AGENDA ITEM or FINAL CONTRACT REVIEW SUBMITTAL FORM

AgendaTitle:

Action Requested: Discussion

Parties to the Agreement:

Term Begins: **Term Ends:** **Grant Contract #:**

Summary:
The documents include insurance enrollment data, a Maximus Contract "white paper" for discussion of the DHHS assuming the Maximus workload in 2015, a summary of Legislation from this past legislative session.

Fiscal Impact:

Submitted by: Renee Brown **Submitter's Email Address:** renee.brown@state.co.us

Finance Review: ○ Required ◉ Not Required

Comments:

Reviewed by: Discharge Date:

County Attorney Review: ○ Required ◉ Not Required

Comments:

Reviewed by: Discharge Date: Certificate of Insurance Required

Yes ○ No ○

County Manager Review:

Comments:

Reviewed by: GUNCOUNTY1\mbirnie Discharge Date: 6/6/2014

○ Consent Agenda ◉ Regular Agenda ○ Worksession Time Allotted: 60 min

Agenda Date: 6/17/2014 Follow Up Agenda Date: n/a

Revised April 2013

CONNECT for HEALTH COLORADO™

10/1/13 – 4/26/14								
county	**<18**	**18 – 25**	**26 – 34**	**35 – 44**	**45 – 54**	**55 – 64**	**≥ 65**	**Total**
Adams	1,064	649	1,770	1,542	1,778	2,031	44	8,878
Alamosa	32	21	49	44	93	91	1	331
Arapahoe	1,801	1,281	3,115	2,598	3,182	3,919	103	15,999
Archuleta	46	21	59	54	119	224	1	524
Baca	5	1	12	13	17	17		65
Bent	4	2	7	7	10	18		48
Boulder	1,245	649	2,331	1,702	1,880	2,576	53	10,436
Broomfield	239	124	334	274	321	416	6	1,714
Chaffee	77	37	135	182	228	400	1	1,060
Cheyenne	3		9		6	5		23
Clear Creek	12	10	36	32	48	80		218
Conejos	14	16	11	21	48	56		166
Costilla	5	3	17	9	25	34		93
Crowley	4	2		4	17	16		43
Custer	5	2	6	12	28	76		129
Delta	59	28	53	83	142	309	2	676
Denver	1,409	880	4,931	3,065	2,494	3,095	65	15,939
Dolores	3	1	2	10	15	20		51
Douglas	1,366	512	949	1,143	1,450	1,641	31	7,092
Eagle	198	82	398	263	346	358	8	1,653
El Paso	1,066	634	1,472	1,194	1,643	2,367	26	8,402
Elbert	63	41	37	42	110	154	2	449
Fremont	41	20	37	73	126	323	5	625
Garfield	135	63	149	164	252	292	2	1,057
Gilpin	19	5	24	38	39	53		178
Grand	54	29	135	98	118	180		614
Gunnison	183	55	233	265	228	227	1	1,192
Hinsdale	3	2	6	7	13	15		46
Huerfano	6		5	8	29	81	1	130
Jackson	8		2	7	10	17		44
Jefferson	1,674	896	2,621	2,119	2,867	3,843	29	14,049
Kiowa	1	2	5	7	8	6		29
Kit Carson	21	10	24	22	30	43		150
La Plata	206	89	405	296	406	606	1	2,009
Lake	17	4	30	30	36	52		169
Larimer	887	612	1,956	1,119	1,456	2,289	21	8,340
Las Animas	9	7	17	24	55	91	1	204
Lincoln	16	9	21	9	28	44	1	128
Logan	44	35	47	36	90	133		385
Mesa	352	162	370	354	547	1,038	6	2,829

