening the doors" of a county department. Then each program's work effort is determined for each county using data from CBMS and adjusted for the amount of time spent in each type of "action" (application, redetermination, etc.).

One other item, not actually part of the allocation, but related to available county funds is the Federal reimbursement rate for County Pass Through expenditures. The rate of 32% set in FY 2016-17 will decrease to 31% in FY 2020-21. For reference, County Pass Through expenditures for Federal reimbursement are governed by 26-1-122 C.R.S. (2019).

Appendix A: County Administration FY 2020-21 County Allocations provides the following information by county:

- Table 1: Total County Administration Allocation (includes Medicaid funding as provided by the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing)
- Table 2: Percent Change from Prior Year Allocation

Contact Person:

- Michael Conkey, at 303-866-5798 or michael.conkey@state.co.us



B. Adult Protective Services

1. General Information

For FY 2020-21, a total of \$18,165,983 is appropriated for Adult Protective Services (APS), pursuant to S.B. 19-207. This includes \$17,565,983 for APS Administration and \$600,000 for APS Client Services funding. The APS allocation formula distributes the APS Administration and Client Services funding to the county departments. Adult Protective Services includes General Fund, local cash funds, and federal funds.

Data Sources: The APS allocation formula uses county specific five-year population data from the American Community Survey (report B17024), a U.S. Census Bureau Division, from the most recent five-year data band and APS caseload data from April 2019 through March 2020.

Workload Data: The data from the Colorado APS (CAPS) data system related to the “Number of Days Cases are Open” is used to determine the caseload factor. The data used is report and case data from the CAPS system for the time period from April 2019 through March 2020.

Demographic Data: Data from the American Community Survey (report B17024) contains both population and poverty level information for the most recent five year band, specifically 2015-2019. The demographic populations used in this year’s formula remains the same as was used in the FY 2019-20 allocation formula, which best aligns with actual APS clients being served.

The demographic populations used in the FY 2020-21 APS allocation formula are:

- Persons age 65+ with incomes < 300% FPL
- Persons age 18-64 with incomes < 200% FPL.

In reviewing CAPS data, it was determined that 85% of clients age 65+ have incomes < 300% FPL and 95% of clients age 18-64 have incomes < 200% FPL. These demographic populations are not intended to define nor limit the population to be served by the APS program, but rather are used as an independent statistic that shows a strong indication of the relative likelihood for APS participation.

2. Adult Protective Services Allocation

APS allocation for FY 2020-21 is appropriated as two components:

- APS Administration: \$17,565,983
- APS Client Services: \$600,000



The FY 2020-21 allocation formula remains the same as the FY 2019-20 formula. This standardization of practice state-wide combined with improved workload, age, and income data has generated an ability to stabilize the formula and has produced a truer picture for each county's actual APS allocation needs. Notes of interest concerning the FY 2020-21 APS allocation formula include:

- The funding allocated for APS is separate from the County Administration allocation. If at the end of the APS Administration allocation's vertical settlement process there are any surplus APS administration dollars remaining, those dollars will be shifted to County Administration for use in the County Administration settlement process.
- Demographic data functions as a mitigation factor to ensure balance of state counties, specifically smaller counties, receive an adequate allocation.
- There is no floor for the APS allocation.
- All counties receive a minimum of \$2,000 for APS Client Services funding.

Specifically, the funding allocation formula is as follows:

- APS Administration funding for the ten large counties:
 - 50% Demographics
 - 50% Workload data
 - No minimum allocation
 - Settled vertically at year end
- APS Administrative funding for the balance of state counties:
 - 55% Demographics
 - 45% Workload data
 - No minimum allocation
 - Settled vertically at year end
- APS Client Services funding for the ten large counties:
 - \$2,000 Minimum base
 - 50% Demographics
 - 50% Workload data
 - Settled vertically at year end
- APS Client Services funding for the balance of state counties:
 - \$2,000 Minimum base
 - 55% Demographics
 - 45% Workload data
 - Settled vertically at year end

Appendix B: Adult Protective Services FY 2020-21 County Allocations provides the following information by county:



- Table 1: Comparison of FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21 Allocations by County
- Table 2: Change in Allocation by County from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21

Contact Person(s):

- Kara Harvey, Division Director, kara.harvey@state.co.us, 303-866-5905
- Peggy Rogers, APS Manager, peggy.rogers@state.co.us, 303-866-2829

Notes: The information contained in this memo is consistent with the information contained in Operational Memo number OM-AAS-2020-0002 issued on June 23, 2020 and effective on July 1, 2020. This also applies to Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix B.



C. Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP)

1. General Information

The annual CCCAP allocation includes funds for employment-related and education-related direct service child care payments, as well as funds for program administration costs. Employment-related and education-related direct service child care includes low-income and Colorado Works families. It does not include Child Welfare Child Care or Employment First Child Care. The allocation for Child Welfare Child Care is included in the Child Welfare allocation. Administration includes funds for county staff, operating, and indirect costs connected to the child care assistance program (low-income and Colorado Works families). Since FY 2009-10, funding for quality initiatives has not been included in this allocation and will continue to be excluded in FY 2020-21.

The FY 2020-21 allocation (for both direct service and administration) is \$130,162,609 per H.B. 20-1360.

2. Methodology

The base formula for allocating the CCCAP appropriation to counties is prescribed by statute (C.R.S. 26-2-804) with six possible adjustment factors that the Department may apply on a statewide basis and in compliance with State Board rule. Lastly, there are a set of mitigating factors authorized by rule that are intended to smooth the transition from the old formula to the new.

Base Calculation

C.R.S. 26-2-804 - Statute states that available funds be distributed to counties based on their proportionate share of “eligible population” times the “appropriate reimbursement rate.”

Other than updating the data to the most recent available, there were no changes made for FY 2020-21 to the Base Calculation described below.

The eligible population for each county was estimated as follows:

1. Identified entry-level income eligibility ceiling for each county based on the 2018 Self-Sufficiency Standard (SSS), excluding child care costs, and the equivalent 2018 federal poverty level (FPL) Guidelines. The applicable entry-level income eligibility ceilings are:
 - a. 185% FPL for counties with an SSS below 205%;
 - b. 225% FPL for counties with an SSS between 205% and 245%; and
 - c. 265% FPL for counties with an SSS above 245%.
2. Estimated the total percent of the county population of children under age 6 and ages 6-11 that are income-eligible. (Source: ACS B17024)
3. Applied the percentages from Step 2 to the detailed estimates of county population by age. (Source: ACS B09001)



4. Apportioned the population from Census-specific age groups into CCCAP-compatible age groups.

The appropriate reimbursement rate was determined in the following way:

1. Calculated the licensed child care capacity for each county, disaggregated by license type and quality level.
2. Apportioned the estimated eligible population in each CCCAP-compatible age group based on the applicable share of licensed capacity within each Type/Quality category.
3. Assigned each group of eligible children the appropriate state-established reimbursement rate based on the characteristics of their Type/Age/Quality grouping.

The estimated count of eligible children is multiplied by the associated provider reimbursement rate (provider type/child age/quality level) in each county, and those products are summed by county. These results are converted to equate to the “percent of state” for each county, in order to derive the dollar amount initially connected to each county out of the total available funds.

Adjustment Factors

Statute and the State Board Rules permit the State to incorporate statewide adjustments to the formula, based on six specified influences or conditions. For FY 2019-20, the CCCAP Allocation Task Group assumed that three of those adjustment factors were considered already incorporated in the base calculation: cost of living, cost of high-quality early childhood programs and cost of programs. The FY 2019-20 allocation did not include three additional permitted factors in the formula, as it was concluded that there was not current need for these factors. These additional factors are: regional market rates for CCCAP, drastic economic changes, and geographic differences within a county.

For FY 2020-21, the CCCAP Allocation includes a “Parental Fee Adjustment” as an additional cost of programs adjustment. This adjustment is intended to account for the impact of family income and the related parental fee on county costs. The basic assumption is that the parental fee increases for program participants with higher family incomes, and the relative cost burden for a county serving families with these relatively higher incomes is a bit lower than serving families on the lower end of the eligible income scale for the program.

The parental fee adjustment was calculated as follows:

1. Calculate cost of care
 - a. The purpose of this calculation is to find the estimated annual cost of care for each county.



- b. This is calculated by multiplying the daily rate (by provider type, provider quality level and age) times the eligible population times the days of service (assumes full-time, 260 days for all children)
 2. Calculate parental fee adjustment
 - a. The purpose of this adjustment is to calculate the estimated annual amount of parental fees for each county, and subtract this amount from the estimated annual cost of care for each county
 - b. The estimated annual parental fee for each county is calculated by:
 - i. Using the parental fee schedule and FPL to estimate statewide annual parental fee for the following income brackets:
 1. 0-100% FPL
 2. 100-150% FPL
 3. 150-185% FPL
 4. 185-225% FPL
 5. 225-265% FPL
 - ii. Weighting the statewide annual parental fee based on each county's own eligible population income brackets.
 - c. The estimated annual parental fee is then multiplied by the eligible population for each county to determine the estimated annual amount of parental fees by county.
3. Calculate the adjusted county cost of care by subtracting the estimated annual parental fee amount for each county from the estimated cost of care for each county.
4. Adjust the allocation from the Base Calculation to be proportional to the adjusted county cost of care.

Mitigating Factors

The FY 2019-20 allocation formula included three mitigating factors with the intent of managing and smoothing the changes in allocation amounts from the old formula toward the results of the new formula. These adjustments have been authorized through rule.

The FY 2020-21 formula continues use of these three mitigating factors, with the following changes.

High Poverty Adjustment:

- This adjustment is an additional cost factor added to the county's allocation result, which is equal to the incremental amount the county would have received if all of its eligible child population were paid at the highest, county-specific reimbursement rate.
- For FY 2019-20, this adjustment was applied to counties with more than 50% of total child population income eligible for CCCAP.
- For FY 2020-21, this adjustment is applied to counties with more than 60% of total child population income eligible for CCCAP.



Floor Adjustment:

- For FY 2019-20, this included a 5% floor for counties projected to expend more than 85% of original FY 2018-19 allocation and a 15% floor for counties projected to expend less than 85% of original FY 2018-19 allocation.
- For FY 2020-21, the allocation includes a 10% floor for counties projected to expend more than 85% of the FY 2019-20 allocation and a 20% floor for counties projected to expend less than 85% of the FY 2019-20 allocation.

Ceiling Adjustment:

- For FY 2019-20, this included a 30% ceiling for counties projected to expend more than 75% of FY 2018-19 original allocation and a 10% ceiling for counties projected to expend less than 75% of FY 2018-19 original allocation.
- For FY 2020-21, the formula includes a 40% ceiling for counties projected to expend more than 75% of their FY 2019-20 allocation and a 15% ceiling for counties projected to expend less than 75% of the FY 2019-20 allocation.

Appendix C: Colorado Child Care Assistance Program FY 2020-21 County Allocations provides the FY 2020-21 allocations:

- Table 1: Total County Allocation

Contact Person:

- Tamara Schmidt, CCCAP Director, 303-866-4556 or tamara.schmidt@state.co.us



D. Child Welfare Program

1. General Information

For the first six months of FY 2020-21, total funds to be allocated to county child welfare programs is \$213,347,667. These allocations include funding for the following programs:

- Core Services Program: \$27,557,362 total funds;
- Child Welfare Services (commonly referred to as the Child Welfare Block Allocation): \$171,267,831 total funds; and
- Child Welfare Additional Caseworkers \$12,853,777 total funds
- The FFY 2020 award for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) grant is \$1,668,697.

2. Core Services

For Core Services, the Child Welfare Allocation Committee (CWAC) voted in favor of an allocation for the first six months of fiscal year beginning July 1, 2020, and will make a decision at a later date on how it will allocate the remaining funds for January 1, 2021 - June 30, 2021. The following is the current formula for the Core Services program for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020:

- Current Model: Three components of funding will be allocated through the current model, which replicates the format of the Outcome-based Child Welfare Services model. These include:
 - ✓ 80/20 Funds (except evidence-based 80/20)
 - ✓ Base 100% funds
 - ✓ Special Economic Assistance (SEA)
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment Funds-currently distributed on prior year allocations with the exception of the regional allocations
 - ✓ Distribution is based on prior year allocations for FY 2019-20 as done for FY 2018-19 and historically.
- Evidence-based funds (\$2,003,475) for county-designed programs allocated based on the prior year allocation.



Core Services Model Allocation Methodology

The Core Model allocation is based on the following data elements and values and totals \$55,114,723 for FY 2020-21, however, only half is currently allocated for the first six months of the fiscal year.

FY 2020-21 Core Service Model: Utilizing 2018 Rural/Frontier Map

Assumption for:	Big 11 Counties (B11)	Balance of State (BOS)
Usage of Factors:		
Households Below 200% of Poverty	45% of B11%	45% of BOS%
Referrals	2.75% of B11% (55% of 5%)	2.75% of BOS% (55% of 5%)
Assessments	5.5% of B11% (55% of 10%)	5.5% of BOS% (55% of 10%)
Involvements	44.0% of B11% (55% of 80%)	44.0% of BOS% (55% of 80%)
OOH Placements	2.75% of B11% (55% of 5%)	2.75% of BOS% (55% of 5%)
Allowable Reduction as Compared to FY 2019-20 Allocation	10% (Floor calculated at 90% of FY 2019-20 allocation)	15% (Floor calculated at 85% of FY 2019-20 allocation)
Minimum Allocation	\$25,000 for all categories of costs not excluded from calculation	\$25,000 for all categories of costs not excluded from calculation
Current FY 2020-21 Distribution of Allocation	Based on actual allocations	Allocates Mental Health/Substance Abuse among regional partners based on each partner's new Preliminary Allocation
Treatment of Dual County Administration	N/A	Allocates between partner counties based on each partner's new Preliminary Allocation



Included Costs in Model	All but Evidenced Based Services to Adolescents Awards	All but Evidenced Based Services to Adolescents Awards Services, Mental Health Services, and Substance Abuse
New Distribution of Allocation	Allocates Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and all but Evidenced Based Services to Adolescents Awards at their calculated FY 2019-20 level. Distributes remaining dollars according to FY 2020-21 B11 %	Allocates Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and all but Evidenced Based Services to Adolescents Awards at their calculated FY 2019-20 level. Distributes remaining dollars according to FY 2020-21 BOS %

Formula:

- B11= Last year’s funding minus Evidence Based Services, ran through the model.
- BOS = Last year’s funding minus Evidence Based Services, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse ran through the model. The model includes adjustments for being a Rural or Frontier County, and a \$25,000 minimum allocation.
- Rural Adjustment is 10% of the preliminary allocation. Frontier adjustment is 15% of the preliminary allocation.
- True Down factors for Rural, Frontier and minimum adjustments, as well as for a floor adjustment.
- B11= Final model allocation plus last year’s Evidence-based Services amount = Total allocation.
- BOS = Final model allocation plus last year’s Evidence-based Services, Mental Health and Substance Abuse = Total Allocation.
- Core Services Program Allocation holdout: \$50,000 of 100% funds are set aside in order to allocate to each Tribe if/when they apply and submit a Core Services Program Plan. \$137,400 of 100% funds are set aside for the annual Family Preservation/Commission Report. Funds not expended at the end of the fiscal year will be used at close out.

Explanation of the drivers:

- Households below 200% poverty level
 - Source: American Community Survey (ACS)
 - Timeframe: 5 year estimate from 2014-2018
 - Value/Measure: Number of families with incomes of between 0 to 199% of the federal poverty level.
 - Treatment: County total as proportionate share of the State total.
- Number of New Referrals



- Source: Trails
- Timeframe: January 2019 - December 2019
- Value/Measure: Numeric total of referrals received during this time period.
- Treatment: County total as proportionate share of the State total.
- Number of Assessments
 - Source: Trails
 - Timeframe: January 2019 - December 2019
 - Value/Measure: Numeric total of child abuse and neglect assessments conducted by a county.
 - Treatment: County total as proportionate share of the State total.
- Number of Open Involvements
 - Source: Trails
 - Timeframe: January 2019 - December 2019
 - Value/Measure: Numeric total of distinct children in an open involvement in a county during this time period.
 - Treatment: County total as proportionate share of the State total.
- Number of Out-of-Home Involvements
 - Source: Trails
 - Timeframe: January 2019 - December 2019
 - Value/Measure: Numeric total of distinct children in out-of-home involvements in a county during this time period.
 - Treatment: County total as proportionate share of the State total.

Contact Person:

- Tiffany Sewell, Interim Core Services Program Administrator, at Tiffany.Sewell@state.co.us.

3. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) Grant Awards

The CFCIP awards are returning to a federal fiscal year (FFY), and as such, awards will be communicated via a different method. It is estimated that approximately \$1,668,697 will be available for the administration of the program and county allocation in FFY 2020-21. Once the State receives its notice of grant award, Counties will receive notice of their awards for FFY 2020-21.

The purpose of the CFCIP is to support young people's own efforts to achieve independence by providing age and developmentally appropriate independent living services to youth aged 14-21 who are in out-of-home placement, or to young adults aged 18-21 who were in out-of-home placement on or after their 18th birthday, or to young adults who were adopted or entered relative guardianship assistance on or after their 16th birthday. By Federal statutes, services must be voluntary and shall not replace or duplicate independent living efforts, resources or programs in county departments, Residential Child Care Facilities or Child Placement Agencies.



Contact Person:

- Derek Blake, Chafee Program Coordinator, at Derek.Blake@state.co.us.

4. Child Welfare Services

For Child Welfare, the Child Welfare Allocation Committee (CWAC) approved a Child Welfare Services allocation for six months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2020, with the following characteristics:

- The CWAC voted to use the following model for the period of July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020, and will make a decision at a later date on how it will allocate the remaining funds for January 1, 2021 - June 30, 2021. For the first six months of FY 2020-21, available funds will be allocated based on the following variables and weights. Averages cover three years from January 1, 2017-December 31, 2019:

✓	Child population	10.00%
✓	Children in poverty	10.00%
✓	Average program services costs	20.00%
✓	Average foster care days paid	7.54%
✓	Average congregate care days paid	2.46%
✓	Average Workload Essential Functions	50.00%
- Program Services will include costs associated with Administrative Services and Administrative Maintenance paid through Trails as part of a provider's daily rates.
- Foster care days paid and congregate care days paid are the days that were paid for during the period in Trails.
- Workload Essential Functions includes actual measured hours for referrals, assessments, out-of-home involvements, in-home involvements and adoptions.
- There is a 7% floor, which is applied only to the portion of the fiscal year's allocation that is driven by the Outcomes Model.

Contact Person:

- Kelly Sawka, Finance Unit Manager, at kelly.sawka@state.co.us



5. Child Welfare Additional Caseworkers

Funding for the additional child welfare caseworkers was first authorized in S.B. 15-242: Concerning an allocation in addition to the Child Welfare Block grant to counties for the purpose of hiring new child welfare staff, and, in connection therewith, making an appropriation. Child welfare caseworkers include:

- Child Welfare Case Carrying Case Manager: FTE is a case manager with a caseload of child welfare assessments and/or cases.
- Child Welfare Case Aide: FTE is a case aide who provides support to child welfare case carrying case manager FTE as defined above.
- Child Welfare Supervisor FTE is a supervisor who provides supervision to the child welfare case carrying case manager FTE as defined above.

For FY 2020-21, there was no additional appropriation for Child Welfare Additional Caseworkers. The Child Welfare Allocation Committee (CWAC) voted to continue the current allocation for the first six months of fiscal year beginning July 1, 2020, and will make a decision at a later date on how it will allocate the remaining funds for January 1, 2021 - June 30, 2021.

Appendix D: Child Welfare FY 2020-21 County Allocations provides the FY 2020-21 allocations:

- Table 1: FY 2020-21 Child Welfare Block Allocation for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020
- Table 2: FY 2020-21 Core Services Allocation for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020
- Table 3: FY 2020-21 Child Welfare Additional Caseworkers for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

Contact Person:

- Kelly Sawka, Finance Unit Manager, at kelly.sawka@state.co.us.



E. Colorado Works Program

1. General Information

The Colorado Works county block grant allocation includes funding for all program and administrative costs to implement the Colorado Works Program. The procedures for this allocation are found in Sections 26-2-712 through 26-2-714 C.R.S. (2019). The statutes also authorize the allocation of additional state and federal funds to counties under specific conditions and subject to available appropriations.

2. Colorado Works Allocation Methodology

The total amount to be allocated in FY 2020-21 is the H.B. 20-1360 Long Bill amount of \$150,548,087, minus \$430,000 for the county block grant mitigation pool, and \$200,000 cash fund recoveries. The table in Appendix E includes detailed information about the FY 2020-21 allocation of federal and county funds for the Colorado Works program.

Works Allocation Committee

Statutorily, the Department, with input from the Works Allocation Committee (WAC) established by Section 26-2-714 (6) (c) (IV), C.R.S. (2019) sets the amount of each county's annual block grant allocation. The allocation formula takes into account demographic and expenditure data, and a preliminary allocation is made based on estimated expenditures. After closeout, actual expenditure data is used to set the final allocation for the year.

In the event that the Department and the WAC do not reach agreement on the allocations, the WAC shall submit alternatives to the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) by June 15 of each state fiscal year, and the JBC shall choose one of those alternatives, pursuant to 26-2-714 (2.5), C.R.S. (2019). However, the Department and the WAC have collaborated to develop the distribution formulas which have been agreed upon at the WAC meeting on June 1, 2020.

Allocation Formula

The allocation formula for FY 2020-21 is based equally on two "factors": an expenditure factor and a demographic factor. The expenditure factor is 60% based on Basic Cash Assistance (BCA) and State Diversion expenditures and 40% on all other Colorado Works expenditures, including expenditures made from Colorado Works transfers to Child Care and Child Welfare.

The demographic factor is based on the equal weighting of each county's share of the State's children in poverty, enrollees in Medicaid and CHP+, the number of children receiving food assistance, and the number of those children in deep poverty.

In no case does a county's allocation decrease by more than 5%, and allocations do not increase by more than 25%. If a County's FY 2019-20 BCA and State Diversion spending total is more than 71% its BCA expenditures will be reweighted in the formula to 140%. Also, counties with allocations of less than \$100,000 are held harmless, meaning their allocations may only increase and not decrease.



H.B. 20-1360 Long Bill Footnote 50 directs the State to reduce the county cash funds obligations by \$5,524,726, if the State meets the federal work participation rate for the previous year.

The County Mitigation Pool distribution was updated for FY 2019-20. Balance of State (BOS) counties are eligible for funding, and to receive the first pass of mitigation funding a county's prior year County TANF Reserve must be less than thirty percent of their allocation or \$70,000. Of those counties, the first pass of funding is made available to BOS counties BCA/Diversion expenditures that are one standard deviation above the statewide BOS mean. The amounts for which counties are eligible would bring them to within one standard deviation. If no counties are eligible for the first pass of funding or if there are funds remaining, the mitigation pool is distributed based on county. The funds do not require a MOE match and are made available at close out to a county's TANF Reserve.

Appendix E: Colorado Works Program Initial FY 2020-21 County Allocations are provided below. These allocations will be finalized in August, but the following information is provided by county:

Contact Person:

- Michael Martinez-Schiferl, Colorado Works, 303-866-5762 or michael.martinezschiferl@state.co.us

Notes: The information contained in this memo is consistent with the information contained in Operational Memo number IM-EBD-2020-0003 issued on July 2, 2020 and effective on July 1, 2020. This also applies to Table 1 and 2 in Appendix E.



Appendix A: County Administration

- Table 1: Total County Administration Allocation (includes Medicaid funding as provided by the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing)
- Table 2: Percent Change from Prior Year Allocation

Table 1: Total County Administration Allocation				
COUNTY	TOTAL CDHS ALLOCATION	TOTAL HCPF ALLOCATION	TOTAL COUNTY ADMINISTRATION ALLOCATION	% of TOTAL ALLOCATION
Adams	6,820,081.22	\$4,908,783.98	11,728,865.20	8.90%
Alamosa	685,296.15	\$494,953.55	1,180,249.70	0.90%
Arapahoe	7,563,121.26	\$5,443,590.38	13,006,711.65	9.87%
Archuleta	223,351.68	\$161,315.23	384,666.91	0.29%
Baca	92,843.28	\$66,824.37	159,667.65	0.12%
Bent	137,691.00	\$99,447.00	237,138.00	0.18%
Boulder	3,052,171.04	\$2,196,813.77	5,248,984.81	3.98%
Chaffee	291,594.14	\$209,876.19	501,470.33	0.38%
Cheyenne	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Clear Creek	102,593.81	\$74,098.14	176,691.95	0.13%
Conejos	226,612.79	\$163,105.57	389,718.37	0.30%
Costilla	171,221.37	\$123,664.23	294,885.60	0.22%
Crowley	114,756.79	\$82,882.82	197,639.61	0.15%
Custer	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Delta	668,057.18	\$480,837.15	1,148,894.33	0.87%



Denver	12,379,555.30	\$8,910,240.34	21,289,795.64	16.15%
Dolores	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Douglas	1,318,988.48	\$949,347.86	2,268,336.33	1.72%
Eagle	362,450.38	\$260,875.28	623,325.67	0.47%
Elbert	231,052.28	\$166,876.97	397,929.26	0.30%
El Paso	10,349,887.30	\$7,449,377.72	17,799,265.02	13.50%
Fremont	1,120,803.85	\$806,703.59	1,927,507.44	1.46%
Garfield	795,554.58	\$572,603.97	1,368,158.54	1.04%
Gilpin	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Grand	122,589.62	\$88,540.07	211,129.69	0.16%
Gunnison	246,181.05	\$177,803.69	423,984.74	0.32%
Hinsdale	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Huerfano	264,822.12	\$190,606.90	455,429.02	0.35%
Jackson	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Jefferson	5,015,707.31	\$3,610,077.79	8,625,785.10	6.54%
Kiowa	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Kit Carson	124,286.73	\$89,455.93	213,742.66	0.16%
Lake	119,880.28	\$86,583.25	206,463.53	0.16%
La Plata	722,937.79	\$522,140.13	1,245,077.92	0.94%
Larimer	3,887,859.46	\$2,798,304.25	6,686,163.71	5.07%
Las Animas	490,510.35	\$353,047.02	843,557.37	0.64%



Lincoln	84,122.38	\$60,547.46	144,669.83	0.11%
Logan	419,228.28	\$301,741.43	720,969.71	0.55%
Mesa	2,881,775.63	\$2,074,170.91	4,955,946.54	3.76%
Mineral	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Moffat	260,209.06	\$187,935.39	448,144.44	0.34%
Montezuma	660,657.83	\$475,511.43	1,136,169.26	0.86%
Montrose	879,845.36	\$635,466.26	1,515,311.63	1.15%
Morgan	521,608.25	\$375,429.87	897,038.12	0.68%
Otero	616,950.38	\$444,052.80	1,061,003.18	0.80%
Ouray	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Park	210,053.40	\$151,710.58	361,763.97	0.27%
Phillips	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Pitkin	110,200.46	\$79,592.03	189,792.49	0.14%
Prowers	364,630.82	\$262,444.66	627,075.48	0.48%
Pueblo	5,068,336.53	\$3,647,957.91	8,716,294.44	6.61%
Rio Blanco	97,139.23	\$69,916.40	167,055.63	0.13%
Rio Grande	331,264.96	\$238,429.43	569,694.39	0.43%
Routt	213,110.59	\$153,918.63	367,029.22	0.28%
Saguache	209,271.69	\$150,624.24	359,895.93	0.27%
San Juan	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%



San Miguel	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Sedgwick	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Summit	222,054.77	\$160,378.54	382,433.31	0.29%
Teller	388,143.44	\$279,367.98	667,511.43	0.51%
Washington	80,762.28	\$58,330.37	139,092.65	0.11%
Weld	3,679,485.04	\$2,648,325.82	6,327,810.86	4.80%
Yuma	148,629.91	\$106,977.04	255,606.94	0.19%
Broomfield	449,850.48	\$323,781.90	773,632.38	0.59%
GRAND TOTALS	76,649,699.00	55,183,683.00	131,833,382.00	100.00%



Table 2: Percent Change from Prior Year Allocation

COUNTY	GRAND TOTAL COUNTY ADMIN SFY 2019-20	SFY 2020-21 Increase (Decrease)	% of Change
Adams	11,735,233.10	(6,367.90)	-0.05%
Alamosa	1,313,824.33	(133,574.64)	-10.17%
Arapahoe	13,374,566.12	(367,854.47)	-2.75%
Archuleta	428,201.55	(43,534.64)	-10.17%
Baca	165,942.34	(6,274.69)	-3.78%
Bent	263,976.07	(26,838.07)	-10.17%
Boulder	5,438,700.63	(189,715.82)	-3.49%
Chaffee	523,216.18	(21,745.85)	-4.16%
Cheyenne	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Clear Creek	196,689.05	(19,997.09)	-10.17%
Conejos	383,430.15	6,288.22	1.64%
Costilla	328,259.25	(33,373.65)	-10.17%
Crowley	220,007.45	(22,367.84)	-10.17%
Custer	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Delta	1,208,217.23	(59,322.90)	-4.91%
Denver	22,562,694.39	(1,272,898.75)	-5.64%
Dolores	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Douglas	2,250,663.34	17,673.00	0.79%
Eagle	670,803.54	(47,477.88)	-7.08%
Elbert	442,964.86	(45,035.60)	-10.17%



El Paso	16,616,910.22	1,182,354.80	7.12%
Fremont	1,821,188.54	106,318.90	5.84%
Garfield	1,332,634.72	35,523.82	2.67%
Gilpin	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Grand	235,024.27	(23,894.58)	-10.17%
Gunnison	471,969.17	(47,984.43)	-10.17%
Hinsdale	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Huerfano	466,150.24	(10,721.22)	-2.30%
Jackson	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Jefferson	8,673,358.76	(47,573.66)	-0.55%
Kiowa	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Kit Carson	222,085.48	(8,342.82)	-3.76%
Lake	229,830.02	(23,366.49)	-10.17%
La Plata	1,385,989.49	(140,911.56)	-10.17%
Larimer	6,848,803.05	(162,639.34)	-2.37%
Las Animas	862,753.34	(19,195.97)	-2.22%
Lincoln	138,278.89	6,390.95	4.62%
Logan	710,513.57	10,456.14	1.47%
Mesa	4,588,528.72	367,417.82	8.01%
Mineral	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Moffat	498,863.14	(50,718.70)	-10.17%
Montezuma	1,153,120.96	(16,951.70)	-1.47%
Montrose	1,686,806.86	(171,495.23)	-10.17%



Morgan	914,938.69	(17,900.56)	-1.96%
Otero	1,052,494.54	8,508.64	0.81%
Ouray	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Park	402,706.57	(40,942.60)	-10.17%
Phillips	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Pitkin	211,272.23	(21,479.74)	-10.17%
Prowers	671,084.21	(44,008.73)	-6.56%
Pueblo	8,373,145.72	343,148.71	4.10%
Rio Blanco	181,109.72	(14,054.09)	-7.76%
Rio Grande	585,015.13	(15,320.74)	-2.62%
Routt	408,567.71	(41,538.49)	-10.17%
Saguache	345,850.25	14,045.68	4.06%
San Juan	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
San Miguel	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Sedgwick	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Summit Count	425,715.16	(43,281.85)	-10.17%
Teller	677,569.00	(10,057.58)	-1.48%
Washington	132,715.00	6,377.65	4.81%
Weld	5,779,710.58	548,100.28	9.48%
Yuma	262,882.33	(7,275.39)	-2.77%
Broomfield	654,690.12	118,942.26	18.17%
GRAND TOTALS	132,254,961.00	(421,579.00)	-0.32%



Appendix B: Adult Protective Services

- Table 1: Comparison of FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21 Allocations by County
- Table 2: Change in Allocation by County from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21

Table 1: Comparison of FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21 Allocations by County						
County	SFY-20 (Prior Year) APS Allocation			SFY-21 APS Allocation		
	APS Admin (\$17.5M)	APS Client Services (\$814K)	Total SFY-20 Allocation	APS Admin (\$17.5M)	APS Client Services (\$600K)	Total SFY-21 APS Allocation
Adams	\$1,250,369	\$56,059	\$1,306,427	\$1,221,531	\$39,260	\$1,260,791
Alamosa	\$185,040	\$8,296	\$193,336	\$102,696	\$3,301	\$105,997
Arapahoe	\$1,648,332	\$73,901	\$1,722,232	\$1,622,662	\$52,153	\$1,674,815
Archuleta	\$78,283	\$3,510	\$81,792	\$72,395	\$2,327	\$74,722
Baca	\$20,498	\$2,000	\$22,498	\$23,095	\$2,000	\$25,095
Bent	\$22,618	\$2,000	\$24,618	\$26,002	\$2,000	\$28,002
Boulder	\$899,367	\$40,322	\$939,689	\$873,172	\$28,064	\$901,236
Chaffee	\$84,987	\$3,810	\$88,797	\$78,757	\$2,531	\$81,288
Cheyenne	\$4,457	\$2,000	\$6,457	\$6,026	\$2,000	\$8,026
Clear Creek	\$15,806	\$2,000	\$17,806	\$24,641	\$2,000	\$26,641
Conejos	\$56,547	\$2,535	\$59,082	\$59,623	\$2,000	\$61,623
Costilla	\$33,165	\$2,000	\$35,165	\$49,525	\$2,000	\$51,525
Crowley	\$23,768	\$2,000	\$25,768	\$25,204	\$2,000	\$27,204
Custer	\$22,277	\$2,000	\$24,277	\$23,278	\$2,000	\$25,278
Delta	\$392,848	\$17,613	\$410,460	\$223,995	\$7,199	\$231,194
Denver	\$2,620,247	\$117,475	\$2,737,722	\$2,327,392	\$74,803	\$2,402,195
Dolores	\$17,125	\$2,000	\$19,125	\$13,481	\$2,000	\$15,481
Douglas	\$329,267	\$14,762	\$344,029	\$371,892	\$11,953	\$383,845



Eagle	\$85,549	\$3,835	\$89,385		\$94,443	\$3,035	\$97,478
Elbert	\$47,003	\$2,107	\$49,110		\$55,980	\$2,000	\$57,980
El Paso	\$1,856,481	\$83,233	\$1,939,714		\$2,117,726	\$68,064	\$2,185,790
Fremont	\$262,920	\$11,788	\$274,708		\$224,542	\$7,217	\$231,759
Garfield	\$171,050	\$7,669	\$178,719		\$148,710	\$4,780	\$153,490
Gilpin	\$17,917	\$2,000	\$19,917		\$14,893	\$2,000	\$16,893
Grand	\$47,458	\$2,128	\$49,585		\$50,017	\$2,000	\$52,017
Gunnison	\$53,143	\$2,383	\$55,526		\$61,188	\$2,000	\$63,188
Hinsdale	\$2,765	\$2,000	\$4,765		\$3,189	\$2,000	\$5,189
Huerfano	\$62,377	\$2,797	\$65,174		\$60,182	\$2,000	\$62,182
Jackson	\$4,240	\$2,000	\$6,240		\$4,680	\$2,000	\$6,680
Jefferson	\$1,423,945	\$63,841	\$1,487,786		\$1,493,735	\$48,009	\$1,541,744
Kiowa	\$11,968	\$2,000	\$13,968		\$12,636	\$2,000	\$14,636
Kit Carson	\$52,728	\$2,364	\$55,092		\$41,537	\$2,000	\$43,537
Lake	\$21,293	\$2,000	\$23,293		\$28,498	\$2,000	\$30,498
La Plata	\$257,442	\$11,542	\$268,984		\$256,805	\$8,254	\$265,059
Larimer	\$1,217,308	\$54,576	\$1,271,884		\$1,194,541	\$38,393	\$1,232,934
Las Animas	\$174,950	\$7,844	\$182,793		\$140,304	\$4,509	\$144,813
Lincoln	\$19,338	\$2,000	\$21,338		\$17,471	\$2,000	\$19,471
Logan	\$137,477	\$6,164	\$143,641		\$102,036	\$3,279	\$105,315
Mesa	\$1,010,887	\$45,322	\$1,056,209		\$1,171,485	\$37,652	\$1,209,137
Mineral	\$2,538	\$2,000	\$4,538		\$1,876	\$2,000	\$3,876
Moffat	\$55,862	\$2,504	\$58,366		\$98,942	\$3,180	\$102,122
Montezuma	\$171,827	\$7,704	\$179,530		\$153,038	\$4,919	\$157,957
Montrose	\$186,689	\$8,370	\$195,059		\$203,923	\$6,554	\$210,477



Morgan	\$244,398	\$10,957	\$255,355		\$197,568	\$6,350	\$203,918
Otero	\$97,559	\$4,374	\$101,933		\$96,288	\$3,095	\$99,383
Ouray	\$12,195	\$2,000	\$14,195		\$13,546	\$2,000	\$15,546
Park	\$50,579	\$2,268	\$52,846		\$56,875	\$2,000	\$58,875
Phillips	\$15,450	\$2,000	\$17,450		\$20,659	\$2,000	\$22,659
Pitkin	\$57,121	\$2,561	\$59,682		\$69,052	\$2,219	\$71,271
Prowers	\$108,394	\$4,860	\$113,254		\$99,114	\$3,186	\$102,300
Pueblo	\$686,286	\$30,769	\$717,055		\$826,354	\$26,559	\$852,913
Rio Blanco	\$16,587	\$2,000	\$18,587		\$36,403	\$2,000	\$38,403
Rio Grande	\$42,624	\$2,000	\$44,624		\$44,397	\$2,000	\$46,397
Routt	\$47,794	\$2,143	\$49,937		\$46,693	\$2,000	\$48,693
Saguache	\$48,816	\$2,189	\$51,005		\$50,050	\$2,000	\$52,050
San Juan	\$1,530	\$2,000	\$3,530		\$2,003	\$2,000	\$4,003
San Miguel	\$18,252	\$2,000	\$20,252		\$18,019	\$2,000	\$20,019
Sedgwick	\$20,857	\$2,000	\$22,857		\$9,621	\$2,000	\$11,621
Summit	\$56,278	\$2,523	\$58,801		\$49,813	\$2,000	\$51,813
Teller	\$139,051	\$6,234	\$145,286		\$114,724	\$3,687	\$118,411
Washington	\$34,348	\$2,000	\$36,348		\$26,419	\$2,000	\$28,419
Weld	\$617,610	\$27,690	\$645,300		\$699,140	\$22,471	\$721,611
Yuma	\$43,939	\$2,000	\$45,939		\$36,065	\$2,000	\$38,065
Broomfield	\$122,918	\$5,511	\$128,429		\$155,438	\$4,996	\$160,434
Total	\$17,542,741	\$814,528	\$18,357,269		\$17,565,985	\$600,000	\$18,165,983



Table 2: Change in Allocation by County from FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21					
	APS Admin		APS Client Services		Total
Adams	(\$28,838)	-2.31%	(\$16,799)	-29.97%	(\$45,636)
Alamosa	(\$82,344)	-44.50%	(\$4,995)	-60.21%	(\$87,339)
Arapahoe	(\$25,670)	-1.56%	(\$21,748)	-29.43%	(\$47,417)
Archuleta	(\$5,888)	-7.52%	(\$1,183)	-33.70%	(\$7,070)
Baca	\$2,597	12.67%	\$0	0.00%	\$2,597
Bent	\$3,384	14.96%	\$0	0.00%	\$3,384
Boulder	(\$26,195)	-2.91%	(\$12,258)	-30.40%	(\$38,453)
Chaffee	(\$6,230)	-7.33%	(\$1,279)	-33.57%	(\$7,509)
Cheyenne	\$1,569	35.19%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,569
Clear Creek	\$8,835	55.89%	\$0	0.00%	\$8,835
Conejos	\$3,076	5.44%	(\$535)	-21.11%	\$2,541
Costilla	\$16,360	49.33%	\$0	0.00%	\$16,360
Crowley	\$1,436	6.04%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,436
Custer	\$1,001	4.49%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,001
Delta	(\$168,853)	-42.98%	(\$10,414)	-59.13%	(\$179,266)
Denver	(\$292,855)	-11.18%	(\$42,672)	-36.32%	(\$335,527)
Dolores	(\$3,644)	-21.28%	\$0	0.00%	(\$3,644)
Douglas	\$42,625	12.95%	(\$2,809)	-19.03%	\$39,816
Eagle	\$8,894	10.40%	(\$800)	-20.87%	\$8,093
Elbert	\$8,977	19.10%	(\$107)	-5.09%	\$8,870
El Paso	\$261,245	14.07%	(\$15,169)	-18.22%	\$246,076
Fremont	(\$38,378)	-14.60%	(\$4,571)	-38.77%	(\$42,949)
Garfield	(\$22,340)	-13.06%	(\$2,889)	-37.67%	(\$25,229)



Gilpin	(\$3,024)	-16.88%	\$0	0.00%	(\$3,024)
Grand	\$2,559	5.39%	(\$128)	-6.00%	\$2,432
Gunnison	\$8,045	15.14%	(\$383)	-16.06%	\$7,662
Hinsdale	\$424	15.31%	\$0	0.00%	\$424
Huerfano	(\$2,195)	-3.52%	(\$797)	-28.48%	(\$2,992)
Jackson	\$440	10.37%	\$0	0.00%	\$440
Jefferson	\$69,790	4.90%	(\$15,832)	-24.80%	\$53,958
Kiowa	\$668	5.58%	\$0	0.00%	\$668
Kit Carson	(\$11,191)	-21.22%	(\$364)	-15.40%	(\$11,555)
Lake	\$7,205	33.84%	\$0	0.00%	\$7,205
La Plata	(\$637)	-0.25%	(\$3,288)	-28.49%	(\$3,925)
Larimer	(\$22,767)	-1.87%	(\$16,183)	-29.65%	(\$38,950)
Las Animas	(\$34,646)	-19.80%	(\$3,335)	-42.51%	(\$37,980)
Lincoln	(\$1,867)	-9.66%	\$0	0.00%	(\$1,867)
Logan	(\$35,441)	-25.78%	(\$2,885)	-46.80%	(\$38,326)
Mesa	\$160,598	15.89%	(\$7,670)	-16.92%	\$152,928
Mineral	(\$662)	-26.08%	\$0	0.00%	(\$662)
Moffat	\$43,080	77.12%	\$676	26.97%	\$43,756
Montezuma	(\$18,789)	-10.93%	(\$2,785)	-36.15%	(\$21,573)
Montrose	\$17,234	9.23%	(\$1,816)	-21.70%	\$15,418
Morgan	(\$46,830)	-19.16%	(\$4,607)	-42.05%	(\$51,437)
Otero	(\$1,271)	-1.30%	(\$1,279)	-29.24%	(\$2,550)
Ouray	\$1,351	11.08%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,351
Park	\$6,296	12.45%	(\$268)	-11.80%	\$6,029
Phillips	\$5,209	33.72%	\$0	0.00%	\$5,209
Pitkin	\$11,931	20.89%	(\$342)	-13.35%	\$11,589



Prowers	(\$9,280)	-8.56%	(\$1,674)	-34.44%	(\$10,954)
Pueblo	\$140,068	20.41%	(\$4,210)	-13.68%	\$135,858
Rio Blanco	\$19,816	119.47%	\$0	0.00%	\$19,816
Rio Grande	\$1,773	4.16%	\$0	0.00%	\$1,773
Routt	(\$1,101)	-2.30%	(\$143)	-6.66%	(\$1,244)
Saguache	\$1,234	2.53%	(\$189)	-8.62%	\$1,045
San Juan	\$473	30.92%	\$0	0.00%	\$473
San Miguel	(\$233)	-1.28%	\$0	0.00%	(\$233)
Sedgwick	(\$11,236)	-53.87%	\$0	0.00%	(\$11,236)
Summit	(\$6,465)	-11.49%	(\$523)	-20.73%	(\$6,988)
Teller	(\$24,327)	-17.50%	(\$2,547)	-40.86%	(\$26,875)
Washington	(\$7,929)	-23.08%	\$0	0.00%	(\$7,929)
Weld	\$81,530	13.20%	(\$5,219)	-18.85%	\$76,311
Yuma	(\$7,874)	-17.92%	\$0	0.00%	(\$7,874)
Broomfield	\$32,520	26.46%	(\$515)	-9.34%	\$32,005



Appendix C: Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP)

