

COLORADO CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2010



COLORADO CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2010

Acknowledgements

The Colorado Children's Campaign would like to recognize the many people who contributed information and expertise to this project. We sincerely thank you for your time and insights, as well as your commitment to Colorado's children.

- Former State Senator Benjamin Alexander
- Former State Representative Kay Alexander
- Melodie Beck, Joint Budget Committee Staff
- Former State Representative Gayle Berry
- Carol Hedges, Director, Colorado Fiscal Policy Institute
- Rich Jones, Director of Policy and Research, The Bell Policy Center
- State Senator Moe Keller
- State Treasurer Cary Kennedy
- Rebecca Alexander Kurz, Masters of Social Work
- Don Marostica, Executive Director, State Office of Economic Development and International Trade
- Jessi Neuberg, Joint Budget Committee Staff
- Terry Scanlon, Fiscal Policy Analyst, Colorado Fiscal Policy Institute
- Henry Sobanet, President, Colorado Strategies
- Tracey Stewart, Economic Self-Sufficiency Project Coordinator, Colorado Center on Law and Policy
- Larry Tucker, Certified Public Accountant.

This publication was made possible by the generous support of The Colorado Health Foundation, The Colorado Trust, and The Women's Foundation of Colorado.



The Colorado Health Foundation™



THE
COLORADO
TRUST

THE WOMEN'S
FOUNDATION
OF COLORADO

Give the money
to spread the knowledge
to power the change
to alter the future
for women and girls
in Colorado.

December 13, 2010

The last decade has been a turbulent one for Colorado's economy. The state entered the 21st century on the heels of the economic prosperity of the 90's, but 10 years later we find ourselves struggling through a deep and painful recession marked by record state revenue shortfalls. According to an analysis by the Colorado Legislative Council staff, from the peak years of revenue collection in FY 1999-00 to FY 2008-09, Colorado's tax collections dropped 25.8 percent.¹ During this same time, the number of children in Colorado under 18 years of age increased 12 percent² and the number of children living in poverty increased 102 percent. So, we find ourselves at the end of the decade in the worst of all positions: need is high and growing, while resources are scarce and shrinking. The result is the need for difficult and painful decisions, including decisions about state investments in programs and services benefitting children.

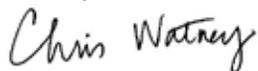
As Colorado families and children continue to suffer through the recession and policymakers and child advocates struggle to determine where to invest increasingly limited funds in order to best serve them, the Colorado Children's Campaign believes that non-partisan data and analysis on the state budget's impact on Colorado kids is critical. The *Colorado Children's Budget 2010* aims to provide just that. Intended to be a resource guide to policymakers and advocates alike, the *Children's Budget* provides high-level trend data to show where state dollars are being spent to benefit children. It attempts to simplify often complicated budget information and, while it does include some analysis of the raw budget data in order to provide clarity, it is not intended to advocate for or against budget and policy decisions, past or future.

For those of us who are not economists, the data in this report might appear overwhelming. I encourage you to refer to the Reader's Guide and Glossary and contact us if you need further clarification or more information. And, if you take nothing else away from this document, here are a few of the highlights:

- Colorado's investment in children's programs since 2000 has been minimal to moderate. In real dollar terms, the purchasing power of money invested in children's programs and services has declined steadily since 2000.
- While programs and services for children are intended to work in concert, they tend to have very different federal, state and local rules, regulations and obligations, often making it difficult to align programs and services and maximize the benefits for kids.
- Most appropriations for children's services are allocated to counties and local entities through the Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) with counties maintaining program oversight responsibilities. CDHS is the only state department in which total investments grew only minimally since 2000.
- Overall, whether or not a program experienced growth hinged on one of three factors: (1) state constitutional protections; (2) dedicated cash fund revenue; or (3) ability to leverage substantial federal funding in lieu of or in addition to block grants, making it critically important for policymakers and child advocates to consider Colorado's constitutional constraints on the state budget, as well as dedicated state funding sources and federal funding for programs and services, when evaluating fiscal policies that impact children.

Children are our state's greatest, most important assets. Healthy, well-educated kids are central not only to our communities and families, but to a thriving, strong Colorado economy. At the Children's Campaign, we work to create hope and opportunity for every child in Colorado. We hope this document helps others who share in that mission.