10/1/13 – 4/26/14								
county	**<18**	**18 – 25**	**26 – 34**	**35 – 44**	**45 – 54**	**55 – 64**	**≥ 65**	**Total**
Mineral	5	1	8	8	10	19		51
Moffat	23	11	30	22	46	57		189
Montezuma	32	27	50	59	121	276		565
Montrose	101	56	125	126	218	426	2	1,054
Morgan	49	17	40	63	109	125	1	404
Otero	25	14	33	25	51	113		261
Ouray	17	12	32	35	67	110		273
Park	62	22	46	83	125	193		531
Phillips	25	7	17	14	31	53		147
Pitkin	229	91	275	266	302	434	2	1,599
Prowers	14	14	30	26	49	69		202
Pueblo	149	114	213	219	374	753	4	1,826
Rio Blanco	7	3	13	2	23	24		72
Rio Grande	20	20	38	38	72	146		334
Routt	160	70	288	257	274	339	1	1,389
Saguache	18	6	12	30	62	84		212
San Juan	1		9	7	9	12		38
San Miguel	79	24	137	136	129	125	1	631
Sedgwick	5	8	2	3	16	24		58
Summit	67	70	371	205	184	209		1,106
Teller	38	24	48	31	98	194		433
Washington	16	16	16	22	28	45		143
Weld	894	374	981	896	1,107	1,645	14	5,911
Yuma	47	19	38	47	68	75	2	296
unknown	1	1	3			2		7
Total	**14,480**	**8,017**	**24,675**	**19,590**	**23,911**	**32,788**	**438**	**123,899**

Passed Legislation of Interest to CHSDA Directors

HB1017 Expand Availability Of Affordable Housing

This bill changes the name of the existing housing investment trust fund, from the home investment trust fund to the housing investment trust fund and expands the sources of moneys that may be used to support the trust fund to include any moneys made available by the General Assembly, all moneys collected by the division of housing for the purpose of the trust fund from federal grants and from contributions, other grants, gifts, bequests, and donations received from any other organization, entity, or individual, public or private, and any fees or interest earned on such moneys.

The bill specifies that any moneys in the trust fund at the end of any fiscal year do not revert to the general fund and that moneys in the trust fund are continuously appropriated to the division for the purposes specified in statute.

HB1022 Child Care Assistance Authorization Period

The bill clarifies that, if a child is enrolled in the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program, the duration of the child care authorization notice, which authorizes payment of child care costs, is the same as the period for which the child's family is eligible for child care assistance. However, the State Board of Human Services, by rule, may identify specific circumstances in which the authorization notice term may be less than the full period of eligibility. A county may reduce the number of families served by CCCAP if necessary to avoid overspending its child care block grant allocation for a fiscal year.

HB1023 Social Workers For Juveniles

The state public defender shall hire social workers to assist in defending juvenile defendants.

HB1032 Defense Counsel For Juvenile Offenders

The bill establishes that a juvenile has a right to counsel, including in a detention hearing, if the juvenile or the juvenile's parent, guardian, or legal custodian lacks adequate resources to retain counsel or refuses to retain counsel for the juvenile.

Any decision to waive the right to counsel shall be made by the juvenile himself or herself after consulting with his or her defense counsel. The court may accept a waiver of counsel by a juvenile only after certain findings are made and not if the juvenile is charged with certain offenses or in certain circumstances. A court shall not deem a guardian ad litem who is appointed by the court for a child in a delinquency proceeding to be a substitute for defense counsel for the juvenile.

HB1042 Birth Parent Access To Relinquishment Records

This bill requires that a custodian of records relating to the relinquishment of a child provide a number of records to the child's birth parent at the time of relinquishment or at the time the document is created.

If relinquishment records were not provided to a birth parent at the time of the relinquishment of the child or at the time the document was created and the subsequent termination of the parent-child legal relationship was not the result of a dependency and neglect action, then upon written request of the birth parent and proof of identification, the custodian of the records shall provide access to and copies of such records to the birth parent, including all documents that the birth parent signed or on which the birth parent is named.

HB1051 Developmental Disability Services Strategic Plan

The bill requires the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, by November 1, 2014, to develop a strategic plan to enroll eligible persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities in home- and community-based programs, services, and supports at the time those persons choose to enroll in the programs or need the services or supports.