● Table 1: Total County Allocation

County	SFY 20/21 CCCAP Allocation Per Adopted Methodology	SFY 20/21 County Share of Allocation (10.2428609% of Total)	SFY 19/20 CCCAP Allocation Per Adopted Methodology	Change Higher / (Lower) between SFY-20 and SFY-21 Allocation
Adams	\$16,570,770	\$1,697,321	\$15,958,500	\$612,270
Alamosa	\$683,706	\$70,031	\$718,822	(\$35,116)
Arapahoe	\$14,666,439	\$1,502,263	\$13,860,306	\$806,134
Archuleta	\$251,630	\$25,774	\$260,083	(\$8,453)
Baca	\$101,479	\$10,394	\$110,103	(\$8,624)
Bent	\$131,798	\$13,500	\$135,108	(\$3,310)
Boulder	\$6,391,380	\$654,660	\$5,938,419	\$452,961
Chaffee	\$217,638	\$22,292	\$241,204	(\$23,566)
Cheyenne	\$33,439	\$3,425	\$37,060	(\$3,621)
Clear Creek	\$105,718	\$10,829	\$91,928	\$13,790
Conejos	\$242,193	\$24,807	\$256,900	(\$14,707)
Costilla	\$143,969	\$14,747	\$122,231	\$21,738
Crowley	\$102,092	\$10,457	\$113,147	(\$11,055)
Custer	\$101,214	\$10,367	\$88,013	\$13,201
Delta	\$717,219	\$73,464	\$672,205	\$45,014
Denver	\$23,698,119	\$2,427,365	\$21,642,215	\$2,055,904
Dolores	\$40,596	\$4,158	\$44,992	(\$4,396)



Douglas	\$2,954,025	\$302,577	\$2,110,018	\$844,007
Eagle	\$1,532,743	\$156,997	\$1,094,816	\$437,927
Elbert	\$230,223	\$23,581	\$200,803	\$29,420
El Paso	\$15,958,813	\$1,634,639	\$16,778,483	(\$819,670)
Fremont	\$993,709	\$101,784	\$1,101,312	(\$107,603)
Garfield	\$1,922,642	\$196,934	\$1,671,863	\$250,780
Gilpin	\$86,833	\$8,894	\$86,309	\$524
Grand	\$306,986	\$31,444	\$219,275	\$87,711
Gunnison	\$206,758	\$21,178	\$210,357	(\$3,599)
Hinsdale	\$27,477	\$2,814	\$25,555	\$1,922
Huerfano	\$119,292	\$12,219	\$132,209	(\$12,917)
Jackson	\$21,594	\$2,212	\$18,777	\$2,817
Jefferson	\$9,715,397	\$995,135	\$8,934,328	\$781,069
Kiowa	\$26,540	\$2,718	\$29,414	(\$2,874)
Kit Carson	\$119,224	\$12,212	\$132,134	(\$12,910)
Lake	\$177,038	\$18,134	\$153,946	\$23,092
La Plata	\$834,656	\$85,493	\$843,877	(\$9,221)
Larimer	\$6,244,105	\$639,575	\$6,085,104	\$159,001
Las Animas	\$319,207	\$32,696	\$335,602	(\$16,395)
Lincoln	\$86,848	\$8,896	\$86,417	\$431
Logan	\$568,829	\$58,264	\$596,872	(\$28,043)
Mesa	\$3,799,217	\$389,149	\$3,994,351	(\$195,134)
Mineral	\$4,878	\$500	\$5,129	(\$251)



Moffat	\$290,736	\$29,780	\$252,814	\$37,922
Montezuma	\$804,305	\$82,384	\$845,616	(\$41,311)
Montrose	\$1,106,620	\$113,350	\$1,226,451	(\$119,831)
Morgan	\$721,409	\$73,893	\$731,312	(\$9,903)
Otero	\$762,127	\$78,064	\$665,095	\$97,032
Ouray	\$54,700	\$5,603	\$49,155	\$5,545
Park	\$234,927	\$24,063	\$208,256	\$26,671
Phillips	\$96,261	\$9,860	\$106,685	(\$10,424)
Pitkin	\$301,537	\$30,886	\$215,383	\$86,154
Prowers	\$373,494	\$38,256	\$413,619	(\$40,125)
Pueblo	\$5,039,374	\$516,176	\$5,585,062	(\$545,688)
Rio Blanco	\$113,993	\$11,676	\$110,648	\$3,345
Rio Grande	\$310,054	\$31,758	\$343,629	(\$33,575)
Routt	\$451,282	\$46,224	\$322,344	\$128,938
Saguache	\$172,861	\$17,706	\$191,579	(\$18,718)
San Juan	\$9,347	\$957	\$8,526	\$821
San Miguel	\$134,127	\$13,738	\$111,269	\$22,858
Sedgwick	\$65,623	\$6,722	\$57,064	\$8,559
Summit	\$592,806	\$60,720	\$423,433	\$169,373
Teller	\$357,570	\$36,625	\$368,067	(\$10,497)
Washington	\$82,624	\$8,463	\$84,716	(\$2,092)
Weld	\$6,413,634	\$656,940	\$5,962,456	\$451,178
Yuma	\$300,189	\$30,748	\$318,723	(\$18,534)



Broomfield	\$ 916,576	\$93,884	\$797,023	\$119,553
Total	\$130,162,609	\$13,332,375	\$124,537,113	\$5,625,496



Appendix D: Child Welfare

- Table 1: FY 2020-21 Child Welfare Block Allocation for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020
- Table 2: FY 2020-21 Core Services Allocation for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020
- Table 3: FY 2020-21 Child Welfare Additional Caseworkers for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020



Table 1: FY 2020-21 Child Welfare Block Allocation for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

County	Group	6 Month FY 2021 County Administration Allocation (100% State and Federal) (b)	6 Month FY 2021 PRTF/FFS Medicaid Component (80% State & Federal / 20% County Share) (c)	6 Month FY 2021 80/20 Combined Component (80% State & Federal / 20% County Share) (d)	6 Month FY 2021 Administrative Case Management (100% State & Federal Medicaid) (e)	6 Month FY 2021 TOTAL CHILD WELFARE BLOCK ALLOCATION Prior to Mitigation Distribution (f)=(b)+(c)+(d)+ (e)
ADAMS	B11	\$ 1,360,052	\$ 676,892	\$ 15,893,638	\$ 45,363	\$ 17,975,945
ALAMOSA	BOS	122,717	61,075	1,374,266	4,093	1,562,151
ARAPAHOE	B11	1,345,865	669,831	15,727,850	44,890	17,788,437
ARCHULETA	BOS	28,230	14,050	316,139	942	359,360
BACA	BOS	10,452	5,202	117,048	349	133,050
BENT	BOS	18,259	9,087	204,478	609	232,434
BOULDER	B11	529,024	263,293	6,182,198	17,645	6,992,159



BROOMFIELD	BOS	89,462	44,525	1,001,856	2,984	1,138,826
CHAFFEE	BOS	43,493	21,646	487,065	1,451	553,655
CHEYENNE	BOS	8,890	4,425	99,556	297	113,167
CLEAR CREEK	BOS	27,587	13,730	308,942	920	351,179
CONEJOS	BOS	28,719	14,294	321,621	958	365,592
COSTILLA	BOS	34,455	17,148	385,855	1,149	438,608
CROWLEY	BOS	19,703	9,806	220,649	657	250,815
CUSTER	BOS	13,508	6,723	151,267	451	171,947
DELTA	BOS	99,902	49,721	1,118,777	3,332	1,271,733
DENVER	B11	1,760,099	875,994	20,568,616	58,707	23,263,416
DOLORES	BOS	8,890	4,425	99,556	297	113,167
DOUGLAS	B11	391,883	195,038	4,579,567	13,071	5,179,559
EAGLE	BOS	59,813	29,768	669,823	1,995	761,400
EL PASO	B11	1,858,838	925,135	21,722,475	62,000	24,568,447
ELBERT	BOS	38,217	19,020	427,981	1,275	486,493



FREMONT	BOS	165,878	82,557	1,857,623	5,533	2,111,591
GARFIELD	BOS	124,729	62,077	1,396,807	4,160	1,587,774
GILPIN	BOS	19,045	9,479	213,279	635	242,438
GRAND	BOS	17,653	8,786	197,686	589	224,713
GUNNISON	BOS	23,021	11,457	257,801	768	293,047
HINSDALE	BOS	1,534	763	17,176	51	19,525
HUERFANO	BOS	41,248	20,529	461,929	1,376	525,082
JACKSON	BOS	8,890	4,425	99,556	297	113,167
JEFFERSON	B11	1,068,550	531,812	12,487,130	35,641	14,123,133
KIOWA	BOS	9,709	4,832	108,732	324	123,597
KIT CARSON	BOS	23,837	11,863	266,942	795	303,437
LA PLATA	BOS	97,028	48,291	1,086,590	3,236	1,235,145
LAKE	BOS	16,658	8,291	186,547	556	212,051
LARIMER	B11	742,060	369,320	8,671,756	24,751	9,807,887
LAS ANIMAS	BOS	47,544	23,663	532,435	1,586	605,228



LINCOLN	BOS	30,525	15,192	341,844	1,018	388,580
LOGAN	BOS	105,517	52,515	1,181,652	3,519	1,343,204
MESA	B11	522,914	260,252	6,110,798	17,441	6,911,405
MINERAL	BOS	1,459	726	16,334	49	18,567
MOFFAT	BOS	41,601	20,705	465,876	1,388	529,569
MONTEZUMA	BOS	66,662	33,177	746,523	2,223	848,586
MONTROSE	BOS	135,809	67,591	1,520,882	4,530	1,728,812
MORGAN	BOS	99,782	49,661	1,117,432	3,328	1,270,204
OTERO	BOS	75,677	37,664	847,486	2,524	963,352
OURAY	BOS	8,890	4,425	99,556	297	113,167
PARK	BOS	27,740	13,806	310,649	925	353,120
PHILLIPS	BOS	8,782	4,371	98,349	293	111,795
PITKIN	BOS	14,918	7,425	167,063	498	189,904
PROWERS	BOS	42,219	21,012	472,797	1,408	537,436
PUEBLO	B11	485,398	241,580	5,672,382	16,190	6,415,550



RIO BLANCO	BOS	26,857	13,367	300,767	896	341,887
RIO GRANDE	BOS	42,793	21,298	479,228	1,427	544,747
ROUTT	BOS	28,433	14,151	318,409	948	361,941
SAGUACHE	BOS	21,667	10,783	242,638	723	275,811
SAN JUAN	BOS	1,177	586	13,179	39	14,981
SAN MIGUEL	BOS	12,481	6,212	139,771	416	158,880
SEDGWICK	BOS	8,890	4,425	99,556	297	113,167
SUMMIT	BOS	26,686	13,281	298,845	890	339,702
TELLER	BOS	48,286	24,032	540,742	1,611	614,670
WASHINGTON	BOS	14,857	7,394	166,374	496	189,120
WELD	B11	804,248	400,271	9,398,485	26,825	10,629,829
YUMA	BOS	28,318	14,094	317,129	945	360,485
TOTALS		\$ 13,038,027	\$ 6,488,968	\$ 151,305,965	\$ 434,872	\$ 171,267,831

*The Child Welfare Block may be spent without categorical restriction. The individual components of the allocation above are provided as estimates to assist counties with budgeting and determination of projected



county share of anticipated expenditures..

**Counties that underspend their Medicaid components of the allocation are able to transfer the unspent General Fund portion of their Medicaid allocations to the 80/20 Child Welfare component to cover over-expenditures if applicable.

***Mitigation is not allocated in the beginning of the year.



Table 2: FY 2020-21 Core Services Allocation for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

County	6 Month 80/20 Allocation FY 2020- 21	6 Month Evidenced Based Services (Expanded Services) 80/20 FY 2020-21	6 Month Total 80/20 Allocation FY 2020-21	6 Month Core 100% Allocation FY 2020-21	6 Month Mental Health (100%) FY 2020-21	6 Month Substance Abuse (100%) FY 2020-21	6 Month Special Economic Assistance (100%) FY 2020-21	6 Month Grand Total Core Services Allocation FY 2020-21
Adams	\$ 1,492,801	\$ 143,520	\$ 1,636,320	\$ 602,362	\$ 276,123	\$ 185,390	\$ 41,249	\$ 2,741,443
Alamosa	78,178	31,280	109,458	142,511	110,071	62,070	3,355	427,465
Arapahoe	1,538,680	279,959	1,818,639	620,875	136,643	184,810	42,516	2,803,482
Archuleta	27,965	-	27,965	50,978	-	-	1,200	80,143
Baca	8,359	-	8,359	15,238	-	-	359	23,956
Bent	17,374	-	17,374	31,671	-	-	746	49,791
Boulder	277,463	10,003	287,466	111,960	332,752	122,072	7,667	861,915
Chaffee	37,940	48,092	86,032	69,162	-	-	1,628	156,822
Cheyenne	4,362	-	4,362	7,951	-	-	187	12,500
Clear Creek	13,802	-	13,802	25,160	9,022	9,022	592	57,598
Conejos	25,284	30,594	55,878	46,091	-	-	1,085	103,053
Costilla	16,129	19,362	35,491	29,401	-	-	692	65,584



Crowley	10,848	-	10,848	19,775	-	34,886	465	65,975
Custer	9,279	-	9,279	16,915	-	-	398	26,592
Delta	74,525	-	74,525	135,853	-	-	3,198	213,576
Denver	1,424,932	110,825	1,535,757	574,977	561,777	421,192	39,373	3,133,075
Dolores	4,444	-	4,444	8,102	-	-	191	12,737
Douglas	400,530	-	400,530	161,619	20,686	14,165	11,067	608,067
Eagle	55,293	5,430	60,723	100,795	-	-	2,373	163,891
Elbert	28,109	81,947	110,056	51,239	26,327	7,308	1,206	196,136
El Paso	2,001,527	121,833	2,123,360	807,639	91,107	266,933	55,306	3,344,344
Fremont	139,271	45,566	184,837	253,878	64,960	42,423	5,976	552,074
Garfield	93,317	19,089	112,406	170,108	79,695	22,556	4,004	388,768
Gilpin	8,255	-	8,255	15,049	9,022	9,022	354	41,702
Grand	16,556	-	16,556	30,181	-	-	710	47,448
Gunnison	21,088	19,201	40,289	38,442	-	-	905	79,636
Hinsdale	4,362	-	4,362	7,951	-	-	187	12,500
Huerfano	27,567	5,850	33,417	50,253	9,022	13,534	1,183	107,408



Jackson	4,362	-	4,362	7,951	-	-	187	12,500
Jefferson	959,019	208,153	1,167,171	386,975	250,222	160,971	26,499	1,991,838
Kiowa	6,347	-	6,347	11,570	-	-	272	18,189
Kit Carson	19,493	9,619	29,112	35,534	-	-	836	65,482
Lake	14,427	-	14,427	26,300	-	3,008	619	44,353
La Plata	73,456	153,975	227,431	133,904	108,267	32,480	3,152	505,233
Larimer	805,033	107,249	912,282	324,840	80,315	101,619	22,244	1,441,299
Las Animas	45,123	-	45,123	82,255	9,022	13,534	1,936	151,869
Lincoln	19,380	-	19,380	35,328	-	-	832	55,540
Logan	59,216	-	59,216	107,945	29,292	7,820	2,541	206,813
Mesa	585,110	142,356	727,466	236,099	83,392	44,152	16,168	1,107,276
Mineral	4,362	-	4,362	7,951	-	-	187	12,500
Moffat	34,512	-	34,512	62,912	-	-	1,481	98,905
Montezuma	54,951	-	54,951	100,171	-	-	2,358	157,481
Montrose	110,815	31,848	142,663	202,006	107,064	20,451	4,755	476,938
Morgan	80,707	12,500	93,207	147,122	48,714	10,045	3,463	302,550



Otero	64,364	-	64,364	117,329	80,599	-	2,762	265,052
Ouray	4,625	-	4,625	8,431	-	-	198	13,254
Park	17,822	-	17,822	32,489	7,074	9,022	765	67,171
Phillips	6,670	-	6,670	12,159	-	-	286	19,115
Pitkin	10,537	-	10,537	19,209	-	-	452	30,198
Prowers	36,680	-	36,680	66,865	-	-	1,574	105,119
Pueblo	605,536	89,477	695,012	244,341	93,910	70,082	16,732	1,120,076
Rio Blanco	16,491	-	16,491	30,062	-	-	708	47,261
Rio Grande	32,429	-	32,429	59,114	-	-	1,391	92,935
Routt	20,454	-	20,454	37,286	79,695	22,556	878	160,868
Saguache	19,760	-	19,760	36,021	-	-	848	56,629
San Juan	4,362	-	4,362	7,951	-	-	187	12,500
San Miguel	7,863	-	7,863	14,333	-	-	337	22,533
Sedgwick	5,243	-	5,243	9,558	-	-	225	15,026
Summit	19,391	-	19,391	35,348	-	-	832	55,571
Teller	41,064	56,428	97,492	74,856	13,311	9,022	1,762	196,443



Washington	12,501	-	12,501	22,788	-	-	536	35,825
Weld	931,600	191,538	1,123,138	375,911	153,420	210,246	25,742	1,888,456
Yuma	25,271	-	25,271	46,066	28,596	7,308	1,084	108,325
Broomfield	48,729	27,787	76,515	88,828	30,074	21,052	2,091	218,559
TOTALS	\$ 12,665,946	\$ 2,003,475	\$ 14,669,421	\$ 7,443,937	\$ 2,930,168	\$ 2,138,743	\$ 375,093	\$ 27,557,362
Big 11 Totals (76.5%)	\$ 11,022,230	\$ 1,404,910	\$ 12,427,140	\$ 4,447,598	\$ 2,080,343	\$ 1,781,628	\$ 304,563	\$ 21,041,272
Balance of State Totals (23.5%)	\$ 1,643,716	\$ 598,565	\$ 2,242,280	\$ 2,996,340	\$ 849,825	\$ 357,115	\$ 70,530	\$ 6,516,090
<p>* Core Services Program Allocation holdout: \$50,000 of 100% funds are set aside in order to allocate to each Tribe if/when they apply and submit a Core Services Program Plan. \$137,400 of 100% funds are set aside for the annual Family Preservation/Commission Report. Funds not expended at the end of the fiscal year will be used at close out.</p>								
<p>** It is the intent that \$4,006,949 of the funds appropriated for this line item be used to assist county departments of social services in implementing and expanding family- and community-based services for adolescents. It is the intent that such services be based on a program or programs demonstrated to be effective in reducing the need for higher cost residential services.</p>								



Table 3: FY 2020-21 Child Welfare Additional Case Workers for July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020

90/10 Counties	
Adams	\$ 1,945,332
Arapahoe	\$ 1,768,589
Archuleta	\$ 29,708
Baca	\$ 29,708
Bent***	\$ 29,708
Boulder	\$ 148,542
Chaffee	\$ 29,708
Cheyenne	\$ -
Clear Creek	\$ 29,708
Costilla***	\$ 29,708
Custer	\$ -
Denver	\$ 1,714,496
Dolores	\$ 14,854
Douglas	\$ 557,994
Eagle	\$ 29,708
Elbert	\$ 29,708
El Paso	\$ 2,438,778
Garfield	\$ 22,281
Gilpin	\$ 29,708
Grand	\$ -
Gunnison	\$ -
Hinsdale	\$ -
Jackson	\$ -
Jefferson	\$ 937,401
Kiowa	\$ 29,708
Kit Carson	\$ -
Lake	\$ -
La Plata	\$ 29,708
Larimer	\$ 414,058
Las Animas	\$ 29,708
Lincoln	\$ -
Mineral	\$ 7,427
Moffat	\$ 29,708



Montezuma	\$ -
Montrose	\$ 181,834
Morgan	\$ 14,854
Ouray	\$ -
Park	\$ -
Phillips	\$ -
Pitkin	\$ 29,708
Rio Blanco	\$ -
Routt	\$ -
San Juan	\$ -
San Miguel	\$ -
Sedgwick	\$ -
Summit	\$ -
Teller	\$ -
Washington	\$ 29,708
Weld	\$ 696,781
Yuma	\$ 29,708
Broomfield	\$ 29,708
90/10 Total	\$ 11,368,265
100% Counties	
Alamosa	\$ 92,673
Conejos	\$ 37,136
Crowley	\$ 29,708
Delta	\$ 142,703
Fremont	\$ 66,844
Huerfano	\$ 29,708
Logan	\$ 29,708
Mesa	\$ 772,326
Otero	\$ 32,183
Prowers	\$ 29,708
Pueblo	\$ 155,969
Rio Grande	\$ 37,136
Saguache	\$ 29,708
100% Total	\$ 1,485,512
Grand Total	\$ 12,853,777



Appendix E: Colorado Works

● Table 1: Initial Total County Allocation

County	Final Initial FY 19-20*	Draft Initial Allocation FY 20-21	Percent of Total State Allocation	Federal Funds	County MOE	% Change FY 2019-20 to FY 2020-21
Adams	16,175,667	15,993,555	10.67%	13,630,578	2,362,977	-1.1%
Alamosa	1,109,320	1,107,512	0.74%	943,882	163,630	-0.2%
Arapahoe	14,560,948	15,026,315	10.02%	12,806,244	2,220,071	3.2%
Archuleta	321,345	329,037	0.22%	280,423	48,614	2.4%
Baca	193,568	199,591	0.13%	170,102	29,489	3.1%
Bent	368,573	350,144	0.23%	298,412	51,732	-5.0%
Boulder	5,191,361	5,232,039	3.49%	4,459,029	773,010	0.8%
Chaffee	328,465	410,581	0.27%	349,919	60,662	25.0%
Cheyenne	52,627	54,412	0.04%	46,373	8,039	3.4%
Clear Creek	135,052	128,299	0.09%	109,343	18,956	-5.0%
Conejos	477,280	453,416	0.30%	386,426	66,990	-5.0%
Costilla	432,104	410,499	0.27%	349,850	60,649	-5.0%
Crowley	349,711	332,225	0.22%	283,140	49,085	-5.0%



Custer	152,251	144,638	0.10%	123,268	21,370	-5.0%
Delta	952,646	970,875	0.65%	827,433	143,442	1.9%
Denver	26,442,682	25,751,101	17.18%	21,946,490	3,804,611	-2.6%
Dolores	69,239	69,239	0.05%	59,009	10,230	0.0%
Douglas	1,690,608	1,786,112	1.19%	1,522,222	263,890	5.6%
Eagle	624,305	647,898	0.43%	552,174	95,724	3.8%
Elbert	296,056	312,704	0.21%	266,503	46,201	5.6%
El Paso	21,258,375	21,572,194	14.39%	18,384,998	3,187,196	1.5%
Fremont	1,784,014	1,718,414	1.15%	1,464,526	253,888	-3.7%
Garfield	1,204,966	1,299,565	0.87%	1,107,560	192,005	7.9%
Gilpin	99,162	105,203	0.07%	89,660	15,543	6.1%
Grand	158,167	150,259	0.10%	128,059	22,200	-5.0%
Gunnison	256,451	270,439	0.18%	230,483	39,956	5.5%
Hinsdale	23,698	23,698	0.02%	20,197	3,501	0.0%
Huerfano	475,388	484,343	0.32%	412,783	71,560	1.9%
Jackson	64,419	64,419	0.04%	54,901	9,518	0.0%
Jefferson	9,234,401	9,138,779	6.10%	7,788,565	1,350,214	-1.0%
Kiowa	72,290	72,290	0.05%	61,609	10,681	0.0%



Kit Carson	222,976	238,247	0.16%	203,047	35,200	6.8%
Lake	185,988	209,100	0.14%	178,206	30,894	12.4%
La Plata	1,130,004	1,163,343	0.78%	991,464	171,879	3.0%
Larimer	6,963,623	7,002,209	4.67%	5,967,664	1,034,545	0.6%
Las Animas	915,142	869,385	0.58%	740,937	128,448	-5.0%
Lincoln	128,131	133,282	0.09%	113,590	19,692	4.0%
Logan	680,649	704,558	0.47%	600,463	104,095	3.5%
Mesa	5,291,410	5,366,908	3.58%	4,573,971	792,937	1.4%
Mineral	13,979	13,979	0.01%	11,914	2,065	0.0%
Moffat	418,597	405,128	0.27%	345,272	59,856	-3.2%
Montezuma	1,052,598	1,115,349	0.74%	950,561	164,788	6.0%
Montrose	1,255,048	1,192,296	0.80%	1,016,140	176,156	-5.0%
Morgan	1,056,433	1,098,134	0.73%	935,890	162,244	3.9%
Otero	1,102,739	1,061,152	0.71%	904,372	156,780	-3.8%
Ouray	63,069	63,069	0.04%	53,751	9,318	0.0%
Park	288,624	285,697	0.19%	243,487	42,210	-1.0%
Phillips	114,070	112,250	0.07%	95,666	16,584	-1.6%
Pitkin	90,476	104,276	0.07%	88,870	15,406	15.3%



Prowers	785,726	746,440	0.50%	636,157	110,283	-5.0%
Pueblo	12,592,335	11,962,718	7.98%	10,195,280	1,767,438	-5.0%
Rio Blanco	134,387	167,984	0.11%	143,165	24,819	25.0%
Rio Grande	688,793	654,353	0.44%	557,675	96,678	-5.0%
Routt	266,618	253,287	0.17%	215,865	37,422	-5.0%
Saguache	298,412	290,792	0.19%	247,829	42,963	-2.6%
San Juan	44,697	44,697	0.03%	38,093	6,604	0.0%
San Miguel	97,065	97,065	0.06%	82,724	14,341	0.0%
Sedgwick	79,673	79,673	0.05%	67,902	11,771	0.0%
Summit	262,486	249,362	0.17%	212,520	36,842	-5.0%
Teller	535,983	576,855	0.38%	491,627	85,228	7.6%
Washington	151,516	151,908	0.10%	129,464	22,444	0.3%
Weld	7,578,868	7,957,352	5.31%	6,781,689	1,175,663	5.0%
Yuma	262,176	270,505	0.18%	230,539	39,966	3.2%
Broomfield	610,656	666,939	0.44%	568,402	98,537	9.2%
	149,918,084	149,918,087	100.00%	127,768,357	22,149,730	



Appendix F: Information Required Pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.331(a)(1)

CFD A Number	CFDA Name	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN) ¹	Federal Award Date of Award to the Recipient by the Federal Agency	Subaward Period of Performance Start and End Date	Name of Federal Awarding Agency and Pass-Through Entity (PTE)	Federal Award Project Description, as Required to Be Responsive to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA)
10.561	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)	203CO401S2514 203CO401S8036 203CO401S8026	10/01/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	Improve nutrition of low-income households by ensuring access to nutritious, healthful diets through the provision of nutrition education and nutrition assistance through the issuance of monthly benefits for the purchase of food at authorized retailers.
10.561	State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	203CO401S8069 203CO401S2514 203CO401S8036 203CO401S8026 203CO321Q3903	10/01/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To provide Federal financial participation to State agencies for costs incurred to operate the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
93.090	Guardianship Assistance	1801COGAR D	1/01/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To provide Federal financial participation (FFP) to states, Indian tribes, tribal organizations and tribal consortia (tribes) who opt to provide guardianship assistance payments for the care of children by relatives who have assumed legal guardianship of eligible children for whom they previously cared as foster parents. This assistance is intended to prevent inappropriately long stays in foster care and to promote the healthy development of children through increased safety, permanency, and well-being.
93.092	Affordable Care Act Personal Responsibility Education Program	1901COPREP 2001COPREP	10/01/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	The purpose of this program is to educate adolescents and young adults on both abstinence and contraception for the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.
93.55	Promoting Safe and		10/1/2019	7/1/2019	United States	The objectives of the Promoting Safe and Stable

¹ The award is not Research and Development (R&D).

The county departments do not have indirect cost rates with the Department; they have cost allocation plans. 45 C.F.R. § 95.507(b)(7) requires county departments to have a cost allocation plan for programs that fall under the public assistance regulations: “If the public assistance programs are administered by local government agencies under a State supervised system, the overall State agency cost allocation plan shall also include a cost allocation plan for the local agencies.”



6	Stable Families	2001COFFTA 2001COFPSS		through 6/30/2020	Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	Families program are: (1) to prevent child maltreatment among families at risk through the provision of supportive family services; (2) to assure children's safety within the home and preserve intact families in which children have been maltreated, when the family's problems can be addressed effectively; (3) to address the problems of families whose children have been placed in foster care so that reunification may occur in a safe and stable manner; (4) to support adoptive families by providing support services as necessary to that they can make a lifetime commitment to their children.
93.55 8	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	2001COTANF 1901COTANF	7/1/2020	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To provide grants to States, Territories, the District of Columbia, and Federally-recognized Indian Tribes operating their own Tribal TANF programs to assist needy families with children so that children can be cared for in their own homes; to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; to reduce and prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.
93.56 3	Child Support Enforcement	2001COCSES	1/01/2020	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To enforce the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children, locate absent parents, establish paternity, and obtain child, spousal and medical support.
93.56 4	Child Support Enforcement Research	90FD021701 90FD020105 90FD022801	9/30/2018 9/30/2014 9/30/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	The principal purpose is to carry out the public purpose of implementing a demonstration project that is likely to "improve the financial well-being of children or otherwise improve the operation of the child support program" as stated in the statutory authority. Any responsibility to the federal government is a condition for receiving the grant, but not a principal purpose.
93.56 8	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	2001COE5C3 2001COLIEA	3/27/2020 10/01/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To make Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) grants available to States and other jurisdictions to assist eligible households to meet the costs of home energy.
93.57 5	Child Care and Development Block Grant	2001COCCC3 2001COCCDF	3/27/2020 10/1/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for	The purposes of the CCDF program are to: (1) allow each State maximum flexibility in developing child care programs and policies that best suit the needs of children and parents within that State; (2) promote parental choice to empower



					<p>Children and Families</p> <p>PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services</p>	<p>working parents to make their own decisions regarding the child care services that best suits their family's needs; (3) encourage States to provide consumer education information to help parents make informed choices about child care services and to promote involvement by parents and family members in the development of their children in child care settings; (4) assist States in delivering high-quality, coordinated early childhood care and education services to maximize parents' options and support parents trying to achieve independence from public assistance; (5) assist States in improving the overall quality of child care services and programs by implementing the health, safety, licensing, training, and oversight standards; (6) improve child care and development of participating children; and (7) increase the number and percentage of low-income children in high-quality child care settings.</p>
93.59 6	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	2001COCCDF	10/01/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	<p>United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families</p> <p>PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services</p>	<p>The purposes of the CCDF program are to: (1) allow each State maximum flexibility in developing child care programs and policies that best suit the needs of children and parents within that State; (2) promote parental choice to empower working parents to make their own decisions regarding the child care services that best suits their family's needs; (3) encourage States to provide consumer education information to help parents make informed choices about child care services and to promote involvement by parents and family members in the development of their children in child care settings; (4) assist States in delivering high-quality, coordinated early childhood care and education services to maximize parents' options and support parents trying to achieve independence from public assistance; (5) assist States in improving the overall quality of child care services and programs by implementing the health, safety, licensing, training, and oversight standards; (6) improve child care and development of participating children; and (7) increase the number and percentage of low-income children in high-quality child care settings.</p>
93.64 5	Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	2001COCWSS	10/01/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	<p>United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families</p> <p>PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services</p>	<p>The purpose of the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services program is to promote state and tribal flexibility in the development and expansion of a coordinated child and family services program that utilizes community-based agencies and ensures all children are raised in safe, loving families.</p>
93.65 8	Foster Care Title IV-E	1901COFOST 2001COFOST	07/01/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	<p>United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families</p> <p>PTE: Colorado Department of</p>	<p>The Title IV-E Foster Care program helps states, Indian tribes, tribal organizations and tribal consortia (tribes) to provide safe and stable out-of-home care for children under the jurisdiction of the state or tribal child welfare agency until the children are returned home safely, placed with adoptive families, or placed in other planned arrangements for permanency. The program provides funds to assist with the costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children; administrative</p>



					Human Services	costs to manage the program; and training for public agency staff, foster parents and eligible professional partner agency staff.
93.659	Adoption Assistance	1901COADPT 2001COADPT	01/01/2020	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To provide Federal Financial Participation (FFP) to states, Indian tribes, tribal organizations and tribal consortia (tribes) in adoption subsidy costs for the adoption of children with special needs who cannot be reunited with their families and who meet certain eligibility tests. This assistance is intended to prevent inappropriately long stays in foster care and to promote the healthy development of children through increased safety, permanency and well-being.
93.667	Social Services Block Grant	2001COSOR	10/01/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To enable each State to furnish social services best suited to the needs of the individuals residing in the State. Federal block grant funds may be used to provide services directed toward one of the following five goals specified in the law: (1) to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; (2) to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (3) to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (4) to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and (5) to secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.
93.670	Child Abuse and Neglect Discretionary Activities	90CA183603	9/30/2017	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To improve the national, state, and community activities for the prevention, assessment, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect through research, demonstration, service improvement, evaluation of best practices, dissemination of information, and technical assistance.
93.674	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	2001COCILP	10/01/2019	7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To assist states and eligible Indian tribes in establishing and carrying out programs designed to assist foster youth likely to remain in foster care until 18 years of age, youth who leave foster care for adoption or kinship guardianship after attaining age 16, and youth who have left foster care because they attained 18 years of age and have not yet attained 21 years of age, to make the transition from foster care to self-sufficiency.

emo Series at <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdhs/cdhs-memo-series>





OPERATION MEMO

Title: State Fiscal Year 2021-22 Preliminary County Allocations		Office/Division: Financial Services
Memo number: OM-CFO-2021-0001		Program area: Finance
Outcome: See Purpose		
Pertinent statute/rule: See each section		
Keywords: separate, keywords, with, commasCounty Allocation, Financial Services		
Issue date: June 24, 2021 (8/12/21 Addition Highlighted)	Effective: July 1, 2021	Expires: 6/30/2024

Intended recipients

County Human Services Directors

Purpose

The purpose of this letter is to provide information to county departments for use in building their county human and social services budgets. Information contained in the letter is applicable on a statewide basis and may be subject to change. There is a contact person for each of the sections of this letter if additional information or clarification is required. State Fiscal Year 2021-22 is referred to as FY 2021-22 throughout. The FY 2021-22 Long Bill is Senate Bill 21-205.

Action

State Fiscal Year 2021-22 Preliminary County Allocations

Background

See information in each program

Attachments

None

Supersedes

Not Applicable



Contact

For more information about this memo, please contact Clint Woodruff at Clint.Woodruff@state.co.us

Operation memos are active for three years; then they are archived and reissued if necessary. Access the CDHS Memo Series at <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdhs/cdhs-memo-series>



I. ALLOCATIONS TO COUNTIES

Colorado has historically allocated key appropriations to counties for the administration of county based human and social services programs. While the methodology has changed over the years, the allocations continue to be based on open public assistance cases in a county and statewide basis, the administrative costs of the case, and adjusted for economies of scale based on broad county size classifications - the eleven large counties, medium sized counties, and balance of state.

II. ALLOCATION BLOCKS

The following discussion is divided into sections for each program allocation as follows:

- A. County Administration
- B. Adult Protective Services
- C. Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP)
- D. Child Welfare Program
- E. Colorado Works Program

Appendix E provides information required by the Super Circular (2 CFR Part 200). This information was included in each program's section of the allocation letter beginning in FY 2017-18. Information provided includes: the federal grant number, name, award period, federal awarding entity, and the award project description. Contact information for each program is found at the end of the respective section.

III. COUNTY PASS THROUGH EXPENDITURES **(NEW as of 8/12/21)**

An analysis of the RMS statistics used to distribute the County Pass Through Expenditures (see relevant statutes below) across all county administered programs shows an overall decrease in the statistics driving the Federal reimbursements. The decrease from SFY 2018-19 to SFY 2020-21 is 2.129%. The 32% rate which was utilized in SFY 2020-21 created a \$1,320,213.03 gap between the reimbursement rate and actual federal earnings which must ultimately be recovered. CDHS will decrease the Federal reimbursement rate from 32% to 28%.



A. County Administration

1. General Information

The appropriation for County Administration includes funds for county departments to administer the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Adult Cash Assistance Program. Pursuant to S.B. 06-219 and subsequently amended as 25.5-1-1 01 and 26-1-101 C.R.S. (2018), the appropriation for the administration of Medicaid (formerly funded through County Administration) is appropriated to the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing for allocation to the counties. This allocation is shown in Appendix A for informational purposes only.

The County Administration allocation includes funding for direct program staff, common supportive staff and general administration but does not include program dollars. The allocation also includes funding for personal services, operating, travel, contractual services, capital outlay, and leased space though the areas are no longer specified in the appropriation. Numbers of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) positions are not specified. Counties make the determination of the dollar amounts and FTE they will allot among the many programs and service delivery functions. Each county will determine the spending mix of the allocation based upon the county's local point of view and experience. Additionally, each county is responsible for ensuring that all County Administration expenses submitted for settlement are in compliance with 2 CFR 200 - Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Per Federal guidance, all expenses submit for settlement must be necessary, reasonable and allocable between shared programs. Ineligible expenses from a Federal standpoint must be paid via county funds only and will not be submitted for Federal reimbursement as part of settlement.

Counties are able to reclassify costs currently distributed via Random Moment Sample (RMS) from their County Administration allocation to their Child Support Enforcement budget. These costs are indirect administration charges for the program that can be identified in the County Administration Detail Report. Whatever decision a county makes as to reclassifying costs for the program for the July period of each State Fiscal Year will be binding for that entire fiscal year.

2. County Administration Allocation Methodology

The FY 2021-22 appropriation totals \$77,780,481 for CDHS county administration, a slight increase from the FY 2020-21 appropriation total of \$76,649,699. The base allocation per county increased 5% to \$142,406.

In February 2021, the county administration allocation task group discovered the activity data that was being pulled by Deloitte from the Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) for use in the allocation formula did not reflect the full activity in most activity areas. The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) and Deloitte looked deeper into the issue and discovered long-standing errors in the data pulls. In addition, one of the activities (redeterminations) had a one-month issue where CBMS transformation was generating a lot of phantom activity due to the system change. The state staff working with OIT staff did corrected the data pulls and generated updated data sets.



While the data pulls were corrected and new full 2-year data sets developed in May 2021, the result drove wide swings in the allocation. In addition, the case change activity was now driving over 67% of the allocation weight. The allocation task group did not have enough time to research all these issues or discuss case changes driving over 2/3 of the allocation resources. The result is the allocation task group recommended and the Policy Advisory Committee approved using the FY 2020-21 allocation percentages for each county to distribute the available resources for FY 2021-22. This approach results in consistent funding for all counties into FY 2021-22, while the allocation task group continues to look at the allocation methodology and data issues for FY 2022-23.

Additionally, Footnote 37 to the FY 2021-22 Long Bill allows the State to transfer any unspent funds at the end of the year between County Administration and Adult Protective Services during FY 2021-22.

Appendix A: Table 1: FY 2021-22 County Administration Allocation provides the County Administration Allocation by County (including Medicaid funding as provided by the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing) and the percent change from FY 2020-21.

Contact Person: Michael Conkey, at 303-866-5798 or michael.conkey@state.co.us



B. Adult Protective Services

1. General Information

For FY 2021-22, a total of \$18,618,424 will be appropriated for Adult Protective Services (APS), pursuant to S.B. 19-207. This includes \$17,804,424 for APS Administration and \$814,000 for APS Client Services funding. This funding may change. The APS allocation formula distributes the APS Administration and Client Services funding to the county departments. Adult Protective Services includes General Fund, local cash funds, and federal funds.

Data Sources

The APS allocation formula uses county specific five-year population data from the American Community Survey (report B17024), a U.S. Census Bureau Division, from the most recent five-year data band and APS caseload data from April 2020 through March 2021.

Workload Data

The data from the Colorado APS (CAPS) data system related to the “Number of Days Cases are Open” is used to determine the caseload factor. The data used is report and case data from the CAPS system for the time period from April 2020 through March 2021.

Demographic Data

Data from the American Community Survey (report B17024) contains both population and poverty level information for the most recent five year band, specifically 2016-2020. The demographic populations used in this year’s formula remains the same as was used in the FY 2020-21 allocation formula, which best aligns with actual APS clients being served.

The demographic populations used in the FY 2021-22 APS allocation formula are:

- Persons age 65+ with incomes < 300% FPL
- Persons age 18-64 with incomes < 200% FPL.

In reviewing CAPS data, it was determined that 85% of clients age 65+ have incomes < 300% FPL and 95% of clients age 18-64 have incomes < 200% FPL. These demographic populations are not intended to define nor limit the population to be served by the APS program, but rather are used as an independent statistic that shows a strong indication of the relative likelihood for APS participation.

2. Adult Protective Services Allocation

APS allocation for FY 2021-22 is appropriated as two components:

- A. APS Administration: \$17,804,424
- B. APS Client Services: \$814,000

The FY 2021-22 allocation formula is unchanged from the FY 2020-21 formula. The continued increase in standardization of practice state-wide combined with improved workload, age, and income data has generated an ability to stabilize the formula and has



produced a truer picture for each county's actual APS allocation needs. Notes of interest concerning the FY 2021-22 APS allocation formula include:

- The funding allocated for APS is separate from the County Administration allocation. If at the end of the APS Administration allocation's vertical settlement process there are any surplus APS administration dollars remaining, those dollars will be shifted to County Administration for use in the County Administration settlement process.
- Demographic data functions as a mitigation factor to ensure balance of state counties, specifically smaller counties, receive an adequate allocation.
- All counties receive a minimum of \$2,000 for APS Client Services funding.

Specifically, the funding allocation formula is as follows:

- APS Administration funding for the ten large counties:
 - 50% Demographics
 - 50% Workload data
 - No floor
 - No minimum allocation
 - Settled vertically at year end
- APS Administrative funding for the balance of state counties:
 - 55% Demographics
 - 45% Workload data
 - No floor
 - No minimum allocation
 - Settled vertically at year end
- APS Client Services funding for the **ten large** counties:
 - \$2,000 Minimum base
 - 50% Demographics
 - 50% Workload data
 - Settled vertically at year end
- APS Client Services funding for the **balance of state** counties:
 - \$2,000 Minimum base
 - 55% Demographics
 - 45% Workload data
 - Settled vertically at year end

Appendix B: FY 2021-22 APS County Allocations provides the following information:

- Table 1: Comparison of FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22 Allocations by County.
- Table 2: Change in Allocation by County from FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22.

Contact Person:

- Peggy Rogers, at 303-866-2829 or peggy.rogers@state.co.us
- Kara Harvey, Division Director, kara.harvey@state.co.us, 303-866-5905



C. Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP)

1. General Information

The annual CCCAP allocation includes funds for employment-related and education-related direct service child care payments, as well as funds for program administration costs. Employment-related and education-related direct service child care includes low-income and Colorado Works families. It does not include Child Welfare Child Care or Employment First Child Care. The allocation for Child Welfare Child Care is included in the Child Welfare allocation. Administration includes funds for county staff, operating, and indirect costs connected to the child care assistance program (low-income and Colorado Works families). Since FY 2009-10, funding for quality initiatives has not been included in this allocation and will continue to be excluded in FY 2021-22.

The FY 2021-22 allocation (for both direct service and administration) is \$135,323,468 per S.B. 21-205. An additional allocation of \$23,491,885 in federal stimulus funding for FY 2021-22 was authorized for direct services per S.B. 21-236.

2. Methodology

The base formula for allocating the CCCAP appropriation to counties is prescribed by statute (C.R.S. 26-2-804) with six possible adjustment factors that the Department may apply on a statewide basis and in compliance with State Board rule. Lastly, there are a set of mitigating factors authorized by rule that are intended to smooth the transition from the old formula to the new.

Base Calculation

C.R.S. 26-2-804 - Statute states that available funds be distributed to counties based on their proportionate share of “eligible population” times the “appropriate reimbursement rate.”

Other than updating the data to the most recent available, including using new provider rates that will become effective September 2021, there were no changes made for FY 2021-22 to the Base Calculation described below.

The eligible population for each county was estimated as follows:

- 1 Identified entry-level income eligibility ceiling for each county based on the 2020 Self-Sufficiency Standard (SSS), excluding child care costs, and the equivalent 2020 federal poverty level (FPL) Guidelines. The applicable entry-level income eligibility ceilings are:
 - a. 185% FPL for counties with an SSS below 205%;
 - b. 225% FPL for counties with an SSS between 205% and 245%; and
 - c. 265% FPL for counties with an SSS above 245%.
2. Estimated the total percent of the county population of children under age 6 and ages 6-11 that are income-eligible. (Source: ACS B17024 2019 5-yr estimates)
3. Applied the percentages from Step 2 to the detailed estimates of county population by age. (Source: ACS B09001 2019 5-yr estimates)

1575 Sherman Street, Denver, CO 80203 P 303.866.5700 www.colorado.gov/CDHS
Jared Polis, Governor | Michelle Barnes, Executive Director



4. Apportioned the population from Census-specific age groups into CCCAP-compatible age groups.

The appropriate reimbursement rate was determined in the following way:

1. Calculated the licensed child care capacity for each county, disaggregated by license type and quality level.
2. Apportioned the estimated eligible population in each CCCAP-compatible age group based on the applicable share of licensed capacity within each Type/Quality category (based on data through April 2021).
3. Assigned each group of eligible children the appropriate state-established reimbursement rate based on the characteristics of their Type/Age/Quality grouping.