Sincerely,



Chris Watney
President, Colorado Children's Campaign



¹ Colorado Legislative Council (August 31, 2010). Memorandum: How Colorado Compares in State and Local Taxes by Ron Kirk

² Colorado Department of Local Affairs (2010)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	E-1
User Guide	U-1
Methodology	M-1
Early Childhood Care and Education	I-1
Colorado Department of Human Services	I-2
Division of Disabilities	I-2
Developmental Disabilities and Community Services	I-2
Program Costs for Early Intervention and Children’s Extensive Support Services	I-2
Colorado Division of Child Care	I-3
Child Care Licensing and Administration	I-5
Child Care Assistance Program	I-6
Early Childhood Councils	I-8
Colorado Department of Education	I-8
Colorado Preschool Program	I-8
Full-Day Kindergarten	I-8
Federal Early Head Start and Head Start	I-10
K-12 Education	2-1
Colorado Department of Education	2-1
Assistance to Public Schools	2-4
School Finance Categorical Programs	2-6
Special Education for Children with Disabilities	2-7
Special Education for Gifted and Talented Children	2-7
English Language Proficiency Program	2-8
Public School Transportation	2-8
Vocational Education	2-9
Expelled and At-Risk Student Services	2-9
Comprehensive Health Education	2-10
Small Attendance Center Aid	2-11
Other Grant Programs for At-Risk Students	2-11
Read to Achieve	2-12
Colorado Student Assessment Program	2-12
K-12 Capital Construction	2-12
Health Services and Programs	3-1
Colorado Department of Health Care and Policy Financing	3-2
Health Services and Programs for Children and Families	3-5
Increasing Caseload and Medical Costs	3-5
Medical Services Premiums	3-7
Child Health Plan Plus and Child Health Plan Dental Premiums	3-8
Division of Indigent Care	3-9
Select Cash Trust Funds for Health Services	3-10

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Division of Other Medical Services	3-12
Public School Health Services	3-13
Enhanced Prenatal Care Training and Technical Assistance	3-13
Nurse Home Visitor Program (also CDPHE)	3-14
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	3-14
Division of Preventative Services	3-14
Maternal and Child Care	3-14
Health Care Programs for Children with Special Needs	3-15
Select Health Care Programs	3-15
Colorado Department of Health Care and Policy Financing	3-16
Division of Mental Health Community Programs	3-16
Division of Mental Health and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs	3-16
Early Childhood Mental Health Services	3-16
Family Advocacy Demonstration Sites	3-16
Services for High-Risk Pregnant Women	3-16
Comprehensive Support Services	4-1
Colorado Department of Human Services	4-3
Office of Self Sufficiency	4-3
Colorado Works Program	4-4
Special Purpose Welfare Programs	4-7
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	4-8
Family Food Supports	4-8
Colorado Department of Human Services	4-9
Division of Child Welfare	4-9
Training for County Staff and Custodial Parents	4-10
Administrative Review Unit	4-10
Foster and Adoptive Parent Recruitment, Training and Support	4-11
Family and Children's Programs	4-11
Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	4-11
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	4-12
Tony Grampsas Youth Services Program	4-12
Colorado Children's Trust Fund	4-13
Colorado Department of Human Services	4-14
Division of Youth Corrections	4-14
Institutional Health Programs	4-15
Institutional Educational Programs	4-15
Prevention Intervention Services	4-16
Community Programs	4-16
Budget Glossary	5-1
Appendix	6-1

Executive Summary

The *Children's Budget 2010* is intended to be resource guide for policymakers and advocates who are interested in better understanding how Colorado funds children's programs and services. It attempts to clarify often confusing budget information and describe where the state's investment trends are and where those trends will lead us if funding decisions remain unchanged.

Colorado's child population has grown substantially since 2000 and the number of children living in poverty has more than doubled. This document, however, does not address population growth, identify gaps in services or evaluate the effectiveness of programs. While these are critical components of investment decisions, we believe that disentangling the various parts requires a separate and more extensive analysis.

What is immediately clear from this report is that Colorado has experienced a decade of economic turmoil. The 21st century began with a recession in 2001 and ended with another in 2008. **Declining revenues combined with unique state fiscal policies left lawmakers with tough choices and few options for addressing growing demand and need.**