Additionally, on or before November 1, 2014, and each November 1 thereafter, HCPF shall report to the General Assembly concerning the number of eligible persons who are waiting for enrollment into a home- and community-based program or state program.

HB1072 Income Tax Credit For Child Care Expenses

The bill creates a new state child care expenses tax credit for a resident individual who has a federal adjusted gross income of $25,000 or less. The amount of the state credit is equal to 25% of the child care expenses that the individual incurred during the taxable year, but the maximum amount is $500 for a single dependent or $1,000 for 2 or more dependents. Like the existing state credit, this tax credit is refundable, which means that the credit amount that exceeds the resident individual's income taxes due is refunded to the individual. The amount of the state credit may not exceed a resident individual's earned income for the year.

HB 1085 Adult Education and Literacy Programs

Under this new act, the office within the Department of Education that is responsible for adult education will administer the adult education and literacy grant program to provide state moneys to adult education and literacy programs that provide basic literacy and numeracy skills programs and that are members of workforce development partnerships that provide additional education to enable students to achieve a postsecondary credential and employment.

HB1152 Passive Surveillance Records of Governmental Entities

The bill requires that video or still images obtained by passive surveillance by governmental entities, such as images from monitoring cameras, must be destroyed within one year after the recording of the images. Exceptions are made, including for passive surveillance records of any correctional facility, local jail, private contract prison, or any juvenile facility operated by the Colorado Department of Human Services.

HB1162 Protect Rape Victim Where Child Conceived

In 2013, SB 13-277 became law and created a process to terminate the parent-child relationship of a person convicted of sexual assault and a child conceived as a result of the sexual assault. This bill makes changes to certain provisions enacted in SB 13-277 and establishes a process to allow a victim in a sexual assault case where no conviction occurred to file a petition to terminate the parent-child relationship of the parent who allegedly committed the sexual assault and the child conceived as a result of the alleged sexual assault. This process is similar to the process created by SB 13-277 involving a conviction for sexual assault. In evaluating the petition, the court must find that there is clear and convincing evidence that various conditions are met, including whether the alleged sexual assault was committed by the respondent and the child was conceived as a result of that sexual assault. For victims of sexual assault who are indigent, legal counsel may be provided and fees waived when filing.

HB1273 Human Trafficking

Establishes that a person who knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, induces, entices, provides, receives, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of coercing the other person to perform labor or services or to engage in commercial sexual activity commits human trafficking for involuntary or sexual servitude. Human trafficking of an adult for involuntary servitude is a class 3 felony. Human trafficking of a minor for involuntary servitude is a class 2 felony.

Human trafficking of a minor for sexual servitude is a "sex offense against a child" for the purposes of the statute of limitations. This means that there is no limit to the period of time within which criminal proceedings may be initiated against an offender.

The bill creates the Colorado Human Trafficking Council within the Department of Public Safety. The bill establishes the membership of the council and sets forth the duties of the council.

In any criminal prosecution for a human trafficking offense or for any offense relating to child prostitution, evidence of specific instances of the victim's or a witness's prior or subsequent sexual conduct, or opinion evidence of the victim's or a witness's sexual conduct, or reputation evidence of the victim's or a witness's sexual conduct, or evidence that the victim or a witness has a history of false reporting of sexual assaults is to be offered at trial, may only by admitted under specific circumstances.

HB1317 Colorado Child Care Assistance Program Changes

This bill makes several changes to the CCCAP program, including requiring tiered reimbursement beginning in July 2016, requiring that child care assistance be provided to any family whose income is not more than 165% of the FPL, subject to available appropriations, and directing the State Board to establish a tiered, reduced copay structure for children attending high quality care, except those living at 100% of the federal poverty level or less will have their co-payments capped at no more than 1% of their income.

The bill also requires that, if a county sets the income level at which the county chooses to initially provide CCCAP at or below 185% of FPL, counties must set exit income eligibility level higher than the entry eligibility income level and set it at a level not greater than 85% of the state median income for a family of the same size. It also establishes that the hours authorized for the provision of child care through CCCAP must include authorized hours for the child that promote continuous, consistent , regular care, and must not be linked to the parent's work, education, or training schedule. Pursuant to rules, the number of hours authorized should be based on the number of hours the parent is in an eligible activity and the child's needs for care.