The estimated count of eligible children is multiplied by the associated provider reimbursement rate (provider type/child age/quality level) in each county, and those products are summed by county. These results are converted to equate to the “percent of state” for each county, in order to derive the dollar amount initially connected to each county out of the total available funds.

Adjustment Factors

Statute and the State Board Rules permit the State to incorporate statewide adjustments to the formula, based on six specified influences or conditions. For FY 2020-21, the CCCAP Allocation Task Group assumed that three of those adjustment factors were considered already incorporated in the base calculation: cost of living, cost of high-quality early childhood programs and cost of programs. The FY 2020-21 allocation did not include three additional permitted factors in the formula, as it was concluded that there was not current need for these factors. These additional factors are: regional market rates for CCCAP, drastic economic changes, and geographic differences within a county.

For FY 2021-22, the CCCAP Allocation Task Force is recommending that the “Parental Fee Adjustment” continue to be included as an additional cost of programs adjustment. This adjustment attempts to account for the impact of family income and the related parental fee on county costs. The basic assumption is that the parental fee increases for program participants with higher family incomes, and the relative cost burden for a county serving families with these relatively higher incomes is a bit lower than serving families on the lower end of the eligible income scale for the program.

The parental fee adjustment was calculated as follows:

1. Calculate cost of care
 - a. The purpose of this calculation is to find the estimated annual cost of care for each county.
 - b. This is calculated by multiplying the daily rate (by provider type, provider quality level and age) times the eligible population times the days of service (assumes full-time, 260 days for all children)
2. Calculate parental fee adjustment

1575 Sherman Street, Denver, CO 80203 P 303.866.5700 www.colorado.gov/CDHS
Jared Polis, Governor | Michelle Barnes, Executive Director



- a. The purpose of this adjustment is to calculate the estimated annual amount of parental fees for each county, and subtract this amount from the estimated annual cost of care for each county
 - b. The estimated annual parental fee for each county is calculated by:
 - i. Using the parental fee schedule and FPL to estimate statewide annual parental fee for the following income brackets:
 1. 0-100% FPL
 2. 100-150% FPL
 3. 150-185% FPL
 4. 185-225% FPL
 5. 225-265% FPL
 - ii. Weighting the statewide annual parental fee based on each county's own eligible population income brackets.
 - c. The estimated annual parental fee is then multiplied by the eligible population for each county to determine the estimated annual amount of parental fees by county.
3. Calculate the adjusted county cost of care by subtracting the estimated annual parental fee amount for each county from the estimated cost of care for each county.
 4. Adjust the allocation from the Base Calculation to be proportional to the adjusted county cost of care.

Mitigating Factors

The FY 2020-21 allocation formula included three mitigating factors with the intent of managing and smoothing the changes in allocation amounts from the old formula toward the results of the new formula. These adjustments have been authorized through rule.

The FY 2021-22 formula continues use of these three mitigating factors.

High Poverty Adjustment:

- This adjustment is an additional cost factor added to the county's allocation result, which is equal to the incremental amount the county would have received if all of its eligible child population were paid at the highest, county-specific reimbursement rate.
- For FY 2020-21, this adjustment was applied to counties with more than 60% of total child population income eligible for CCCAP.
- For FY 2020-21, this adjustment remained the same.

Floor Adjustment:

- For FY 2020-21, this adjustment included a 10% floor for counties projected to expend more than 85% of original FY 2019-20 allocation and a 20% floor for counties projected to expend less than 85% of original FY 2019-20 allocation.
- For FY 2021-22, this adjustment included a 10% floor for counties projected to expend more than 85% of original FY 2020-21 allocation and a 20% floor for counties projected to expend less than 85% of original FY 2020-21 allocation.

Ceiling Adjustment:

- For FY 2020-21, this included a 40% ceiling for counties projected to expend more than 75% of FY 2019-20 original allocation and a 15% ceiling for counties projected to expend less than 75% of FY 2019-20 original allocation.



- For FY 2021-22, this included a 40% ceiling for counties projected to expend more than 75% of FY 2020-21 original allocation and a 15% ceiling for counties projected to expend less than 75% of FY 2020-21 original allocation.

Stimulus Funding

For FY 2021-22, \$23,491,885 was appropriated through SB 21-236 to support the costs of pandemic relief efforts impacting CCCAP. Specifically, these efforts include: changes to the parent fee calculation, increased absences, and provider rate increases.

The FY 2021-22 allocation of stimulus funds is based on the estimated costs for these strategies, with all counties receiving a minimum allocation of \$5,000. Costs for the strategies were estimated as follows:

- **Parent fee formula change** - Costs were calculated using pre-pandemic utilization and family demographic information to estimate the increased parental fee cost to each county to move to a 14% marginal rate parent fee.
- **Increased absences** - Costs were calculated using pre-pandemic child-level utilization data to calculate the cost to each county to increase absence payments to 6 per month for Colorado Shines Quality Rating levels 1 & 2, and 7 per month for Colorado Shines Quality Rating levels 3 - 5. The cost estimate was based on an assumption that the increased absences would be implemented 7/1/2021.
- **Provider rate increases** - Costs were calculated using pre-pandemic utilization data by county and rate type to estimate the increased cost of the increased rates. The cost estimate was based on an assumption that the rate increase would be effective 9/1/2021.

Appendix C: Table 1: Total County Allocations Colorado Child Care Assistance Program FY 2021-22
County Allocations provides the FY 2021-22 allocations.

Contact Person: Tamara Schmidt, CCCAP Director, 303-866-4556 or tamara.schmidt@state.co.us



D. Child Welfare Program

1. General Information

For the first six months of FY 2021-22, total funds to be allocated to county child welfare programs is \$228,509,313. These allocations include funding for the following programs:

- Core Services Program: \$28,242,338 total funds;
- Child Welfare Services (commonly referred to as the Child Welfare Block Allocation): \$186,879,766 total funds; and
- Child Welfare Additional Caseworkers: \$13,387,209 total funds.

The full-year FFY 2021 award for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) grant for use during FY 2021-22 is \$1,624,271.

2. Core Services

On February 12, 2021, the Child Welfare Allocation Committee (CWAC) voted to approve using the same model for the Core Services allocation for the first six months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021. The following is the current formula for the Core Services program:

1. Current Model: Three components of funding will be allocated through the current model, which replicates the format of the Outcome-Based Child Welfare Services model. These include:
 - o 80/20 Funds (except evidence-based 80/20)
 - o Base 100% funds
 - o Special Economic Assistance (SEA)
2. Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment Funds: Currently distributed based on prior year allocations with the exception of the regional allocations:
 - o Distribution is based on prior year allocations for FY 2020-21 as was done for FY 2019-20 and historically.
3. Evidence-based funds (\$2,003,475) for county-designed programs allocated based on the prior year allocation.

Core Services Model Allocation Methodology

The Core Model allocation is based on the following data elements and values.

FY 2021-22 Core Service Model: Utilizing 2021 Rural/Frontier Map		
Assumption for:	Big 11 Counties (B11)	Balance of State (BOS)
Usage of Factors:		
Households Below 200% of Poverty	45% of B11%	45% of BOS%
Referrals	2.75% of B11% (55% of 5%)	2.75% of BOS% (55% of 5%)
Assessments	5.5% of B11% (55% of 10%)	5.5% of BOS% (55% of 10%)
Involvements	44.0% of B11% (55% of 80%)	44.0% of BOS% (55% of 80%)
OOH Placements	2.75% of B11% (55% of 5%)	2.75% of BOS% (55% of 5%)



Allowable Reduction as Compared to FY 2020-21 Allocation	10% (Floor calculated at 90% of FY 2020-21 allocation)	15% (Floor calculated at 85% of FY 2020-21 allocation)
Minimum Allocation	\$25,000 for all categories of costs not excluded from calculation	\$25,000 for all categories of costs not excluded from calculation
Current FY 2021-22 Distribution of Allocation	Based on actual allocations	Allocates Mental Health/Substance Abuse among Regional Host counties based on FY 2021-22 amounts
Included Costs in Model	All but Evidence-Based Services	All but Evidence-Based Services, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse
Distribution of Allocation	Allocates Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Evidence Based Services at their calculated FY 2021-22 level. Distributes remaining dollars according to FY 2021-22 B11 %	Allocates Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Evidence Based Services at their calculated FY 2021-22 level. Distributes remaining dollars according to FY 2021-22 BOS %
True Down Calculation for Rural/Frontier and \$25,000 Minimum County Adjustments	N/A	Allocates amount needed to counties receiving increases over FY 2021-22 allocation in proportion to that increase
True Down for Allowing for Floor	Allocates amount needed to counties receiving increases over FY 2021-22 allocation in proportion to that increase and to counties that received a decrease in proportion to the amount the calculated allocation exceeds the floor	Allocates amount needed to counties receiving increases over FY 2021-22 allocation in proportion to that increase and to counties that received a decrease in proportion to the amount the calculated allocation exceeds the floor

Formula:

- B11= Last year’s funding minus Evidence Based Services, ran through the model.
- BOS = Last year’s funding minus Evidence Based Services, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse ran through the model. The model includes adjustments for being a Rural or Frontier County, and a \$25,000 minimum allocation.
- Rural Adjustment is 10% of the preliminary allocation. Frontier adjustment is 15% of the preliminary allocation.
- True Down factors for Rural, Frontier and minimum adjustments, as well as for a floor adjustment.



- B11= Final model allocation plus last year's Evidence-based Services amount = Grand allocation.
- BOS = Final model allocation plus last year's Evidence-based Services, Mental Health and Substance Abuse = Grand Allocation.
- Core Services Program Allocation holdout: \$50,000 of 100% funds are set aside in order to allocate to each Tribe if/when they apply and submit a Core Services Program Plan. \$150,000 of 100% funds are set aside for the annual Family Preservation/Commission Report. Funds not expended at the end of the fiscal year will be used at close out.

Explanation of the drivers:

- Households below 200% poverty level
 - Source: American Community Survey (ACS)
 - Timeframe: 5 year estimate from 2014-2018 - Note: Updated data from the Census Bureau is delayed
 - Value/Measure: Number of families with incomes of between 0 to 199% of the federal poverty level.
 - Treatment: County total as proportionate share of the State total.
- Number of New Referrals
 - Source: Trails
 - Timeframe: January 2020 - December 2020
 - Value/Measure: Numeric total of referrals received during this time period.
 - Treatment: County total as proportionate share of the State total.
- Number of Assessments
 - Source: Trails
 - Timeframe: January 2020 - December 2020
 - Value/Measure: Numeric total of child abuse and neglect assessments conducted by a county.
 - Treatment: County total as proportionate share of the State total.
- Number of Open Involvements
 - Source: Trails
 - Timeframe: January 2020 - December 2020
 - Value/Measure: Numeric total of distinct children in an open involvement in a county during this time period.
 - Treatment: County total as proportionate share of the State total.
- Number of Out-of-Home Involvements
 - Source: Trails
 - Timeframe: January 2020 - December 2020
 - Value/Measure: Numeric total of distinct children in out-of-home involvements in a county during this time period.
 - Treatment: County total as proportionate share of the State total.

Contact Person: Meghan Langfield, Core and Prevention Services Administrator, at Meghan.Langfield@state.co.us.



3. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) Grant Awards

The CFCIP awards are returning to a federal fiscal year (FFY), and as such, awards will be communicated via a separate Information Memorandum after the work of the Chafee Funding Methodology workgroup is completed in August 2021. It is estimated that approximately \$1,624,271 will be available for the administration of the program and county allocation in FFY 2021-22. Once the State receives its notice of grant award, Counties will receive notice of their awards for FFY 2021-22.

The purpose of the Chafee program is to support young people's own efforts to successfully transition to adulthood by providing age and developmentally appropriate independent living services to youth aged 14-23 who experienced an out-of-home placement after their 14th birthday, or to young adults who were adopted or entered relative guardianship assistance on or after their 16th birthday. By Federal statutes, services must be voluntary and shall not replace or duplicate independent living efforts, resources or programs in county departments, Residential Child Care Facilities or Child Placement Agencies.

Contact Person: Derek Blake, Chafee Program Coordinator, at Derek.Blake@state.co.us

4. Child Welfare Services

On February 12, 2021, the Child Welfare Allocation Committee (CWAC) voted to approve using the same model for the Child Welfare Services allocation for the first six months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021.

The allocation of funds was determined by the following characteristics; averages cover three years from January 1, 2018-December 31, 2020:

- Child population 10.00%
- Children in poverty 10.00%
- Average program services costs 20.00%: Program Services include costs associated with Administrative Services and Administrative Maintenance paid through Trails as part of a provider's daily rates.
- Average foster care days paid 7.54%: Foster care days paid are the days that were paid for during the period in Trails.
- Average congregate care days paid 2.46%: Congregate care days paid are the days that were paid for during the period in Trails.
- Average Workload Essential Functions 50.00%: Workload Essential Functions include actual measured hours for referrals, assessments, out-of-home involvements, in-home involvements, and adoptions.
- There is a 7% floor, which is applied only to the portion of the fiscal year's allocation that is driven by the Outcomes Model.

Contact Person: Kelly Sawka, Finance Unit Manager at Kelly.Sawka@state.co.us



5. Child Welfare Additional Caseworkers

Funding for the additional child welfare caseworkers was first authorized in S.B. 15-242: Concerning an allocation in addition to the Child Welfare Block grant to counties for the purpose of hiring new child welfare staff, and, in connection therewith, making an appropriation. Child welfare caseworkers include:

- Child Welfare Case Carrying Case Manager: FTE is a case manager with a caseload of child welfare assessments and/or cases.
- Child Welfare Case Aide: FTE is a case aide who provides support to child welfare case carrying case manager FTE as defined above.
- Child Welfare Supervisor FTE is a supervisor who provides supervision to the child welfare case carrying case manager FTE as defined above.

For FY 2021-22, there was no additional appropriation for Child Welfare Additional Caseworkers. The Child Welfare Allocation Committee (CWAC) voted to continue the current allocation model for the first six months of fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021.

Contact Person: Kelly Sawka, Finance Unit Manager at Kelly.Sawka@state.co.us

Appendix D: Child Welfare Six Month FY 2021-22 County Allocations provides allocations for the following funding streams:

- Table 1: Six Month FY 2021-22 Child Welfare Block Allocation
- Table 2: Six Month FY 2021-22 Core Services Allocation
- Table 3: Six Month FY 2021-22 Child Welfare Additional Caseworkers

Contact Person: Kelly Sawka, Finance Unit Manager at Kelly.Sawka@state.co.us



E. Colorado Works Program

1. General Information

The Colorado Works county block grant allocation includes funding for all program and administrative costs to implement the Colorado Works Program. The procedures for this allocation are found in Sections 26-2-712 through 26-2-714 C.R.S. (2020). The statutes also authorize the allocation of additional state and federal funds to counties under specific conditions and subject to available appropriations.

2. Colorado Works Allocation Methodology

The total amount to be allocated in FY 2021-22 is the S.B. 21-205 Long Bill amount of \$150,548,087, minus \$430,000 for the county block grant mitigation pool, and \$200,000 cash fund recoveries. The table in Appendix E includes detailed information about the FY 2021-22 allocation of federal and county funds for the Colorado Works program.

Works Allocation Committee

Statutorily, the Department, with input from the Works Allocation Committee (WAC) established by Section 26-2-714 (6) (c) (IV), C.R.S. (2019) sets the amount of each county's annual block grant allocation. The allocation formula accounts for demographic and expenditure data, and a preliminary allocation is made based on estimated expenditures. After closeout, actual expenditure data is used to set the final allocation for the year.

In the event that the Department and the WAC do not reach agreement on the allocations, the WAC shall submit alternatives to the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) by June 15 of each state fiscal year, and the JBC shall choose one of those alternatives, pursuant to 26-2-714 (2.5), C.R.S. (2020). The Department and the WAC have worked closely over the years to develop the allocation formula and methodology. The methodology was approved by the WAC at their March meeting. The Department and the WAC collaborated to develop the distribution formula which was unanimously agreed upon at the June 18th meeting.

Allocation Formula

The allocation formula for FY 2021-22 is based equally on two "factors": an expenditure factor and a demographic factor. The expenditure factor is 60% based on Basic Cash Assistance (BCA) and State Diversion expenditures and 40% on all other Colorado Works expenditures, including expenditures made from Colorado Works transfers to Child Care and Child Welfare.

The demographic factor is based on the equal weighting of each county's share of the State's children in poverty, enrollees in Medicaid and CHP+, the number of children receiving food assistance, and the number of those children in deep poverty.

In no case does a county's allocation decrease by more than 5%, and allocations do not increase by more than 25%. If a County's FY 2021-22 BCA and State Diversion spending total is



more than 71% its BCA expenditures will be reweighted in the formula to 140%. Also, counties with allocations of less than \$100,000 are held harmless, meaning their allocations may only increase and not decrease.

S.B. 21-205 Long Bill Footnote 45 directs the State to reduce the county cash funds obligations by \$5,524,726, if the State meets the federal work participation rate for the previous year.

The County Mitigation Pool distribution was updated for FY 2020-21. Balance of State (BOS) counties are eligible for funding, and to receive the first pass of mitigation funding a county's prior year County TANF Reserve must be less than thirty percent of their allocation or \$70,000. Of those counties, the first pass of funding is made available to BOS counties with BCA/Diversion expenditures that are one standard deviation above the statewide BOS mean. The amounts for which counties are eligible would bring them to within one standard deviation. If no counties are eligible for the first pass of funding or if there are funds remaining, the mitigation pool is distributed based on county reserves. The funds do not require an MOE match and are made available at close out to a county's TANF Reserve.

Appendix E: Table 1: FY 2021-22 Preliminary Initial Total County Allocation provides the Colorado Works allocation by county for FY 2021-22.

Contact Person: Andrew Rauch, Senior Legislative and Fiscal Analyst Employment and Benefits Division, andrew.rauch@state.co.us



Appendix A: County Administration

- Table 1: FY 2021-22 County Administration Allocation

Table 1: FY 2021-22 County Administration Allocation										
		FY 2020-21			FY 2021-22			CDHS	HCPF	Total
		CDHS	HCPF	Total	CDHS	HCPF	Total	% Change	% Change	% Change
001	Adams	6,820,081	4,908,784	11,728,865	6,920,695	5,087,361	12,008,056	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
003	Alamosa	685,296	494,954	1,180,250	695,406	512,960	1,208,366	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
005	Arapahoe	7,563,121	5,443,590	13,006,712	7,674,697	5,641,623	13,316,320	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
007	Archuleta	223,352	161,315	384,667	226,647	167,184	393,830	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
009	Baca	92,843	66,824	159,668	94,213	69,255	163,468	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
011	Bent	137,691	99,447	237,138	139,722	103,065	242,787	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
013	Boulder	3,052,171	2,196,814	5,248,985	3,097,198	2,276,732	5,373,930	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
015	Chaffee	291,594	209,876	501,470	295,896	217,511	513,407	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
017	Cheyenne	80,762	58,330	139,093	81,954	60,452	142,406	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
019	Clear Creek	102,594	74,098	176,692	104,107	76,794	180,901	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
021	Conejos	226,613	163,106	389,718	229,956	169,039	398,995	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
023	Costilla	171,221	123,664	294,886	173,747	128,163	301,910	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
025	Crowley	114,757	82,883	197,640	116,450	85,898	202,348	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
027	Custer	80,762	58,330	139,093	81,954	60,452	142,406	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
029	Delta	668,057	480,837	1,148,894	677,913	498,330	1,176,242	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
031	Denver	12,379,555	8,910,240	21,289,796	12,562,186	9,234,387	21,796,573	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
033	Dolores	80,762	58,330	139,093	81,954	60,452	142,406	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
035	Douglas	1,318,988	949,348	2,268,336	1,338,447	983,884	2,322,331	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
037	Eagle	362,450	260,875	623,326	367,797	270,366	638,163	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
039	Elbert	231,052	166,877	397,929	234,461	172,948	407,409	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
041	El Paso	10,349,887	7,449,378	17,799,265	10,502,575	7,720,379	18,222,954	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
043	Fremont	1,120,804	806,704	1,927,507	1,137,339	836,051	1,973,389	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
045	Garfield	795,555	572,604	1,368,159	807,291	593,435	1,400,726	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
047	Gilpin	80,762	58,330	139,093	81,954	60,452	142,406	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
049	Grand	203,352	146,870	350,222	206,352	152,213	358,565	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
051	Gunnison	326,943	236,134	563,077	331,767	244,724	576,491	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
053	Hinsdale		0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
055	Huerfano	264,822	190,607	455,429	268,729	197,541	466,270	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
057	Jackson		0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
059	Jefferson	5,015,707	3,610,078	8,625,785	5,089,702	3,741,409	8,831,111	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
061	Kiowa	80,762	58,330	139,093	81,954	60,452	142,406	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
063	Kit Carson	124,287	89,456	213,743	126,120	92,710	218,831	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%



065	Lake	119,880	86,583	206,464	121,649	89,733	211,382	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
067	La Plata	722,938	522,140	1,245,078	733,603	541,135	1,274,738	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
069	Larimer	3,887,859	2,798,304	6,686,164	3,945,215	2,900,104	6,845,320	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
071	Las Animas	490,510	353,047	843,557	497,747	365,891	863,637	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
073	Lincoln	84,122	60,547	144,670	85,363	62,750	148,114	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
075	Logan	419,228	301,741	720,970	425,413	312,719	738,131	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
077	Mesa	2,881,776	2,074,171	4,955,947	2,924,289	2,149,627	5,073,917	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
079	Mineral		0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
081	Moffat	260,209	187,935	448,144	264,048	194,772	458,820	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
083	Montezuma	660,658	475,511	1,136,169	670,404	492,810	1,163,214	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
085	Montrose	879,845	635,466	1,515,312	892,825	658,584	1,551,409	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
087	Morgan	521,608	375,430	897,038	529,303	389,088	918,391	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
089	Otero	616,950	444,053	1,061,003	626,052	460,207	1,086,259	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
091	Ouray	80,762	58,330	139,093	81,954	60,452	142,406	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
093	Park	210,053	151,711	361,764	213,152	157,230	370,382	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
095	Phillips	80,762	58,330	139,093	81,954	60,452	142,406	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
097	Pitkin	110,200	79,592	189,792	111,826	82,488	194,314	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
099	Prowers	364,631	262,445	627,075	370,010	271,992	642,002	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
101	Pueblo	5,068,337	3,647,958	8,716,294	5,143,108	3,780,667	8,923,775	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
103	Rio Blanco	97,139	69,916	167,056	98,572	72,460	171,032	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
105	Rio Grande	412,027	296,760	708,787	418,106	307,556	725,661	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
107	Routt	213,111	153,919	367,029	216,255	159,518	375,773	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
109	Saguache	209,272	150,624	359,896	212,359	156,104	368,463	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
111	San Juan	80,762	58,330	139,093	81,954	60,452	142,406	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
113	San Miguel	80,762	58,330	139,093	81,954	60,452	142,406	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
115	Sedgwick	80,762	58,330	139,093	81,954	60,452	142,406	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
117	Summit	222,055	160,379	382,433	225,331	166,213	391,544	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
119	Teller	388,143	279,368	667,511	393,870	289,531	683,401	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
121	Washington	80,762	58,330	139,093	81,954	60,452	142,406	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
123	Weld	3,679,485	2,648,326	6,327,811	3,733,767	2,744,670	6,478,437	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
125	Yuma	148,630	106,977	255,607	150,823	110,869	261,691	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
159	Broomfield	449,850	323,782	773,632	456,487	335,561	792,048	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%
		76,649,699	55,183,683	131,833,382	77,780,481	57,191,216	134,971,697	1.48%	3.64%	2.38%



Appendix B: Adult Protective Services

- Table 1: Comparison of FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22 Allocations by County
- Table 2: Change in Allocation by County from FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22

Table 1: Comparison of FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22 Allocations by County							
	FY 2020-21 Allocation				FY 2021-22 Allocation		
	APS Admin	APS Client Services	Total APS Allocation		APS Admin	APS Client Services	Total APS Allocation
Adams	\$ 1,222,694	\$ 34,239	\$ 1,256,933		\$ 1,161,947	\$ 51,311	\$ 1,213,258
Alamosa	\$ 102,734	\$ 2,877	\$ 105,611		\$ 109,335	\$ 4,828	\$ 114,163
Arapahoe	\$ 1,623,187	\$ 45,454	\$ 1,668,641		\$ 1,556,743	\$ 68,745	\$ 1,625,488
Archuleta	\$ 72,421	\$ 2,028	\$ 74,449		\$ 75,138	\$ 3,318	\$ 78,456
Baca	\$ 23,102	\$ 2,000	\$ 25,102		\$ 23,947	\$ 2,000	\$ 25,947
Bent	\$ 26,009	\$ 2,000	\$ 28,009		\$ 28,666	\$ 2,000	\$ 30,666
Boulder	\$ 873,432	\$ 24,459	\$ 897,891		\$ 957,712	\$ 42,292	\$ 1,000,004
Chaffee	\$ 78,777	\$ 2,206	\$ 80,983		\$ 62,047	\$ 2,740	\$ 64,787
Cheyenne	\$ 6,028	\$ 2,000	\$ 8,028		\$ 6,849	\$ 2,000	\$ 8,849
Clear Creek	\$ 24,648	\$ 2,000	\$ 26,648		\$ 24,952	\$ 2,000	\$ 26,952
Conejos	\$ 59,646	\$ 2,000	\$ 61,646		\$ 46,827	\$ 2,068	\$ 48,895
Costilla	\$ 49,547	\$ 2,000	\$ 51,547		\$ 49,658	\$ 2,193	\$ 51,851
Crowley	\$ 25,211	\$ 2,000	\$ 27,211		\$ 21,567	\$ 2,000	\$ 23,567
Custer	\$ 23,283	\$ 2,000	\$ 25,283		\$ 20,818	\$ 2,000	\$ 22,818
Delta	\$ 224,088	\$ 6,275	\$ 230,363		\$ 234,581	\$ 10,359	\$ 244,940
Denver	\$ 2,328,138	\$ 65,195	\$ 2,393,333		\$ 2,205,310	\$ 97,386	\$ 2,302,695
Dolores	\$ 13,486	\$ 2,000	\$ 15,486		\$ 14,477	\$ 2,000	\$ 16,477
Douglas	\$ 371,993	\$ 10,417	\$ 382,410		\$ 451,679	\$ 19,946	\$ 471,625
Eagle	\$ 94,451	\$ 2,645	\$ 97,096		\$ 90,842	\$ 4,012	\$ 94,853
Elbert	\$ 55,998	\$ 2,000	\$ 57,998		\$ 58,534	\$ 2,585	\$ 61,119
El Paso	\$ 2,117,618	\$ 59,300	\$ 2,176,918		\$ 2,340,770	\$ 103,367	\$ 2,444,137
Fremont	\$ 224,622	\$ 6,290	\$ 230,912		\$ 248,823	\$ 10,988	\$ 259,811
Garfield	\$ 148,748	\$ 4,165	\$ 152,913		\$ 154,672	\$ 6,830	\$ 161,502
Gilpin	\$ 14,900	\$ 2,000	\$ 16,900		\$ 15,560	\$ 2,000	\$ 17,560
Grand	\$ 50,030	\$ 2,000	\$ 52,030		\$ 43,664	\$ 2,000	\$ 45,664
Gunnison	\$ 61,205	\$ 2,000	\$ 63,205		\$ 51,918	\$ 2,293	\$ 54,211
Hinsdale	\$ 3,189	\$ 2,000	\$ 5,189		\$ 2,371	\$ 2,000	\$ 4,371
Huerfano	\$ 60,206	\$ 2,000	\$ 62,206		\$ 59,295	\$ 2,618	\$ 61,913
Jackson	\$ 4,680	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,680		\$ 4,459	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,459
Jefferson	\$ 1,494,250	\$ 41,844	\$ 1,536,094		\$ 1,616,139	\$ 71,368	\$ 1,687,507



Kiowa	\$ 10,120	\$ 2,000	\$ 12,120		\$ 10,173	\$ 2,000	\$ 12,173
Kit Carson	\$ 41,553	\$ 2,000	\$ 43,553		\$ 34,100	\$ 2,000	\$ 36,100
Lake	\$ 28,503	\$ 2,000	\$ 30,503		\$ 30,327	\$ 2,000	\$ 32,327
La Plata	\$ 256,917	\$ 7,194	\$ 264,111		\$ 228,341	\$ 10,083	\$ 238,424
Larimer	\$ 1,194,956	\$ 33,463	\$ 1,228,419		\$ 1,085,949	\$ 47,955	\$ 1,133,904
Las Animas	\$ 140,372	\$ 3,931	\$ 144,303		\$ 194,284	\$ 8,579	\$ 202,863
Lincoln	\$ 17,476	\$ 2,000	\$ 19,476		\$ 20,954	\$ 2,000	\$ 22,954
Logan	\$ 102,070	\$ 2,858	\$ 104,928		\$ 94,041	\$ 4,153	\$ 98,194
Mesa	\$ 1,172,088	\$ 32,822	\$ 1,204,910		\$ 1,151,817	\$ 50,864	\$ 1,202,680
Mineral	\$ 1,876	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,876		\$ 2,472	\$ 2,000	\$ 4,472
Moffat	\$ 95,560	\$ 2,676	\$ 98,236		\$ 134,199	\$ 5,926	\$ 140,125
Montezuma	\$ 153,096	\$ 4,287	\$ 157,383		\$ 130,093	\$ 5,745	\$ 135,837
Montrose	\$ 203,986	\$ 5,712	\$ 209,698		\$ 193,029	\$ 8,524	\$ 201,553
Morgan	\$ 197,660	\$ 5,535	\$ 203,195		\$ 183,478	\$ 8,102	\$ 191,580
Otero	\$ 96,310	\$ 2,697	\$ 99,007		\$ 86,758	\$ 3,831	\$ 90,589
Ouray	\$ 13,548	\$ 2,000	\$ 15,548		\$ 16,802	\$ 2,000	\$ 18,802
Park	\$ 56,894	\$ 2,000	\$ 58,894		\$ 73,605	\$ 3,250	\$ 76,855
Phillips	\$ 20,667	\$ 2,000	\$ 22,667		\$ 20,152	\$ 2,000	\$ 22,152
Pitkin	\$ 69,084	\$ 2,000	\$ 71,084		\$ 68,823	\$ 3,039	\$ 71,862
Prowers	\$ 99,159	\$ 2,777	\$ 101,936		\$ 90,239	\$ 3,985	\$ 94,224
Pueblo	\$ 826,640	\$ 23,149	\$ 849,789		\$ 764,744	\$ 33,771	\$ 798,515
Rio Blanco	\$ 36,420	\$ 2,000	\$ 38,420		\$ 35,570	\$ 2,000	\$ 37,570
Rio Grande	\$ 44,405	\$ 2,000	\$ 46,405		\$ 46,695	\$ 2,062	\$ 48,757
Routt	\$ 46,695	\$ 2,000	\$ 48,695		\$ 42,545	\$ 2,000	\$ 44,545
Saguache	\$ 50,068	\$ 2,000	\$ 52,068		\$ 41,084	\$ 2,000	\$ 43,084
San Juan	\$ 2,003	\$ 2,000	\$ 4,003		\$ 2,315	\$ 2,000	\$ 4,315
San Miguel	\$ 18,020	\$ 2,000	\$ 20,020		\$ 17,804	\$ 2,000	\$ 19,804
Sedgwick	\$ 9,623	\$ 2,000	\$ 11,623		\$ 8,489	\$ 2,000	\$ 10,489
Summit	\$ 49,811	\$ 2,000	\$ 51,811		\$ 55,858	\$ 2,467	\$ 58,324
Teller	\$ 114,772	\$ 3,214	\$ 117,986		\$ 165,466	\$ 7,307	\$ 172,773
Washington	\$ 26,430	\$ 2,000	\$ 28,430		\$ 28,066	\$ 2,000	\$ 30,066
Weld	\$ 699,314	\$ 19,583	\$ 718,897		\$ 836,790	\$ 36,952	\$ 873,742
Yuma	\$ 36,072	\$ 2,000	\$ 38,072		\$ 30,633	\$ 2,000	\$ 32,633
Broomfield	\$ 155,494	\$ 4,354	\$ 159,848		\$ 139,430	\$ 6,157	\$ 145,588
Total	\$ 17,565,983	\$ 531,646	\$ 18,097,629		\$ 17,804,424	\$ 814,000	\$ 18,618,424



Table 2: Change in Allocation by County from FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22

	APS Admin	APS Admin	APS Client Services	APS Client Services	Total APS Allocation
Adams	\$ (60,747.08)	-5.0%	\$ 17,072	49.9%	\$ (43,675)
Alamosa	\$ 6,601.18	6.4%	\$ 1,951	67.8%	\$ 8,552
Arapahoe	\$ (66,443.88)	-4.1%	\$ 23,291	51.2%	\$ (43,153)
Archuleta	\$ 2,716.61	3.8%	\$ 1,290	63.6%	\$ 4,007
Baca	\$ 845.03	3.7%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 845
Bent	\$ 2,657.40	10.2%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 2,657
Boulder	\$ 84,280.15	9.6%	\$ 17,833	72.9%	\$ 102,113
Chaffee	\$ (16,729.91)	-21.2%	\$ 534	24.2%	\$ (16,196)
Cheyenne	\$ 821.11	13.6%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 821
Clear Creek	\$ 304.27	1.2%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 304
Conejos	\$ (12,819.34)	-21.5%	\$ 68	3.4%	\$ (12,751)
Costilla	\$ 110.69	0.2%	\$ 193	9.6%	\$ 304
Crowley	\$ (3,644.40)	-14.5%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (3,644)
Custer	\$ (2,464.73)	-10.6%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (2,465)
Delta	\$ 10,492.59	4.7%	\$ 4,084	65.1%	\$ 14,577
Denver	\$ (122,828.47)	-5.3%	\$ 32,191	49.4%	\$ (90,638)
Dolores	\$ 991.41	7.4%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 991
Douglas	\$ 79,686.05	21.4%	\$ 9,529	91.5%	\$ 89,215
Eagle	\$ (3,609.20)	-3.8%	\$ 1,367	51.7%	\$ (2,243)
Elbert	\$ 2,536.46	4.5%	\$ 585	29.2%	\$ 3,121
El Paso	\$ 223,152.10	10.5%	\$ 44,067	74.3%	\$ 267,219
Fremont	\$ 24,200.74	10.8%	\$ 4,698	74.7%	\$ 28,899
Garfield	\$ 5,923.64	4.0%	\$ 2,665	64.0%	\$ 8,589
Gilpin	\$ 660.04	4.4%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 660
Grand	\$ (6,365.92)	-12.7%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (6,366)
Gunnison	\$ (9,286.66)	-15.2%	\$ 293	14.6%	\$ (8,994)
Hinsdale	\$ (817.76)	-25.6%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (818)
Huerfano	\$ (911.28)	-1.5%	\$ 618	30.9%	\$ (293)
Jackson	\$ (220.65)	-4.7%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (221)
Jefferson	\$ 121,889.29	8.2%	\$ 29,524	70.6%	\$ 151,413
Kiowa	\$ 53.27	0.5%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 53
Kit Carson	\$ (7,453.41)	-17.9%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (7,453)
Lake	\$ 1,824.35	6.4%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 1,824
La Plata	\$ (28,576.06)	-11.1%	\$ 2,889	40.2%	\$ (25,687)
Larimer	\$ (109,007.0)	-9.1%	\$ 14,492	43.3%	\$ (94,515)
Las Animas	\$ 53,911.75	38.4%	\$ 4,648	118.3%	\$ 58,560



Lincoln	\$ 3,477.68	19.9%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 3,478
Logan	\$ (8,028.75)	-7.9%	\$ 1,295	45.3%	\$ (6,734)
Mesa	\$ (20,271.37)	-1.7%	\$ 18,042	55.0%	\$ (2,230)
Mineral	\$ 596.13	31.8%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 596
Moffat	\$ 38,639.27	40.4%	\$ 3,250	121.5%	\$ 41,889
Montezuma	\$ (23,003.45)	-15.0%	\$ 1,458	34.0%	\$ (21,546)
Montrose	\$ (10,956.66)	-5.4%	\$ 2,812	49.2%	\$ (8,145)
Morgan	\$ (14,181.89)	-7.2%	\$ 2,567	46.4%	\$ (11,615)
Otero	\$ (9,552.26)	-9.9%	\$ 1,134	42.1%	\$ (8,418)
Ouray	\$ 3,253.97	24.0%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 3,254
Park	\$ 16,710.73	29.4%	\$ 1,250	62.5%	\$ 17,961
Phillips	\$ (515.27)	-2.5%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (515)
Pitkin	\$ (261.36)	-0.4%	\$ 1,039	52.0%	\$ 778
Prowers	\$ (8,919.87)	-9.0%	\$ 1,208	43.5%	\$ (7,712)
Pueblo	\$ (61,896.01)	-7.5%	\$ 10,622	45.9%	\$ (51,274)
Rio Blanco	\$ (850.05)	-2.3%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (850)
Rio Grande	\$ 2,289.62	5.2%	\$ 62	3.1%	\$ 2,352
Routt	\$ (4,150.17)	-8.9%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (4,150)
Saguache	\$ (8,983.68)	-17.9%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (8,984)
San Juan	\$ 312.34	15.6%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 312
San Miguel	\$ (216.04)	-1.2%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (216)
Sedgwick	\$ (1,133.61)	-11.8%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (1,134)
Summit	\$ 6,046.80	12.1%	\$ 467	23.3%	\$ 6,513
Teller	\$ 50,693.73	44.2%	\$ 4,093	127.3%	\$ 54,787
Washington	\$ 1,635.63	6.2%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 1,636
Weld	\$ 137,475.57	19.7%	\$ 17,369	88.7%	\$ 154,845
Yuma	\$ (5,438.73)	-15.1%	\$ -	0.0%	\$ (5,439)
Broomfield	\$ (16,063.65)	-10.3%	\$ 1,803	41.4%	\$ (14,260)
Total	\$ 238,441.00		\$ 282,354		\$ 520,795



Appendix C: Colorado Child Care Assistance Program FY 2021-22 County Allocations

- Table 1: Total County Allocations Colorado Child Care Assistance Program FY 2021-22 County Allocations

Table 1: Total County Allocations Colorado Child Care Assistance Program FY 2021-22 County Allocations					
County	FY 2021-22			Change Higher/ (Lower) between FY-2020-21 and FY 2021-22 Base Allocation	FY 2021-22 CCCAP Federal Stimulus Funds Allocation
	CCCAP Base Allocation Per Adopted Methodology	County Share of Base Allocation (10.9135926%)	CCCAP Allocation Per Adopted Methodology		
Adams	\$17,034,037.00	\$1,859,025.00	\$16,570,770.00	\$463,267.31	\$2,466,205.00
Alamosa	\$591,589.00	\$64,564.00	\$683,706.00	(\$92,116.51)	\$138,575.00
Arapahoe	\$16,785,414.00	\$1,831,892.00	\$14,666,439.00	\$2,118,974.91	\$3,299,784.00
Archuleta	\$240,876.00	\$26,288.00	\$251,630.00	(\$10,754.12)	\$14,571.00
Baca	\$87,807.00	\$9,583.00	\$101,479.00	(\$13,672.38)	\$5,000.00
Bent	\$151,568.00	\$16,542.00	\$131,798.00	\$19,769.70	\$19,876.00
Boulder	\$6,289,562.00	\$686,417.00	\$6,391,380.00	(\$101,818.33)	\$1,301,210.00
Broomfield	\$950,348.00	\$103,717.00	\$916,576.00	\$33,772.10	\$122,394.00
Chaffee	\$202,967.00	\$22,151.00	\$217,638.00	(\$14,671.05)	\$22,234.00
Cheyenne	\$35,184.00	\$3,840.00	\$33,439.00	\$1,744.67	\$5,000.00
Clear Creek	\$148,005.00	\$16,153.00	\$105,718.00	\$42,287.20	\$26,246.00
Conejos	\$339,070.00	\$37,005.00	\$242,193.00	\$96,877.20	\$34,845.00
Costilla	\$165,564.00	\$18,069.00	\$143,969.00	\$21,595.35	\$14,736.00
Crowley	\$88,337.00	\$9,641.00	\$102,092.00	(\$13,754.97)	\$6,150.00
Custer	\$87,577.00	\$9,558.00	\$101,214.00	(\$13,636.68)	\$5,000.00
Delta	\$940,799.00	\$102,675.00	\$717,219.00	\$223,579.53	\$116,455.00
Denver	\$23,090,650.00	\$2,520,018.00	\$23,698,119.00	(\$607,469.15)	\$4,246,834.00
Dolores	\$42,901.00	\$4,682.00	\$40,596.00	\$2,304.57	\$5,000.00
Douglas	\$3,450,925.00	\$376,620.00	\$2,954,025.00	\$496,900.29	\$454,333.00
Eagle	\$2,145,840.00	\$234,188.00	\$1,532,743.00	\$613,097.20	\$284,899.00
Elbert	\$224,111.00	\$24,459.00	\$230,223.00	(\$6,112.35)	\$31,687.00
El Paso	\$15,959,642.00	\$1,741,770.00	\$15,958,813.00	\$828.91	\$3,632,509.00
Fremont	\$859,825.00	\$93,838.00	\$993,709.00	(\$133,883.57)	\$211,216.00
Garfield	\$2,211,038.00	\$241,304.00	\$1,922,642.00	\$288,396.30	\$159,485.00
Gilpin	\$80,983.00	\$8,838.00	\$86,833.00	(\$5,849.56)	\$27,195.00
Grand	\$343,668.00	\$37,507.00	\$306,986.00	\$36,681.62	\$48,336.00
Gunnison	\$200,163.00	\$21,845.00	\$206,758.00	(\$6,594.51)	\$61,943.00



Hinsdale	\$23,775.00	\$2,595.00	\$27,477.00	(\$3,702.01)	\$5,000.00
Huerfano	\$111,256.00	\$12,142.00	\$119,292.00	(\$8,036.18)	\$24,202.00
Jackson	\$19,973.00	\$2,180.00	\$21,594.00	(\$1,621.22)	\$5,000.00
Jefferson	\$11,367,513.00	\$1,240,604.00	\$9,715,397.00	\$1,652,116.37	\$1,790,263.00
Kiowa	\$32,018.00	\$3,494.00	\$26,540.00	\$5,477.73	\$5,000.00
Kit Carson	\$107,476.00	\$11,729.00	\$119,224.00	(\$11,748.29)	\$5,000.00
Lake	\$172,245.00	\$18,798.00	\$177,038.00	(\$4,792.54)	\$21,196.00
La Plata	\$810,889.00	\$88,497.00	\$834,656.00	(\$23,767.37)	\$113,984.00
Larimer	\$6,350,887.00	\$693,110.00	\$6,244,105.00	\$106,782.01	\$907,470.00
Las Animas	\$297,703.00	\$32,490.00	\$319,207.00	(\$21,503.57)	\$87,230.00
Lincoln	\$121,587.00	\$13,270.00	\$86,848.00	\$34,739.20	\$5,000.00
Logan	\$620,209.00	\$67,687.00	\$568,829.00	\$51,379.65	\$121,351.00
Mesa	\$3,543,281.00	\$386,699.00	\$3,799,217.00	(\$255,936.47)	\$855,885.00
Mineral	\$5,610.00	\$612.00	\$4,878.00	\$731.70	\$5,000.00
Moffat	\$334,346.00	\$36,489.00	\$290,736.00	\$43,610.40	\$18,760.00
Montezuma	\$750,123.00	\$81,865.00	\$804,305.00	(\$54,182.48)	\$177,334.00
Montrose	\$1,110,019.00	\$121,143.00	\$1,106,620.00	\$3,399.20	\$246,148.00
Morgan	\$727,712.00	\$79,420.00	\$721,409.00	\$6,302.90	\$70,773.00
Otero	\$845,601.00	\$92,285.00	\$762,127.00	\$83,474.37	\$68,476.00
Ouray	\$47,330.00	\$5,165.00	\$54,700.00	(\$7,369.79)	\$7,991.00
Park	\$224,799.00	\$24,534.00	\$234,927.00	(\$10,127.72)	\$22,121.00
Phillips	\$83,292.00	\$9,090.00	\$96,261.00	(\$12,969.36)	\$7,622.00
Pitkin	\$346,768.00	\$37,845.00	\$301,537.00	\$45,230.55	\$35,580.00
Prowers	\$390,597.00	\$42,628.00	\$373,494.00	\$17,102.66	\$38,371.00
Pueblo	\$4,360,413.00	\$475,878.00	\$5,039,374.00	(\$678,960.75)	\$685,311.00
Rio Blanco	\$131,092.00	\$14,307.00	\$113,993.00	\$17,098.95	\$11,632.00
Rio Grande	\$289,167.00	\$31,559.00	\$310,054.00	(\$20,886.97)	\$35,256.00
Routt	\$530,322.00	\$57,877.00	\$451,282.00	\$79,039.60	\$71,032.00
Saguache	\$164,509.00	\$17,954.00	\$172,861.00	(\$8,351.59)	\$7,248.00
San Juan	\$8,088.00	\$883.00	\$9,347.00	(\$1,259.33)	\$5,000.00
San Miguel	\$126,631.00	\$13,820.00	\$134,127.00	(\$7,495.53)	\$37,832.00
Sedgwick	\$73,798.00	\$8,054.00	\$65,623.00	\$8,174.91	\$9,087.00
Summit	\$829,928.00	\$90,575.00	\$592,806.00	\$237,122.40	\$57,596.00
Teller	\$366,243.00	\$39,970.00	\$357,570.00	\$8,672.50	\$81,631.00
Washington	\$90,968.00	\$9,928.00	\$82,624.00	\$8,343.89	\$17,134.00
Weld	\$6,899,106.00	\$752,940.00	\$6,413,634.00	\$485,472.31	\$1,048,283.00
Yuma	\$259,744.00	\$28,347.00	\$300,189.00	(\$40,444.81)	\$18,368.00
Total	\$135,323,468.00	\$14,768,652.00	\$130,162,609.00	\$5,160,859.00	\$23,491,885.00