- This study shows that, overall, **Colorado's investment in children's programs since 2000 has been minimal to moderate.** In real dollar terms, the purchasing power of money invested in children's programs and services has declined steadily since 2000.
- When it comes to specific divisions and programs, 10-year appropriation data show that, overall, **whether or not a program experienced growth hinged on one of three factors:** (1) state constitutional protection; (2) dedicated cash fund revenue stream; or (3) ability to leverage substantial federal funding in lieu of or in addition to federal block grants. The one exception to this trend is related to the one-time infusion of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds distributed in FY 2009-10 and FY 2010-11. If none of these exist, investments failed to keep pace with inflation and population.
- Funding for children's programs and services is multifaceted. **While programs and services are intended to work in concert, funding is channeled through several state departments each with different federal, state and local rules, regulations, obligations and responsibilities.**
- **Early childhood care total appropriations, adjusted for inflation, fell by four percent since FY 2000-01 despite a 25 percent increase in the number of children enrolled in the state's Child Care Assistance Program.**
- **Kindergarten through twelfth grade total appropriations, adjusted for inflation, increased four percent between FY 2000-01 and FY 2010-11. Enrollment increased 15 percent during the same time period.** Amendment 23 ensures a steady General Fund increase in K-12 education. However, overall appropriation growth was aided by substantial increases in cash or reappropriated funds (17 percent) and federal funds (11 percent). General Fund appropriations grew by three percent. For categorical programs, total appropriation growth ranged from a low of one percent (Public School Transportation and Vocational Education) to a high of 19 percent for English Language Proficiency. Cash or reappropriated funds from the State Education Fund and the State Public School Fund were used to increase funding for categorical programs.
- **Health Services and Programs total appropriations, adjusted for inflation, grew substantially thanks to three dedicated cash or reappropriated fund sources** (Amendment 35, Master Settlement Agreement and Hospital Provider Fee). Of the programs examined, only Health Care Programs for Children with Special needs saw a decrease in appropriations. This was in part due to policy changes that shifted some services from this program into other programs. The largest growth occurred for the Child Health Plan Plus, for which total appropriations grew 19 percent. Colorado has made steady gains in covering more children since FY 2000-01 with most gains made since 2006.

- **Comprehensive Support Services total appropriations, adjusted for inflation, consistently decreased over the decade.** This decline occurred at the same time the state's child poverty rate grew from 10 to 17 percent. These are programs and services that provide benefits primarily to children though many also provide benefits to entire families. The only program that increased by more than two percent, adjusting for inflation, was the Colorado Works Program (grew seven percent) which provides cash assistance to very low-income families with children. This increase was due to the influx of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) money.
- **The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 enabled Colorado to protect many programs for children and their families from sharper appropriation cuts.** If ARRA is not extended beyond 2011, children's programs and services that have not been cut will likely experience cuts and programs that have been cut will likely be cut more.



A note on the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

ARRA is a federal two-year plan (FY 2009-10 and FY 2010-11) intended, in part, to help state governments avoid making significant cuts to safety net programs at the same time that need for services is growing. To accomplish this, ARRA directs federal funds to key areas of need such as reducing taxes for individuals and strengthening safety net programs for children and families.

The *Colorado Children's Budget* document does not analyze the impact of ARRA funds going to programs benefiting children and their families. Instead, this work is being completed by the Colorado Economic Recovery Accountability Board established by Governor Ritter. The intent of this board is to provide transparent and accountable oversight of the funding received by the state from ARRA. A dedicated website, www.colorado.gov/recovery has been created to provide citizens with the most up-to-date information on all ARRA funds and spending in Colorado.

A May 6, 2010 report released by the Colorado Economic Recovery Accountability Board, indicates that ARRA funds have supported tens of thousands of Colorado children and their families. Funds have helped preserve and enhance programs that would have otherwise sustained greater reductions:

- 4,000 additional children given affordable child care
- About 6,600 children receiving adoption and foster care services
- More than 600 disabled infants and toddlers receiving educational services
- More than 300,000 low-income children receiving healthcare and other services through Medicaid
- 65,000 children and pregnant women receiving healthcare and other services through the Child Health Plan Plus program
- Tens of thousands of low-income, disabled and homeless school children receiving additional services through school-based programs
- More than 3,500 low-income youth ages 15-24 receiving summer jobs and work experience

Colorado's ARRA funds are expected to be fully expended by January 2012. According to the Colorado Legislative Council March 2010 economic forecast, a General Fund shortfall exists for FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12. If federal ARRA funds are not extended, programs and services for children will likely be cut in order to balance the state budget.