There are several additional changes that are described in supporting documents shared with directors.

HB 1362 Great Grandparent Visitation

The bill amends the statutory provisions concerning visitation rights of grandparents and disputes concerning grandparent visitation to include great-grandparents, without changing the eligibility requirements or process outlined in the existing statutes.

HB1368 Transition of Youth (18-21) with Developmental Disabilities To Adult Services

Currently, youth who are 18 to 20 years of age and who have intellectual and developmental disabilities receive services through county child welfare services. The bill establishes a plan by which youth who are currently 18 to 20 years of age are transitioned into adult services for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities. County departments of human or social services are instructed to develop a policy to ensure that youth will be transitioned to adult services when they turn 18 years of age. The bill sets forth criteria that must be included in a transition plan for a youth who is being transitioned to adult services. The child welfare transition cash fund is created to cover the costs related to the transition. For the implementation of this act, the general fund appropriation made in the annual general appropriation act to the department of human services, division of child welfare, for child welfare services, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014, is decreased by $2,829,586.

HB1372 Unauthorized Advertising for Adoption Purposes

The bill prohibits advertising through a public medium for one of the following purposes:

- To find a child to adopt or to otherwise take permanent physical custody of a child;

- To find an adoptive home or any other permanent physical placement for a child or to arrange for or assist in the adoption, adoptive placement, or any other permanent physical placement of a child; or
- To offer to place a child for adoption or in any other permanent physical placement with another person.

The law does not apply to specified individuals usually involved in the adoption of children. Unauthorized advertising of a child for adoption is a class 6 felony.

SB3 Colorado Child Care Assistance Program

The bill makes several changes to the statute that created a pilot program to address the cliff effect that occurs when working parents in CCCAP receive a minor increase in their income that makes them ineligible for child care assistance and the increase in wages is not enough to cover the costs for child care without the child care assistance. The changes to the statute governing the pilot program include:

- Extending the duration of the cliff effect pilot program;
- Allowing counties to limit participation in the pilot program to a reasonable percentage of their CCCAP caseload instead of having to cover all of their CCCAP caseload;
- Allowing counties to limit participation in the pilot program to families who enter CCCAP with children who are 36 months of age or younger;
- Allowing counties to have more flexibility in designing a pilot program that best addresses their specific community needs;
- Clarifying the data collection and reporting responsibilities of the county departments of human services and the department of human services about the pilot program.

The state department awards grants from a CCCAP enhancement fund created in the state treasury and $1.2 million is appropriated for FY 14-15. Grant moneys awarded to a county out of the enhancement fund do not affect the county's block grant for CCCAP and do not affect the county's maintenance of effort for CCCAP. A county is not required to provide local funds to qualify for a grant from the enhancement fund.

SB12 Aid To The Needy Disabled Program

This bill increases the AND payments for FY 14-15 by 8% compared to the payment amount for FY 13-14. It also establishes a two year pilot program to increase the Federal income assistance reimbursement rate for the program for AND and to evaluate best practices for ensuring that accurate and complete application for SSI and SSDI are submitted by persons applying for or receiving AND.

SB14 Property Tax Rent Heat Fuel Grants For Low-income

Beginning with grants claimed for 2014, the bill modifies the real property tax assistance grants, which includes grants for property tax, specific ownership tax, or tax equivalent payments, and heat or fuel expenses assistance grants or low-income seniors and individuals with disabilities.

The bill repeals the requirement that the department of revenue mail copies of the grant forms to county departments of social services and public and private pensions. This mailing is replaced with a requirement that the department of human services conduct specific types of outreach related to the grant. On or before July 1, 2015, the department of human services is required to report about the outreach to the public health care and human services committee of the house of representatives and the health and human services committee of the senate.