Appendix D: Child Welfare

- Table 1: Six Month FY 2021-22 Child Welfare Block Allocation
- Table 2: Six Month FY 2021-22 Core Services Allocation
- Table 3: Six Month FY 2021-22 Child Welfare Additional Caseworkers

Table 1: Six Month FY 2021-22 Child Welfare Block Allocation

County	6 Month FY 2022 County Administration Allocation (100% State and Federal) (b)	6 Month FY 2022 PRTF/FFS Medicaid Component (80% State & Federal / 20% County Share) (c)	6 Month FY 2022 80/20 Combined Component (80% State & Federal / 20% County Share) (d)	6 Month FY 2022 Administrative Case Management (100% State & Federal Medicaid) (e)	6 Month FY 2022 TOTAL CHILD WELFARE BLOCK ALLOCATION Prior to Mitigation Distribution (f)=(b)+(c)+(d)+(e))
ADAMS	\$ 1,402,503	\$ 721,893	\$ 18,056,036	\$ 46,779	\$20,227,211
ALAMOSA	122,877	63,247	1,516,134	4,098	1,706,357
ARAPAHOE	1,369,629	704,972	17,632,813	45,683	19,753,097
ARCHULETA	27,196	13,998	335,559	907	377,660
BACA	9,134	4,701	112,702	305	126,842
BENT	19,268	9,918	237,739	643	267,567
BOULDER	540,346	278,125	6,956,493	18,023	7,792,987
BROOMFIELD	88,601	45,604	1,093,208	2,955	1,230,368
CHAFFEE	43,532	22,406	537,119	1,452	604,509
CHEYENNE	8,147	4,193	100,524	272	113,137
CLEAR CREEK	25,881	13,321	319,330	863	359,396
CONEJOS	27,386	14,096	337,902	913	380,298
COSTILLA	30,035	15,460	370,592	1,002	417,089
CROWLEY	20,072	10,331	247,656	669	278,729
CUSTER	14,745	7,589	181,927	492	204,753
DELTA	100,613	51,787	1,241,422	3,356	1,397,178
DENVER	1,680,054	864,754	21,629,279	56,037	24,230,124
DOLORES	8,147	4,193	100,524	272	113,137
DOUGLAS	407,446	209,720	5,245,522	13,590	5,876,277
EAGLE	61,593	31,703	759,967	2,054	855,317
EL PASO	1,876,338	965,785	24,156,270	62,584	27,060,977
ELBERT	40,459	20,825	499,204	1,349	561,837
FREMONT	164,729	84,789	2,032,522	5,494	2,287,533
GARFIELD	122,894	63,255	1,516,335	4,099	1,706,583
GILPIN	16,232	8,355	200,278	541	225,406
GRAND	18,092	9,312	223,235	603	251,243



GUNNISON	22,391	11,525	276,274	747	310,937
HINSDALE	1,369	705	16,889	46	19,008
HUERFANO	39,551	20,358	488,007	1,319	549,235
JACKSON	8,147	4,193	100,524	272	113,137
JEFFERSON	1,054,738	542,893	13,578,867	35,180	15,211,677
KIOWA	8,147	4,193	100,524	272	113,137
KIT CARSON	23,751	12,225	293,059	792	329,828
LA PLATA	94,446	48,613	1,165,337	3,150	1,311,547
LAKE	18,244	9,390	225,102	609	253,345
LARIMER	757,068	389,676	9,746,607	25,251	10,918,602
LAS ANIMAS	47,185	24,287	582,201	1,574	655,247
LINCOLN	31,701	16,317	391,142	1,057	440,217
LOGAN	108,427	55,809	1,337,839	3,616	1,505,692
MESA	503,367	259,092	6,480,422	16,789	7,259,670
MINERAL	1,269	653	15,664	42	17,629
MOFFAT	42,657	21,956	526,328	1,423	592,364
MONTEZUMA	67,139	34,558	828,401	2,239	932,337
MONTROSE	133,865	68,903	1,651,711	4,465	1,858,944
MORGAN	100,465	51,711	1,239,597	3,351	1,395,124
OTERO	70,936	36,512	875,253	2,366	985,067
OURAY	8,147	4,193	100,524	272	113,137
PARK	31,088	16,002	383,582	1,037	431,708
PHILLIPS	8,147	4,193	100,524	272	113,137
PITKIN	16,077	8,275	198,363	536	223,251
PROWERS	41,627	21,426	513,623	1,388	578,065
PUEBLO	462,088	237,845	5,948,996	15,413	6,664,342
RIO BLANCO	27,169	13,984	335,229	906	377,289
RIO GRANDE	44,592	22,952	550,204	1,487	619,236
ROUTT	28,093	14,460	346,628	937	390,118
SAGUACHE	23,049	11,864	284,392	769	320,073
SAN JUAN	1,040	535	12,833	35	14,443
SAN MIGUEL	13,946	7,178	172,070	465	193,659
SEDGWICK	8,147	4,193	100,524	272	113,137
SUMMIT	24,532	12,627	302,693	818	340,671
TELLER	51,673	26,597	637,569	1,723	717,562
WASHINGTON	17,764	9,143	219,183	593	246,683
WELD	822,930	423,577	10,594,526	27,448	11,868,480
YUMA	27,107	13,952	334,457	904	376,420
TOTALS	\$ 13,038,027	\$ 6,710,904	\$ 166,695,964	\$ 434,872	\$ 186,879,766



*The Child Welfare Block may be spent without categorical restriction. The individual components of the allocation above are provided as estimates to assist counties with budgeting and determination of projected county share of anticipated expenditures.

**Counties that underspend their Medicaid components of the allocation are able to transfer the unspent General Fund portion of their Medicaid allocations to the 80/20 Child Welfare component to cover over-expenditures if applicable.

***Mitigation is not allocated in the beginning of the year.

Table 2: Six Month FY 2021-22 Core Services Allocation

County	6 Month 80/20 Allocation FY 2021-22	6 Month Evidenced Based (Expanded Services) 80/20 FY 2021-22	6 Month Total 80/20 Allocation FY 2021-22	6 Month Total Core 100% Allocation FY 2021-22	6 Month Mental Health (100%) FY 2021-22	6 Month Substance Abuse (100%) FY 2021-22	6 Month Special Economic Assistance (100%) FY 2021-22	6 Month Grand Total Core Services Allocation FY 2021-22
Adams	\$ 1,611,946	\$ 143,520	\$ 1,755,465	\$ 650,439	\$ 276,123	\$ 185,390	\$ 44,541	\$ 2,911,957
Alamosa	79,792	31,280	111,072	145,453	110,071	62,070	3,424	432,090
Arapahoe	1,536,267	279,959	1,816,226	619,902	136,643	184,810	42,450	2,800,030
Archuleta	28,414	-	28,414	51,797	-	-	1,219	81,430
Baca	9,020	-	9,020	16,442	-	-	387	25,849
Bent	18,129	-	18,129	33,047	-	-	778	51,953
Boulder	306,213	10,003	316,215	123,560	332,752	122,072	8,461	903,060
Chaffee	38,933	48,092	87,025	70,972	-	-	1,671	159,668
Cheyenne	4,362	-	4,362	7,951	-	-	187	12,500
Clear Creek	14,030	-	14,030	25,575	9,022	9,022	602	58,251
Conejos	25,862	30,594	56,456	47,144	-	-	1,110	104,710
Costilla	16,921	19,362	36,283	30,845	-	-	726	67,854
Crowley	11,050	-	11,050	20,143	-	34,886	474	66,553
Custer	9,750	-	9,750	17,774	-	-	418	27,943
Delta	76,681	-	76,681	139,782	-	-	3,290	219,753
Denver	1,468,514	110,825	1,579,338	592,562	561,777	421,192	40,578	3,195,446
Dolores	4,480	-	4,480	8,166	-	-	192	12,838
Douglas	405,614	-	405,614	163,670	20,686	14,165	11,208	615,343



Eagle	53,666	5,430	59,096	97,828	-	-	2,303	159,226
Elbert	28,718	81,947	110,665	52,350	26,327	7,308	1,232	197,883
El Paso	2,077,139	121,833	2,198,972	838,150	91,107	266,933	57,395	3,452,556
Fremont	141,961	45,566	187,526	258,781	64,960	42,423	6,091	559,782
Garfield	94,337	19,089	113,426	171,968	79,695	22,556	4,048	391,693
Gilpin	7,017	-	7,017	12,791	9,022	9,022	301	38,153
Grand	16,569	-	16,569	30,203	-	-	711	47,483
Gunnison	21,182	19,201	40,383	38,612	-	-	909	79,904
Hinsdale	4,362	-	4,362	7,951	-	-	187	12,500
Huerfano	27,917	5,850	33,767	50,890	9,022	13,534	1,198	108,410
Jackson	4,362	-	4,362	7,951	-	-	187	12,500
Jefferson	953,771	208,153	1,161,923	384,858	250,222	160,971	26,354	1,984,327
Kiowa	6,261	-	6,261	11,414	-	-	269	17,944
Kit Carson	19,796	9,619	29,415	36,087	-	-	849	66,351
Lake	14,855	-	14,855	27,080	-	3,008	637	45,580
La Plata	74,104	153,975	228,079	135,085	108,267	32,480	3,180	507,091
Larimer	783,150	107,249	890,398	316,010	80,315	101,619	21,640	1,409,981
Las Animas	46,414	-	46,414	84,608	9,022	13,534	1,992	155,569
Lincoln	18,136	-	18,136	33,061	-	-	778	51,975
Logan	61,319	-	61,319	111,779	29,292	7,820	2,631	212,841
Mesa	608,953	142,356	751,309	245,719	83,392	44,152	16,826	1,141,398
Mineral	4,362	-	4,362	7,951	-	-	187	12,500
Moffat	36,131	-	36,131	65,864	-	-	1,550	103,546
Montezuma	56,729	-	56,729	103,412	-	-	2,434	162,576
Montrose	114,388	31,848	146,236	208,519	107,064	20,451	4,908	487,178
Morgan	82,358	12,500	94,858	150,131	48,714	10,045	3,534	307,281
Otero	64,861	-	64,861	118,235	80,599	-	2,783	266,477
Ouray	4,693	-	4,693	8,554	-	-	201	13,448
Park	18,819	-	18,819	34,305	7,074	9,022	807	70,027



Phillips	6,508	-	6,508	11,863	-	-	279	18,650
Pitkin	10,166	-	10,166	18,532	-	-	436	29,135
Prowers	37,019	-	37,019	67,482	-	-	1,588	106,089
Pueblo	623,226	89,477	712,702	251,479	93,910	70,082	17,221	1,145,393
Rio Blanco	17,676	-	17,676	32,222	-	-	758	50,657
Rio Grande	34,675	-	34,675	63,209	-	-	1,488	99,371
Routt	20,667	-	20,667	37,675	79,695	22,556	887	161,480
Saguache	20,118	-	20,118	36,673	-	-	863	57,654
San Juan	4,362	-	4,362	7,951	-	-	187	12,500
San Miguel	8,280	-	8,280	15,094	-	-	355	23,729
Sedgwick	5,008	-	5,008	9,130	-	-	215	14,353
Summit	18,809	-	18,809	34,286	-	-	807	53,902
Teller	42,549	56,428	98,977	77,563	13,311	9,022	1,826	200,699
Washington	13,067	-	13,067	23,820	-	-	561	37,448
Weld	1,063,948	191,538	1,255,486	429,315	153,420	210,246	29,399	2,077,865
Yuma	25,554	-	25,554	46,582	28,596	7,308	1,096	109,136
Broomfield	49,535	27,787	77,322	90,298	30,074	21,052	2,126	220,872
TOTALS	\$ 13,113,473	\$ 2,003,475	\$ 15,116,948	\$ 7,668,547	\$ 2,930,168	\$ 2,138,743	\$ 387,933	\$ 28,242,338



Table 3: Six Month FY 2021-22 Child Welfare Additional Caseworker Allocation	
90/10 Counties	
Adams	\$ 2,026,063
Arapahoe	1,841,985
Archuleta	30,941
Baca	30,941
Bent***	30,941
Boulder	154,707
Chaffee	30,941
Cheyenne	-
Clear Creek	30,941
Costilla***	30,941
Custer	-
Denver	1,785,648
Dolores*	15,471
Douglas	581,151
Eagle	30,941
Elbert	30,941
El Paso	2,539,987
Garfield	23,206
Gilpin	30,941
Grand	-
Gunnison	-
Hinsdale	-
Jackson	-
Jefferson	976,303
Kiowa	30,941
Kit Carson	-
Lake	-
La Plata	30,941
Larimer	431,242
Las Animas	30,941
Lincoln	-
Mineral*	7,735
Moffat	30,941
Montezuma	-
Montrose	189,380
Morgan	15,471



Ouray*	-
Park	-
Phillips	-
Pitkin	30,941
Rio Blanco	-
Routt	-
San Juan*	-
San Miguel	-
Sedgwick	-
Summit	-
Teller	-
Washington	30,941
Weld	725,697
Yuma	30,941
Broomfield	30,941
90/10 Total	\$ 11,840,048
100% Counties	
Alamosa	\$ 96,518
Conejos	38,677
Crowley	30,941
Delta	148,626
Fremont	69,618
Huerfano	30,941
Logan	30,941
Mesa	804,378
Otero	33,519
Prowers	30,941
Pueblo	162,442
Rio Grande	38,677
Saguache	30,941
100% Total	\$ 1,547,161
Grand Total	\$ 13,387,209

***Indicates county was a 100% county in FY 2019-20 and has moved into a 90/10 county for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 allocations.



Appendix E: Colorado Works

- Table 1: FY 2021-22 Preliminary Initial Total County Allocation

Table 1: FY 2021-22 Preliminary Initial Total County Allocation							
FIPS	County	Final Initial FY 2020-21	Preliminary Initial Allocation FY 2021-22	Percent of Total State Allocation	Federal Funds	County MOE	% Change FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22
1	Adams	\$15,793,590	\$16,867,575	11.25%	\$14,375,466	\$2,492,109	6.8%
3	Alamosa	\$1,114,081	\$1,058,377	0.71%	\$902,007	\$156,370	-5.0%
5	Arapahoe	\$15,199,516	\$16,215,863	10.82%	\$13,820,042	\$2,395,821	6.7%
7	Archuleta	\$343,453	\$346,724	0.23%	\$295,497	\$51,227	1.0%
9	Baca	\$198,949	\$227,588	0.15%	\$193,963	\$33,625	14.4%
11	Bent	\$369,829	\$351,338	0.23%	\$299,429	\$51,909	-5.0%
13	Boulder	\$5,394,037	\$5,539,742	3.70%	\$4,721,270	\$818,472	2.7%
15	Chaffee	\$410,581	\$431,996	0.29%	\$368,171	\$63,825	5.2%
17	Cheyenne	\$53,756	\$53,756	0.04%	\$45,814	\$7,942	0.0%
19	Clear Creek	\$128,299	\$134,023	0.09%	\$114,222	\$19,801	4.5%
21	Conejos	\$453,416	\$430,745	0.29%	\$367,104	\$63,641	-5.0%
23	Costilla	\$410,499	\$389,974	0.26%	\$332,357	\$57,617	-5.0%
25	Crowley	\$332,225	\$315,614	0.21%	\$268,983	\$46,631	-5.0%
27	Custer	\$144,660	\$137,427	0.09%	\$117,123	\$20,304	-5.0%
29	Delta	\$955,160	\$918,186	0.61%	\$782,528	\$135,658	-3.9%
31	Denver	\$25,192,969	\$24,414,251	16.29%	\$20,807,154	\$3,607,097	-3.1%
33	Dolores	\$69,239	\$69,239	0.05%	\$59,009	\$10,230	0.0%
35	Douglas	\$1,857,378	\$2,025,145	1.35%	\$1,725,939	\$299,206	9.0%



37	Eagle	\$712,412	\$676,791	0.45%	\$576,798	\$99,993	-5.0%
39	Elbert	\$312,293	\$296,678	0.20%	\$252,845	\$43,833	-5.0%
41	El Paso	\$21,758,628	\$20,670,697	13.79%	\$17,616,694	\$3,054,003	-5.0%
43	Fremont	\$1,694,813	\$1,610,072	1.07%	\$1,372,191	\$237,881	-5.0%
45	Garfield	\$1,382,921	\$1,477,833	0.99%	\$1,259,490	\$218,343	6.9%
47	Gilpin	\$105,939	\$110,321	0.07%	\$94,022	\$16,299	4.1%
49	Grand	\$151,727	\$144,141	0.10%	\$122,845	\$21,296	-5.0%
51	Gunnison	\$276,931	\$313,436	0.21%	\$267,127	\$46,309	13.2%
53	Hinsdale	\$23,698	\$23,698	0.02%	\$20,197	\$3,501	0.0%
55	Huerfano	\$484,594	\$460,364	0.31%	\$392,347	\$68,017	-5.0%
57	Jackson	\$64,419	\$64,419	0.04%	\$54,901	\$9,518	0.0%
59	Jefferson	\$8,881,018	\$9,176,363	6.12%	\$7,820,596	\$1,355,767	3.3%
61	Kiowa	\$79,466	\$79,466	0.05%	\$67,725	\$11,741	0.0%
63	Kit Carson	\$235,225	\$232,421	0.16%	\$198,082	\$34,339	-1.2%
65	Lake	\$221,112	\$210,056	0.14%	\$179,021	\$31,035	-5.0%
67	La Plata	\$1,172,450	\$1,275,895	0.85%	\$1,087,387	\$188,508	8.8%
69	Larimer	\$7,021,099	\$7,159,225	4.78%	\$6,101,481	\$1,057,744	2.0%
71	Las Animas	\$869,385	\$825,916	0.55%	\$703,891	\$122,025	-5.0%
73	Lincoln	\$139,771	\$132,782	0.09%	\$113,164	\$19,618	-5.0%
75	Logan	\$711,210	\$675,650	0.45%	\$575,826	\$99,824	-5.0%
77	Mesa	\$5,308,845	\$5,043,403	3.36%	\$4,298,263	\$745,140	-5.0%
79	Mineral	\$13,979	\$13,979	0.01%	\$11,914	\$2,065	0.0%
81	Moffat	\$397,667	\$383,171	0.26%	\$326,559	\$56,612	-3.6%
83	Montezuma	\$1,132,779	\$1,101,803	0.73%	\$939,017	\$162,786	-2.7%
85	Montrose	\$1,192,475	\$1,163,800	0.78%	\$991,854	\$171,946	-2.4%



87	Morgan	\$1,092,592	\$1,109,841	0.74%	\$945,867	\$163,974	1.6%
89	Otero	\$1,080,764	\$1,026,726	0.68%	\$875,032	\$151,694	-5.0%
91	Ouray	\$63,069	\$63,069	0.04%	\$53,751	\$9,318	0.0%
93	Park	\$291,792	\$311,421	0.21%	\$265,410	\$46,011	6.7%
95	Phillips	\$108,367	\$115,009	0.08%	\$98,017	\$16,992	6.1%
97	Pitkin	\$113,095	\$107,440	0.07%	\$91,566	\$15,874	-5.0%
99	Prowers	\$817,455	\$776,582	0.52%	\$661,845	\$114,737	-5.0%
101	Pueblo	\$11,962,718	\$11,364,582	7.58%	\$9,685,516	\$1,679,066	-5.0%
103	Rio Blanco	\$167,984	\$173,803	0.12%	\$148,124	\$25,679	3.5%
105	Rio Grande	\$654,353	\$621,635	0.41%	\$529,791	\$91,844	-5.0%
107	Routt	\$253,287	\$240,623	0.16%	\$205,072	\$35,551	-5.0%
109	Saguache	\$289,535	\$319,928	0.21%	\$272,660	\$47,268	10.5%
111	San Juan	\$44,697	\$44,697	0.03%	\$38,093	\$6,604	0.0%
113	San Miguel	\$97,065	\$97,065	0.06%	\$82,724	\$14,341	0.0%
115	Sedgwick	\$79,673	\$84,729	0.06%	\$72,211	\$12,518	6.3%
117	Summit	\$258,963	\$270,678	0.18%	\$230,687	\$39,991	4.5%
119	Teller	\$586,846	\$557,504	0.37%	\$475,135	\$82,369	-5.0%
121	Washington	\$147,757	\$144,782	0.10%	\$123,391	\$21,391	-2.0%
123	Weld	\$8,079,652	\$8,320,635	5.55%	\$7,091,298	\$1,229,337	3.0%
125	Yuma	\$285,839	\$271,547	0.18%	\$231,427	\$40,120	-5.0%
159	Broomfield	\$676,091	\$645,847	0.43%	\$550,426	\$95,421	-4.5%
		\$149,918,087	\$149,918,086	100.00%	\$127,768,357	\$22,149,730	



Appendix F: Information Required Pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.331(a)(1)

CFDA Number	CFDA Name	Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN) ¹	Federal Award Date of Award to the Recipient by the Federal Agency	Subaward Period of Performance Start and End Date	Name of Federal Awarding Agency and Pass-Through Entity (PTE)	Federal Award Project Description, as Required to Be Responsive to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA)
10.561	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)	203CO401S2514 203CO401S8036 203CO401S8026	10/01/2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	Improve nutrition of low-income households by ensuring access to nutritious, healthful diets through the provision of nutrition education and nutrition assistance through the issuance of monthly benefits for the purchase of food at authorized retailers.
10.561	State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	203CO321Q3903 203CO401S2514 203CO401S8026 203CO421S2519 203CO421S2520	10/01/2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To provide Federal financial participation to State agencies for costs incurred to operate the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

¹ The award is not Research and Development (R&D).

The county departments do not have indirect cost rates with the Department; they have cost allocation plans. 45 C.F.R. § 95.507(b)(7) requires county departments to have a cost allocation plan for programs that fall under the public assistance regulations: "If the public assistance programs are administered by local government agencies under a State supervised system, the overall State agency cost allocation plan shall also include a cost allocation plan for the local agencies."

1575 Sherman Street, Denver, CO 80203 P 303.866.5700 www.colorado.gov/CDHS

Jared Polis, Governor | Michelle Barnes, Executive Director



		203CO421S252 2 203CO431Q75 03 213CO033F100 3 213CO183S901 8 213CO321Q39 03 213CO401S251 4 213CO401S802 6 213CO421S251 9 213CO421S252 0 213CO431Q75 03				
93. 090	Guardianship Assistance	1801COGARD 1901COGARD 2001COGARD 2101COGARD	1/01/ 2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To provide Federal financial participation (FFP) to states, Indian tribes, tribal organizations and tribal consortia (tribes) who opt to provide guardianship assistance payments for the care of children by relatives who have assumed legal guardianship of eligible children for whom they previously cared as foster parents. This assistance is intended to prevent inappropriately long stays in foster care and to promote the healthy development of children through increased safety, permanency, and well-being.
93. 092	Affordable Care Act Personal Responsibility Education Program	1801COPREP 1901COPREP 2001COPREP	10/01 /2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	The purpose of this program is to educate adolescents and young adults on both abstinence and contraception for the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.



93.556	Promoting Safe and Stable Families	1801COFPCV 1801COFPSS 1801COPKIN 1901COFPCV 1901COFPSS	10/1/2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	The objectives of the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program are: (1) to prevent child maltreatment among families at risk through the provision of supportive family services; (2) to assure children's safety within the home and preserve intact families in which children have been maltreated, when the family's problems can be addressed effectively; (3) to address the problems of families whose children have been placed in foster care so that reunification may occur in a safe and stable manner; (4) to support adoptive families by providing support services as necessary to that they can make a lifetime commitment to their children.
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	1801COTANF 1901COTANF 2001COTANF 2101COTANF	7/1/2020	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To provide grants to States, Territories, the District of Columbia, and Federally-recognized Indian Tribes operating their own Tribal TANF programs to assist needy families with children so that children can be cared for in their own homes; to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; to reduce and prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.
93.563	Child Support Enforcement	1804COCSES 1901COCSES 2001COCSES 2101COCSES	1/01/2020	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To enforce the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children, locate absent parents, establish paternity, and obtain child, spousal and medical support.
93.564	Child Support Enforcement Research	90FD0191 90FD0201	9/30/2018 9/30/2020	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and	The principal purpose is to carry out the public purpose of implementing a demonstration project that is



		90FD0217 90FD0228 90FD0235	2014 9/30/ 2019		Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	likely to “improve the financial well-being of children or otherwise improve the operation of the child support program” as stated in the statutory authority. Any responsibility to the federal government is a condition for receiving the grant, but not a principal purpose.
93. 568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	1801COLIE4 18B1COLIEA 1901COLIE4 1901COLIEA 2001COE5C3 2001COLIE4 2001COLIEA 2101COE5C6 2101COLIEA 2101COLWC5 2101COLWC6	3/27/ 2020 10/01 /2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To make Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) grants available to States and other jurisdictions to assist eligible households to meet the costs of home energy.
93. 575	Child Care and Development Block Grant	2101COCCC3 2101COCCC5 2101COCDC6 2101COCS6	3/27/ 2020 10/1/ 2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	The purposes of the CCDF program are to: (1) allow each State maximum flexibility in developing child care programs and policies that best suit the needs of children and parents within that State; (2) promote parental choice to empower working parents to make their own decisions regarding the child care services that best suits their family’s needs; (3) encourage States to provide consumer education information to help parents make informed choices about child care services and to promote involvement by parents and family members in the development of their children in child care settings; (4) assist States in delivering high-quality, coordinated early childhood care and education services to maximize parents’ options and support parents trying to achieve independence from public assistance; (5) assist States in improving the overall quality of child care services and programs by implementing the health, safety,



						licensing, training, and oversight standards; (6) improve child care and development of participating children; and (7) increase the number and percentage of low-income children in high-quality child care settings.
93.596	Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	2001COCCDF 2101COCCDF	10/01/2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	The purposes of the CCDF program are to: (1) allow each State maximum flexibility in developing child care programs and policies that best suit the needs of children and parents within that State; (2) promote parental choice to empower working parents to make their own decisions regarding the child care services that best suits their family's needs; (3) encourage States to provide consumer education information to help parents make informed choices about child care services and to promote involvement by parents and family members in the development of their children in child care settings; (4) assist States in delivering high-quality, coordinated early childhood care and education services to maximize parents' options and support parents trying to achieve independence from public assistance; (5) assist States in improving the overall quality of child care services and programs by implementing the health, safety, licensing, training, and oversight standards; (6) improve child care and development of participating children; and (7) increase the number and percentage of low-income children in high-quality child care settings.
93.645	Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	1801COCWSS 1901COCWSS 2001COCWC3 2001COCWSS 2101COCWSS	10/01/2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families	The purpose of the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services program is to promote state and tribal flexibility in the development and expansion of a coordinated child and family services program that utilizes community-based



					PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	agencies and ensures all children are raised in safe, loving families.
93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E	1801COFOST 1901COFOST 2001COFOST 2101COFOST	07/01/2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	The Title IV-E Foster Care program helps states, Indian tribes, tribal organizations and tribal consortia (tribes) to provide safe and stable out-of-home care for children under the jurisdiction of the state or tribal child welfare agency until the children are returned home safely, placed with adoptive families, or placed in other planned arrangements for permanency. The program provides funds to assist with the costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children; administrative costs to manage the program; and training for public agency staff, foster parents and eligible professional partner agency staff.
93.659	Adoption Assistance	1801COADPT 1901COADPT 2001COADPT 2101COADPT	01/01/2020	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To provide Federal Financial Participation (FFP) to states, Indian tribes, tribal organizations and tribal consortia (tribes) in adoption subsidy costs for the adoption of children with special needs who cannot be reunited with their families and who meet certain eligibility tests. This assistance is intended to prevent inappropriately long stays in foster care and to promote the healthy development of children through increased safety, permanency and well-being.
93.667	Social Services Block Grant	1801COSOSR 1901COSOSR 2001COSOSR 2101COSOSR	10/01/2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To enable each State to furnish social services best suited to the needs of the individuals residing in the State. Federal block grant funds may be used to provide services directed toward one of the following five goals specified in the law: (1) to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency; (2) to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (3) to prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults;



						(4) to prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and (5) to secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.
93.670	Child Abuse and Neglect Discretionary Activities	90CA1798 90CA1836	9/30/2017	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To improve the national, state, and community activities for the prevention, assessment, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect through research, demonstration, service improvement, evaluation of best practices, dissemination of information, and technical assistance.
93.674	Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	1801COCILP	10/01/2019	7/1/2020 through 6/30/2021	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families PTE: Colorado Department of Human Services	To assist states and eligible Indian tribes in establishing and carrying out programs designed to assist foster youth likely to remain in foster care until 18 years of age, youth who leave foster care for adoption or kinship guardianship after attaining age 16, and youth who have left foster care because they attained 18 years of age and have not yet attained 21 years of age, to make the transition from foster care to self-sufficiency.

Subrecipient Name	Subrecipient's Unique Entity Identifier (FIPS)	Subrecipient Name (cont.)	Subrecipient's Unique Entity Identifier (FIPS) (cont.)	Subrecipient Name (cont.)	Subrecipient's Unique Entity Identifier (FIPS) (cont.)
Adams	001	Fremont	043	Montrose	085
Alamosa	003	Garfield	045	Morgan	087
Arapahoe	005	Gilpin	047	Otero	089
Archuleta	007	Grand	049	Ouray	091
Baca	009	Gunnison	051	Park	093
Bent	011	Hinsdale	053	Phillips	095



Boulder	013	Huerfano	055	Pitkin	097
Broomfield	159	Jackson	057	Prowers	099
Chaffee	015	Jefferson	059	Pueblo	101
Cheyenne	017	Kiowa	061	Rio Blanco	103
Clear Creek	019	Kit Carson	063	Rio Grande	105
Conejos	021	Lake	065	Routt	107
Costilla	023	La Plata	067	Saguache	109
Crowley	025	Larimer	069	San Juan	111
Custer	027	Las Animas	071	San Miguel	113
Delta	029	Lincoln	073	Sedgwick	115
Denver	031	Logan	075	Summit	117
Dolores	033	Mesa	077	Teller	119
Douglas	035	Mineral	079	Washington	121
Eagle	037	Moffat	081	Weld	123
Elbert	039	Montezuma	083	Yuma	125
El Paso	041				



Appendix G: County Pass Through Expenditures Rate Information (NEW 8/12/21)

SFY 2020-21 County Pass Through Expenditures

An analysis of the RMS statistics used to distribute the County Pass Through Expenditures (see relevant statutes below) across all county administered programs shows an overall decrease in the statistics driving the Federal reimbursements. The decrease from SFY 2018-19 to SFY 2020-21 is 2.129%. The 32% rate which was utilized in SFY 2020-21 created a \$1,320,213.03 gap between the reimbursement rate and actual federal earnings which must ultimately be recovered.

SFY 2021-22 Rate

CDHS will decrease the Federal reimbursement rate from 32% to 28%. This necessary decrease in the federal reimbursement rate is meant to serve two purposes, to align the federal reimbursement rate more closely to projected earnings rates (currently ~30%) and provide a gradual, over the course of the following year method to recover the earnings gap realized in SFY 2020-21 as opposed to recovering the full \$1.3M immediately with the final settlement process of the FY 2020-21 year. The rate will be monitored on a quarterly basis to ensure that it remains accurate and on track to meet the necessary recovery metrics/earnings rates. Furthermore, after the end of SFY 2021-22 a full analysis of the earnings rate will be conducted. This will be to ensure the counties receive the correct earnings rate on projected collections.

Relevant Statutes Concerning County Pass Through Expenditures

County Pass Through expenditures for federal reimbursement are governed by C.R.S. 26-1-122 (4) (i):

Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, the county department may receive and spend federal funds to which it is entitled by reason of the county's expenditures in excess of the twenty percent required by subsection (1) of this section for any social services activity that has been approved by the department as an activity that is eligible for reimbursement under any federal program. Acceptance and expenditure of such federal funds shall in no way affect the state's share of and contribution to such payments, and the county shall be solely responsible for the provision of the nonfederal share that is in excess of the twenty percent.

Counties submit the expenditures defined in C.R.S. 26-1-122 (4) (k) through the County Pass Through coding in the County Financial Management System (CFMS) for Federal reimbursement. These expenditures are for Common Supportive Training, Common Supportive Automated Data Processing, County Only, and County Wide Cost Allocation Plans, that qualify for Federal reimbursement. The expenditures are subject to Random Moment Sampling (RMS) statistics to allocate across the county administered programs. The Federal revenue earned on these expenditures is passed through to the counties by the state. There is no state share for these expenditures. The counties are currently being held to an overall Federal reimbursement rate of 32%. This is both a floor and a ceiling.



CDHS utilizes a portion of the Federal reimbursement as allowed in C.R.S. 26-1-122 (4) (k) (II). The amount utilized is the amount necessary to cover the costs of the RMS accountant and the contract with the RMS provider.





STUDY SESSION ITEM SUMMARY

DATE OF STUDY SESSION: October 12, 2021
SUBJECT: 2 nd Quarter 2021 CIP Update
OFFICE/DEPARTMENT: Budget & Finance, Fleet & Facilities Mgmt, POSCA, Public Works
CONTACT: Marc Osborne, Deputy Budget Director; Mark Kluth, Sr. CIP Analyst
FINACIAL IMPACT: None
SUPPORT/RESOURCES REQUEST: None
DIRECTION NEEDED: None
RECOMMENDED ACTION: None – project status update presentation for the BOCC

DISCUSSION POINTS:

- Review status of 2021 Capital Improvement Projects

2nd Quarter 2021 CIP Status Report

Collaboration between Budget & Finance, Public Works, Parks, Open
Space & Cultural Arts and Facilities & Fleet Management



Fleet and Public Works Facility Update

- Timeline of Fleet and Public Works Building dependent on several other Commerce City Projects
 - South Platte Crossing–Clerk and Recorder- Tri-County Health move
 - Sheriff Substation – Probation move and SO expansion
 - Dalia Street Stormwater Tie-in
- Fleet Building
 - Major progress with floors, exterior, mechanical
 - Manual Wash Bay plumbing and Floor
 - Covered Parking



Fleet and Public Works Facility Update

Fleet Heavy Bay Exterior Roof Fascia Install



Fleet and Public Works Facility Update

Exterior View of Light Vehicle Bay



Fleet and Public Works Facility Update

Interior View of Manual Wash Bay



Fleet and Public Works Facility Update

View From Heavy Bays Looking North



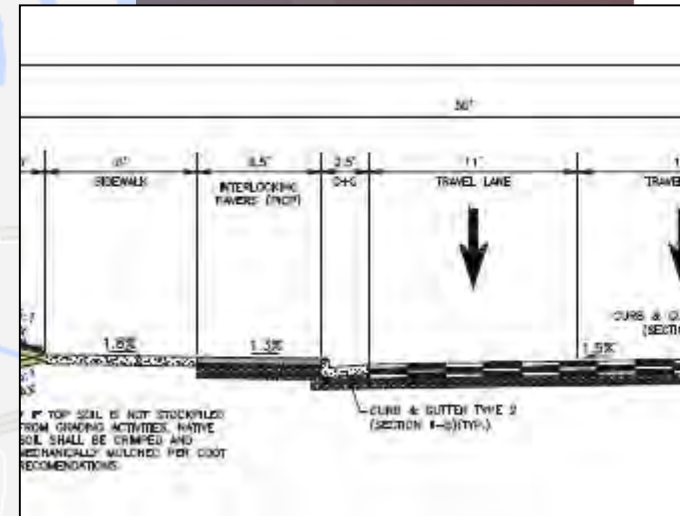
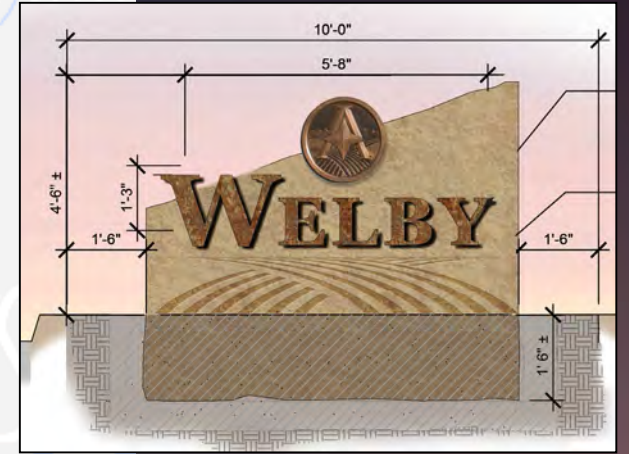
Fleet and Public Works Facility Update

Central Covered Parking



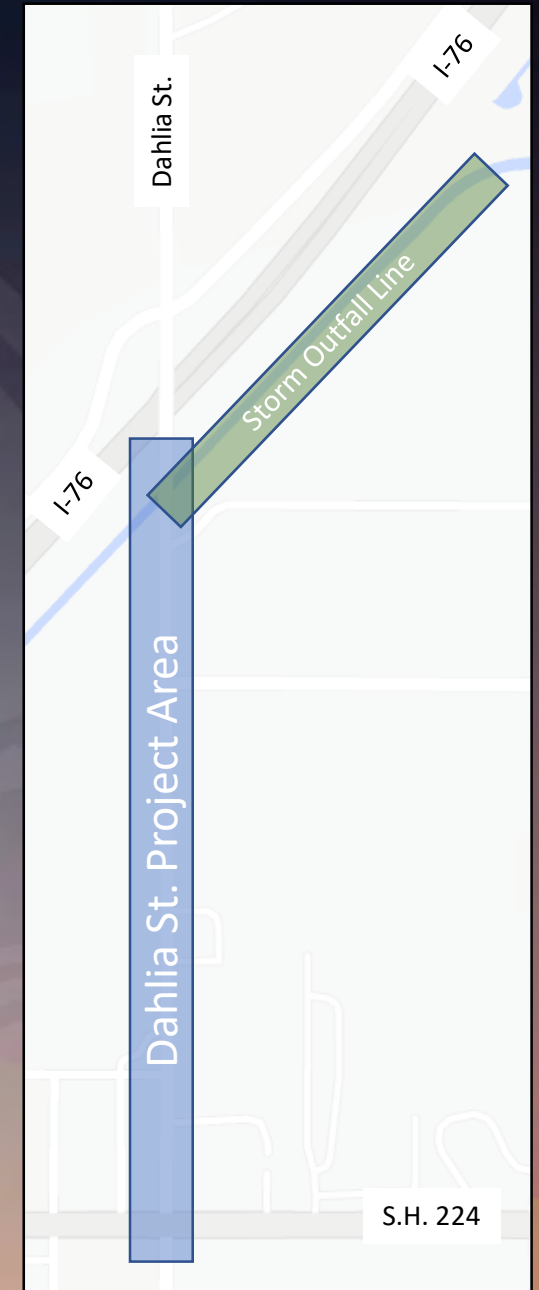
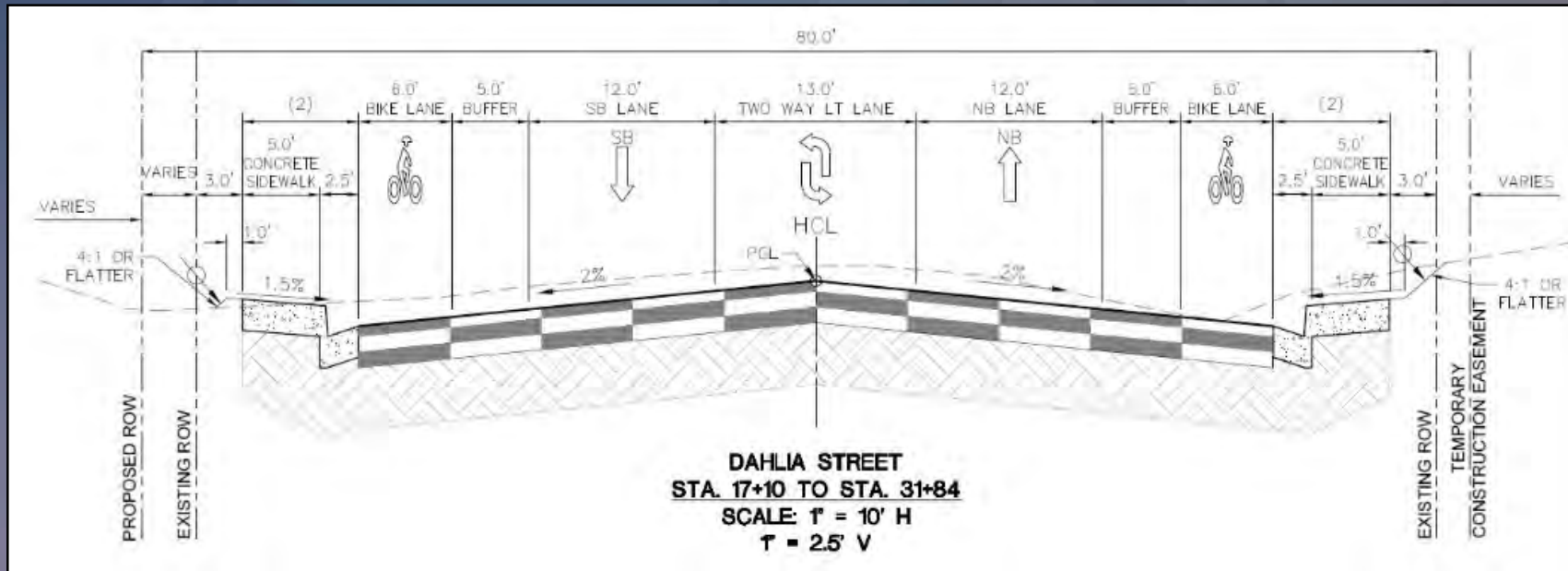
York Street (Phases I, II, III)

- Street Improvements, widening to four travel lanes
- Safety Improvements, center medians in portions
- Drainage Improvements, curb/gutter
- Bicycle, pedestrian, and trail/ open space
 - Underpass and trail connection to Clear Creek
 - Multi-use trail and open space; exploring exercise stations
 - Landscape design
- Public art for community placemaking
- Status of Projects:
 - Phase I – Under construction; completion at end of 2021
 - Phase II – ROW acquisition underway; most construction anticipated in 2022
 - Phase III – Design underway; design contract to be extended due to negotiations with Union Pacific Railroad