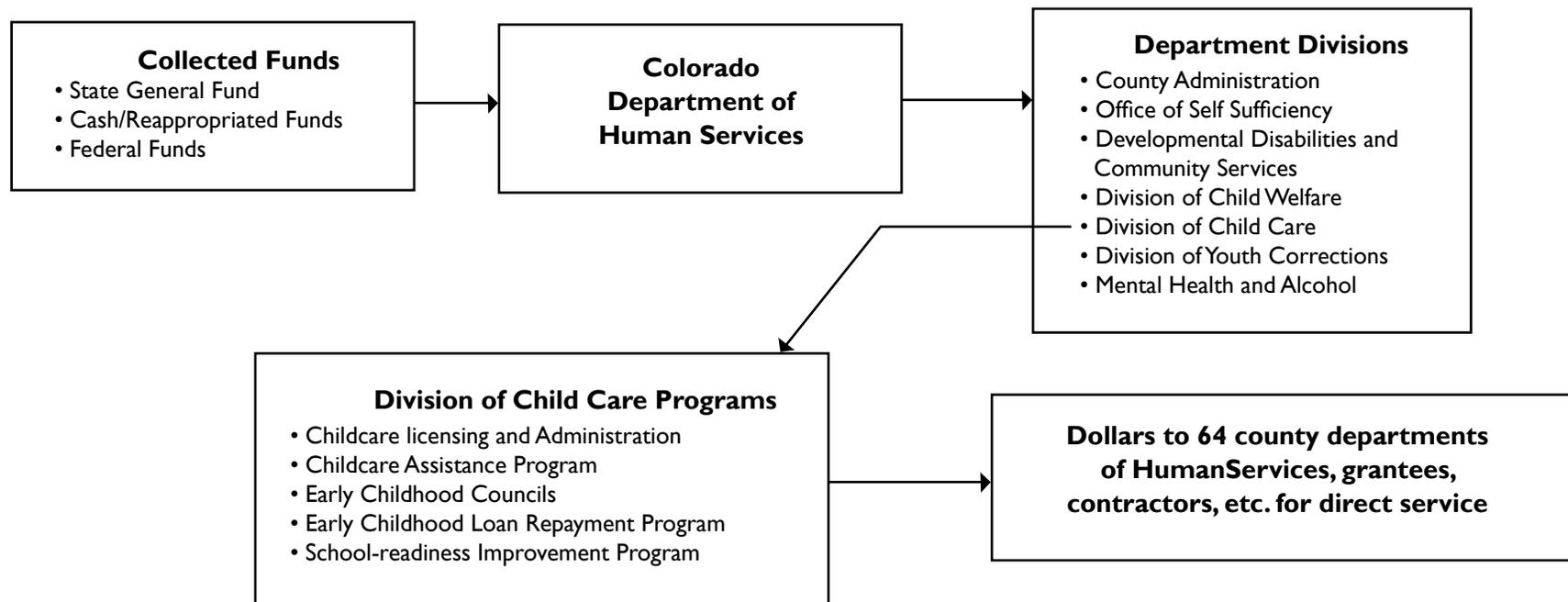
User Guide

The *Colorado Children's Budget 2010* is designed to be a resource guide to a wide range of users with varying levels of knowledge and expertise interested in learning more about Colorado's fiscal processes. Our goal is to provide data and basic analysis to help you, the reader, better understand state investments in programs and services benefitting children. This User Guide is intended to help you navigate the document appropriately.

This report uses many specific and technical budget and economic terms. Therefore, we have created a comprehensive Glossary, which can be found on page 5-1. The Glossary consists of terms and acronyms, funding source descriptions, fiscal policy summaries and a brief narrative of state department responsibilities and duties with regard to programs and services.

The report details appropriations (state and federal) to a number of critical programs and services affecting Colorado's children. Generally, appropriations flow into state departments, state departments allocate appropriations among divisions and divisions allocate appropriations among various programs. State departments have administrative oversight responsibilities, but the actual delivery of services and programs occurs directly at the local level.

The diagram below illustrates appropriation flow using the Colorado Department of Human Services as an example:



How Programs are Categorized Within This Document

Children’s programs and services are categorized and included within one of four color coded sections.

Early Childhood and Education - Green

Kindergarten - Twelfth Grade Education - Blue

Health Services and Programs - Red

Comprehensive Support Services - Purple

How to Read a Section

Each section begins with a synopsis highlighting major appropriation trends, followed by an introduction describing and contextualizing the programs and services.