SB51 Access To Adoption Records & Birth Certificates

The bill repeals and reenacts portions of the existing statute on access to adoption records to eliminate different standards of access by members of the adoption triad (consisting of the adoptee, the birth parents, and the adoptive parents) and their descendants based on the law in existence on the date the adoption was finalized.

Effective January 1, 2016, the state registrar shall not distribute a contact preference form that gives a birth parent the option to authorize or not authorize release of the original birth certificate to the adult adoptee, his or her descendants, or certain adoptive family members. The bill also establishes processes if a contact preference form had been executed prior to 2016, and the birth parent stated a preference not to authorize release of the original birth certificate.

SB62 Reinstatement Of Parent-child Legal Relationship

This bill creates a process for reinstatement of the parent-child legal relationship in limited circumstances for a child whose parent's rights have previously been terminated voluntarily or involuntarily. A county department of social services or the child's guardian ad litem may file a petition for reinstatement under delineated circumstances.

At the initial hearing on the petition, if the court finds that working toward reinstatement is in the best interests of the child, then the court must approve a transition plan for reinstatement of the parent-child legal relationship, including visitation or placement of the child with the former parent for a designated trial period of up to 6 months while the child remains in the custody of the county department.

At the final hearing, the court must make certain findings and may either dismiss the petition, continue the matter for another hearing, or grant the petition and order the reinstatement of the parent-child legal relationship if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the best interests of the child.

SB67 Medical Assistance Program Align With Federal Law

The federal "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act" enacted in 2010 made certain changes to the eligibility groups in the Medicaid program. The bill makes technical changes to the statutes to align the eligibility provisions of Colorado's medical assistance program and the children's basic health program with the changes under federal law, including removing obsolete eligibility group descriptions and renaming and consolidating eligibility groups to conform to the current Medicaid eligibility groups under federal law.

SB87 Identification Card Issuance Standards

In an effort to ease the process of obtaining an identification card for certain populations, the Department of Revenue is required to promulgate rules to clear up minor spelling discrepancies and to accept alternate documents showing lawful presence. The bill also creates a simplified process for a person to change his or her name to settle name discrepancies if the person is at least 70 years old.

SB88 Suicide Prevention Commission

The bill creates the Suicide Prevention Commission for the purpose of providing public and private leadership and recommendations regarding suicide prevention in Colorado. The commission will have members who represent the public and private sectors and who have experience with, or have been affected by, suicide and suicide prevention.

SB98 Crimes Against At-risk Elders

The bill adds language that allows for "other thing of value" to the current definition of exploitation of at-risk elders. Language is added to the definition of "abuse" to include "exploitation". Language confining the action to someone "who exercises authority over an at-risk elder" is removed from the definition of "undue influence". The bill also establishes a new crime of criminal exploitation of an at-risk elder.

Reporting requirements related to the mistreatment, neglect, or exploitation of at-risk elders is modified so that the reports no longer have to be forwarded to the district attorney's office, but rather to a local law enforcement agency or county department of social services.

SB129 Marijuana Criminal Provision Clean Up

The bill adds consumption and possession of marijuana and possession of marijuana paraphernalia to the crime of underage possession or consumption of alcohol. The bill changes the penalty structure for the crime as well, in addition to make several other changes.

SB201 Child Protection Ombudsman Advisory Work Group

The bill creates a new advisory work group related to the office of the child protection ombudsman. The duties of the advisory work group include reconciling the implementation of recommendations from the 2010 advisory work group with the current operations and function of the office and making additional recommendations for autonomy and accountability as appropriate. The advisory work group shall provide a report to the health and human services committee of the senate and the public health care and human services committee of the house of representatives, or any successor committees, the governor, and the executive director on or before December 1, 2014.

SB203 Respondent Parents Counsel Child Abuse And Neglect

The bill establishes the office of the respondent parents' counsel in the state judicial department, effective July 1, 2016, to provide high-quality legal representation to parents involved in dependency and neglect proceedings and who lack the financial means to obtain legal representation.