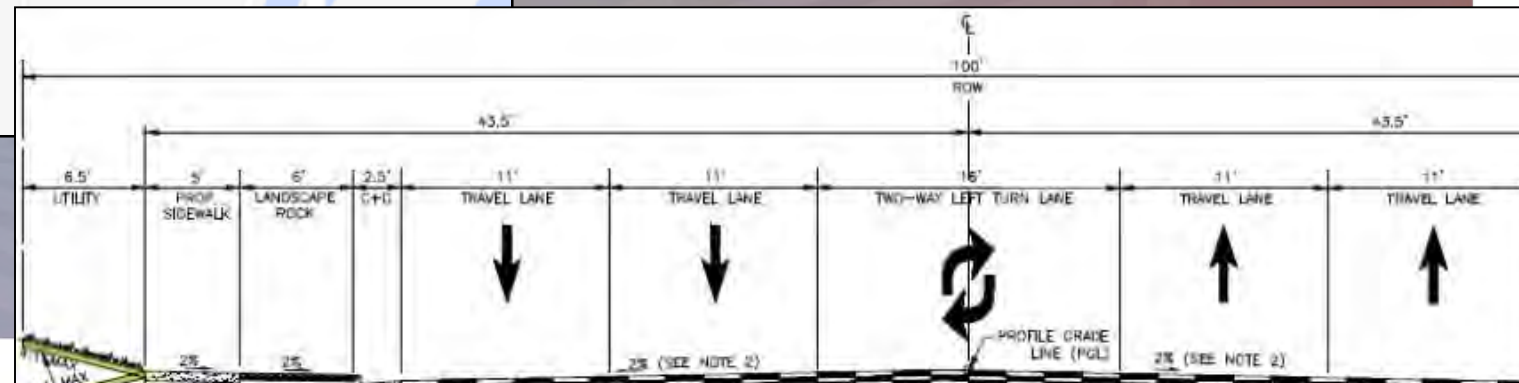
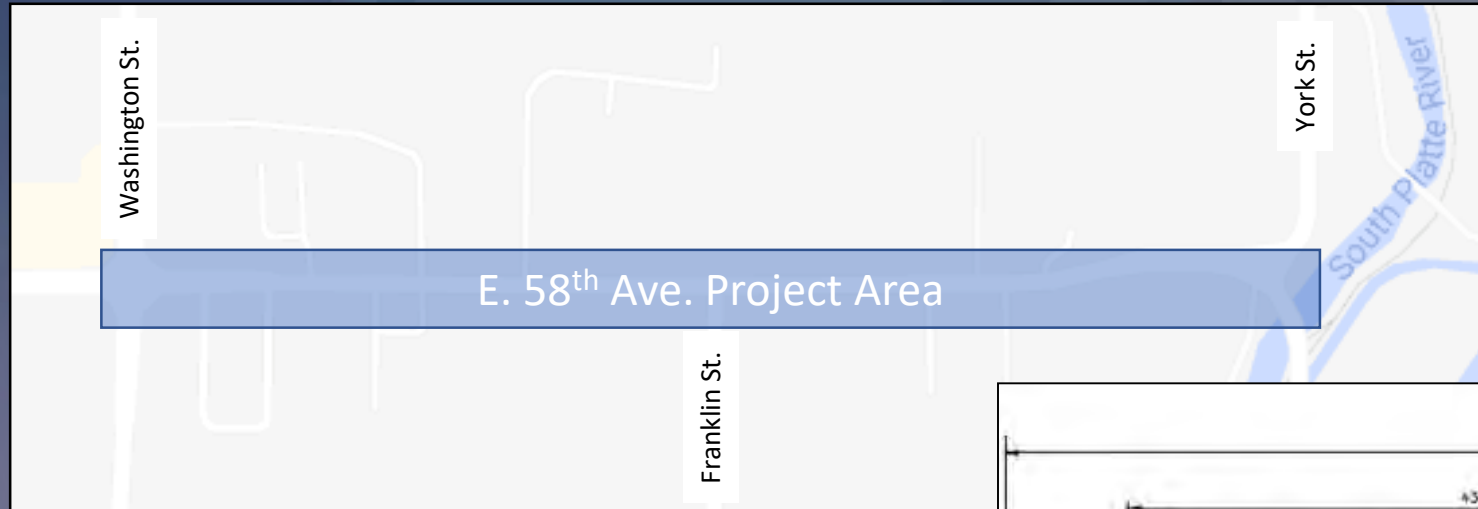
Dahlia Street from 74th Ave. to I-76

- Widen roadway, install curbs, gutters, and sidewalks, turn lanes, and bike lanes
- Build storm trunk line (48"-72") to Dahlia Pond.
- Intersection improvements at SH 224 shared with CDOT
- Construction Starts August 2021



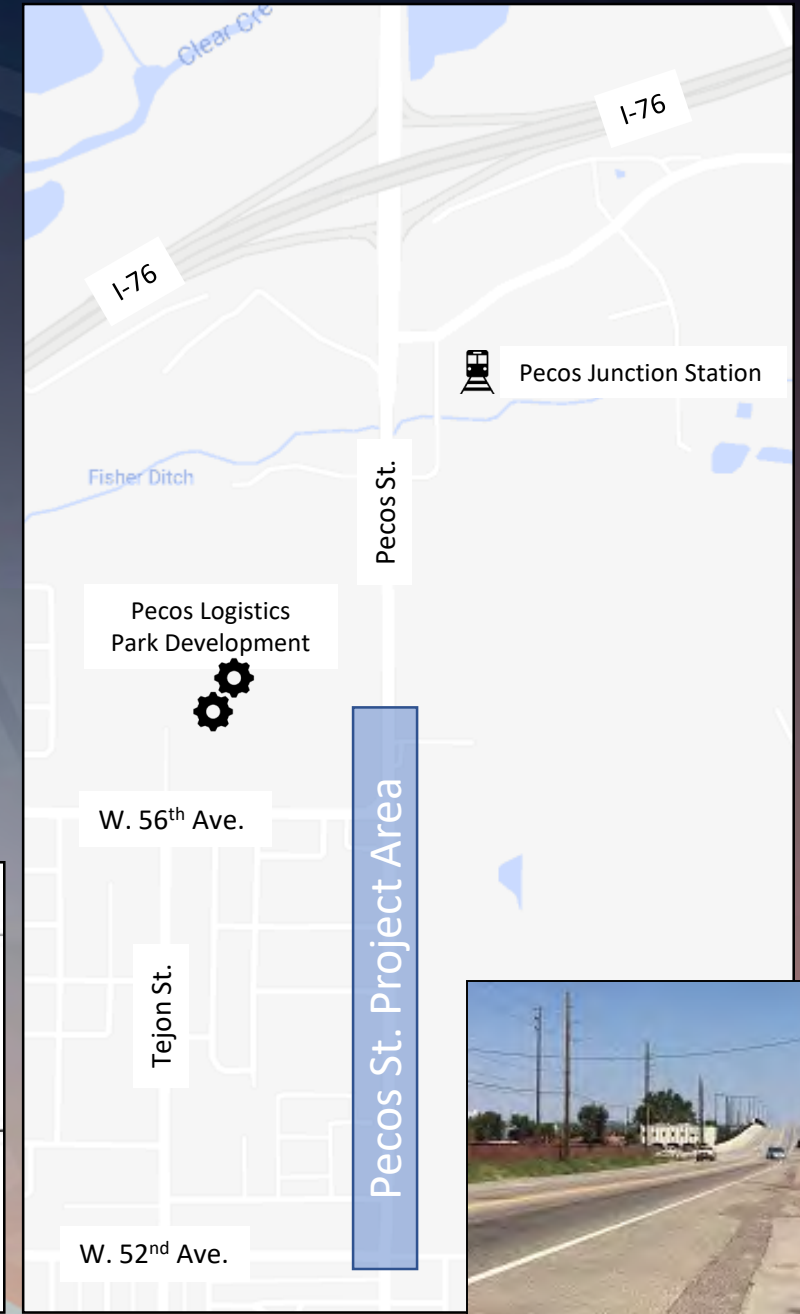
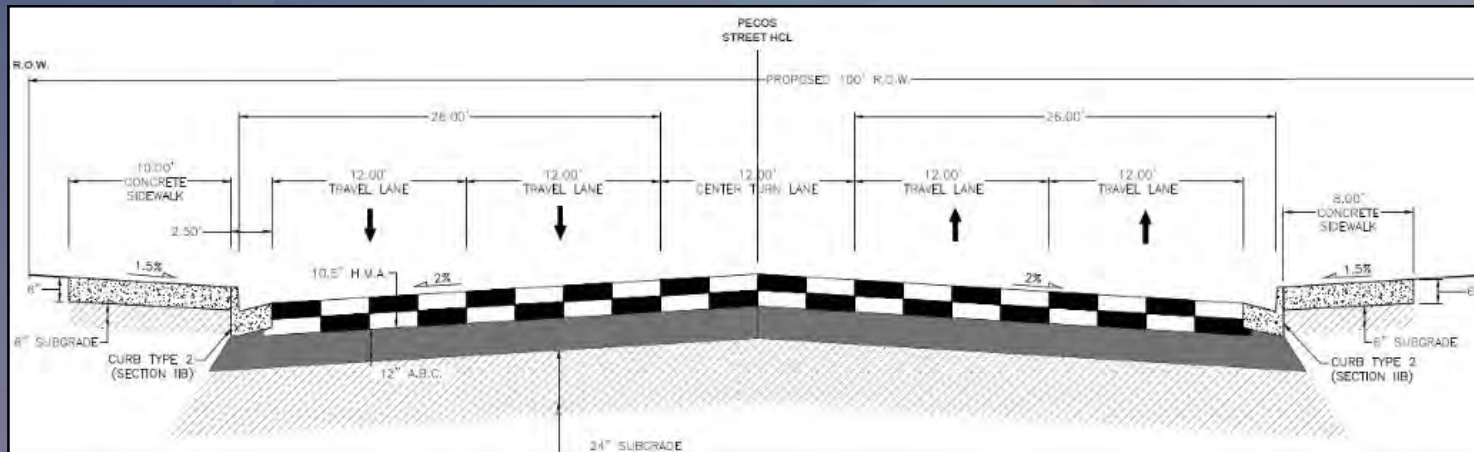
58th Ave from Washington St. to York St.

- Widen to four lanes, add curb, gutter, sidewalk
- Installation of retaining walls to reduce the grade west of Franklin St.
- Drainage and water quality pond improvements
- Right of way acquisition ongoing
 - Denver Rock Island Railroad conflict
 - Final 3 ROW Property Acquisitions Pending



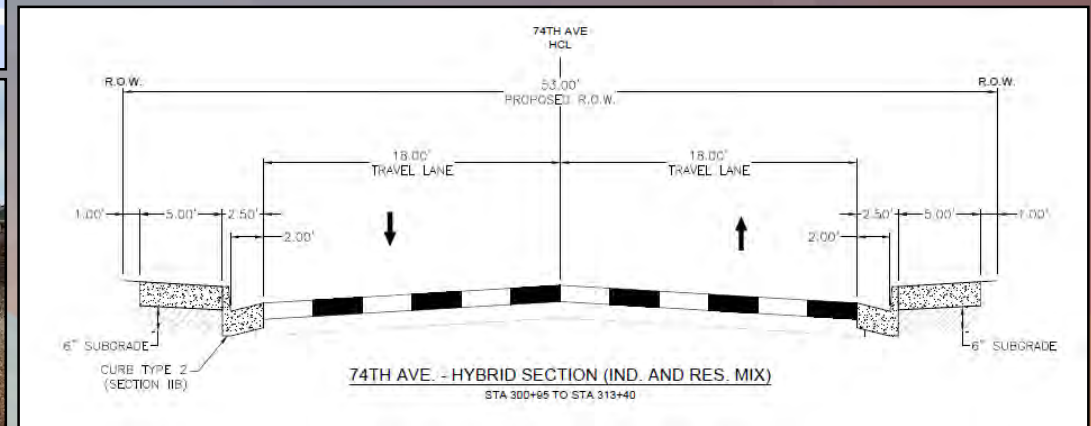
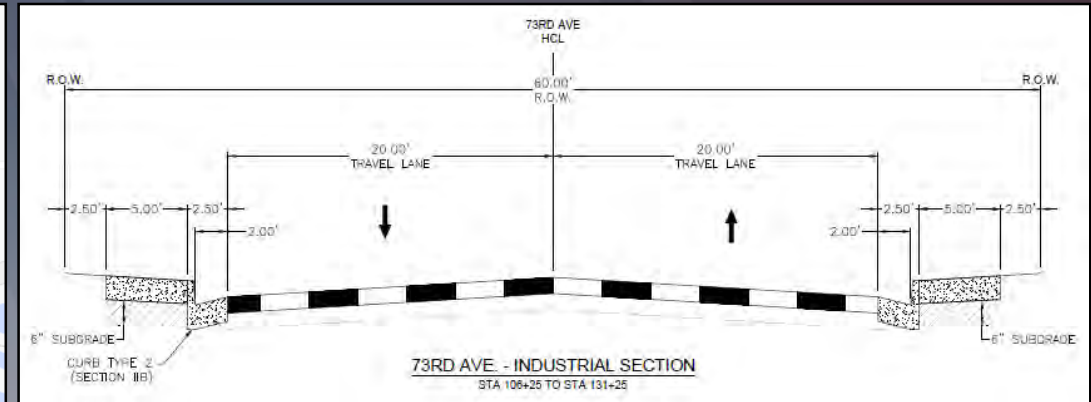
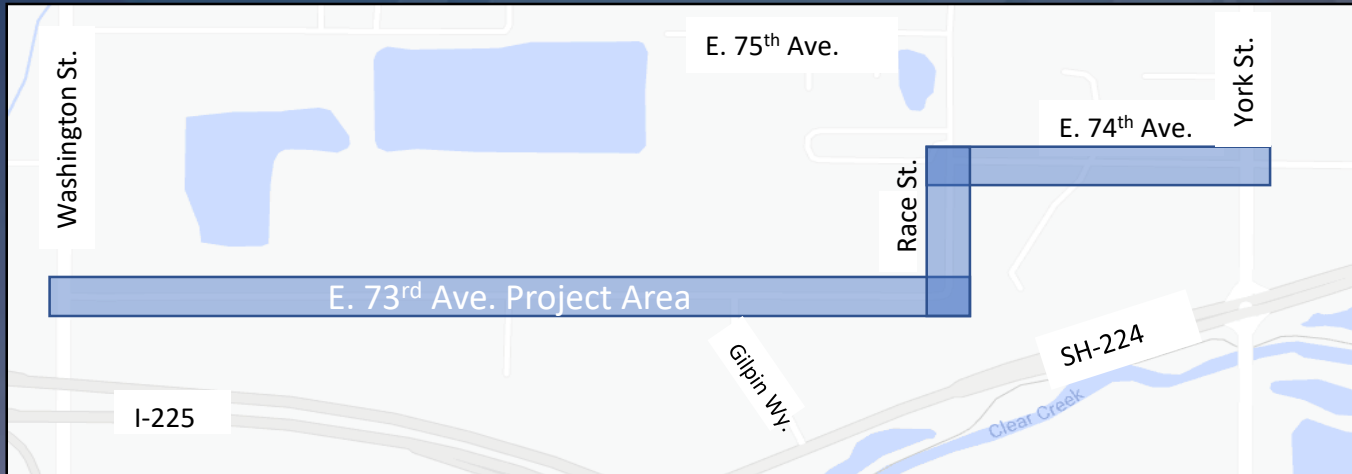
Pecos Street from 52nd Ave. to Cargill Drive (railroad ROW)

- Install curb and gutter, turn lanes, and multi-use path for bicyclists and pedestrians
- Finalizing the design of W. 52nd Ave. and Pecos St. intersection
Coordinating with Denver to obtain ROW on the south side of 52nd Ave.
- ROW appraisal and acquisition underway; anticipated to be completed by end of 2021



E. 73rd Ave. Washington St. to York St.

- Widen roadway, install curbs, gutters, and sidewalks
- Drainage improvements
- Finalizing contract to complete design



Additional Projects

CIP Projects

Dahlia St. Hwy - 224 to 70th Ave.

Pecos St. - 52nd Ave. to 58th Ave.

Steele St./Welby Rd.

54th Ave. Washington St. to Franklin St.

54th Ave. Roundabout at Washington St.

62nd Ave. – Pecos to Broadway

70th Ave. (2 projects)

Preventative Maintenance Programs

Street Paving

Pavement Seal

Misc. Concrete

Neighborhood Improvements

Goat Hill: Irving St., Hooker St., Grove St., Green St.

Berkeley: King St., Julian St.

Goat Hill: East of Federal Blvd.

Goat Hill: South of W 64th Ave.

Guardian Angels Neighborhood

Status

Design services started June. Extended project limits to E 69th Ave.
(partnership with Commerce City)

ROW acquisition and appraisal

Design and ROW

Coordinated effort with City and County of Denver

Coordinated effort with City and County of Denver

Design

Design services contracted with two separate consultant firms

Status

Annual Program in construction for 2021

Annual Program in construction for 2021

Annual Program in construction for 2021

Status

Design

Design

Design to be advertised 2021

Planning

Planning



Additional Projects

Stormwater Fund

Clear Creek Drop Structures

Dahlia Street Trunk Main Phase II

Dahlia Pond South of I-76 & Hwy. 85

Broadway at 62nd Ave.

Broadway at 59th Ave.

Status

Ongoing

Ongoing

Ongoing

Ongoing

Ongoing

Bridges

Calhoun Byers Bridge Replacement

E 88th Avenue over Wolf Creek Bridge Replacement

E 96th Avenue Rehabilitation Phase II

Status

Design

Advertised for Design

Complete

ADA Transition Implementation

Annual ADA Ramp Program

Area 1 (E 68th Avenue)

Area 2 (E 66th Avenue)

Area 3 (Steele St)

Area 4 (E 56th Avenue)

Area 5 (E 55th Avenue)

Status

Construction

Railroad negotiations

Railroad negotiations

Design and ROW

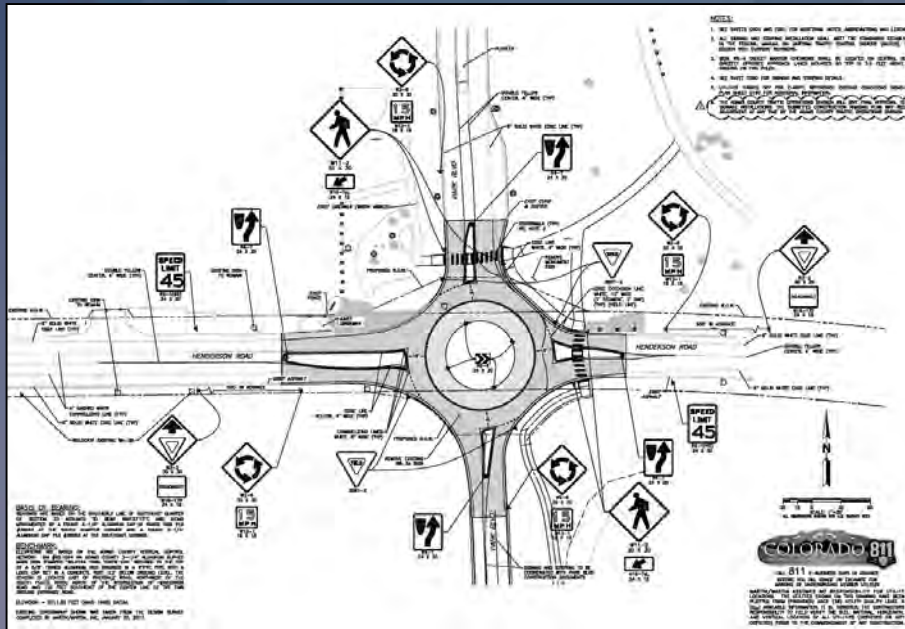
Utility coordination

Complete

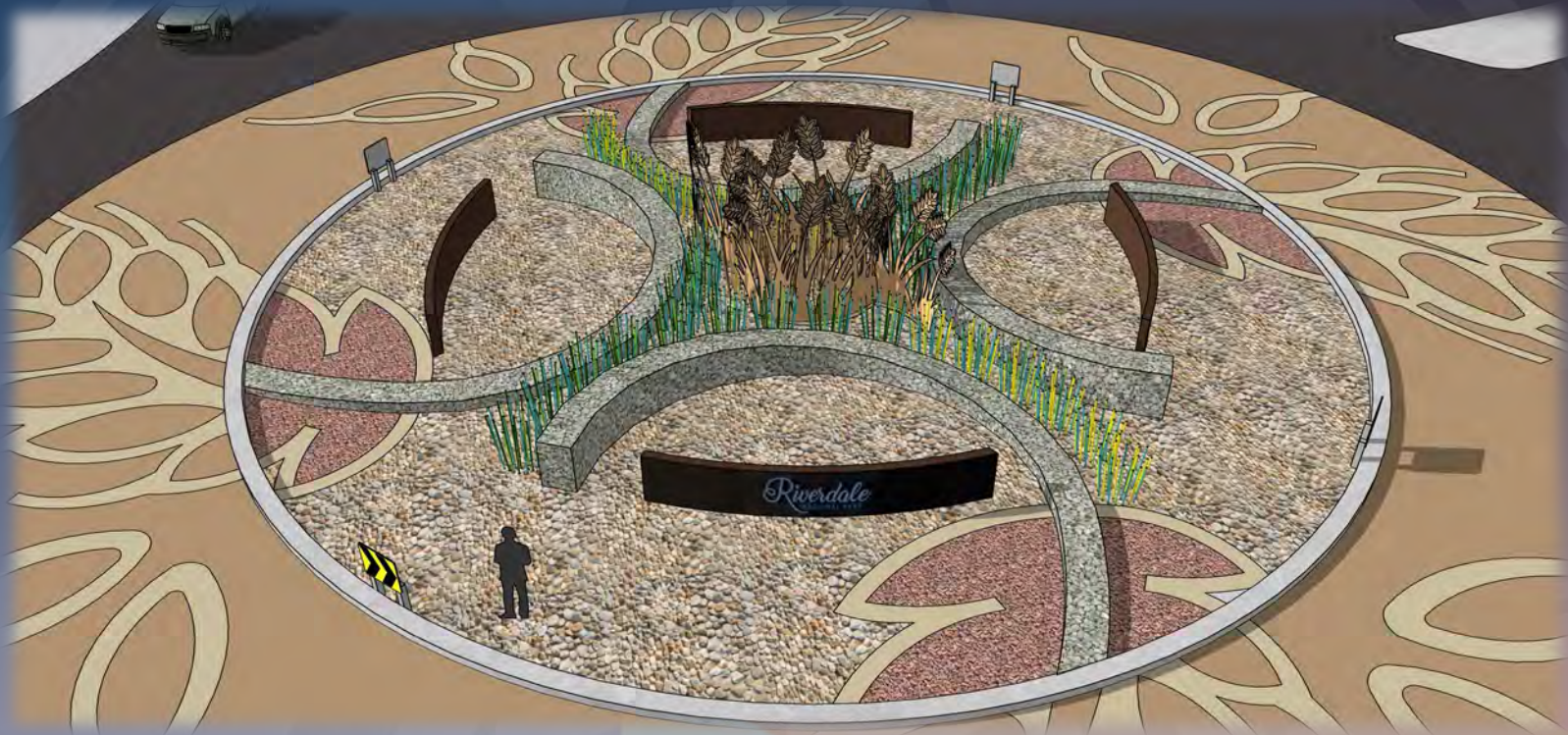


124th Ave. and Park Blvd. Roundabout

- Design Adjustment for Bypass Lanes Underway
- Coordination on public artwork installation for center of roundabout
- Construction planned for Winter 2022



Henderson Rd. and Park Blvd. Roundabout



Current Concept for Art in the Roundabout



Riverdale Bluffs Open Space



Gateway Park Improvements



Veteran's Memorial



Veteran's Memorial



Veteran's Memorial



CIP Quarterly Report: 2021 Second Quarter

Project Name	2021 Budget	2021 Encumbered	2021 Spent	Remaining Budget	Projected Completion	Notes
Colorado Air & Space Port						
Aircraft Tug & Hook	5,360	5,213	-	147	December 2021	
Purchase 3/4 ton pick up truck	50,000	-	39,461	10,539	Complete	
Replace snow equipment	50,000	-	-	50,000	December 2021	
Replace ATCT radios	80,000	80,000	-	-	August 2021	
Subtotal: Colorado Air & Space Port	185,360	85,213	39,461	60,686		
Community & Economic Development						
Oil & Gas Infrared Camera	100,025	87,650	-	12,375	July 2021	Field Demo of cameras on 6/17/21. Formal IFB will be posted week of June 22. Target is to award bid, submit requisition and purchase camera (and training) by early July. Total cost estimated is ~\$88,000.
Subtotal: Community & Economic Development	100,025	87,650	-	12,375		
Community Safety & Wellbeing						
Repl Stolen Trailer & Supp.	34,247	4,903	5,218	24,127	December 2021	
EOC A/V Upgrade	245,205	4,321	240,883	1	Complete	
Subtotal: Community Safety & Wellbeing	279,452	9,223	246,101	24,128		
Sheriff's Office						
Impound Lot Expansion	68,200	53,226	4,008	10,966	December 2021	
DNA Laboratory	174,035	92,723	61,552	19,761	December 2021	
Forensic Scene Capture Solutio	131,511	-	143,348	(11,837)	Complete	
K9 Dog	15,000	-	13,800	1,200	Complete	
Satellite Office Remodel	224,185	108,135	-	116,050	December 2021	
Spacing Study A-E Cells	1,180,571	7,721	-	1,172,850	June 2022	Anti-ligature project
Replace Kitchen Equipment	562,192	882,625	-	(320,433)	December 2021	
Booking Remodel Phase II	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	June 2022	Combined with Spacing Study to do Anti-Ligature project
Subtotal: Sheriff's Office	4,355,694	1,144,429	222,708	2,988,557		
District Attorney's Office						
Cisco Core Switches	51,261	-	-	51,261	August 2021	
Dell FX Server & Chassis	26,220	-	-	26,220	na	project scope changed, funding for a larger scale replacement is being requested in 2022
Dell storage area network	177,476	1,979	-	175,497	September 2021	
Subtotal: District Attorney's Office	254,957	1,979	-	252,978		
Facilities & Fleet Management						
Justice Center HVAC Controls	65,000	-	-	65,000	December 2021	Controllers are on order. will be installed as soon as they are available
Roof Replacement	359,050	23,156	130,329	205,565	December 2021	
Irrigation wiring replacement	65,000	31,427	-	33,573	November 2021	Informal 3 bid. Waiting on 3rd bid.
WSC HVAC Controller Upgrade	108,000	-	6,400	101,600	Cancelled	Cancelled by Mike Holub.
WSC Elevator Modernization	250,000	1,134	6,521	242,346	June 2022	SOW complete. Prebid walk tentatively scheduled for 06/16/21
SO Relocation / Renovation	198,420	1,713	5,427	191,280	December 2022	
Roof replacement	1,033,992	122,865	149,318	761,809	December 2021	
Manlift Replacement	21,000	-	10,976	10,024	Complete	
HVAC Controller Upgrade	112,000	-	-	112,000	December 2021	Developing SOW.
AHU 5 Replacement	200,000	161,141	-	38,859	June 2021	Installation scheduled for 06/19/21.
Mezzanines in storage room	300,000	2,824	289,081	8,095	November 2021	
Regional Park Infrastructure	3,594,582	98,660	-	3,495,922	December 2021	
Exhibit Hall Concrete Flooring	25,903	-	47,398	(21,495)	Complete	

CIP Quarterly Report: 2021 Second Quarter

Project Name	2021 Budget	2021 Encumbered	2021 Spent	Remaining Budget	Projected Completion	Notes
Exhibit Hall Re-Roof	300,000	275,000	-	25,000	September 2021	A/E 100%- Contract Awarded Start 8/10/21
Al Lesser Re-Roof	200,000	173,888	-	26,112	September 2021	A/E 100%- Contract Awarded Start 8/10/21
Admin Parks Fire Panel Upgrade	75,000	-	-	75,000	July 2021	A/E 100% - Contract Awarded Start 6/14/21
DF- B Module sanitary sewer	575,000	97,973	351,925	125,102	December 2021	
DF- A&E F side wtr heater	565,187	4,347	-	560,840	December 2021	
DF- A&E costs for ADA ramp	800,000	12,599	22,613	764,788	January 1900	Project is at 100% DD, finals due 6/14/21
Exterior Gutter & Downspout	1,000,000	28,600	-	971,400	January 1900	Currently on hold due to conflict with ext. siding flashings
Module C,D, & E Swr Line Rplmt	1,300,000	1,379,364	-	(79,364)	January 1900	Awarded to JCOR
GC Space Utilization	2,667,726	864,809	384,598	1,418,320	December 2021	5th floor study session construction Aug-Dec 2021
H S Building Renovation	4,666,993	533,261	2,012,258	2,121,474	December 2022	
County Wide EV Stations	99,279	-	-	99,279	December 2021	
Coroner's Facility	5,810,723	426,899	150,178	5,233,646	January 1900	GC (Saunders) selected
RRP Multi-Use Arena	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	December 2023	
Relocation of SO Memorial	125,000	-	6,800	118,200	December 2021	Design used different fund; construction commence in fall 2021
RRP - Multi Use Arena	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	June 2023	Design to commence in 2021
South Parks Maintenance Shop	650,000	-	-	650,000	December 2021	Design completion only
Park 1200-HS	482,514	-	-	482,514	December 2021	
RAS - Post Occupancy Adj.	185,000	36	74,066	110,898	December 2021	
Byers/Shamrock Blade Stations	87,846	48,720	250	38,876	Complete	
Fleet-Public Works Bldg	19,067,970	26,375,349	4,766,081	(12,073,460)	July 2023	
R&B T&em Dump (2) Trucks	500,000	531,910	-	(31,910)	December 2021	
CED Animal Management	30,768	-	28,281	2,487	Complete	
Truck w/Crane & Welder	126,352	96,582	4,865	24,905	December 2021	
PW Highway Service Truck	125,000	55,467	57,617	11,916	December 2021	
Sheriff Civil	17,020	-	20,380	(3,360)	Complete	
Sheriff Detective	12,640	(0)	12,651	(11)	Complete	
Sheriff Patrol Motorcycle	14,321	-	14,809	(488)	Complete	
Ford Explorer	20,640	-	19,745	895	Complete	
Attenuator Device	28,726	-	34,803	(6,077)	Complete	
CSWB - Parking Enf Vehicle	26,063	-	29,897	(3,834)	Complete	
NS Animal MGMT 2 Trucks	120,000	92,319	-	27,681	September 2021	
District Attorney 2 Sedans	60,000	18,264	-	41,736	January 1900	Not ordered, Waiting on DA
Facility Courier Van/SUV	30,000	27,815	-	2,185	November 2021	
Facilities County Campus Truck	55,000	-	-	55,000	August 2021	
Fleet-Strasburg Service Truck	275,000	263,171	-	11,829	December 2021	
Human Services 2 SUV's	64,000	28,795	26,063	9,142	August 2021	
Parks Ranger Truck	32,000	-	28,317	3,683	August 2021	
Parks Ranger ATV	15,000	-	-	15,000	August 2021	
Parks Regional Gator Utility	30,000	23,556	-	6,444	November 2021	
Parks South Gator Utility	30,000	-	-	30,000	July 2021	
Parks South Truck	55,000	-	-	55,000	January 1900	Will order in July (orders will be taken)
Parks South Gator Utility	30,000	-	-	30,000	July 2021	
Parks South Tractor	100,000	100,000	-	0	October 2021	
Parks South Mower	28,000	26,842	-	1,158	October 2021	
Parks South Terrain Mower	48,000	14	47,825	161	July 2021	
R & B Grader	345,000	1,200	-	343,800	August 2021	
R & B Track Skidsteer	82,000	75,957	-	6,043	August 2021	
R & B Sweeper	285,000	253,211	-	31,789	November 2021	
R & B Truck	55,000	-	46,555	8,445	August 2021	
R & B Air Compressor	25,000	-	22,429	2,571	Complete	
Sheriff Admin 2 SUV's	100,000	68,490	-	31,510	September 2021	

CIP Quarterly Report: 2021 Second Quarter

Project Name	2021 Budget	2021 Encumbered	2021 Spent	Remaining Budget	Projected Completion	Notes
Sheriff Civil SUV	52,000	33,791	-	18,209	September 2021	
Sheriff Civil SUV	52,000	33,791	-	18,209	September 2021	
Sheriff Detective 2 Tahoe's	110,000	-	39,365	70,635	September 2021	
Sheriff Detective SUV	48,000	34,245	-	13,755	September 2021	
Sheriff Detention Tahoe	55,000	39,714	-	15,286	September 2021	
Sheriff Detention Transit Van	68,000	54,904	-	13,096	November 2021	
Sheriff Patrol 6 Tahoe's	372,000	269,309	-	102,691	November 2021	
Sheriff Patrol K9 4 Tahoe's	272,000	210,574	38,756	22,670	November 2021	
Subtotal: Facilities & Fleet Management	55,285,715	33,003,685	8,886,575	13,395,455		

IT & innovation

DRCOG - LIDAR	69,100	-	68,705	395	December 2021	
Infrastructure - GC	109,915	6,001	108,593	(4,680)	December 2021	
JeffCo Data Center	35,000	-	-	35,000	December 2021	
HSC Distaster Recover Hosts	107,000	-	-	107,000	December 2021	
GC Data Center Storage	337,000	26,906	264,546	45,548	December 2021	
CASP Tower to HSB P2P wireless	30,056	-	-	30,056	November 2021	
Metro North - P2P Links	30,039	-	-	30,039	December 2021	
Fiber - S Parks to Thornton	241,500	-	-	241,500	October 2021	
GC Data Center Switches	101,485	-	-	101,485	December 2021	
GC to Justice P2P Wireless	12,000	-	-	12,000	December 2021	
Fiber Optic Network Expansion	194,300	-	-	194,300	December 2021	
CheckPoint WAN Encryption	10,000	-	-	10,000	December 2021	
Video Sharing Solution	40,000	-	-	40,000	December 2021	
Subtotal: IT & innovation	1,317,395	32,908	441,845	842,643		

Parks, Open Space & Cultural Arts

Golf Cart for Event Services	9,000	-	-	9,000	December 2021	
Cab for Mower	10,000	-	6,780	3,220	May 2021	Complete
Riverdale Golf Re-Roof	120,000	85,866	-	34,134	June 2021	Roofing project just completed, waiting on final pay application.
Toro Pro Sweep	15,200	(0)	-	15,200	July 2021	supply chain disruption due to COVID
Vacu Cutter	10,800	-	10,072	728	June 2021	Complete
Groundsmaster 4500	73,500	-	70,796	2,704	April 2021	Complete
Greensmaster 3150-Q	33,000	26,307	-	6,693	June 2021	Complete
Greensmaster with 14" blades	36,000	34,808	-	1,192	June 2021	Complete
Dunes Irrigation Renovation	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000	June 2023	Delayed due to sewer project.
Open Space Projects	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	December 2021	Two potential acquisitions are in process for 2021
Riverdale Bluffs Open Space	750,000	-	-	750,000	December 2022	Master Plan nearing completion, full design process to begin later in 2022
Irrigation System Improvements	150,000	-	-	150,000	December 2022	RFP to be issued later in 2021, project likely to be done in 2022
Twin Lakes Aeration	100,000	-	-	100,000	December 2021	RFP to be issued in July 2021
Veterans Memorial Design	435,000	286,012	121,234	27,754	December 2022	
Art Projects Countywide	350,000	-	-	350,000	December 2021	Funds are being used to pay for art in the Park Blvd. roundabout
Subtotal: Parks, Open Space & Cultural Arts	7,742,500	432,993	208,883	7,100,625		

Public Works

Road & Bridge CIP	15,000,000	-	-	15,000,000	December 2021	
Lowell Blvd ClearCrk/62nd - TIF*	5,000,000	195,866	5,003,345	(199,211)	Complete	
Welby Rd Ext. (Steele St)*	4,000,000	98,149	1,517,002	2,384,848	June 2022	
York St Hwy 224 to 78th Av TIF*	13,500,000	10,230,157	3,398,276	(128,432)	March 2022	
58th Ave Washgtn to York - TIF*	10,725,000	524,085	3,485,040	6,715,876	June 2023	
Dahlia St Asph SW SH 224 I-76*	8,300,000	7,837,688	1,315,487	(853,174)	March 2022	
York St 78th to 88th - TIF*	16,000,000	81,547	2,205,721	13,712,732	May 2023	
York St 58th to Hwy 224 - TIF*	19,300,000	904,268	801,081	17,594,651	December 2025	

CIP Quarterly Report: 2021 Second Quarter

Project Name	2021 Budget	2021 Encumbered	2021 Spent	Remaining Budget	Projected Completion	Notes
<i>Pecos St 52nd/58th Ave - TIF*</i>	8,500,000	66,200	698,886	7,734,914	June 2023	
<i>Park Ave Roundabout*</i>	1,400,000	107,188	139,958	1,152,855	May 2022	
<i>DRCOG Traffic Signal Upgrade*</i>	1,453,470	2,217,694	22,051	(786,274)	December 2021	
<i>Dahlia St Hwy 224 to 70th Ave*</i>	4,050,000	765,730	-	3,284,270	December 2024	
<i>ADA Transition Implementation*</i>	1,000,000	27,494	567,695	404,812	December 2021	
<i>Goat Hill: Irving St, Hooker*</i>	2,750,000	110,369	179,192	2,460,439	December 2023	
<i>Berkley Gardens Neighborhood*</i>	4,600,000	431,675	562,183	3,606,142	October 2023	
<i>62nd Ave; Huron to Washington*</i>	9,400,000	893,837	856,051	7,650,113	January 2024	
<i>E 73rd Ave: Race to Washington*</i>	7,850,000	74,044	317,199	7,458,757	December 2024	
<i>W 70 Ave: Pecos St to Kidder D*</i>	10,800,000	2,253,281	36,486	8,510,233	December 2024	
Calhoun-Byers Road Bridge	1,640,000	-	-	1,640,000	June 2023	
88th Ave Bridge at Wolf Creek	500,000	273,031	-	226,969	November 2023	
Broadway at 59th Avenue (major)	635,232	385,510	21,677	228,046	December 2021	
Dahlia Pond s/o I-76 & Hwy 85	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	December 2021	
Subtotal: Public Works	19,275,232	658,541	21,677	18,595,014		

**Budget and Expenditures are for the life of the project, which may include past and future budget years. The current budget appropriation is \$15.0M for all of these projects.*

Grand Total: All Departments	88,796,330	35,456,620	10,067,250	43,272,460		
-------------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--	--



STUDY SESSION ITEM SUMMARY

DATE OF STUDY SESSION: October 12, 2021
SUBJECT: Federal Boulevard Multimodal Corridor Study Update and Recommendations
OFFICE/DEPARTMENT: Public Works
CONTACT: Chris Chovan, Senior Trans. Planner; Brian Staley, Director
FINACIAL IMPACT: None.
SUPPORT/RESOURCES REQUEST: N/A
DIRECTION NEEDED: N/A; Staff briefing
RECOMMENDED ACTION: N/A

DISCUSSION POINTS:

- Update the Board on the draft recommendations of the Federal Boulevard Multimodal Study and to solicit feedback and comment.



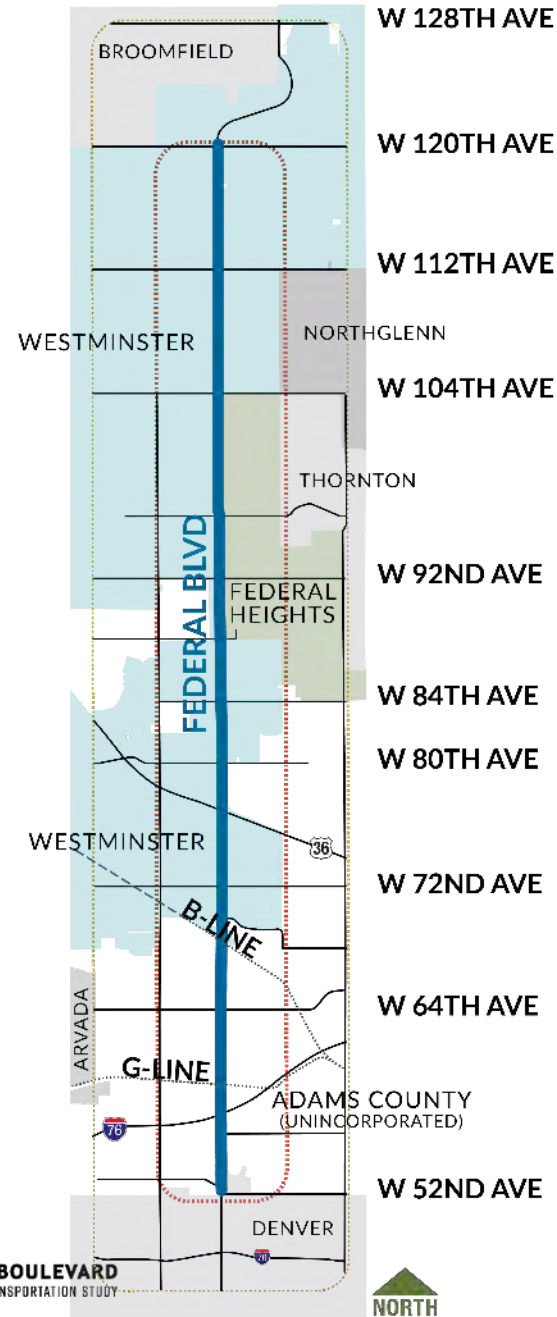
DRAFT Findings & Recommendations

BoCC Study Session
October 12, 2021



What is the study?

- This study addresses a variety of concerns along the Federal Boulevard corridor including:
 - The challenges of safety for all users
 - The volume and speed of vehicular traffic
 - Inconsistent pedestrian and bike facilities
 - Limited connectivity to trails as well as first and final mile destinations
 - Need for improved transit service and amenities



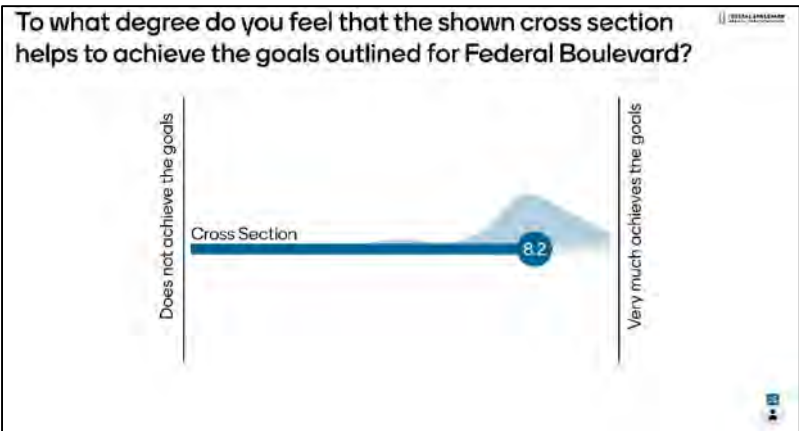
Community Engagement

Process

- Stakeholder working group
- Public questionnaire
- One-on-one interviews
- Online public meeting

“Lanes are narrow, drivers are constantly speeding, there is no barrier between sidewalks and roads, crosswalks are poorly marked.”