The body of each section shows appropriation trends in a number of ways. Tables and charts show the state department that receives appropriations, the division that receives an allocation of those appropriations and the appropriations allocated to a specific program or service. In some sections, appropriations from an entire state department or an entire division may be shown in addition to a specific program. Example:

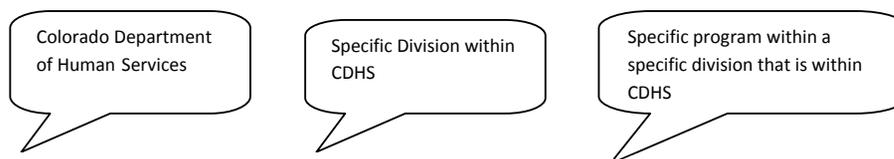


Table XX: **CDHS**, *Division of Child Care*, Child Care Licensing and Administration

Tables show appropriations data as reported in appropriation and briefing documents. All appropriations are shown in thousands of actual dollars. The last column in the tables show either the average annual growth rate adjusted for inflation by funding source or the percent change in appropriations adjusted for inflation. **This is the investment trend.**

Arrows show whether or not total fund appropriations (the sum of all state and federal appropriations) adjusted for inflation increased or decreased during the study period.

Charts and graphs show additional information such as the proportion of state funds to federal funds, comparison of total funds adjusted total fund appropriations and historic caseload changes. Additional charts may be found in the Appendix.

Population and caseload growth: A detailed analysis examining the impact of growing population or caseload is beyond the scope of this report. However, population and caseload data are provided in sections, if that information was readily available.

Methodology

Defining and Identifying Programs Benefitting Children

For purposes of this document, children are defined as persons from birth to age 18. Programs, services and benefits selected for inclusion serve primarily children though many serve entire families with children and in some cases benefit communities. Programs included in this document met one of the following criteria:

- Program, service or benefit that goes directly to children (e.g., preschool, elementary and secondary education, child nutrition or health care). This also includes programs where a portion of benefits go directly to children (e.g., Medicaid);
- Intervention, prevention or education program, service or benefit that goes directly to children and families to promote opportunities for building stronger familial and/or social relationships (e.g., Tony Grampsas Youth Services grants, Nurse Home Visitor Program, child welfare);
- Program designed to provide services for at-risk children and youth (Expelled and At-Risk Student Services, Division of Youth Correction education and health programs, Head Start/Early Head Start); or
- Program or service where children are necessary for a family to qualify for benefits (e.g., Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, Colorado Child Care Assistance Program).

Categorizing and Describing Programs

Appropriation data and program descriptions were placed within one of four broad categories, determined by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

- Early Childhood Care and Education;
- K-12 Education;
- Health and Nutrition; and
- Comprehensive Family Supports

Collecting Appropriations Data

This document shows and describes Colorado's 10-year appropriations trend by funding source for children's programs and services. In some instances, 10-year appropriations data are not available due to changes in regulations, rules, implementation of new programs or statutory decisions regarding the tracking of programs. This ten year time frame, FY 2000-01 to FY 2009-10/10-11, covers two recessionary periods, 2001 and 2008, and the implementation of three fiscal policies passed by voters that impacted appropriations for children's programs and services: Amendment 23 (2000); Amendment 35 (2004); Referendum C (2005).

Actual appropriation data were used whenever available. Annual appropriation and Joint Budget Committee (JBC) staff budget briefing documents provide actual appropriations (i.e., final appropriation amounts after adjustments, supplemental requests or other accounting adjustments) for the previous fiscal year and current fiscal year appropriations (i.e., Long Bill).

Appropriations and enrollment or caseload data were collected from several sources:

- Annual State of Colorado JBC Appropriations Reports for four state departments and their major divisions: the Department of Education (CDE), Department of Health Care and Policy Financing (HCPF), Department of Human Services (CDHS) and the Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) (FY 2000-01 to FY 2010-11);
- Annual Colorado JBC Staff Budget Briefing Documents for specific programs and services within each of the major state departments and their divisions (FY 2000-01 to FY 2009-11);
- Head Start and Early Head Start data were collected from annual State of Preschool Reports for Colorado (FY 2002-03 to FY 2009-10);
- Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) enrollment data were collected from CCCAP Annual Program Information (FY 2005-06 to FY 2008-09);
- Other population data that was easily assessable from JBC reports were added when possible.

Data Protocol

Data were entered into an Excel spreadsheet by funding source. The figures in the General Fund (GF), cash/reappropriated funds (CF/RF), and federal funds (FF) lines indicate the funding source and the amount authorized. For purposes of analysis, cash funds/reappropriated funds (CF/RF) were combined. CF/RF consist of all non-General Fund and non-direct (federal funds transferred from one state department to another state department) federal funds. CF/RF sources are established by statute or non-statutory cash accounts, fees, fines, or other non-governmental payments and may not be used by any other agency or for any other purpose than what is expressly stated. Examples of CF/RF include: child care facility licensing fees, TANF reserves, State Education Fund and Amendment 35 Health Care Expansion Fund. This category also includes federal Medicaid dollars transferred from one department to another. Because the CF/RF category includes non-direct federal funds, such as federal Medicaid dollars flowing into HCPF and then flowing from HCPF to CDHS, some CF/RF may have been counted twice. The problem of double-counting is not considered a significant source of error in this document because the document examines investment trends over a ten-year period by funding source to show the over-all funding pattern.