Background

In March 2014, HCPF staff presented at the CHSDA Economic Security sub-committee meeting. At this time, HCPF led a discussion on what information including any relevant data, directors would need in order to make a decision about whether they support counties taking over all or some of the responsibilities currently identified in the scope of work for Maximus. This contract is set to expire in June 2015. This white paper provides a historical background on the Maximus contract as well as current workload impacts local county agencies have experienced as a direct result of Maximus' role in the eligibility determination process.

In 2010, the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing contracted with Maximus, a for profit entity, to administer Family Medical Assistance and CHP+ applications. This contract was executed in preparation for the implementation of the enhancements to the State's online application system, PEAK. Specifically, in 2011, PEAK enhancements included the ability for potential applicants to apply for public assistance benefits including Medicaid and CHP+. In an internal HCPF memo dated March 22, 2011, the decision by HCPF to contract with Maximus was based on several factors including:

1. The department's authority to contract with a vendor to administer the CHP+ Program (a stand-alone program outside of Medicaid)
2. The department's vision of "no wrong door" for accessing Medical Assistance and CHP+.
3. The premise that most individuals eligible for CHP+ were not eligible for other human services programs
4. The ability for Maximus to maintain a 95% accuracy and electronically image all applications through their EDMS system
5. The contract with Maximus would assist county human service departments and MA sites as Maximus could take on the applications submitted through PEAK

Despite concerns identified by counties and vetted through both CHSDA and CCI, HCPF proceeded with contract execution with Maximus.

Health Care Reform and Impacts to Medicaid and CHP+

As a result of federal health reform, medical assistance programs (Family Medicaid, Adult Medicaid, Long-Term Care, Children's Health Plan+, Medicare Savings Program, and Low Income Subsidy) were streamlined to merge into one high level program group – Medical Assistance (MA). CBMS changes occurred through an Affordable Care Act (ACA) mass-scale build in September 2013. The policy and system changes ensured clients applying for MA would be assessed for all medical programs without the requirement of clients having to choose which medical program they want to apply for. In addition, the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) required all individuals applying for insurance through the Health Benefit Exchange system, to be denied for Medicaid/CHP+ in order to qualify for advance payment of the premium tax credit (APTC) and cost-sharing reductions (CSR).

Through a collaborative and iterative process, staff from the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF), Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS), Connect for Health Colorado (C4) and staff from local county human services departments worked for several months to recommend a client centric model consistent with the "no wrong door philosophy." Through this collaborative work, Project 2609 created system changes and also address case assignment and process flows for applications submitted through PEAK.

With the implementation of Health Care Reform and the expansion of Medicaid in Colorado, small/medium/large county human services departments across the state have seen a dramatic increase to their respective Medicaid caseloads. As was the case with the economic downturn in 2009, county human services departments, through local process improvement innovations and CBMS improvements, have been able to meet these caseload increases because of their ability to respond to demands specific to their community. Despite the increases in both workload and caseload, and the challenges county have had to surmount, timely processing and the Medicaid backlog have not been impacted. All counties regardless of location and size have worked to provide great customer service in this era of expansion. By example, the big ten counties timeliness in processing of Medical Assistance is at or above 90%[1]. Additionally, the backlog of pending Medical Assistance applications for the big ten counties for March 2014 was reported at less than 10%[2] whereas the Maximus backlog for March was reported at 53%[3].

Maximus and Current Workload Impact Counties

As a result of changes in how eligibility for medical assistance is determined, Maximus was given additional responsibilities beginning October 2013. For example, individuals seeking long-term care assistance who submit an application through PEAK are routed to Maximus for eligibility determination. As part of the eligibility determination for long-term care, a functional assessment must be completed by a Single Entry Point (SEP). County human service departments have established partnerships with their local SEP agencies, which is critical to the eligibility process. This is not the case for Maximus. Often times, the SEP is contacting the local county agency to assist with the eligibility for long-term care or the county human services department is the SEP.