- Survey respondent



Constraints



From 2020 to 2040, the corridor is expected to experience:

27% population increase

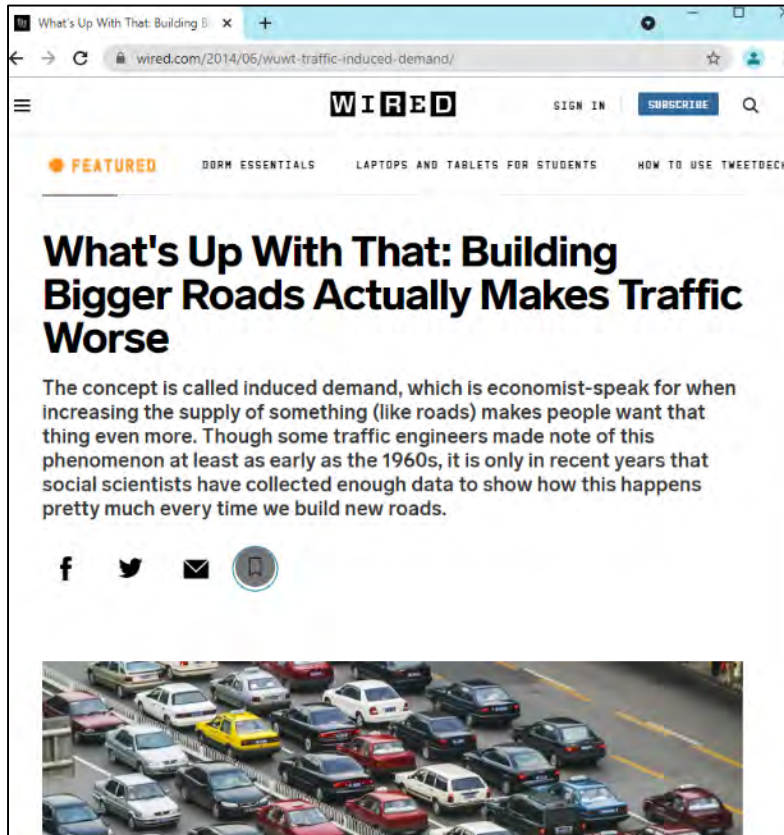
16% employment increase

Challenges

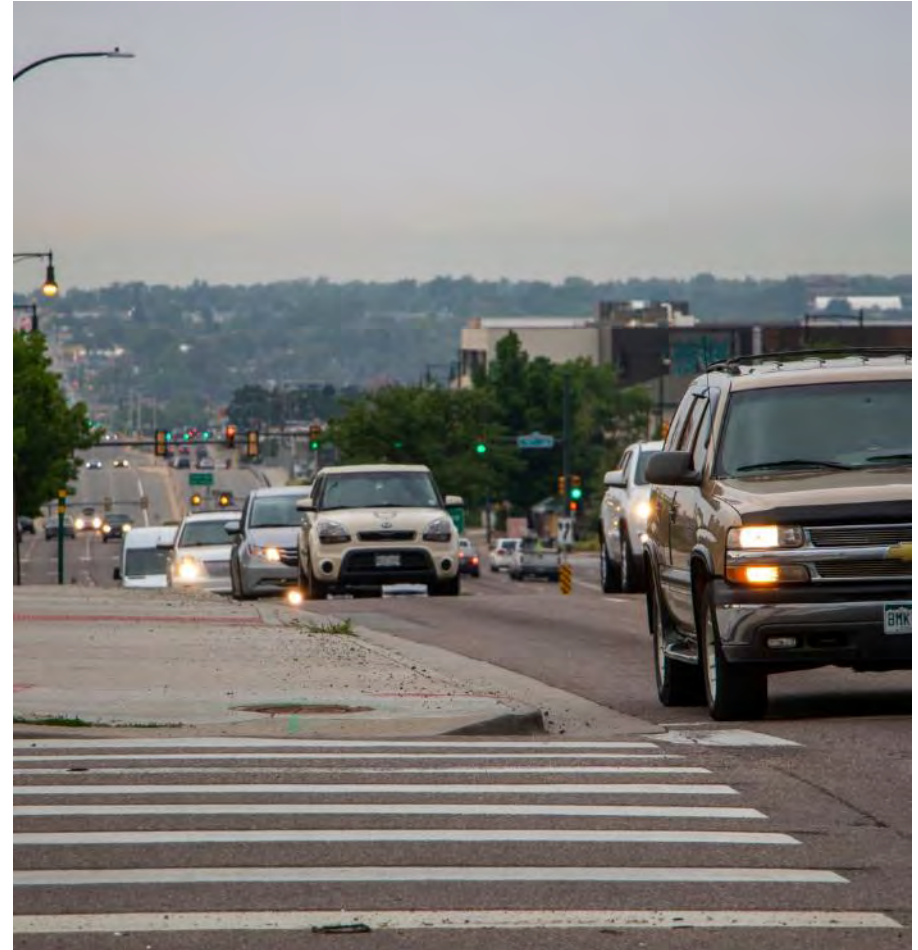


Challenges

- Traffic congestion will worsen
- Cannot “build” our way out

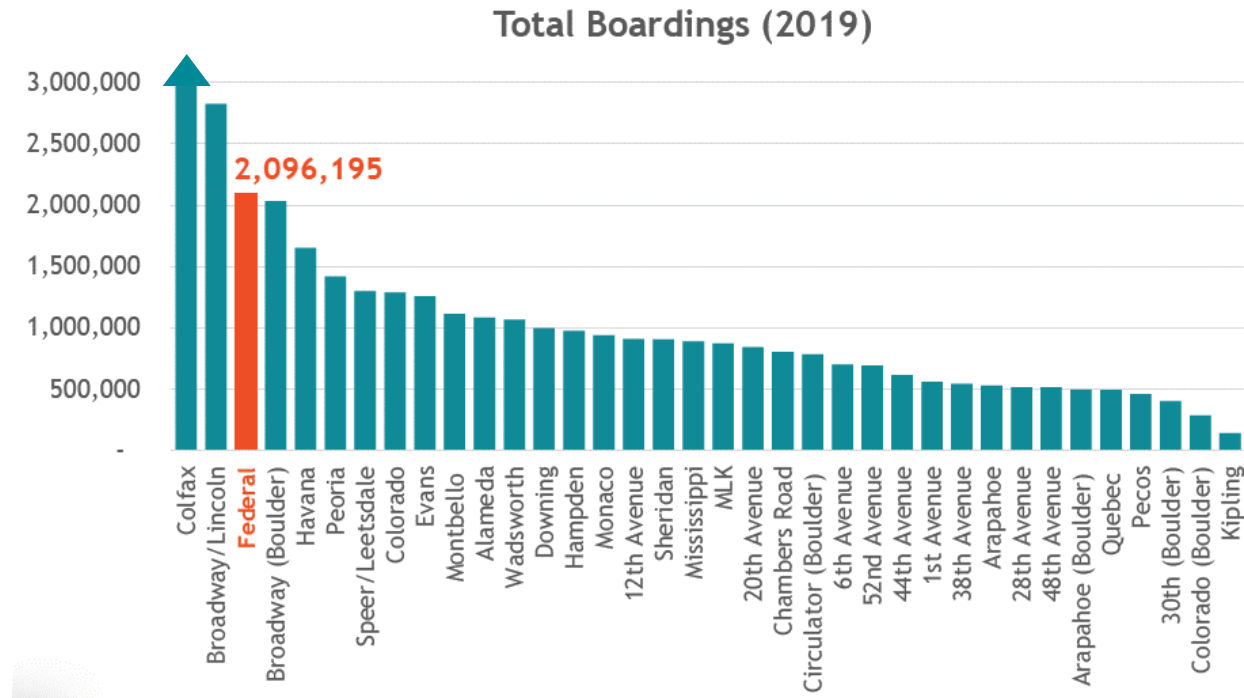


The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Wired article. The URL is wired.com/2014/06/wuwt-traffic-induced-demand/. The article title is "What's Up With That: Building Bigger Roads Actually Makes Traffic Worse". The text below the title reads: "The concept is called induced demand, which is economist-speak for when increasing the supply of something (like roads) makes people want that thing even more. Though some traffic engineers made note of this phenomenon at least as early as the 1960s, it is only in recent years that social scientists have collected enough data to show how this happens pretty much every time we build new roads." Below the text are social media sharing icons for Facebook, Twitter, Email, and Print. At the bottom of the article preview is a photograph of a multi-lane highway completely filled with cars, illustrating traffic congestion.



Opportunities

- **Multimodalism** – more people in less space
- **Transit** – Federal Boulevard is already a strong bus corridor

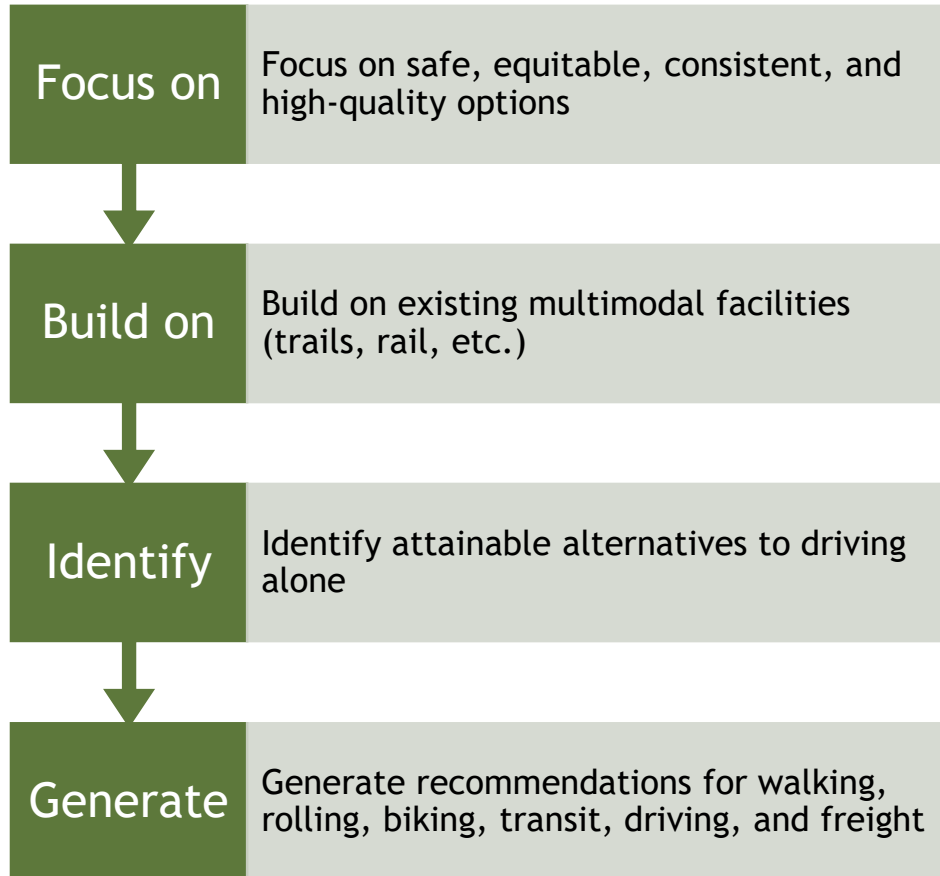


Street Space Needed for 60 People



Photos/graphic by the City of Münster press office, Germany

Vision & Goals

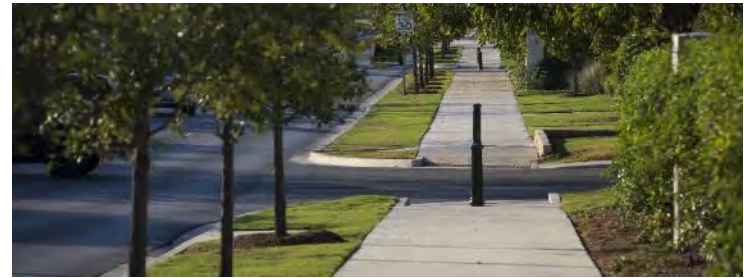


Multimodal Design Tools

Raised Medians



Detached Sidewalks



Upgraded Intersections



Business-Access and Transit (BAT Lane)



Recommendations

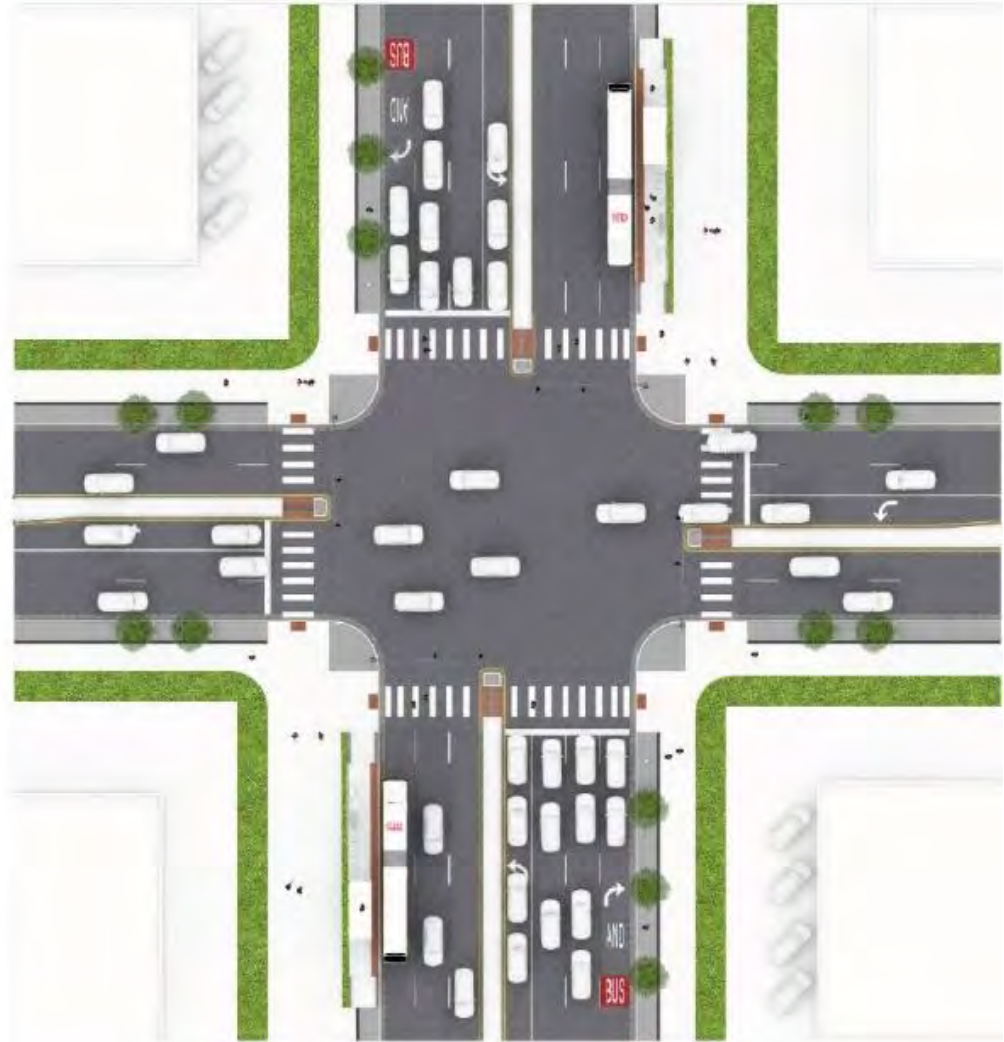
Roadway Cross-Section Elements

- Detached 10-foot wide sidewalks
- Raised medians
- Turning movement safety improvements
- Consistent lighting
- Business-access and transit (BAT) lanes
- Mobility hubs and high-quality transit stations



Intersection Elements

- Traffic signal equipment upgrades
- Signals that adapt in real time to prioritize buses
- Head start walk signals
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements
- Better curb ramps and sidewalk connections
- Pedestrian push buttons that are accessible for all users
- Improve sidewalk lighting
- Improved crosswalks
- Median extensions (refuge islands) to protect crossing pedestrians



Pedestrian Realm and Transit Stops

- A variety of transit stations types / mobility hubs provide safe and convenient access to bus transit
- Where constrained by adjacent property, priority is given to completing the sidewalk network
- Where possible, seating, public art, and other amenities can create a sense of place
- Street trees and other plantings provide shade and cooling



PROPOSED ZONE A ENHANCEMENTS

Standard Intersection Safety and Operations Improvements

At ALL (MAJOR & MINOR) Intersections:

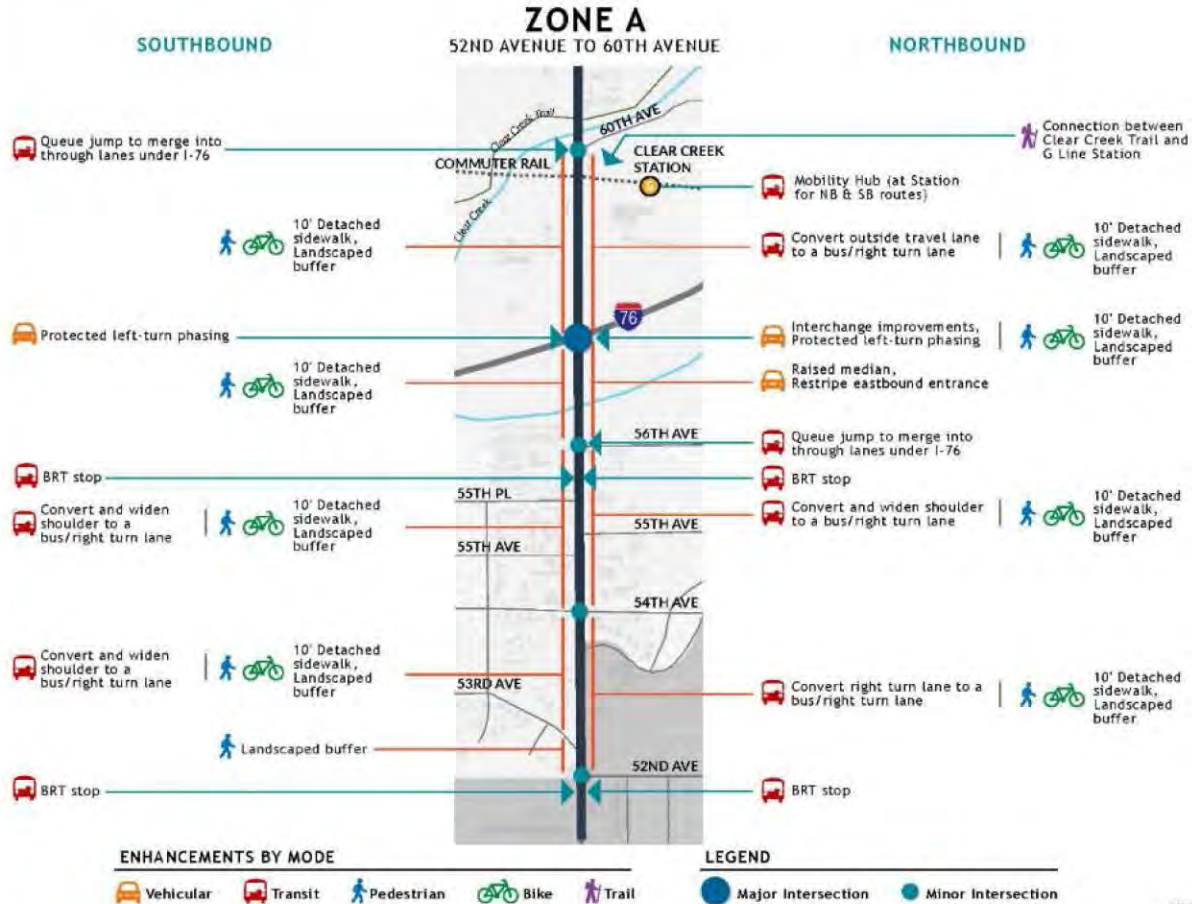
- Upgrade traffic signals and signal timing
- Yellow, high-visibility traffic signal backplates
- Signals that adapt in real time to prioritize buses
- Signal re-timing for better safety performance
- Leading pedestrian intervals - head start for people crossing
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements
- Better curb ramps and sidewalk connections
- Pedestrian push buttons that are accessible for all users
- Lighting to illuminate the sidewalk in addition to street lights
- Crosswalks on all four legs of the intersection

At MAJOR Intersections only (in addition to those above):

- Median extensions (refuge islands) to protect crossing pedestrians
- Separate turn lanes, where appropriate
- Red left-turn arrows

At MINOR Intersections only (in addition to those above):

- Redesign medians to allow better sight lines
- Red left-turn arrows and/or flashing yellow left-turn arrows



08/11/2021

PROPOSED ZONE A ENHANCEMENTS

Standard Intersection Safety and Operations Improvements

At ALL (MAJOR & MINOR) Intersections:

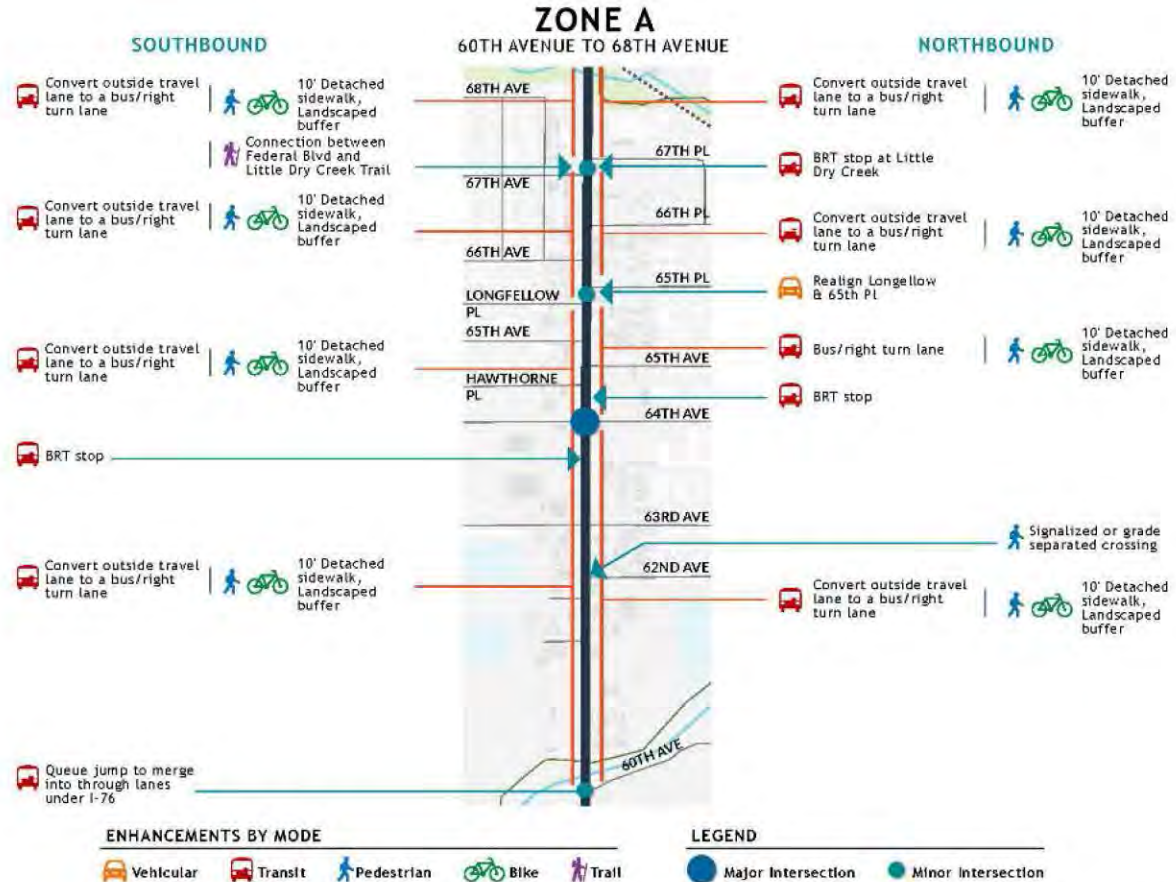
- Upgrade traffic signals and signal timing
- Yellow, high-visibility traffic signal backplates
- Signals that adapt in real time to prioritize buses
- Signal re-timing for better safety performance
- Leading pedestrian intervals - head start for people crossing
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements
- Better curb ramps and sidewalk connections
- Pedestrian push buttons that are accessible for all users
- Lighting to illuminate the sidewalk in addition to street lights
- Crosswalks on all four legs of the intersection

At MAJOR Intersections only (in addition to those above):

- Median extensions (refuge islands) to protect crossing pedestrians
- Separate turn lanes, where appropriate
- Red left-turn arrows

At MINOR Intersections only (in addition to those above):

- Redesign medians to allow better sight lines
- Red left-turn arrows and/or flashing yellow left-turn arrows



08/11/2021

PROPOSED ZONE A ENHANCEMENTS

Standard Intersection Safety and Operations Improvements

At ALL (MAJOR & MINOR) Intersections:

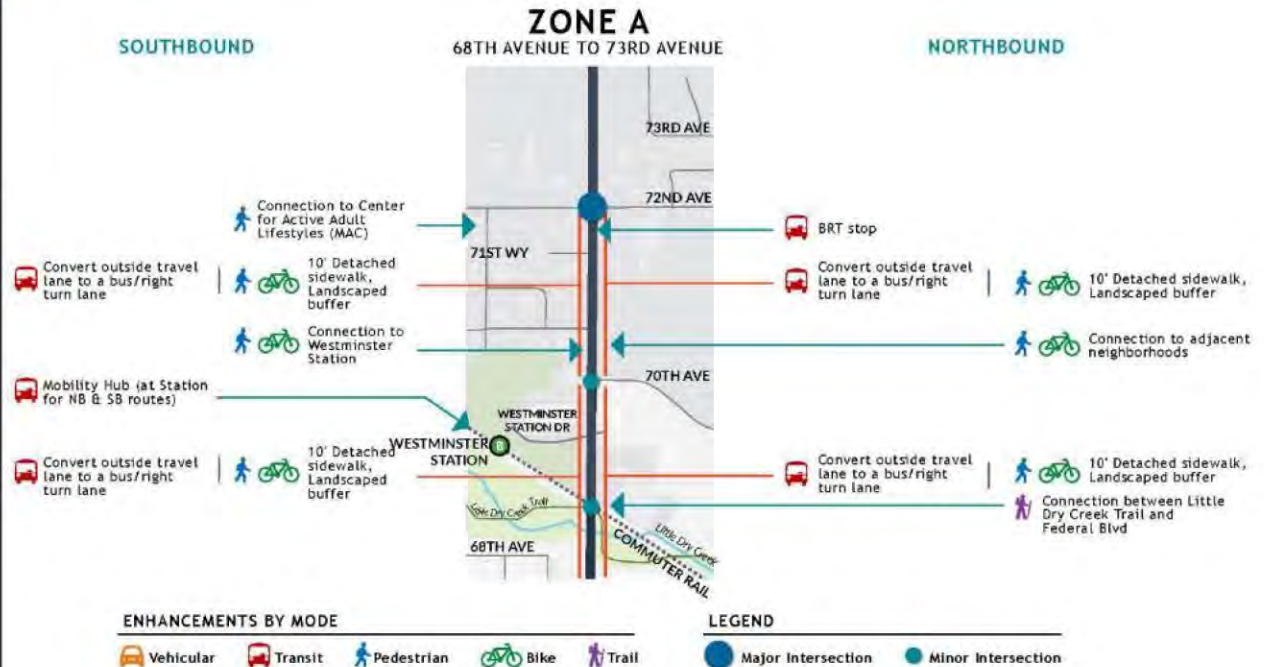
- Upgrade traffic signals and signal timing
- Yellow, high-visibility traffic signal backplates
- Signals that adapt in real time to prioritize buses
- Signal re-timing for better safety performance
- Leading pedestrian intervals - head start for people crossing
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements
- Better curb ramps and sidewalk connections
- Pedestrian push buttons that are accessible for all users
- Lighting to illuminate the sidewalk in addition to street lights
- Crosswalks on all four legs of the intersection

At MAJOR Intersections only (in addition to those above):

- Median extensions (refuge islands) to protect crossing pedestrians
- Separate turn lanes, where appropriate
- Red left-turn arrows

At MINOR Intersections only (in addition to those above):

- Redesign medians to allow better sight lines
- Red left-turn arrows and/or flashing yellow left-turn arrows



08/11/2021

Detailed Draft Recommendations (Zone A)

- Close major sidewalk gaps
- South of I-76: Convert and widen shoulder lanes for bus/ right turn
- North of I-76: Convert outside travel lane for bus/ right turn
- Improve intersection operations at I-76 (signal phasing, bus queue jump)
- Add signalized or grade-separated pedestrian crossing at 62nd
- Add trail connections (Clear Creek, Little Dry Creek)
- Install raised median between 56th & 60th



PROPOSED ZONE B ENHANCEMENTS

DRAFT

Standard Intersection Safety and Operations Improvements

At ALL (MAJOR & MINOR) Intersections:

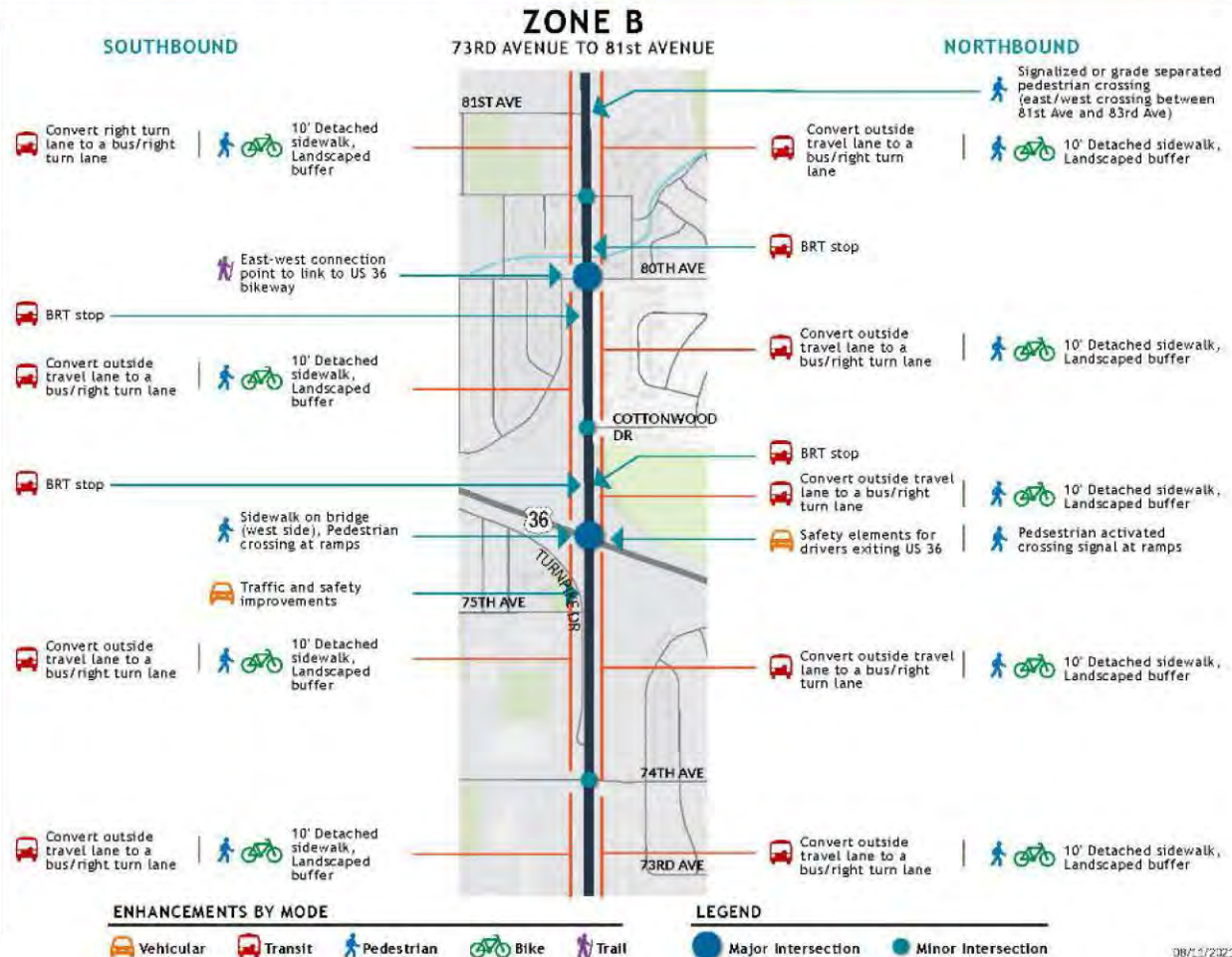
- Upgrade traffic signals and signal timing
- Yellow, high-visibility traffic signal backplates
- Signals that adapt in real time to prioritize buses
- Signal re-timing for better safety performance
- Leading pedestrian intervals - head start for people crossing
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements
- Better curb ramps and sidewalk connections
- Pedestrian push buttons that are accessible for all users
- Lighting to illuminate the sidewalk in addition to street lights
- Crosswalks on all four legs of the intersection

At MAJOR Intersections only (in addition to those above):

- Median extensions (refuge islands) to protect crossing pedestrians
- Separate turn lanes, where appropriate
- Red left-turn arrows

At MINOR Intersections only (in addition to those above):

- Redesign medians to allow better sight lines
- Red left-turn arrows and/or flashing yellow left-turn arrows



Detailed Draft Recommendations (Zone B)

- Improve US-36 by adding sidewalks on west side of overpass and modifying vehicle operations
- Improve sidewalks, including adding landscaped buffer
- Convert outside travel lane for bus/right turn in most locations
- Add signalized or grade-separated pedestrian crossing between 81st & 83rd



Possible Outcomes

Possible Outcomes - Drivers

- Improved Safety

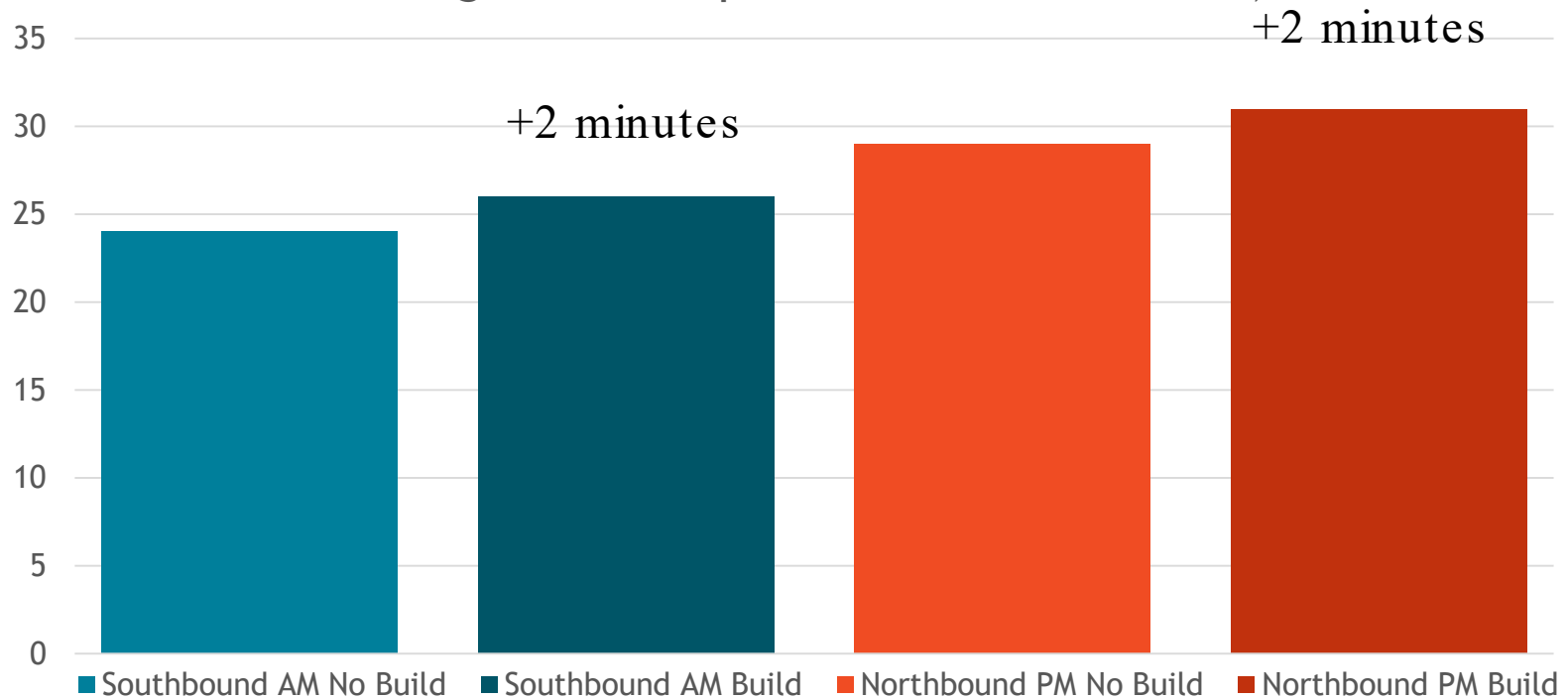
	Existing: Before Transit Priority	After Transit Priority Application	Estimated Avg. Crash Reduction
Total Crashes	1,404	1,221	183
Fatal Crashes	10	9	1
Injury Crashes	364	324	40
Property Damage Only	1,030	888	142



Possible Outcomes - Drivers

- Slight increase in congestion

Auto Travel Times would be modestly impacted by the inclusion of a bus-only/right-turn lane (conversion of existing shoulder space or auto travel lane)



Possible Outcomes - Transit Riders

- More convenient and more comfortable to take the bus
- Better stop experience

=

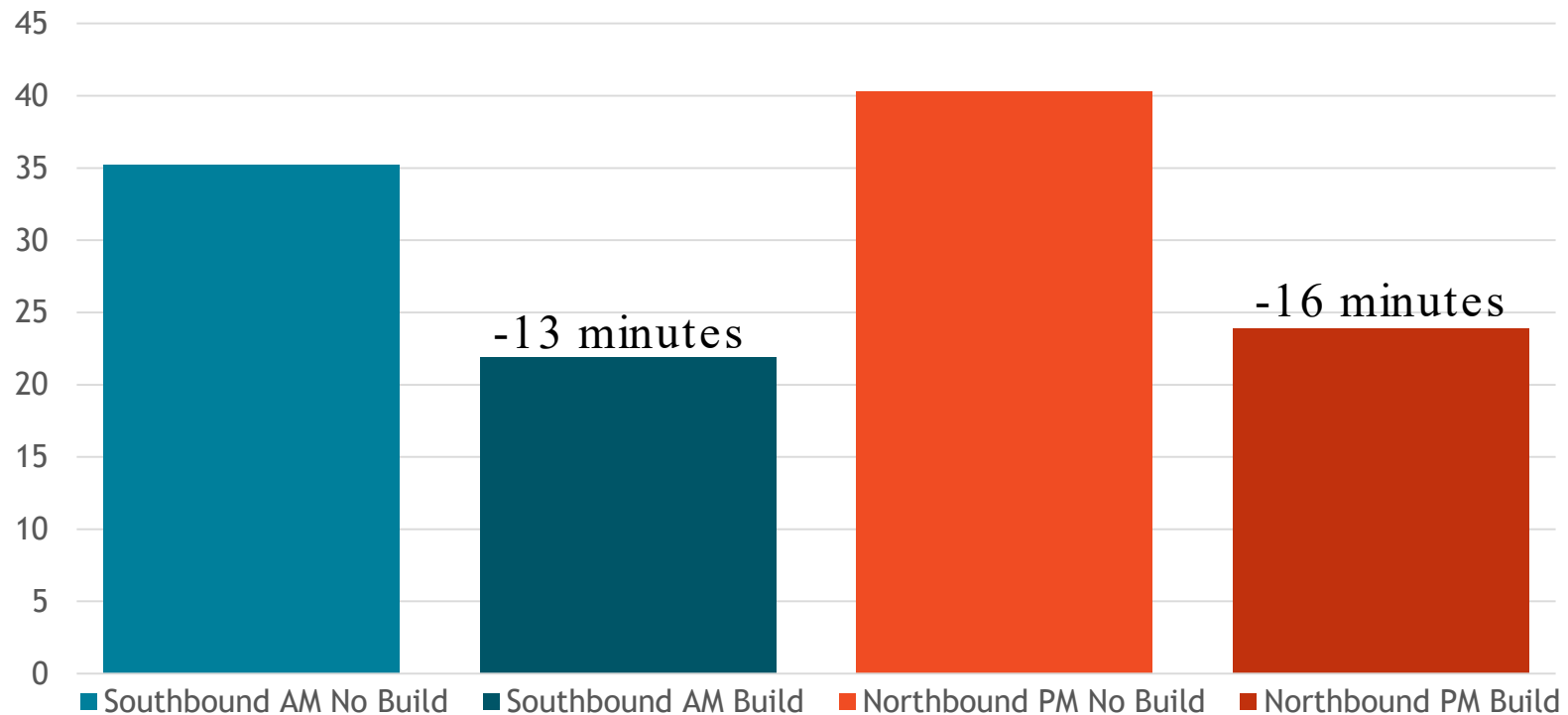
- Improved travel times
- Increased ridership



Possible Outcomes - Transit Riders

- Improved travel times

Bus Travel Times would be improved dramatically, on par with auto travel times during most times of the day, and faster than autos during peak hours.



Possible Outcomes - Transit Riders

- Increased ridership
 - Faster travel times and more frequent buses = **8,000 riders per day in year 2040, an increase of 6,000 per day (RTD projection)**



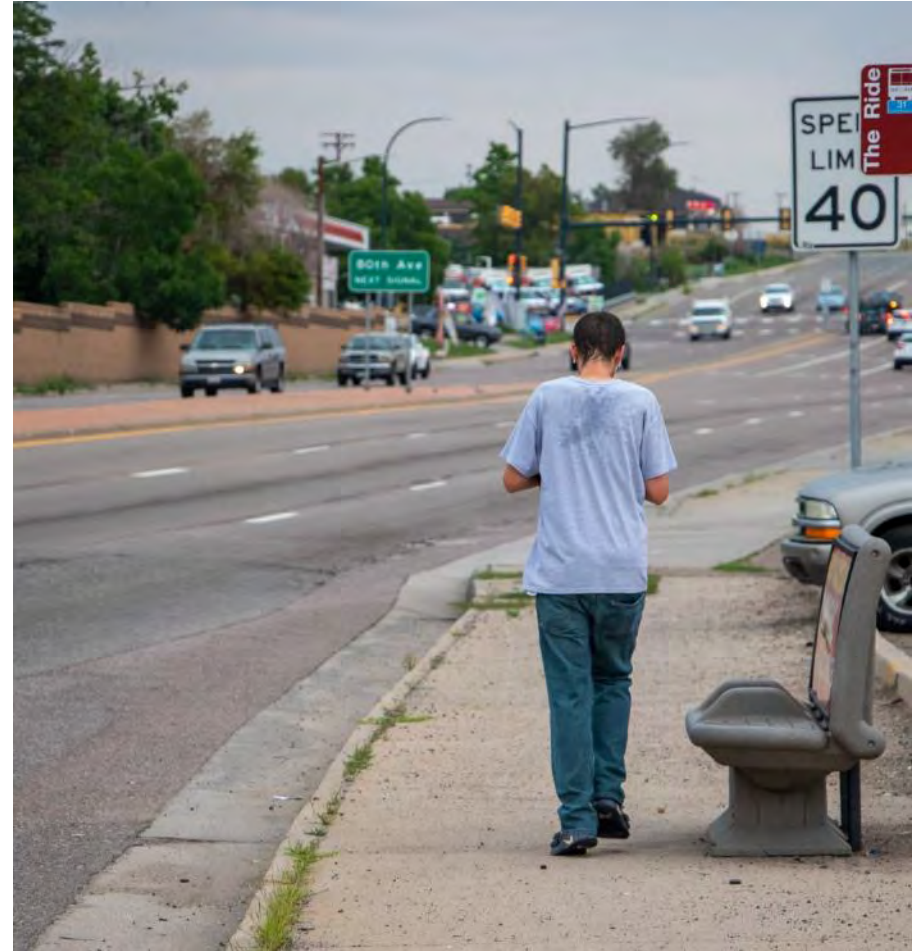
Possible Outcomes - Pedestrians

- Less stressful (transit lanes, amenity zones, wider sidewalks)
- Existing level of traffic stress is nearly always 4 – the highest stress environment
- After improvements, level is reduced to the least stressful score possible (*i.e. 2 or 3*) for a roadway like Federal Boulevard



Possible Outcomes - Pedestrians

- Better Safety Performance
 - 10 new signalized or grade-separated crossings = **no more ½-mile or greater gaps between crossings, which contribute to unsafe crossing activity**
 - 10 new segments of sidewalk where none exists today = **no more gaps in the sidewalk network, which force people into unsafe walking conditions**



Possible Outcomes - Bicyclists

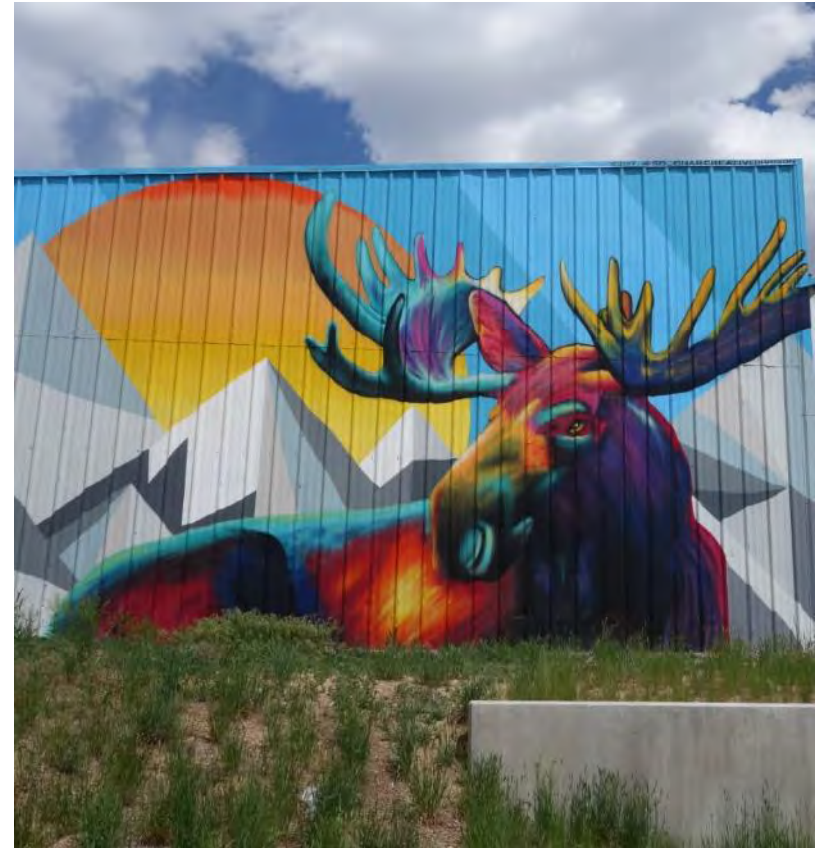
10 new signalized or grade-separated crossings = **no more ½-mile or greater gaps between crossings, which contribute to unsafe crossing activity**

- 10-foot shared sidewalks will allow for short bicycle trips
- Regional trips accommodated on parallel facilities, including Lowell Blvd.