General Fund (GF) and General Fund Exempt were combined. General Fund Exempt refers to money that at the time of appropriation was not subject to TABOR restrictions such as revenue retained under Referendum C. GF figures indicate the amount approved by the General Assembly for purposes of operating state programs. The General Assembly is required to certify the amount of the state's General Fund that is available to ensure a balanced budget, maintain a four percent General Fund reserve and ensure that the General Fund remains within TABOR spending limits.

For FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10 the General Fund reserve was reduced from four percent to two percent. For FY 2010-11, the reserve requirement was restored to four percent. Senate Bill 09-228 amended the statutory six percent limitation on General Fund appropriations and stipulates that beginning in FY 2012-13, if Colorado personal income increases by at least five percent, the General Fund reserve must be increased by 0.5 percent per fiscal year until the reserve is equal to 6.5 percent of the amount appropriated from the General Fund for that fiscal year. The Colorado Legislative Council September 2010 revenue forecast projects General Fund revenue shortfalls for FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12. The Council estimates that in FY 2011-12 the state will have a shortfall of \$202 million and not be able to fully fund the four percent reserve.

Calculating and Reporting Appropriation Trends

Tables show appropriations data as reported in appropriation and briefing documents. All appropriations are shown in thousands of dollars (i.e., amount appropriated/1,000 = amount shown). The last column in the tables show either (1) the first to last year percent change in appropriations by funding source adjusted for inflation or (2) the compound average annual growth rate (CAAGR) adjusted for inflation (CAAGR adjusted).

Arrows show whether or not total fund appropriations, adjusted for inflation, increased or decreased. Total fund appropriations based on the non-adjusted CAAGR may be found in the Appendix.

Charts and graphs show additional information such as the proportion of state funds to federal funds, comparison of not adjusted total funds to adjusted total fund appropriations and historic caseload changes. Additional charts may be found in the Appendix. Inflation adjusted data series are available on-line or by request.

CAAGR This is the compound average annual growth rate. Conceptually, CAAGR smooths out spikes in investments or appropriations by assuming that an investment or appropriation grows by the same amount each year. It shows trends over time and it indicates what the trend will be in the future if everything remains the same. For example, if you calculate an average annual growth rate of four percent for the Colorado Department of Education (CDE), you would know that, on average, CDE appropriations grow by four percent each year. In addition, you would surmise that this trend would continue into the future unless there were decisions to change the allocation. Mathematically, CAAGR is a formula that provides a "smoothed" growth rate on an annual basis. CAAGR is the best formula for evaluating and comparing historical trends or comparing the growth rate of different appropriations or investments over time. It can also be used to compare appropriation growth rates among programs. The CAAGR formula is:

$$[(\text{Last year appropriations}/\text{First year})^{1/(\text{number of years}-1)}-1]$$

While the CAAGR is useful in evaluating growth rates over time, it does not tell the whole story. For instance, the CAAGR reflects a smoothed growth rate over time. It does not reflect any significant variations in appropriations that may occur from one year to the next. In addition, the most accurate comparisons must be based on

identical time periods.

CAAGR - Adjusted. The compound average annual growth rate adjusted for inflation (CAAGR adjusted) is the same conceptually as the non-adjusted CAAGR and it uses the same mathematical formula. The difference is that appropriation or investments have first been adjusted for inflation and trends indicate the real purchasing power of the investment without the influence of fluctuating inflation. In this analysis, inflation adjustment are set to 2001 price levels.

Why adjust for inflation? There is an inverse relationship between the prices of goods and services and the value of money. As prices rise over time, a given amount of money will be able to purchase fewer goods and services. To keep pace with rising prices, appropriations are generally adjusted upward or increased by inflation. By holding prices or the value of appropriations to a steady 2001 level, any changes in relative prices or appropriations are not confused by changes in inflation. The Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index (CPI), as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, was used to adjust for inflation (base year/each year's CPI)*(appropriation). For the medical price index and CPI comparison, the Denver-Boulder-Greeley medical care index (MPI), as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, was used.