County human services departments have also experienced a significant increase in workload due to Maximus' backlog and Maximus' overall quality of case processing. There has been a significant increase in client inquiries. Clients attempting to reach the Maximus customer service center have experienced extensive wait times: this has resulted in clients contacting their local county human services department for resolution. In many instances, clients awaiting a Medical eligibility determination by Maximus are often referred to local county offices to provide additional verification.

[1] Based on the average of applications and redeterminations in March 2014 Court Order Timeliness Data
[2] The backlog for the Big Ten is based on the % of the total backlog of MA applications as reported in the March Court Order Timeliness Data
[3] The backlog for Maximus is based on the % of the total backlog of all MA applications as reported in the March Court Order Timeliness Data

In several instances, Maximus completes an initial determination for Medical Assistance and transfers the case to the client's county of residence. County eligibility staff is then required to complete the determination process and in many instances, are correcting incorrect eligibility determinations completed by Maximus. These are a few examples of the increased workload that county human service agencies have taken on, which is a direct result Maximus' inability to meet the increased case and workload demands.

County Human Services Strategic Business Operational Considerations

County human services departments have demonstrated the significant community benefits that occur through the aggregation and coordination of services. Effective business coordination processes that better meet the community needs of individuals and families provide service, outcome, and financial benefits as county human services departments strive to meet our community missions. The opportunity for counties to assume the processing of all medical applications should be reviewed in this context. The following are additional considerations that support an integrated service and application process moving forward:

1) Long-standing mission within CHSDA to move toward early intervention and prevention services across the entire spectrum of services promoting community-based, integrated access points.
2) Alignment of the long-term goals of both HCPF and CDHS with CHSDA as the foundational component of coverage is addressed and we begin to move into access, preventative treatment, diversion programs, wellness, and population-based interventions.
3) Impressive data to date reflecting the significant progress in covering the expansion populations in both Medicaid and Connect for Health Colorado since October 1, 2013 and the trajectory within Colorado during the course of the next 18 months.
4) Benefits seen to date of the coordinated CBMS workplan and improved communication and data coordination with Connect For Health Colorado.
5) Strategic role that PEAK will play as the front door for service eligibility and access, including incorporation of early childhood services in the future
6) Cost per service consideration in serving clients in a holistic manner that aggregates back office processing functions instead of segregating those functions.
7) Strategic direction toward more eligibility automation in application and redetermination and the need for education, case planning and coordination activities at the local level to provide access to family stability support and move promote the movement toward self-sufficiency
8) Enhanced MOAPD funding for all eligible activities in the medical arena
9) Need to consolidated business process re-engineering efforts and streamline automation processes across all systems to decrease cost of transactional component of county service while enhancing client-facing service delivery.
10) Ability to reduce the cost of uncovered activities resulting from duplicate efforts for community members.
11) Return to medical overflow unit that will handle excess county workload that may not be able to be covered in near-term county-based activities.

Closing

There is an opportunity for counties to assess the future role of both the county human services departments and Maximus in how eligibility is determined. This white paper has provided examples of how workload has been impacted at the local level as a direct result of Maximus' current role in case processing. Prior to health care reform, Maximus played a very distinct role in the eligibility process. This is not the case today. With the continued enhancements to the PEAK and CBMS systems as well as continued improvements to business processes and the use of technology, county human services departments have been able to adjust their respective service delivery models to meet caseload increases. County human services departments have the ability and the expertise to focus on a client-centered, horizontal integrated service delivery for all public assistance benefits. Although there have been increases to county administration funding and the additional funding through the MOAPD, counties need to look at current and future fiscal sustainability while ensuring their local community receives the benefits and services unique to their needs in a timely, efficient and accurate manner.