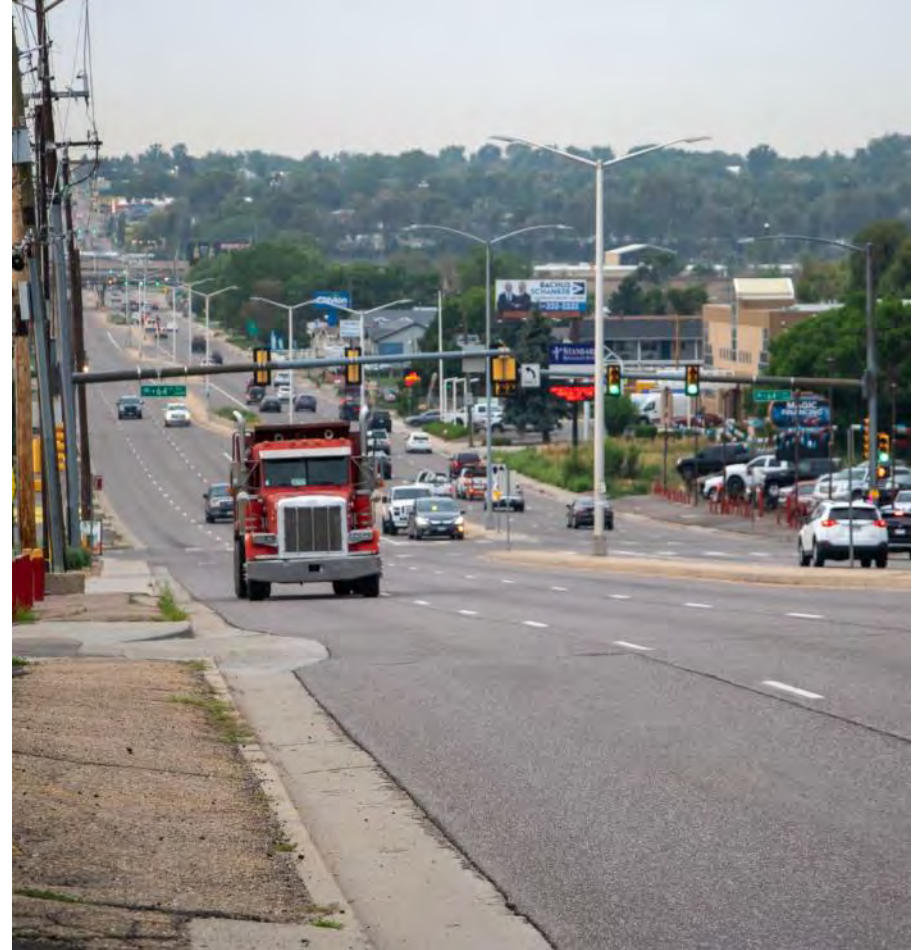
Possible Outcomes - Property and Business Owners

- Possible Right-of-Way impacts, particularly to parking
 - Impacts to be determined *and minimized* during design
- Potential positive and negative impacts to business access
 - Negative impacts to be determined *and minimized* during design
- Potential increases in foot traffic as a result of greater transit and pedestrian activity



Possible Outcomes - Freight

- Slight increases in delay, similar to autos
- Potential loading/unloading impacts where new sidewalk or other infrastructure is built
 - Impacts to be determined *and minimized* during design



Implementation & Funding

Key Considerations

- Need for future collaboration
- Projects identified in DRCOG 2050 RTP:
 - \$50 million identified for arterial safety improvements (including multimodal infrastructure and bus/business access lanes) between 52nd and 120th
 - \$94 million identified for development of bus rapid transit along Federal Boulevard from Santa Fe/Dartmouth to 120th. CCD advancing design and seeking federal funds.
- Future potential funding - new state and federal resources



Next Steps



Online public meeting: Mid-October



SWG #4: October 7



Final Report: Fall 2021



Ongoing partnership/interagency coordination



Thank You!



FEDERAL BOULEVARD

MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION STUDY



STUDY SESSION ITEM SUMMARY

DATE OF STUDY SESSION: 10/12/21
SUBJECT: Tri-County Transition Planning Phase 1 – Requirements and Financials
OFFICE/DEPARTMENT: CMO
CONTACT: Chris Kline
FINACIAL IMPACT: N/A
SUPPORT/RESOURCES REQUEST: N/A
DIRECTION NEEDED: Informational Only
RECOMMENDED ACTION: Informational Only

DISCUSSION POINTS:

- Sara Miller and Lisa VanRaemdonck from the Otowi Group will present public health requirements, services, and financial analysis regarding the future transition of the TCHD.

Considerations for Public Health Structure and Services

ARAPAHOE COUNTY | ADAMS COUNTY

Prepared by Otowi Group, LLC
October 12, 2021
Board of County Commissioners Study Session



CONTENTS

How to use this report	1
Where to find information in this report	1
Project Information: Scope and Limitations	2
Adams, Arapahoe and TCHD: Similarities and Differences	3
Values	3
Structure	4
Public Health Structure and Services	5
Structure and Governance	5
Policy and Operational Considerations	6
Policy Requirements	6
Operational Considerations	7
Financial	7
Data, Information Technology and Software	8
Facilities and Equipment	9
Additional Considerations	10
Other Public Health Agencies: Comparators	10
Fiscal Analysis and Forecast Models	12
Revenue Projections and Funding Formulas	12
Expenditures	12
Human Resource Allocation	13
Overall Assumptions	14
District Public Health Agency Forecast	15
Forecasted Revenues	15
Forecasted Expenditures	16
Arapahoe County Public Health Agency Forecast	17
Forecasted Revenues	18
Forecasted Expenditures	19

<u>Adams County Public Health Agency Forecast</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Forecasted Revenues</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>Forecasted Expenditures</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Other Fiscal Implications: Transition Costs</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Observations and Insights</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Opportunities to enhance connections of county work to TCHD work</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Recommendations for additional understanding</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Advantages and Disadvantages</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>Appendix A: Acronyms</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Appendix B: Public Health Primer</u>	<u>28</u>

HOW TO USE THIS REPORT >>>

This report lays out a variety of considerations to help decision makers evaluate the public health structures for Adams and Arapahoe counties. Additional information provided exists in the Public Health Primer slide deck and the How a Public Health Department Decides its Services recording, in the Appendix of the PDF report. These items are intended to provide:

- Background information on the public health system
- Analysis and forecasts of future public health revenue and expenditures
- An assessment of advantages and disadvantages of a two-county district health agency versus a single county public health agency

The intended audience for this report is County Commissioners in Adams and Arapahoe counties.

Based on the scope of work, it is important to understand what this report does not do:

- Does not include perspectives from people most impacted by public health structure and service changes (i.e., TCHD staff members and clients/patients)
- Does not include community member perspectives
- Does not include a cost-benefit analysis
- Does not assess existing county infrastructures to understand cost efficiencies
- Does not include legal analysis of required structures, services nor legal aspects of transition
- Does not include verified information from public health funders
- Does not provide recommendations for or against any one structure

Where to find information in this report

- What are some comparisons to other jurisdictions? PAGE 11
- How much possible revenue could a county obtain as a single public health agency? PAGES 14,17,20
- What are the forecasted expenditures for a single public health agency? PAGES 15, 18, 21
- What are some advantages of staying as a district with TCHD? PAGE 25
- What are some disadvantages of staying as a district with TCHD? PAGE 25
- What are some of the advantages of being a single county public health agency? PAGE 25
- What are some of the disadvantages of being a single county public health agency? PAGE 25
- What are some of the costs if TCHD ceases to exist?PAGE 22, 23
- What common acronyms are used in this report? PAGE 26

PROJECT INFORMATION: SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS >>>

The information in this report is intended to inform and assist Adams and Arapahoe County Commissioners to make a decision on the structure and governance by which to provide public health services in their communities. It sets the stage for the development of the transition plan to ensure the provision of core and preferred public health services across Adams and Arapahoe Counties.

This report presents a summary of the information gathered by Otowi Group, LLC for Tri-County Health Department (TCHD), Adams County, and Arapahoe County from state laws, Colorado and national experts, TCHD division directors and county staff, and a fiscal analysis with one year forecasting model. There are many complexities in thinking about how to adjust the Tri-County Health Department, (TCHD) Adams and Arapahoe arrangement, and this information can assist in making a well-informed and thoughtful decision.

Scope

Since 1948, TCHD has provided public health services for Adams and Arapahoe counties and in 1966 Douglas County joined the district health department. In 2020, Douglas County announced its intent to explore options of creating its own public health agency. In anticipation of this departure, Adams County, Arapahoe County and TCHD leaders must make decisions on how to proceed with providing public health services in their counties.

These decisions will impact the structure of TCHD and the public health (PH) activities and services available to residents, workers and visitors. Otowi Group was engaged to provide consulting services to assist and lead two phases:

- Phase I: Collect and compile data to inform TCHD and Adams and Arapahoe Counties in deciding under what structure(s) public health services will be provided in 2023 and beyond.
- Phase II: Transition plan to be developed for implementation in 2022.

Otowi Group conducted a series of small group discussions, key informant interviews and partner surveys and presented the findings to county commissioners on September 14th, 2021. The team also compiled and analyzed organizational and financial data and information and created scenarios for decision-makers to consider.

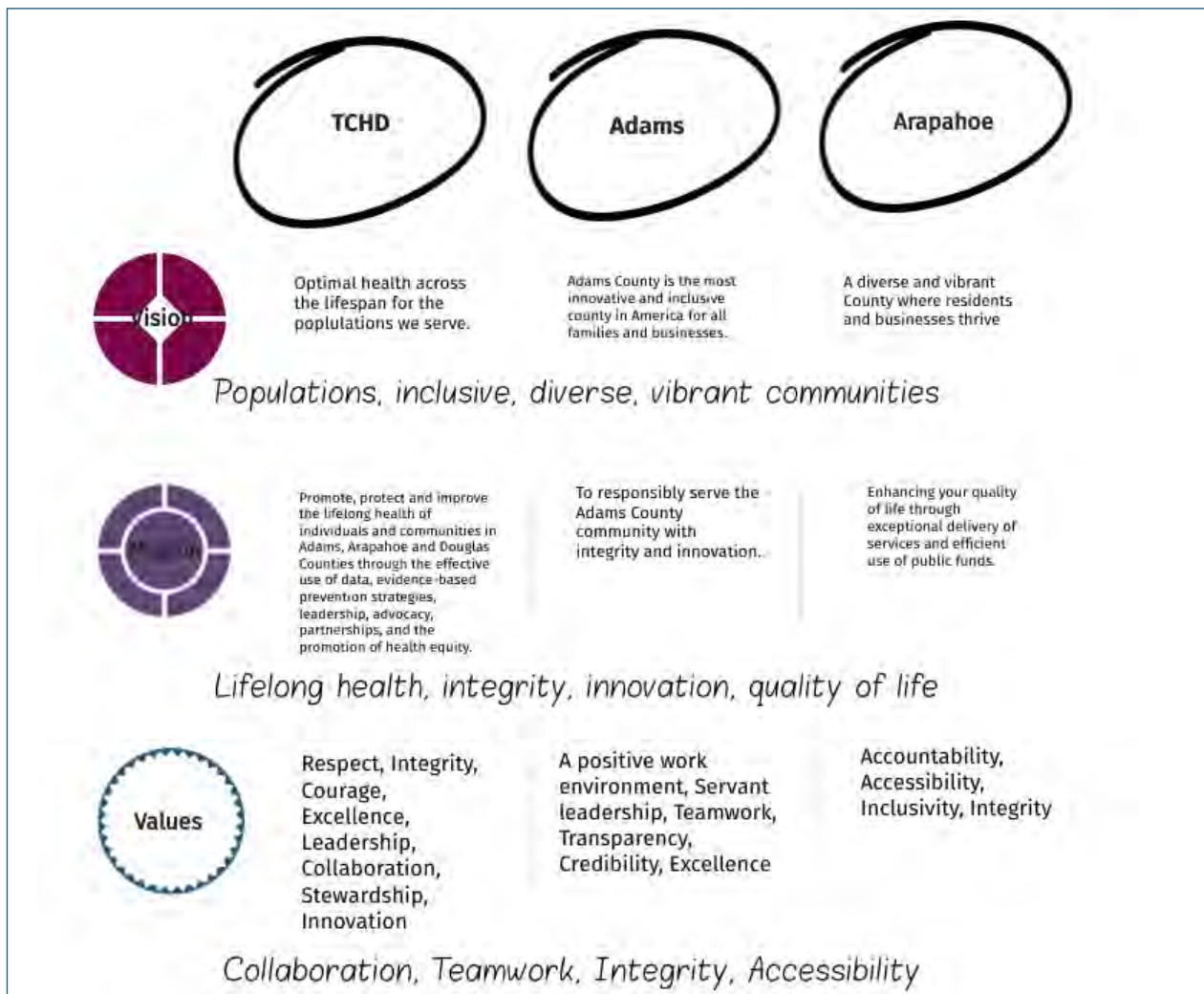
Limitations

This report relies on the current expertise, opinions, financial data and experiences of TCHD, Adams County, and Arapahoe County staff. It is an analysis and estimated forecast based on what currently exists in terms of programs, staff, infrastructure and systems within TCHD. For more accurate budgeting and forecasting, individual counties will need to apply their own staff, infrastructure and systems information and costs. It has been noted where Otowi Group learned about specific situations at the individual county level (for example, neither county currently has a negotiated indirect rate for federal funding). Assumptions were made in order to create a usable analysis and these are listed in the methods section of this report. Any attempt to reproduce these analyses should be informed by these and other assumptions. Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information used to complete this report.

ADAMS, ARAPAHOE AND TCHD: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES >>>

Adams and Arapahoe counties share similarities and have some key differences related to public health. Each organization wants to ensure that residents are given the opportunity to reach and meet their ultimate health. The graphic below compares the goals and values of all three organizations, highlighting some of the similar concepts.

Values



During county commissioner and community leader key informant interviews (conducted in August and September of 2021), commonly perceived similarities and differences emerged. Overall, there is a consistent appreciation for public health and a desire to provide quality public health services in the counties. Leaders in both counties are concerned about public health topics such as mental health, substance abuse and suicide prevention. There is interest in providing services that help residents meet their basic needs such as clean water, healthy food and immunizations, and services to help families thrive such as nurse home visitors for new parents. There is a desire to help local, retail food businesses and other regulated entities succeed in providing safe environments, products and services. There are similar interests in being more involved in partnerships with the public health agency and a desire for more clarity and control of the public health services provided in the community.

Structure

Despite differences in county leadership structure, the similarities in population, income, and public health needs provide a basis for a cooperative approach. Whether to remain joined as a district public health agency is a policy decision entrusted to each county’s elected leaders.

	Adams County	Arapahoe County
County leadership structure	Traditional council-manager form of government. County commissioners delegate day-to-day management to a professional county manager.	County commissioners as administrative and policy-making body. County commissioners retain responsibility for day-to-day operations and rely on a county director and department staff to implement.
Tax authority	Citizens voted to eliminate TABOR tax revenue cap. (“De-Bruced”)	Retains TABOR tax revenue cap. (not “De-Bruced”)
Land mass	1,168 square miles	798 square miles
Largest municipality	City of Thornton has approximately 143,000 residents within Adams county	City of Aurora has approximately 330,000 residents within Arapahoe county.
Population, 2020 US Census	519,572	655,070
Population, 2040 Forecast by Colorado Demographer	722,807	801,147
Median household income	\$71,202	\$77,469

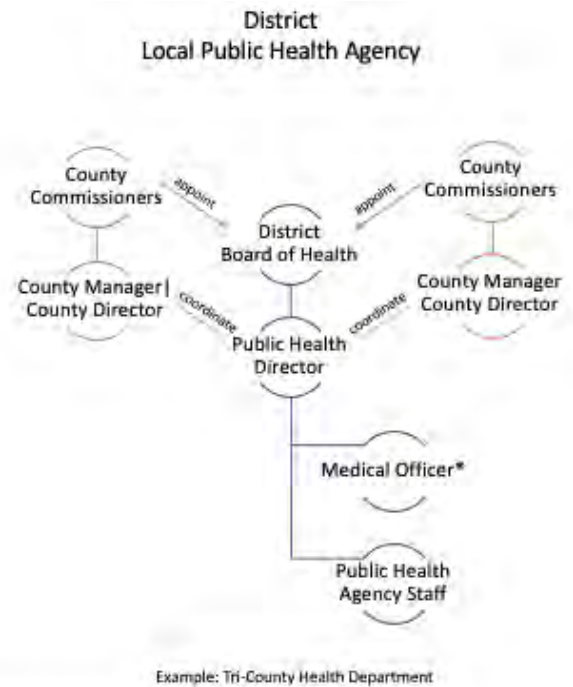
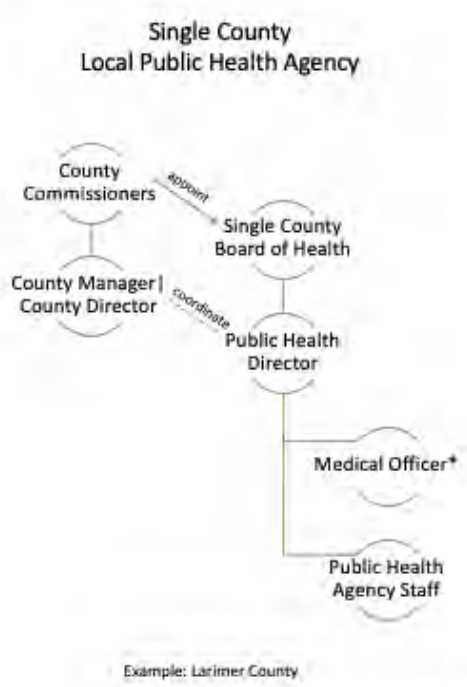
PUBLIC HEALTH STRUCTURE AND SERVICES >>>

This section provides non-financial information for consideration in this decision process. It describes possible public health structures, and policy and operational considerations. It shows comparator data from other local public health agencies. There may be additional considerations that county commissioners and county staff would like to consider. The information in this section corresponds to some costs provided later in the financial analysis and transition costs. Otowi Group did not assess any county-based costs, nor the requirements for size or quality of the systems described below.

Structure and Governance

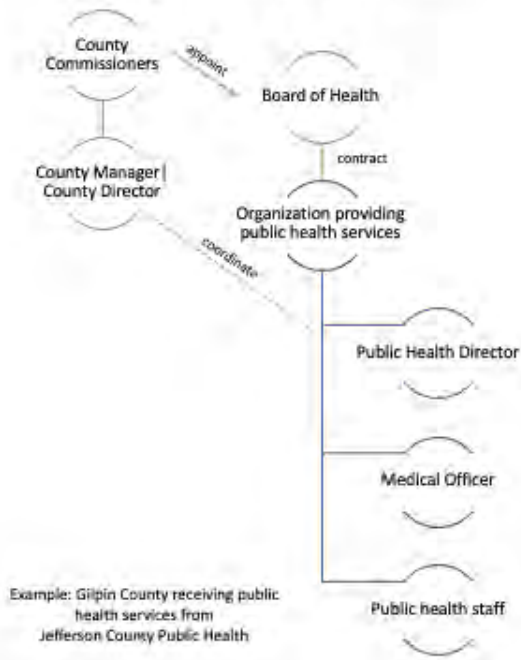
Colorado state law describes the required structure of local public health agencies in Title 25, Article 1. There are a variety of allowed structures and some existing examples. Following are 4 of the more common structures that are possible for Adams and Arapahoe Counties.

1. A single county public health agency that includes a board of health appointed by the county commissioners (at least 5 members required) which hires a public health director who then hires a medical officer and department staff.
2. A district public health agency that includes a board of health appointed by an appointments committee (with at least one representative from each county and at least 5 members) which hires a public health director who then hires a medical officer and department staff.
3. A single county public health agency that includes a board of health appointed by the county commissioners which contracts with a separate agency that includes the public health director, medical officer and all staff members. Some staff members may be housed in county offices.
4. A single county public health agency that includes a board of health appointed by the county commissioners which hires a public health director who then hires a medical officer and some department staff and contracts with a separate agency that provides some public health services.

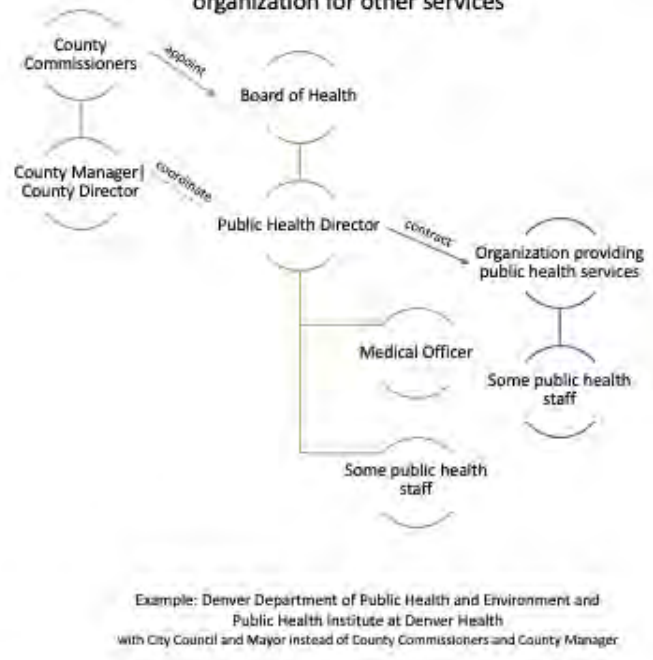


* If PH Director is a licensed MD or DO they can also serve as the medical officer. Example: Tri-County Health Department

Single County contracted with separate organization for all services



Single County with some internal PH staff and contracted with separate organization for other services



Policy and Operational Considerations

Policy considerations include ways in which state law and the public health system guide what can and cannot exist within public health structures in Colorado.

Policy Requirements

All public health agency structures require:

- Board of Health that follows the membership and appointment rules set out in C.R.S § 25-1-508
- Public Health Director that meets minimum qualifications (in 6 CCR 1014-6)
- Medical Officer that meets minimum qualifications (in 6 CCR 1014-6) if public health director is not a licensed MD or DO
- Staff to accomplish the activities of the public health agency
- A dedicated public health fund to accept all public health funding and county contributions to public health activities

TCHD as a District Public Health Agency (with two counties):

- Would need to amend the board of health and county processes for board appointments
 - Current TCHD Board of Health is adopting interim bylaws in October 2021
- Should consider improvements including term limits, board assessments, goal setting and the impact of an even number of board members on simple majority voting

Adams or Arapahoe as a Single County Public Health Agency:

- Would need to create board of health bylaws and processes and appoint an independent board of health
- At least 5 board of health members must be recruited and appointed

Operational Considerations

Operational considerations include ways that organizational infrastructure and processes must exist in a successful LPHA. The following section lists operational requirements, highlights examples of TCHD's current approach, and describes implications for developing a single county LPHA. Areas are left blank where TCHD's approach is straightforward (they are a Medicaid provider) or where the single county implications are simple (they need to build a capacity). Overall, developing single county LPHAs will require adding new organizational infrastructure and customizing existing infrastructure to support the unique aspects of public health.

Financial

Mandated services with no dedicated funding source

Requirements: Some public health activities are required by state statute and do not have a corresponding set of dedicated funding - such as communicable disease surveillance and outbreak investigation. Other mandatory public health activities are partially funded (child fatality review) and LPHAs are expected to find the remaining funds to support the activities. All Colorado counties are required to contribute a minimum of \$1.50 per capita into their public health fund. In addition, the state legislature allocates funding to the Office of Public Health Practice Planning and Local Partnerships (OPHP) to be distributed to LPHAs through a formula. These funds are restricted to public health services, generally, but are not specific to one program. Categorical funding, competitive funding and indirect funding help fill the gaps and can build additional capacity.

Current Approach: TCHD gets \$24,000 in the Local Planning and Support and Public Health funding formula for serving a 3-county district, and would receive \$12,000 as a 2-county district. TCHD has competitive federal and state funding that supports a unique communicable disease surveillance and management team.

Implication for single county: As single county LPHAs, Adams and Arapahoe would be among 5 high-quality, accredited LPHAs serving over 500,000 people competing for funds statewide (Denver, El Paso, Jefferson) and one of 100 across the country.

Categorical program/service funding

Requirements: Most public health services are funded through "categorical funding" which is dedicated to a specific area of focus, population, or activity of interest to the funder. This means that in order to have a functional public health agency, public health leaders must collect fees where possible, blend and braid funding from a variety of funding sources, take full advantage of indirect funds, and seek grant and contract funds that are related to existing and desired programs.

Current Approach: TCHDs large, categorical grants have generous indirect funding which supports programs and infrastructure across the department. TCHD is especially competitive for some types of categorical funding because of its reputation, jurisdiction size, staff expertise, and grant writing and grant management capacity.

Implication for single county: Single counties have access to funding that is not specific to public health agencies, but that could be used for public health activities and programs. Single counties also have some taxing authority (within Colorado limits) that could be dedicated to public health. One example is Boulder County's Sugar Sweetened Beverage Distribution excise tax.

Accepting fees from individuals and companies

Requirements: Public health services such as restaurant inspections and immunizations involve collecting fees from individuals or companies. This includes the need to create fee structures that align with program standards, send invoices, process credit card payments, deliver receipts, and accept cash.

Current Approach: TCHD uses specialized software designed for public health agencies to manage inspections and licenses.

Implication for single county: Counties already have these types of capabilities, processes and accounting systems for other aspects of county government such as parks and recreation and business licensing. These processes could be used as a foundation but systems would need to be customized and amended to meet public health needs.

Reimbursement funding

Requirements: Much of public health funding, including grants and contracts, operates on a cost reimbursement basis – LPHAs must perform a service before they will be compensated for it. This requires substantial advanced cash flow and particular accounting and auditing practices.

Implication for single county: For some programs, single counties would need to hire staff and build capacity before seeking reimbursement. It will require working closely with individual funders to determine necessary steps for program start-up and reimbursement.

Medicaid reimbursement

Requirements: Some public health services can be billed to Medicaid or other insurances, increasing revenue to a public health agency. In some cases, LPHAs are restricted from billing a patient when they have their own insurance. To receive Medicaid reimbursement for clinical services, LPHAs must be a Medicaid provider and set up a clinical billing system and processes, including internal processes for appeals and follow-up for unpaid reimbursements. Some program standards require LPHAs to be able to accept Medicaid reimbursements (for example, to be a Vaccines for Children (VFC) provider).

Audits

Requirements: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) requires LPHAs go through a financial risk audit (FMRS) to determine reimbursement process and reporting requirements. Acceptance of federal funds over a yearly amount of \$750,000 requires that Uniform Administrative Requirements, also referred to as Super Circular, are followed and verified in a separate auditing process.

Implications for single county: Single counties may already accept similar federal funds and would need to verify they have the proper systems for managing and reporting. The CDPHE audit process would still be required.

Data, Information Technology and Software

Electronic Health Records (EHR)

Requirements: LPHAs use an electronic medical record for their clinical patients and to connect to health information exchanges to help track disease across the region. This requires a specific software system, IT maintenance and troubleshooting, secure data management, and ongoing staff training.

Implications for single county: Single county LPHAs would need to purchase individual software systems, create processes and procedures, and work with other entities to connect data securely. TCHD and counties would need to consult attorneys to determine ownership over the existing client/patient data.

HIPAA compliance

Requirements: A public health agency is a HIPAA regulated entity and requires technology infrastructure, data management policy and processes, and staff training that complies with HIPAA requirements.

Implications for single county: Adams and Arapahoe counties currently manage Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and other sensitive information. They would need to make sure they fully comply with

HIPAA requirements and other state laws regarding the collection, maintenance and use of health and public health data.

Environmental Health Software

Requirements: Environmental divisions of LPHAs use a specialized software system built to manage the large number of ongoing health inspections for services such as retail food, onsite wastewater (septic systems), and childcare centers.

Implications for single county: Single county LPHAs would need to purchase software and create systems and processes. TCHD and counties would need to consult attorneys and CDPHE to determine ownership of existing data.

Community data tracking systems, mapping and dashboards

Requirements: Community health assessments and public health improvement planning are mandated in state law and in Colorado Core Public Health Services. LPHAs have a responsibility to provide data and information about health and health-related status and trends to partners, community leaders and the public. This is accomplished through fact sheets, reports, maps, data dashboards, data visualization and presentations.

Current approach: TCHD has built a unique and highly skilled team of epidemiologists, data analysts and data visualization specialists experienced in managing the intricacies of public health and health-related data.

Implications for single county: Counties have some existing, community data tracking systems, dashboard systems, GIS and mapping capabilities and staff. This is an area where public health expertise is particularly important requiring staff with specialized skills in epidemiology, biostatistics and/or reporting and visualizing health data.

Facilities and Equipment

Facilities and Buildings

Requirements: LPHAs need office space, clinical space, meeting space, equipment storage, sensitive file storage, and spaces where community members can receive non-clinical public health services. It is important for facility locations to be near public transit and accessible throughout a jurisdiction.

Current approach: TCHD leases 3 spaces in Adams County and 2 spaces in Arapahoe county as well as its headquarters in Arapahoe County. Adams County provides one space and Arapahoe county provides 2 spaces including one that provides clinical services.

Implications for single county: Single counties would need to find space for office-based staff as well as clinical and non-clinical space to serve the public. Adams and Arapahoe have other service centers for the community which may or may not have available space for public health services.

Specialty Equipment

Requirements: A variety of specialty equipment is required to perform core public health services. Some of this equipment is mandated by program standards and is required to participate as a provider. This includes vaccine refrigerators with monitoring systems, water and wastewater testing equipment, food safety equipment and clinical equipment that requires ongoing maintenance and calibration, emergency response trailers and equipment.

Implications for single county: Some new equipment may be required if separating into two, single county agencies. Some program contracts indicate that equipment belongs to the program not the agency so counties would need to work with program funders to determine if it can be transferred.

Vehicles and Fleet Services

Requirements: Some public health staff, including inspectors and home visitors, need vehicles and equipment.

Implications for single county: Counties already maintain vehicle pools that could be used for this purpose.

Additional Considerations

Human Resources, Legal Representation, Policy Analysis and Communications

Requirements: Basic organizational needs also exist for public health agencies.

Current Approach: TCHD staff have expertise in these topic areas but in a way that is unique to public health agencies.

Implications for single county: Single counties already have capital assets, internal departments, staff and contractors who provide basic organizational needs for other county departments. Some additional staff will be necessary to manage an increased workload and the unique aspects of public health such as hiring and managing medical staff, hearings and lawsuits arising from public health regulatory action like closing a restaurant, support for medical staff testifying in legal cases, and isolation/quarantine orders.

Accreditation

Requirements: There is a voluntary, national accreditation system for LPHAs. All of the Colorado LPHAs serving more than 500,000 people are accredited, as is CDPHE.

Current approach: TCHD is accredited as a 3-county district health department with re-accreditation due in 2023. TCHD is in contact with the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) regarding the possibility of re-accreditation as a two-county district.

Implications for single county: It is unclear how PHAB would approach the consideration of accreditation for new, single county health departments separated from an accredited district health department. Typically, the entire accreditation process can take approximately 18-24 months and the LPHA should be fully operational before beginning accreditation.

Other Public Health Agencies: Comparators

TCHD is a unique model in across the United States due to a combination of: 1) being a multi-county district, 2) serving a large population, and 3) being located adjacent to a major city in a metropolitan area.

Multi-county health agencies exist across the US, and there are four other district health departments in Colorado, however many are in more rural areas. There are more than 50 health departments with jurisdictions that serve more than one million people in the US - some of those are in very large cities such as Los Angeles, Chicago and New York. There are more than 100 health departments that serve populations between 500,000 and 1 million people in the US. (Source: NACCHO)

One way to think about potential structure and size is to look to other, similar jurisdictions and public health agencies. Colorado public health is based upon a state-local relationship that provides significant autonomy at the local level. Some states have less autonomous local public health agencies; and therefore are not as relevant comparisons for Colorado. States like Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon and Washington have decentralized state-local relationships mirroring those structures in Colorado.

In Colorado, three, single-county public health agencies that serve between 500,000 and 750,000 people. These are Jefferson, El Paso, Denver counties. While Denver has a similar population size, its structure makes it a bit difficult to compare at the budget and service level. Boulder County Public Health has a smaller population size but more funding and FTE comparable to its larger counterparts. Across the US, there are examples of large and mid-sized city suburbs with some similarities to the TCHD jurisdiction. The Otowi team selected two of these – Ramsey County, Minnesota and Summit County, Ohio. County commissioners can use this information to understand how other jurisdictions structure and support their public health agencies.

COMPARISONS OF SIMILAR PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY JURISDICTIONS					
	Ramsey County, Minnesota (St. Paul)	Summit County, Ohio (Akron - South of Cleveland)	Jefferson County, Colorado	El Paso County, Colorado	Boulder County, Colorado
Population, 2020 Census	552,352	540,428	582,910	730,395	330,758
Median household income	\$ 64,660	\$ 57,181	\$ 82,986	\$ 68,779	\$ 83,019
Land mass	152 sq mi	413 sq mi	764 sq mi	2126 sq mi	726 sq mi
Accredited department	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
FTE in public health	291		168	162	151
Total PH budget 2019	\$ 53,500,000	\$ 27,200,000	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 17,000,000	\$ 17,384,837
County funds	\$ 10,300,000	\$ 8,630,675	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 6,948,811
% of public health budget from local funds	19%	32%	44%	22%	40%

Note: County funds in Summit County, Ohio include funding provided by cities within the county.

FISCAL ANALYSIS AND FORECAST MODELS >>>

The financial modeling interprets features of TCHD's current operations. The aim was to build a representation of a potential budget if Adams and Arapahoe counties were to create independent public health agencies. This was accomplished by combining key accounting, finance, and business metrics to build an abstract representation, or model. The models are intended to be used as decision-making tools and may elicit more questions. The following methods and assumptions were applied during the analysis and budget modeling.

Revenue Projections and Funding Formulas

Data sources:

1. 2021 TCHD income statements, balance sheets and expenditures
2. 2021 TCHD Adopted Budget
3. Data gathered from TCHD leadership to determine proportional allocation, where possible. This included funding sources, current staffing patterns and costs, and ability to retain funding
4. State funding data provided by CDPHE
5. TCHD Division Directors provided detailed information about funding sources and formula information
6. CDPHE provided information about some contracts to TCHD

Assumptions:

1. Competitive grants are not transferable to single county agencies
2. Funding formulas, provided by the state and others, were accurate
3. The analysis did not include the longer term viability of future funding
4. Funding sources ending in 2021 were not included
5. Some revenue would not be available to single counties

Methods:

1. Each funding source was assessed to determine if that funding would likely be obtained by the counties individually
2. When funding formulas were located for related sources, they were used to determine a more precise estimate of program revenue (i.e., Public Health Emergency Preparedness)
3. For programs with more than one funding source, the same percentage distribution used to estimate total funding was used to estimate funding by source
4. Upon completion of analysis, financial numbers were rounded to whole numbers

Expenditures

Data sources:

1. 2021 TCHD income statements, balance sheets and expenditures
2. 2021 TCHD Adopted Budget
3. Data gathered from TCHD leadership to determine proportional allocation, where possible. This included funding sources, current staffing patterns and costs, and ability to retain funding
4. Current TCHD vendor contracts

Assumptions:

1. TCHD expenditures in 2021 are reasonable and accurate

Methods:

1. 2021 TCHD expenditures were used to model the forecasted District and Single County Public Health Agencies
2. FTE needs were determined by a review of existing program staffing patterns at TCHD and guidance from TCHD Division Directors estimation of need in each county
3. In general, travel, supplies, and operating costs were adjusted based on percentage FTE for each program
4. Contract services that were proportionately large were adjusted based on the purpose of contract and need estimated by TCHD staff and Otowi Group, under the different scenarios
5. Supply expenditures that could be directly attributable to program services were adjusted to the number of clients served
6. Upon completion of analysis, financial numbers were rounded to whole numbers

Human Resource Allocation

Data sources:

1. TCHD existing personnel data including position title, division, program, FTE and annualized salaries
2. Data gathered from TCHD leadership to determine proportional allocation, where possible. This included funding sources, current staffing patterns and costs, and ability to retain funding

Assumptions:

1. Salaries and staffing levels were based on current TCHD operations
2. Programs were assigned individual staff positions in a way that prioritized using whole individuals and assigned varying position levels (associate, senior, etc.) and varying roles (nurse, admin, etc.)
3. For larger, more complex programs, a percentage of the whole team was designated based on the work anticipated to run an equivalent program in the county
4. Where some staff positions were budgeted but are not currently filled, Otowi Group assigned a related staff position
5. Public health director and medical officer required

Methods:

1. TCHD Division Directors analyzed each of their programs and allocated FTE to each county based on their knowledge of the program outputs, current service needs (for example, number of retail food facilities) and existing program FTE
2. Division Director information was cross matched with existing TCHD human resources information about every employee's assigned program and current salary
3. Some positions were not included because the counties already have some staff in areas such as human resources, IT, communications and finance
4. A Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 4% was applied to all 2021 salary amounts provided
5. TCHD HR staff compared county salary ranges to TCHD salary ranges

Overall Assumptions

1. TCHD financial data supplied was accurate
2. TCHD Division Directors, as experts in their field, predicted the needs of a separate county accurately
3. Discrepancies less than .001% of revenues of the total budget were deemed non substantial
4. Current programs are already built and provide an adequate level of service
5. Single county forecasts based on a similar level of service as currently provided by TCHD

DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY FORECAST

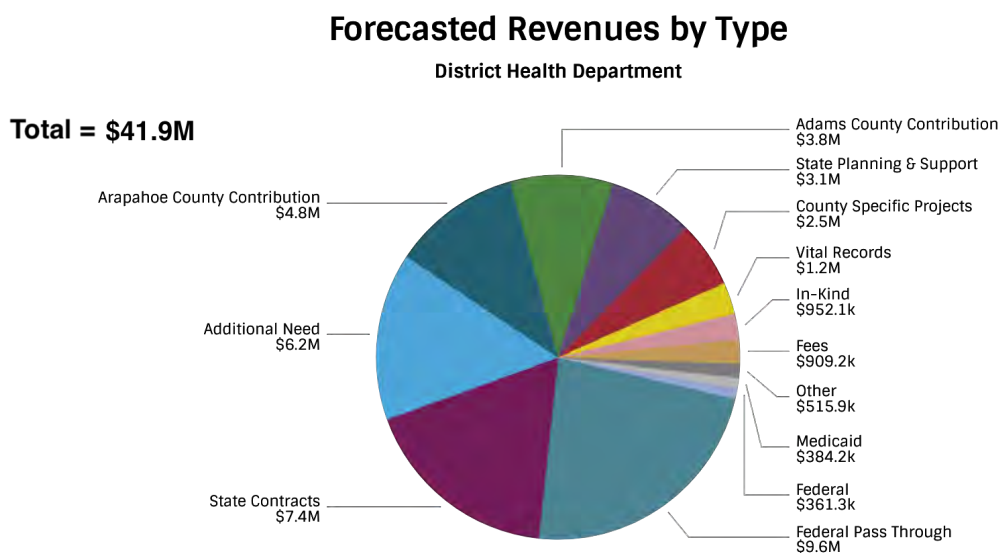
FORECASTED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES >>>

The following charts articulate **forecasted revenues and expenditures** for a combined Adams and Arapahoe district public health agency scenario. This estimate does not include any contracting with Douglas County. Revenues are forecasted for one year and based on TCHD 2021 Adopted Budget information. This scenario includes:

- A two-county district, with similar services and service levels to TCHD would need a budget of approximately \$42,000,000 and 366 FTE.
- It would require an estimated \$6,200,000 in new/replacement funding.
 - This includes the removal of revenue used in 2021 but assumed to be unavailable in the future: interest income, COVID funding indirect funds, and fund balance.
 - Increased expenses are due to some infrastructure costs that are for the whole organization and can not be reduced in a two county scenario. Examples include shared FTE and some IT costs.
- The FTE estimate in this scenario is high in order to preserve capacity and programs.
 - Approximately 30 FTE, with a cost of approximately \$2,000,000 were retained in this budget. These FTE are in program areas of nursing, nutrition and environmental health, and provide direct services to the community. This is an opportunity for additional reduction.

TCHD has already created a 2022 budget for a two-county district LPHA and contracted services to Douglas County. The estimates in this forecast are less accurate than that budget document.

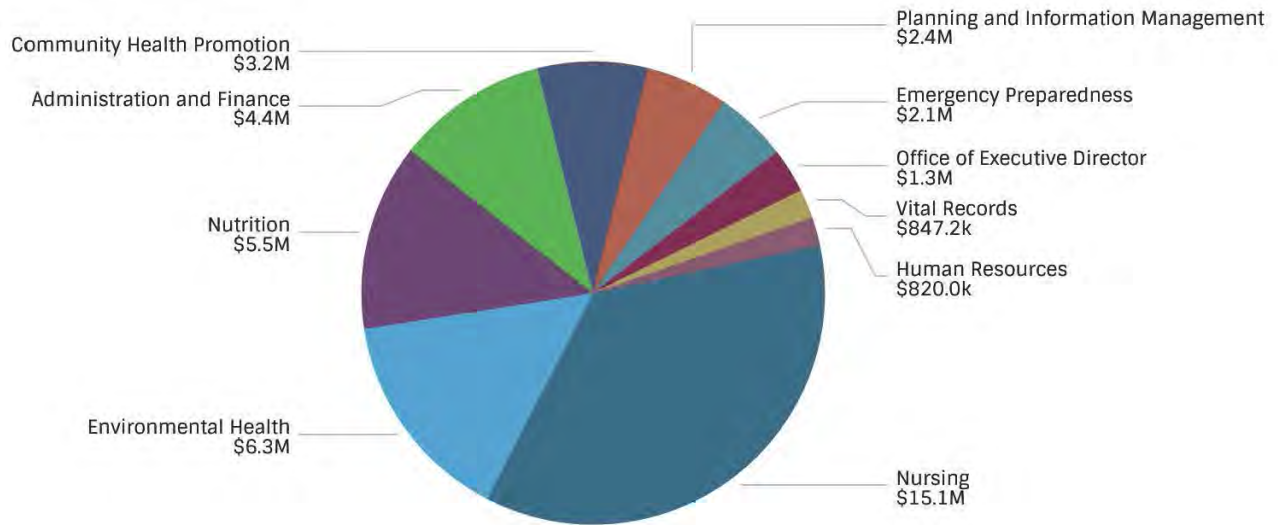
Forecasted Revenues



Forecasted Expenditures

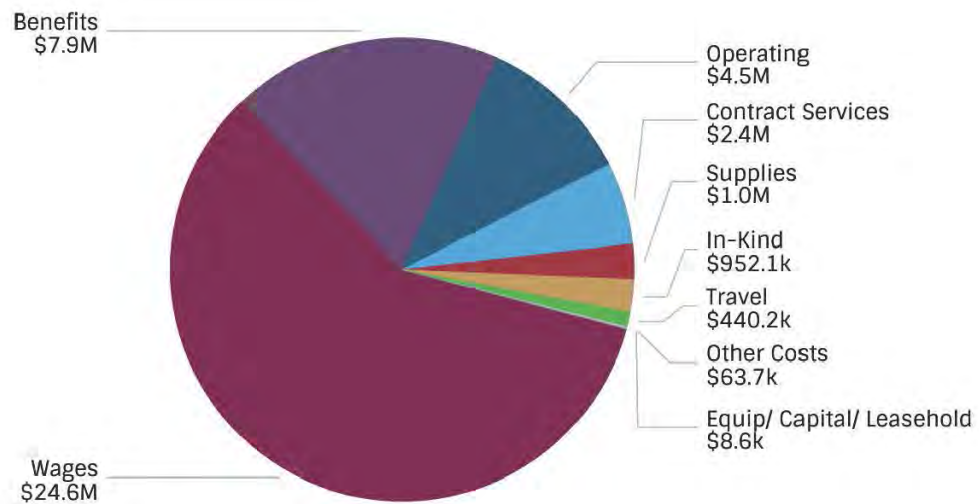
Forecasted Expenditures by Division

District Health Department



Forecasted Expenditures by Category

District Health Department



ARAPAHOE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY FORECAST

FORECASTED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES >>>

The following charts articulate **anticipated revenues and expenditures** for a single county public health agency scenario for Arapahoe County. This includes all revenues related to Arapahoe County directly. It is forecasted for one year and based on 2021 TCHD Adopted Budget information. This scenario includes:

- A single county public health agency, with services reduced to those for which Arapahoe County could obtain funding currently held by TCHD.
- Total public health budget of approximately \$22,100,000 and 197 FTE.
- An estimated \$1,700,000 of Local Planning and Support funding from CDPHE which is considered highly likely, and approximately \$12,000,000 of grant and contract funding considered likely.
 - Of the funding considered likely, \$9,800,000 would require public health specific infrastructure that Arapahoe County would need to develop.
- Arapahoe County contributing an estimated \$8,400,000 (38%) of an estimated \$22,100,000 budget.
- For comparisons of budget, local contributions and FTE with other public health agencies, see page 11.