What about adjusting for population growth? A limitation of this study is that we do not consider population growth in our analysis. We recognize that caseloads have increased for many children's programs and growth has varied by age group, program and by county. We also know that available funds drive caseload growth. However, the complicated nature of disentangling population or caseload growth and due to the difficulty of obtaining these important data, we have left this for future analysis.

Calculating Share Spent on Children

This document does not calculate the proportion of appropriations going directly to children for programs that provide benefits to both children and their families. Instead, this document includes caseload information wherever possible to enable others to do their own analysis. Caseload data are not disaggregated by age unless specifically noted. Our analysis adjusts for inflation to provide an overall sense of what future investments in children's programs will look like if investment decisions remain the same.

Our analysis does not adjust for population growth and therefore does not fully capture the magnitude of increased demand for services and the associated costs.

Additional Notes

For purposes of analysis, CAAGR's are categorized according to the following scale:

Minimal growth
[0 to 2%]

Mild growth
[3 to 5%]

Moderate growth
[6 to 8%]

Strong growth
[9% and above]

Like other attempts to show trends in state appropriations, this is a work in progress. This document has several layers, each highlighting different aspects of Colorado's state budget. We have attempted to apply general rules consistently across all programs. However, many programs present challenges. For example, some programs have been terminated or renamed, others newly created, and still others, due to rule and regulation changes, altered the way those program appropriations were tracked making it difficult, if not impossible, to use comparable growth rates to identify appropriation trends over the study period. In these instances, we have provided additional information in the text describing the program or under the appropriations table as table notes.

Programs benefitting children and their families also include tax credits and tax credits impact the state General Fund and the General Assembly's flexibility in determining program appropriations. We have excluded tax credit information (e.g., child care tax credit; child tax credit; earned income tax credit) from this report.



Early Childhood Care and Education

SECTION SYNOPSIS

Regardless of the funding source, appropriations for early childhood care and education have not kept pace with the allowable TABOR growth rate (Denver-Boulder-Greeley inflation index plus population) and have decreased steadily since 2000-01. Early childhood programs depend on federal block grants to help supplement state and local funds. Several state departments are responsible for administering and appropriating funds to early childhood care and education. Counties set eligibility standards and have oversight responsibilities for programs and services. Rules and regulations vary by program and funding source.

Early childhood care and education encompasses many aspects of child development and maturity including supporting a child's basic need for shelter, food, health care, affection and security. Research consistently finds that these basic needs are critical to overall child well-being, regardless of a child's family social and economic status.

Available population data show that the proportion of Colorado children birth to age four has remained around seven percent since 2000. The number of children in this age group increased from 299,139 in 2000 to 358,087 in 2009.¹ During this same time period, the number of children from birth to age five living in poverty² increased 190 percent, from 31,000 in 2000 to 90,000 children in 2009.³

Families and their children experience poverty for many reasons. Public assistance programs and services are critical to overall child well-being and are available to families that meet strict eligibility requirements. A number of early childhood care programs and services, including family public assistance, receive appropriations through the Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS). Programs such as child care, early intervention services, child welfare, foster and adoptive family services, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and other special purpose programs such as the Low Energy Assistance Program (LEAP) and the Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) are examples. With the exception of child care and early intervention services, other family assistance programs are discussed in the Comprehensive Support section of this document.

This section reviews appropriations for early childhood care and education. Programs and services are available to children from birth to age 18 whose parents meet certain strict eligibility requirements. Children from birth to age eight are the primary recipients of these programs with the majority of recipients being under the age of five.

¹ Colorado Division of Local Governments, State Demographers Office. Population estimates. Data accessed 10.20.10.

² At or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level

³ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2000, 2009.



Colorado Department of Human Services, Colorado Division of Disabilities

Programs and services for children with disabilities include the following: Developmental Disabilities include Early Intervention, Children’s Extensive Support Services and Family Community Supports. Early Intervention services are for infants and toddlers (birth through their third birthday) with developmental disabilities or delays. Funding for services come from multiple sources including private insurance, Medicaid and CHP Title 5 (Children with Special Health Care Needs), Child Welfare Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the Traumatic Brain Injury Trust Fund and other state, federal and local sources. Extensive Support Services are for children with developmental disabilities that are at risk of out-of-home placement due to behavioral issues that require constant line-of-sight supervision.