Medicaid Client Caseload by County

Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing
Medicaid Caseload Without Retroactivity By County
Reporting Month Ending on 04/30/2014

Age Group	Total Client Count by Age Group
Clients Age 21 and Over	498,608
Clients Age 20 and Under (EPSDT)	510,875
Total Clients - All Ages	1,009,483

	Clients Age 20 and Under (EPSDT)	Clients Age 21 and Over	Total Client Count (All Ages)
	Client Count by Age Group	Client Count by Age Group	
ADAMS	67,615	47,459	115,074
ALAMOSA	2,696	3,368	6,064
ARAPAHOE	60,475	51,132	111,607
ARCHULETA	1,205	1,278	2,483
BACA	455	576	1,031
BENT	671	933	1,604
BOULDER	18,705	21,223	39,928
BROOMFIELD	2,746	2,806	5,552
CHAFFEE	1,297	1,957	3,254
CHEYENNE	175	165	340
CLEAR CREEK	504	762	1,266
CONEJOS	1,456	1,737	3,193
COSTILLA	576	1,048	1,624
CROWLEY	549	697	1,246
CUSTER	299	428	727
DEFAULT (PRESUMPTIVE ELIG)			
DELTA	3,419	4,014	7,433
DENVER	80,714	86,101	166,815
DOLORES	205	271	476
DOUGLAS	9,480	8,814	18,294
EAGLE	3,666	1,980	5,646
EL PASO	63,763	61,386	125,149
ELBERT	1,252	1,184	2,436
FREMONT	4,577	6,158	10,735
GARFIELD	6,499	4,601	11,100
GILPIN	325	507	832
GRAND	790	945	1,735
GUNNISON	1,038	1,418	2,456
HINSDALE			171
HUERFANO	838	1,430	2,268
JACKSON	131	155	286
JEFFERSON	36,030	40,781	76,811
KIOWA	156	209	365
KIT CARSON	893	752	1,645
LA PLATA	3,791	4,565	8,356
LAKE	932	742	1,674

Medicaid Client Caseload by County

Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing
Medicaid Caseload Without Retroactivity By County
Reporting Month Ending on 04/30/2014

	Clients Age 20 and Under (EPSDT)	Clients Age 21 and Over	Total Client Count (All Ages)
	Client Count by Age Group	Client Count by Age Group	
LARIMER	23,229	26,614	49,843
LAS ANIMAS	1,831	2,649	4,480
LINCOLN	552	585	1,137
LOGAN	2,077	2,226	4,303
MESA	16,616	17,259	33,875
MINERAL			105
MOFFAT	1,565	1,497	3,062
MONTEZUMA	3,483	3,758	7,241
MONTROSE	5,388	5,317	10,705
MORGAN	3,921	3,044	6,965
OTERO	3,107	3,750	6,857
OURAY	282	421	703
PARK	931	1,382	2,313
PHILLIPS	501	432	933
PITKIN	394	662	1,056
PROWERS	2,246	2,268	4,514
PUEBLO	24,138	28,823	52,961
RIO BLANCO	580	542	1,122
RIO GRANDE	1,973	2,412	4,385
ROUTT	1,335	1,642	2,977
SAGUACHE	995	1,323	2,318
SAN JUAN			151
SAN MIGUEL	505	626	1,131
SEDGWICK	277	298	575
SUMMIT	1,606	1,256	2,862
TELLER	1,849	2,234	4,083
WASHINGTON	437	416	853
WELD	31,764	24,290	56,054
YUMA	1,192	1,012	2,204

Source for all caseload data provided is the MMIS data warehouse table Client Monthly Reports Data. This table is consistent with the REX01/COLD (MARS) R-474701 report which, is the source of official Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing caseload numbers.

Eligibility Types included in this report are: OAP-A (001), OAP-B-SSI (002), AND/AB-SSI (003), AFDC/CWP Adults (004), AFDC/CWP CHILDREN (005), FOSTER CARE (006), BC WOMEN (007), BC CHILDREN (008), NON-CITIZENS (EMERGENCY) (009), QMB ONLY (010), SLMB (011), PRENATAL STATE ONLY (015), BCCP-WOMEN BREAST&CERVICAL CANCER (020), ADULTS WITHOUT DEPEND CHILDRN (030), BUYIN: WORKING ADULT DIABLED (031), BUYIN: CHILDREN W/DISABILITIES (032)

* Data have been suppressed for select counties with smaller populations per the Department's threshold rule to comply with HIPAA regulations.

Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing
Data Analysis Section