Services not included in this scenario:

- Diabetes prevention
- Worksite wellness
- Advanced breastfeeding
- Health eating and active living
- Heathy beverage initiative
- Syndromic surveillance
- Industrial hygiene
- Medical epidemiology
- Dietetic internship
- Regional health connectors

Reduced services:

- Data analytics
- Communicable disease
- Organizational operations

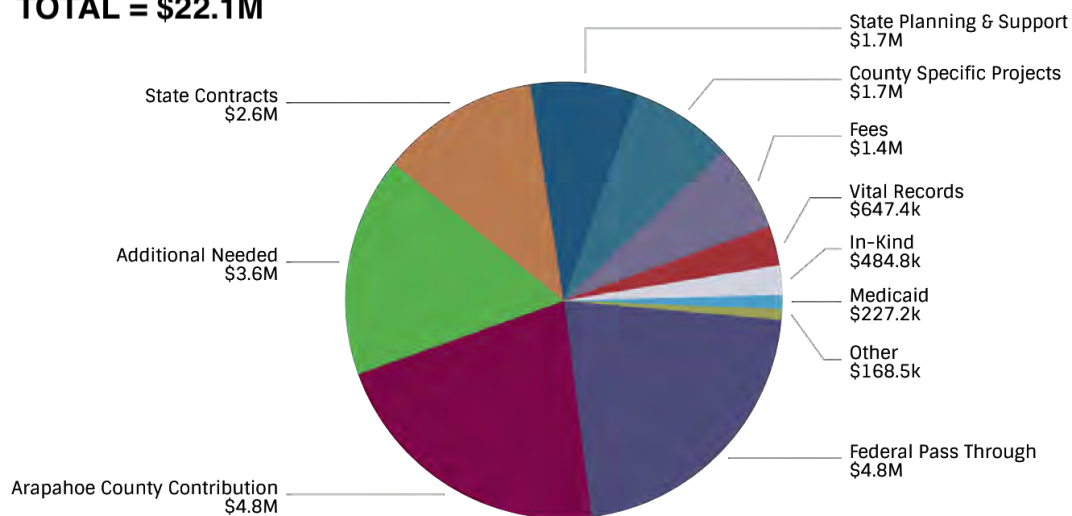
Forecasted Revenues

LIKELIHOOD OF ARAPAHOE COUNTY RECEIVING CURRENT REVENUES		
Highly likely	Likely	Unlikely
~\$1,755,000	~\$11,496,000	~\$1,468,000
<p>All this funding is from the State Office of Public Health Practice, Planning and Local Partnerships. It does not include the funding that Arapahoe county currently contributes. It is based on a formula and predicated on an agreement with CDPHE.</p>	<p>This includes, but is not limited to, programs such as Emergency Preparedness (Federal Pass Through), Nurse Family Partnership, WIC, Tobacco, Immunization, Restaurant Inspections (fees) and Vital Records (fees).</p> <p>Arapahoe County would have to compete prior to receiving in some, but not all, cases. In all cases, infrastructure would need to be pre-established and much of it is cost reimbursement or fees. This means Arapahoe County has to provide services first and then bill for reimbursement. This is all categorical funding and therefore must be used for the specific programs (designated funding for a particular purpose).</p>	<p>This is an estimated loss of program funds and fees that TCHD currently receives as a district health department. It includes all competitive grants through Amendment 35 funds, some emergency preparedness funds, dietetic internship.</p> <p>This is a regional loss and the amount that affects Arapahoe specifically has not been calculated. These are only revenues and don't reflect any other potential losses such as current liabilities, penalties or other losses.</p>

Forecasted Revenues by Type

Arapahoe County

TOTAL = \$22.1M



Forecasted Expenditures

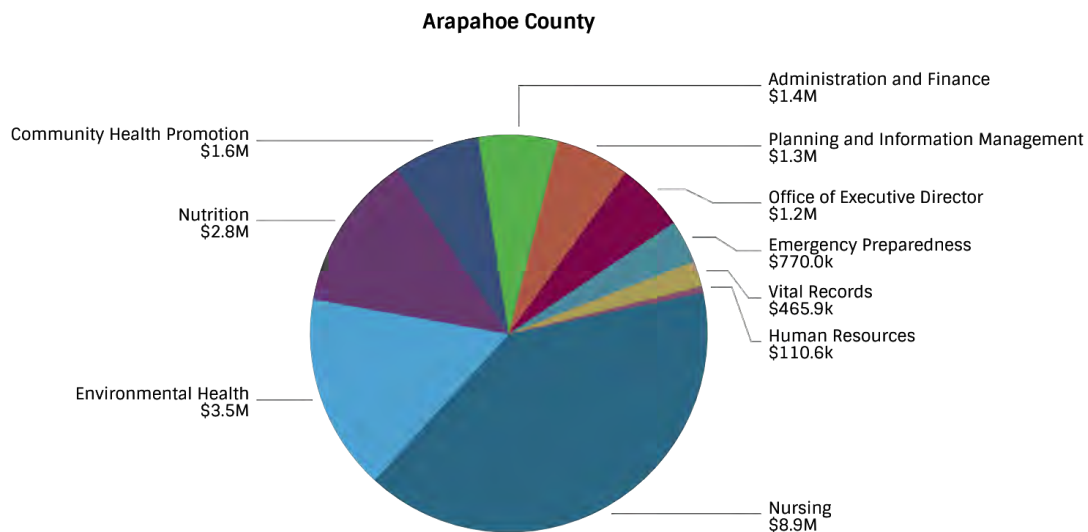
The decreased contribution compared to the district scenario IS NOT a result of lower costs, but rather a reduction in services due to revenue unavailable to Arapahoe County.

- If funding was not likely to be received, it was assumed the work would not be done.
- Many of the programs run by the lost funding also used unrestricted county and state funds which would no longer be needed to support those programs.

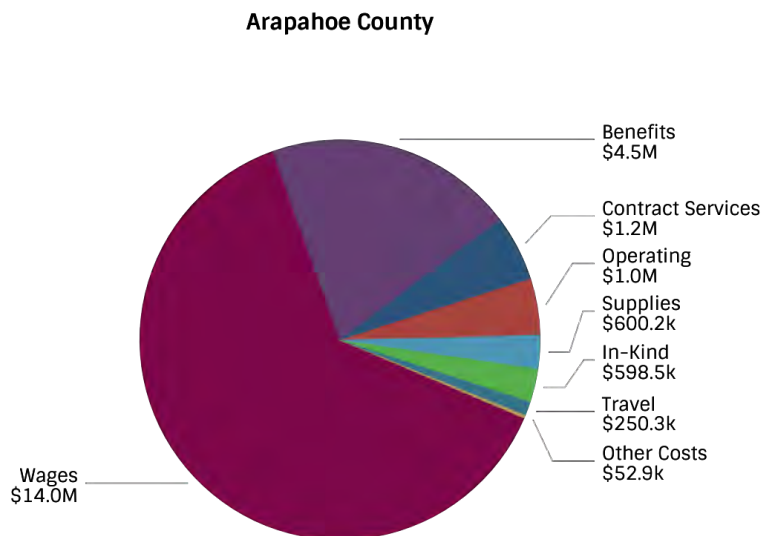
Costs not included:

- Some administrative and IT costs were removed because they may be duplicated at the county level, but they were not replaced with corresponding costs that would be incurred by the individual counties.
- Each county will need to determine the cost for the added FTE and public health agency specific requirements to their existing infrastructure and add those costs to those listed here.
- Arapahoe County salaries are between 2% and 17% higher than similar TCHD positions.

Forecasted Expenditures by Division



Forecasted Expenses by Category



ADAMS COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY FORECAST

FORECASTED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES >>>

Adams County Public Health Agency Forecast

The following charts articulate **anticipated revenues and expenditures** for a single county public health agency scenario for Adams County. This includes all revenues related to Adams County directly. It is forecasted for one year and based on 2021 TCHD Adopted Budget information. This scenario includes:

- A single county public health agency with services reduced to those for which Adams County could obtain funding currently held by TCHD.
- Total public health budget of approximately \$18,500,000 and 158 FTE.
- An estimated \$1,400,000 of Local Planning and Support funding from CDPHE which is considered highly likely, and approximately \$10,600,000 of grant and contract funding considered likely.
 - Of the funding considered likely, \$7,800,000 would require public health specific infrastructure that Adams County would need to develop.
- Adams County contributing an estimated \$6,500,000 (35%) of an estimated \$18,500,000 budget.
- For comparisons of budget, local contributions and FTE with other public health agencies, see page 11.

Services not included in this scenario:

- Diabetes prevention
- Worksite wellness
- Advanced breastfeeding
- Health eating and active living
- Heathy beverage initiative
- Syndromic surveillance
- Industrial hygiene
- Medical epidemiology
- Dietetic internship
- Regional health connectors

Reduced services:

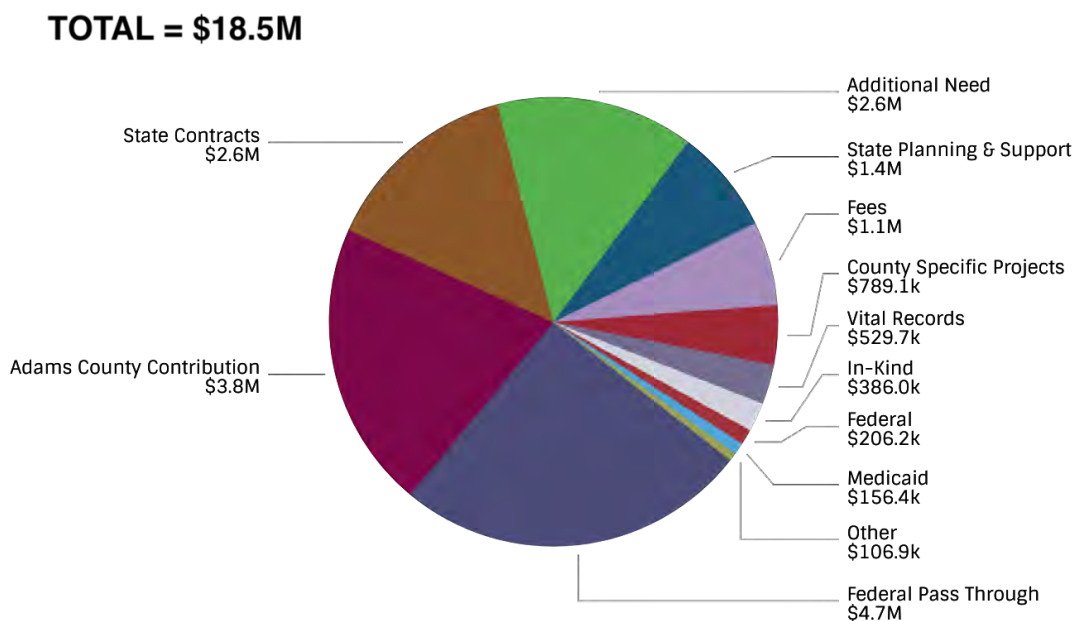
- Data analytics
- Communicable disease
- Organizational operations

Forecasted Revenues

LIKELIHOOD OF ADAMS COUNTY RECEIVING CURRENT REVENUES		
Highly likely	Likely	Unlikely
~\$1,400,000	~\$10,185,000	~\$1,468,000
<p>All this funding is from the State Office of Public Health Practice, Planning and Local Partnerships. It does not include the funding that Adams County currently contributes. It is based on a formula and predicated on an agreement with CDPHE.</p>	<p>This includes, but is not limited to, programs such as Emergency Preparedness (Federal Pass Through), Nurse Family Partnership, WIC, Tobacco, Immunization, Restaurant Inspections (fees) and Vital Records (fees).</p> <p>Adams County would have to compete prior to receiving in some, but not all, cases. In all cases, infrastructure would need to be pre-established and much of it is cost reimbursement or fees. This means Adams County has to provide services first and then bill for reimbursement. This is all categorical funding and therefore must be used for the specific programs (designated funding for a particular purpose).</p>	<p>This is an estimated loss of program funds and fees that TCHD currently receives as a district health department. It includes all competitive grants through Amendment 35 funds, some emergency preparedness funds, dietetic internship.</p> <p>This is a regional loss and the amount that affects Adams County specifically has not been calculated. These are only revenues and don't reflect any other potential losses such as current liabilities, penalties or other losses.</p>

Forecasted Revenues by Type

Adams County



Forecasted Expenditures

The decreased contribution from the district scenario IS NOT a result of lower costs, but rather services lost due to lost revenue.

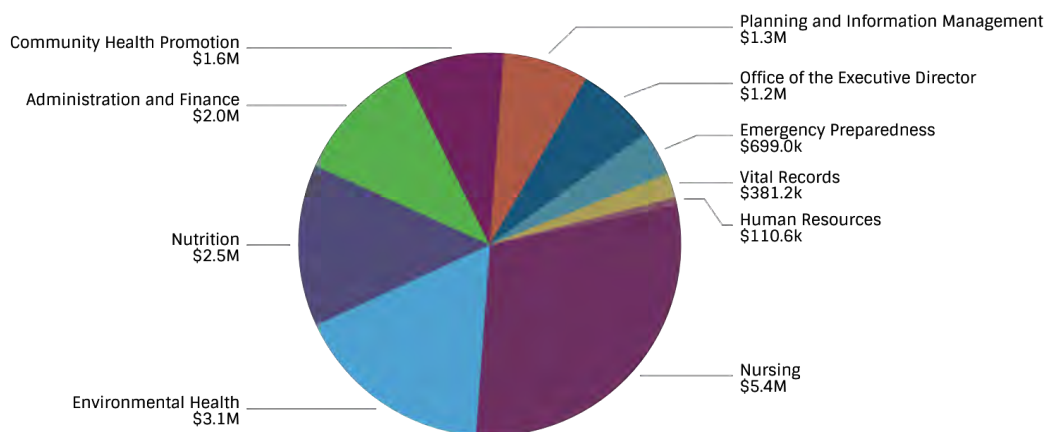
- If funding was not likely to be received, it was assumed the work would not be done.
- Many of the programs run by the lost funding also used unrestricted county and state funds which would no longer be needed to support these programs.

Costs not included:

- Some administrative and IT costs were removed because they would be duplicated at the county level, but they were not replaced with corresponding costs that would be incurred by the individual counties.
- Each county will need to determine the cost for the added FTE and public health agency specific requirements to their existing infrastructure and add those costs to those stated here.
- Adams County salaries are between 2% and 32% higher than similar TCHD positions.

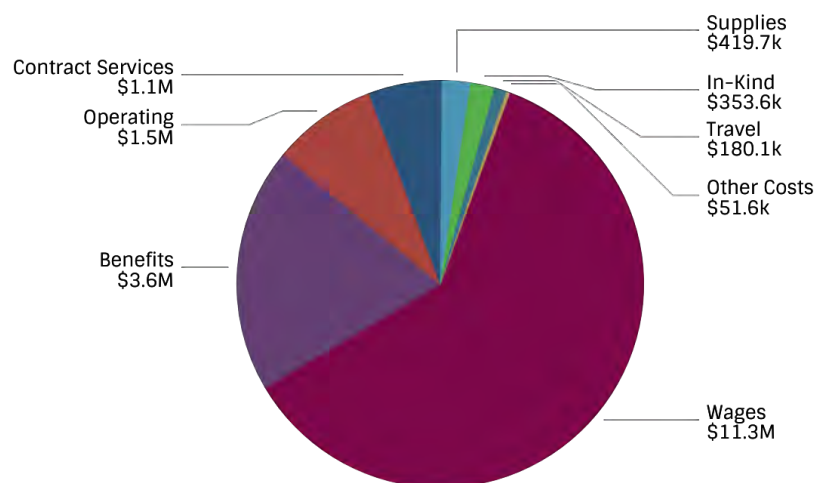
Forecasted Expenditures by Division

Adams County



Forecasted Expenditures by Category

Adams County



OTHER FISCAL IMPLICATIONS: TRANSITION COSTS >>>

Potential and real transition costs or up-front costs that would be needed as a result of a separation are a critical consideration for this decision. The anticipated transition costs identified at the time of this report are **\$61,643,070**.

Transition costs are the reasonable costs and the expenditures, labor, and materials that would be incurred through a separation. This chart explains known transition costs at the time of this report

Costs not quantified:

- Attorney fees for transition
- Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) obligations
- Office equipment leases and vehicle leases
- Staff pay bands (equivalent staffing costs are higher in both counties than in TCHD)
- Disruption Costs: costs associated with change such as lost productivity, cost of personnel changes, etc.

Start-up Costs			
Type of Cost	Explanation	One Time Cost	Yearly Cost
Electronic Health Records System	Electronic patient registration, charting and documentation; interoperability with other electronic health systems; billing; data and reporting	\$900,000	\$200,000
Environmental Health Software System	Tracking of regulated facility owners and properties, permitting, inspections, licensing, service requests, complaints, data and reporting, licensing, manage enforcement, septic system permitting and inspections, invoicing, tracking certified professionals, tracking staff education for FDA voluntary standards requirements, public facing inspection look-up	\$950,000	\$150,000
Women Infant and Children (WIC) Program	Start up costs per employee (\$2,500) and per clinic equipment needing to be established (\$5,000)		
	Adams (31 FTE and 3 clinics)	\$93,500	
	Arapahoe (37 FTE and 5 clinics)	\$108,500	

Dissolution Costs			
Type of Cost	Explanation	One Time Cost	Yearly Cost
Public Employee Retirement Association (PERA)	PERA calculated penalty for dissolving TCHD *It has not yet been determined if and when this amount would be due and whether there are any financial obligations if TCHD dissolves and has no remaining assets.	\$50,000,000	
Paid Time Off payout	Funds needed to close out obligations for vacation and sick leave to current employees as of September 15th, 2021	\$2,642,266	
Workers Compensation	Reserves needed to ensure funding for open claims as of September 2021	\$17,000	
Records and Document Storage	Contract is with Iron Mountain Storage. Assumptions are that these costs would be split between the counties. Documents for any of historical work is required to be retained at different intervals and must		\$35,000
Administrative Building Lease Buyout	Costs to close the administrative building in Arapahoe County	\$3,400,000	
Service Building Lease Buyouts	Costs to cancel leases for TCHD buildings in Adams and Arapahoe counties	\$3,111,804	
	TOTAL KNOWN COSTS	\$61,258,070	\$385,000

OBSERVATIONS AND INSIGHTS >>>

This report does not point conclusively to one best model for public health services for Adams and Arapahoe counties. Rather, the findings validate that this is a complex decision in which multiple considerations must be taken.

Creating a new single county-based model, allows counties to create a focused and uncompromising organization, centered solely on the needs of people living and working in the individual jurisdictions. Modeling done in this report appears to require more costs and infrastructures to be established and strengthened within a county. This county-based infrastructure will be necessary for single county LPHAs to succeed. These new capacities may be beneficial to the county itself. In the short term, separate, single county public health agencies would have access to less public health revenue, and perhaps services, and would incur transition costs for start-up and dissolution of TCHD. In the long term, the expected revenues would likely support a health department like others in the Denver metro area. A new single county LPHA would allow counties to wholly envision a health department to be what they want and need, from the ground up.

Retaining the district public health agency model ensures that the capacity to provide a wide variety of services to Adams and Arapahoe counties is not lost or interrupted. It also models a cost that is in alignment with other local public health agencies of similar size and is forecasted to be a lower cost than separate, single county agencies. Savings, as a district public health agency, are attributed to shared governance and administrative costs. TCHD has the size, breadth and depth of staff expertise, good reputation, grant writing and management capacity, and status as Colorado's largest health department that allows the agency to procure funding not generally available to other health departments in Colorado. To continue forward successfully, TCHD would need to undergo a strategic reorganization and re-visioning to fulfill the current and future interests and needs of the counties. This is necessary to realize a broadened focus on areas such as community engagement, equity, more connection to counties and cities, and more integration into other county level services.

Recommendations for additional understanding

Counties must discuss what infrastructure and internal resources are available, the public health specific resources they would need and desire, and understand any additional costs of recruitment, hiring and training the necessary staff to perform the public health services. In the single county scenarios, Otowi has removed many of the TCHD infrastructure costs. Counties will need to assess their current structure and determine additional costs to add to this analysis.

Opportunities to enhance connections of county work to TCHD work

Otowi Group had a unique vantage point with opportunities to see ways to enhance the connection of county work with TCHD work. If a district structure is chosen, these insights will be used in the transition plan. Examples include:

- Establishment of a TCHD leader/liaison to each county
- Changes to Board of Health membership, bylaws and operations
- Intentional alignment with county priorities
- Revisit attempts to co-locate TCHD staff and county departments, such as human services
- Regular and consistent meetings with leadership
- TCHD leader participation in county department director meetings and planning sessions

Advantages and Disadvantages

In summary, many factors should be considered when deciding what direction to take in the structure of public health services for Adams and Arapahoe Counties. The center of this chart represents areas that could be perceived as either advantages or disadvantages, depending on your perspective.

DISTRICT LPHA ADVANTAGES

- Structures and processes already in place (during a pandemic)
- An existing and well-established infrastructure focused solely on the advancement and interests of public health
- Influence as largest health department in Colorado
- Established reputation with funders and public health system
- Potentially more competitive for grants and contracts
- Existing teams of qualified staff with specialized expertise
- Flexibility with rapid purchasing, contracting and re-organizing
- Lower county contribution required
- Accredited health department

SINGLE COUNTY LPHA ADVANTAGES

- Do not have to compromise with another county
- Builds new capacities at county level
- Singular focus on county needs
- Potential for more natural integration into other county services
- More local control
- Ability to more closely tie to county vision and strategic plan
- Entire board of health appointed by county commissioners
- Some current infrastructure (i.e., HR) can be used

DISTRICT LPHA DISADVANTAGES

- Complex jurisdiction with many school districts, municipalities, health care providers, etc.
- Current organizational structure means fewer direct leadership connections in counties
- Harder to localize and target programs
- Perception of decreased local control
- Board of Health mandates and orders must fit for two counties
- More localized data reporting is desired
- Board of Health structure and processes need to change

SINGLE COUNTY LPHA DISADVANTAGES

- Can afford fewer specialized staff due to less work in specialized areas
- Some current funding lines are not guaranteed
- Some required capacities are only relevant to public health
- Accreditation process will take time
- Structures and capabilities will be needed before some funding will come (i.e., Medicaid)
- Some public health professionals work at Tri-County because of its size, breadth and representation – the counties will not have that reputation
- More competition among LPHAs of similar size

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Board of health can seem disconnected from elected officials
- Analysis shows that county salaries are higher than TCHD
- Maintains regional approach
- Pre-COVID, Public Health staffing and funding trends were decreasing
- Need a clearer understanding of direct benefit to residents
- Relationships built during COVID can be built upon

APPENDIX A: ACRONYMS

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment – CDPHE

Full Time Equivalent – FTE

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act – HIPAA

Local Public Health Agency – LPHA

National Association of County and City Health Officials – NACCHO

Office of Public Health Practice, Planning and Local Partnerships – OPHP

Personally Identifiable Information – PII

Public Health Emergency Preparedness – PHEP

Taxpayer’s Bill of Rights – TABOR

Tri-County Health Department – TCHD

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC HEALTH PRIMER

Public Health System Background Information

FOR ADAMS AND ARAPAHOE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Created by Lisa VanRaemdonck, MPH, MSW
CU Denver School of Public Affairs

The following background information was created for Adams County and Arapahoe County Commissioners and staff to help explain fundamental elements of the public health system.

It shows general information from the US and Colorado public health systems.

It does not show Tri-County Health Department data, funding, staffing or structure.

It was created in the context of conversations about Tri-County Health Department and is not intended to be comprehensive, nor intended to provide legal advice nor policy analysis.

It is intended to answer some basic questions that have been directly and indirectly asked by staff and commissioners.

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

Look for yellow boxes in the top right corner tips on how to use the information.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

State and Local Governance Relationships

- Q: What other health departments around the US are most comparable to TCHD, Adams and Arapahoe?

Local Board of Health Requirements

- Q: What are the duties and responsibilities of the board of health?

Public Health Structures and Services

- Q: What public health structures are mandated by state law?
- Q: What public health services are mandated by state law?
- Q: What are the Colorado Core Public Health Services?

Public Health Funding

- Q: What are the funding sources for public health agencies?
- Q: How much local funding is commonly used in public health agencies?

Public Health Staffing

- Q: What types of staff positions are typical of large health departments?
- Q: How many FTE are typically employed by large health departments?

State-Local Governance

State and Local Public Health Governance Relationships

The relationship between state and local public health agencies varies across states.

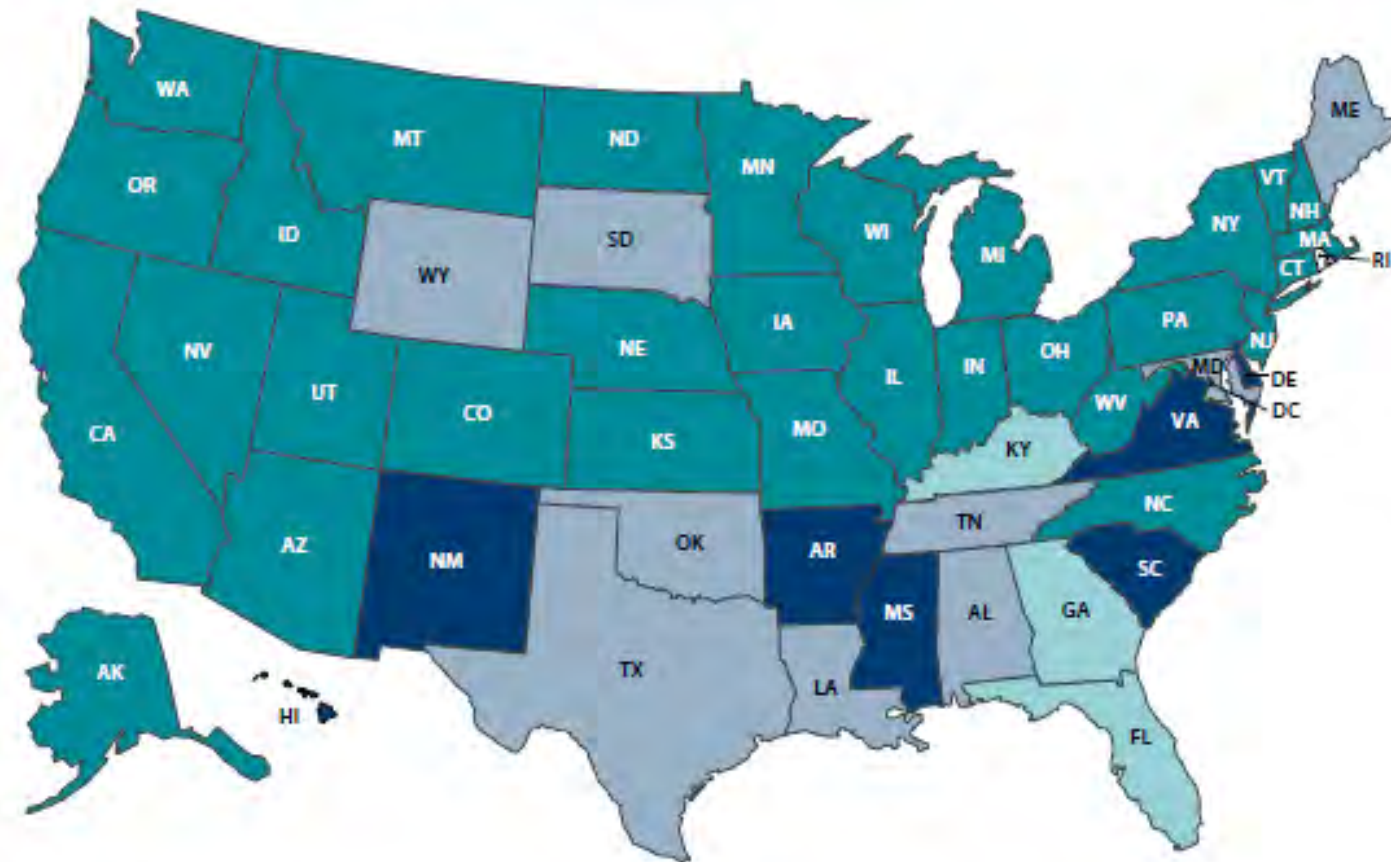
In Colorado, LPHAs are agencies of local government

(referred to as locally governed or decentralized)

Others are local or regional units of the state health department (referred to as state-governed). Some are governed by both state and local authorities (called shared governance).

Figure 2.4 | Type of LHD governance, by state

- Local (all LHDs in state are units of local government)
- State (all LHDs in state are units of state government)
- Shared (all LHDs in state governed by both state and local authorities)
- Mixed (LHDs in state have more than one governance type)



Use this information to compare with other public health agencies in the dark green states

RI was excluded from the study
N=2,459

Back to TOC

Local Boards of Health

Local Board of Health

Colorado Local Board of Health Responsibilities and Membership Requirements are detailed in the

[Pocket Guide for
Local Boards of Health](#)



In Accordance with
the Colorado Public Health Act of 2008
C.R.S. 25-1-501 et seq.

revised January, 2017

Board of Health Duties: Administrative Oversight

PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES

- **Hire** Public Health Director.
- **Employ** or contract with a Medical Officer.
- Provide, equip, and **maintain suitable offices and facilities.**

MEETINGS

- Hold Board of Health **meetings at least once every three months.**
- Request Director or another to **serve as board secretary**, responsible for maintaining all records and ensuring public notice of meetings.

Board of Health Duties: Administrative Oversight

AUTHORITY

- Follow orders, rules, and standards of the **Colorado Board of Health**.
- **Hold hearings**, administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and take testimony in all matters relating to the respective powers and duties of a local board of health, (e.g., local regulation variances, appeal of a cease and desist order, removal of a license, etc).

PLANNING AND ADVISING

- Act in an **advisory capacity** to the public health director on all matters pertaining to public health.
- **Approve the five-year local public health improvement plan**, and then submit to the State Board of Health for review.
- **Determine necessary services and set local priorities** consistent with state public health laws and rules, according to local needs and the resources available, and consistent with the state and local public health improvement plans.

Board of Health Duties

POLICY MAKING

- Determine **general policies** to be followed by the public health director, **in administering & enforcing public health laws, orders, & rules.**
- Develop and promote the **public policies** needed to secure the conditions for a healthy community, by considering the advice and expertise of the local public health agency.
- **Issue orders & adopt rules** consistent with the laws, rules & orders of the state & the state board, for public or environmental health issues that pose no immediate health threat (e.g. nuisance abatement).

Board of Health Duties

FINANCIAL OVERSIGHT

- Annually **review the costs of maintaining the local public health agency** for the ensuing year and submit to board of county commissioners or district LPHA finance committee.
- **Assess fees** (where they are not set in state statute) to offset the direct costs of local environmental health services.
- Accept and, through the public health director, **use, disburse, and administer all appropriated funds** for public health functions.
- Certify that claims or demands made against the local public health agency fund were **expended only for the duties of the agency**.

Mandated Services

Structures Mandated in State Statute

Local Public Health Agencies (LPHA) must consist of:

- Board of Health
- Public Health Director
- Medical Officer
(if PH Director does not have MD or DO)
- And any staff to perform the activities of the LPHA

Community Assessment and Planning activities are required:

- Community Health Needs Assessment
- Public Health Improvement Plan
- Planning and Evaluation

Services Mandated in State Statute

The public health services and programs that are explicitly mandated in state law are **not intended to comprise an adequate local public health agency**. Many, but not all, of the related statutes are in Colorado Revised Statutes Title 25. Others appear throughout state law in a fragmented manner.

REQUIRED SERVICES

- Vital records
- Communicable disease surveillance and control
(including reportable conditions and specifically Tuberculosis)
- Immunizations (specifically for children without insurance)
- Onsite wastewater (septic systems)
- Land use cases
- Nuisance abatement

Core Public Health Services

State law gives the Colorado State Board of Health the authority to promulgate a formal **rule to describe Core Public Health Services** that local public health agencies must provide or assure the provision of, in their communities.

This rule is 6 CCR 1014-7

If LPHAs do not have the funding to provide all of the core public health services, they must prioritize based on the needs of the community.

The Colorado Core Public Health Services are intended to be **broad enough that local public health agencies can customize** the programs and services they provide within the framework.

The services explicitly mandated in state statute also map onto the Core Public Health Services.

COLORADO CORE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

FOUNDATIONAL CAPABILITIES

A1. ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING

A2. COMMUNICATIONS

A3. POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

A4. PARTNERSHIPS

A5. OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES

(a) LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

(b) HUMAN RESOURCES

(c) LEGAL SERVICES AND ANALYSIS

(d) FINANCIAL, CONTRACT, PROCUREMENT, & FACILITIES

(e) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATICS

(f) ACCOUNTABILITY, PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT & QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

A6. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT & RESPONSE

A7. HEALTH EQUITY & SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

FOUNDATIONAL SERVICES

B1. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PREVENTION INVESTIGATION AND CONTROL

B2. ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH (B2)

B3. MATERNAL, CHILD, ADOLESCENT AND FAMILY HEALTH

B4. CHRONIC DISEASE, INJURY PREVENTION & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PROMOTION

B5. ACCESS TO AND LINKAGE WITH HEALTH CARE

Crosswalk of state law and Core Public Health Services rule

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES EXPLICITLY IN STATE LAW

Local Public Health Agencies (LPHA) must consist of:

- Board of Health
- Public Health Director
- Medical Officer (if PH Director does not have MD or DO)
- And any staff required to perform the activities of the LPHA

Community Assessment and Planning Activities are required:

- Community Health Needs Assessment
- Public Health Improvement Plan

Additional required programs (some do not have dedicated funding sources)

- Vital records
- Communicable disease surveillance and control (including reportable conditions and specifically Tb)
- Immunizations (specifically for children without insurance)
- Onsite wastewater (septic systems)
- Land use cases
- Nuisance abatement

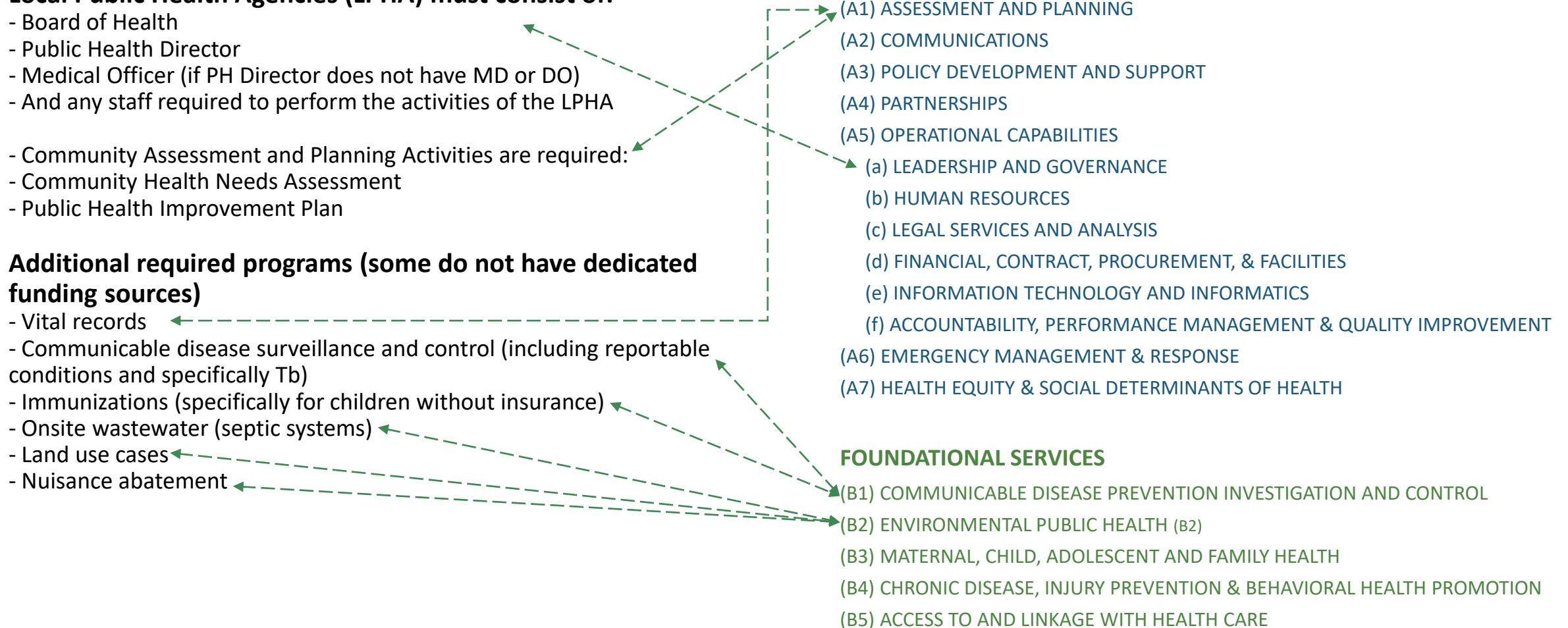
COLORADO CORE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

FOUNDATIONAL CAPABILITIES

- (A1) ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING
- (A2) COMMUNICATIONS
- (A3) POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT
- (A4) PARTNERSHIPS
- (A5) OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES
 - (a) LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE
 - (b) HUMAN RESOURCES
 - (c) LEGAL SERVICES AND ANALYSIS
 - (d) FINANCIAL, CONTRACT, PROCUREMENT, & FACILITIES
 - (e) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND INFORMATICS
 - (f) ACCOUNTABILITY, PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT & QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
- (A6) EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT & RESPONSE
- (A7) HEALTH EQUITY & SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

FOUNDATIONAL SERVICES

- (B1) COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PREVENTION INVESTIGATION AND CONTROL
- (B2) ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH (B2)
- (B3) MATERNAL, CHILD, ADOLESCENT AND FAMILY HEALTH
- (B4) CHRONIC DISEASE, INJURY PREVENTION & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PROMOTION
- (B5) ACCESS TO AND LINKAGE WITH HEALTH CARE



Public Health Funding

Public Health Agency Funding

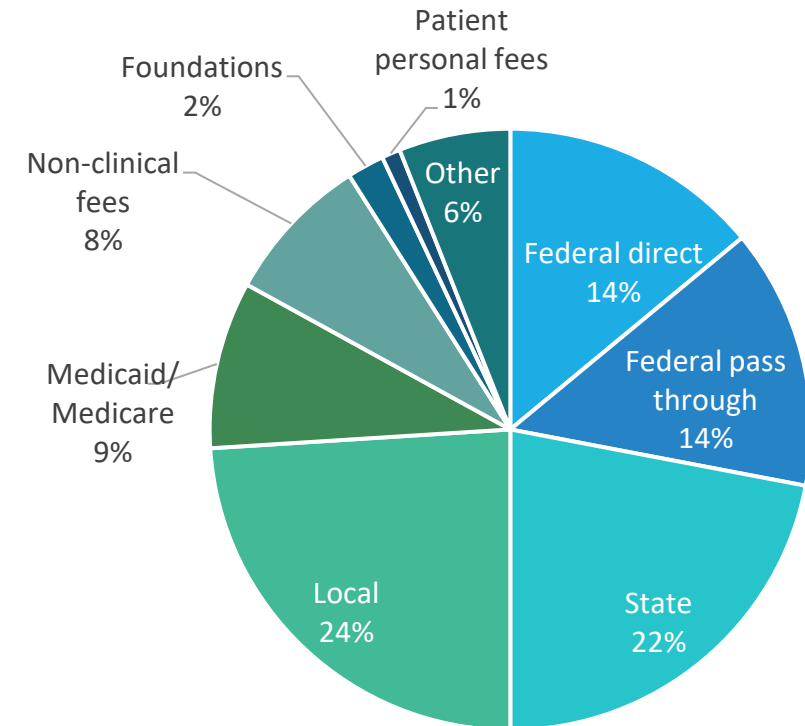
Use this information to compare to proportion of funding sources across the US.

Public health agencies are typically funded by a wide variety of funding sources.

Some sources do not cover all of the needed expenses for that service and some sources provide some administration (or indirect) funding that can be used across the organization.

One of the challenges of public health is the amount of funding that is 'categorical' or intended for one program or service.

Proportion of Revenue By Source of Funding (LPHAs serving over 500,000 population in US)



Per Capita Public Health Funding in the US

In most national reports, public health funding 'per capita' is often referred to as the total public health budget divided by the jurisdiction population.

Use this information to compare to average and median local funding across the US.

In some cases, it is useful to look at the 'per capita' calculation for only the locally contributed funding only.

Per capita calculation of LOCAL contributions		
Local Agency Characteristics	Mean per capita (local)	Median per capita (local)
500,000+ population	\$9	\$19
West/Midwest regions	\$19-\$21	\$19-\$21
Local governance	\$13	\$21
Urban location	\$10	\$17

Public Health Staffing

Public Health Agency Staffing

Use this information to compare to average staffing across the US.

Public health agency staffing depends on the services provided in the agency.

Two ways to think about staffing is in terms of number of FTE for a whole population or number of FTE based on a population served.

TYPICAL NUMBER OF STAFF AND FTE IN A HEALTH DEPARTMENT (PRE-COVID)				
Population served	Average # of Employees	Median # of Employees	Average # of FTE	Median # of FTE
250,000–499,999	155	114	143	104
500,000–999,999	304	255	269	218
1,000,000+	846	489	769	456

TYPICAL NUMBER OF FTE PER 10,000 PEOPLE	
Population served	FTE per 10,000 people
250,000–499,999	4.2
500,000–999,999	3.9
1,000,000+	3.5

Typical Public Health Agency Staffing

It's also useful to look at the types of staff positions that are common across US health departments.

TYPICAL TYPES OF STAFF POSITIONS BY JURISDICTION POPULATION SHOW AS PERCENTAGE OF LHDS THAT EMPLOY THESE POSITIONS				
TYPE OF STAFF POSITION	POPULATION SERVED			All LHDS
	250,000 - 499,999	500,000 - 499,999	1,000,000+	
Office and administrative support staff	96%	99%	100%	90%
Preparedness staff	94%	96%	97%	62%
Registered nurse	100%	96%	100%	94%
Agency leadership	97%	94%	100%	83%
Epidemiologist/statistician	85%	94%	100%	28%
Health educator	87%	93%	91%	59%
Business and financial operations staff	79%	90%	100%	53%
Environmental health worker	91%	90%	74%	74%
Nutritionist	84%	85%	89%	49%
Public health physician	67%	80%	94%	30%
Public information professional	67%	75%	86%	23%
Community health worker	70%	73%	71%	35%
Information systems specialist	60%	70%	74%	18%
Licensed practical or vocational nurse	50%	62%	77%	33%
Behavioral health staff	33%	55%	46%	16%
Oral healthcare professional	35%	48%	71%	20%