Since FY 2006-07, appropriations for early intervention and extensive support services has increased slightly whereas appropriations for family support services has decreased substantially. The following chart shows the number of children served in each of these service areas. Since FY 2007-08, there are no children awaiting early intervention services. The number of children waiting for extensive support services has increased from 157 children in FY 2007-08 to 255 in FY 2009-10. Historically, there have been a large number of children waiting for family support services. The number has increased from 4,178 in FY 2007-08 to 4,908 in FY 2009-10.

There was a 62 percent increase in children waiting for extensive services between FY 2007-08 and FY 2009-10 and a 17 percent increase for children waiting for family support services.

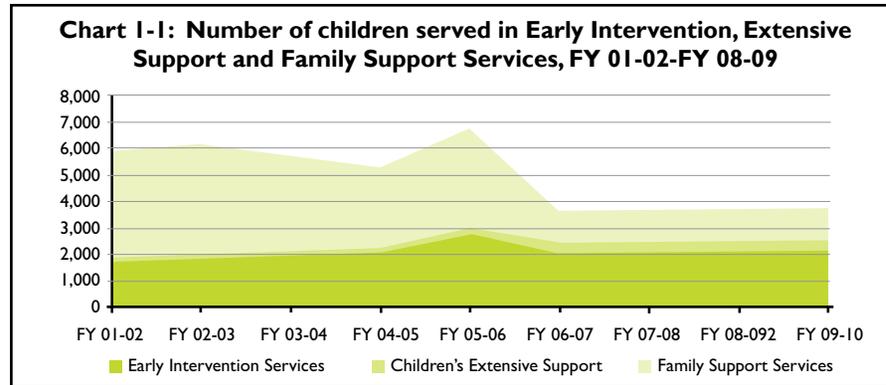


Table I-1: CDHS, Developmental Disabilities and Community Services, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2004-05 - FY 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08 ^a	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adjusted % change FY 07-08 to FY 09-10
GF	\$ 55	\$ 12,535	\$ 12,919	\$ 9,966	\$ 9,964	\$ 13,655	\$ 13,655	\$ 31,492	\$ 25,829	\$ 31,864	2%
CF/RF	\$ 0	\$ 3,912	\$ 4,065	\$ 4,434	\$ 4,212	\$ 5,559	\$ 5,559	\$ 274,871	\$ 322,465	\$ 354,283	30%
FF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,659	\$ 9,276	\$ 10,410	57%
TF	\$ 55	\$ 16,663	\$ 16,984	\$ 14,401	\$ 14,176	\$ 19,214	\$ 19,214	\$ 313,022	\$ 357,570	\$ 396,558	28%
TF Adj.	\$ 53	\$ 15,617	\$ 15,747	\$ 13,338	\$ 12,862	\$ 16,833	\$ 16,472	\$ 258,287	\$ 296,962	\$ 329,341	

^aIn FY 2007-08, programs and services for early intervention, family support and children’s extensive support services were consolidated into a single line-item called Developmental Disabilities Services and Community Services section. Children’s Extensive Support programs are funded primarily or entirely by Medicaid, Family Support Services are funded entirely with state General Fund and Early Intervention services are funded primarily by the state General Fund. SB 07-4 requires CDHS to work with other public and private entities to create a system of payment for early intervention services that is consistent with the requirements of Part C of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). HB 09-1237 modified this statute.

Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Table I-2: CDHS, Developmental Disabilities and Community Services, Program Costs for Early Intervention and Children’s Extensive Support Services in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2007-08 – FY 2009-10

Early Intervention Services				Children’s Extensive Support Services			
CDHS	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	CDHS	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
GF	\$ 10,809	\$ 11,062	\$ 11,098	RF ^b	\$ 2,167	\$ 72	\$ 5,795
CF/RF ^a	\$ 130	\$ 3,968	\$ 6,327	RF ^c	\$ 5,756	\$ 5,921	\$ 5,795

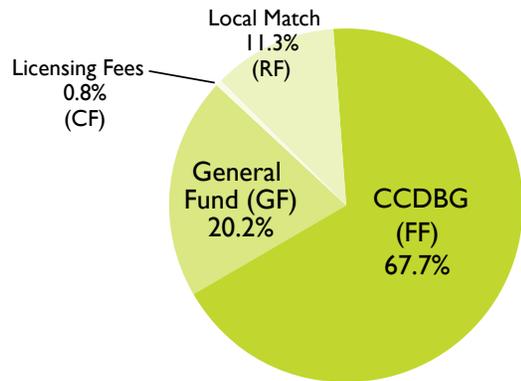
^a Private insurance
^b Health Expansion Fund
^c Medicaid Funds

Colorado Department of Human Services, Colorado Division of Child Care

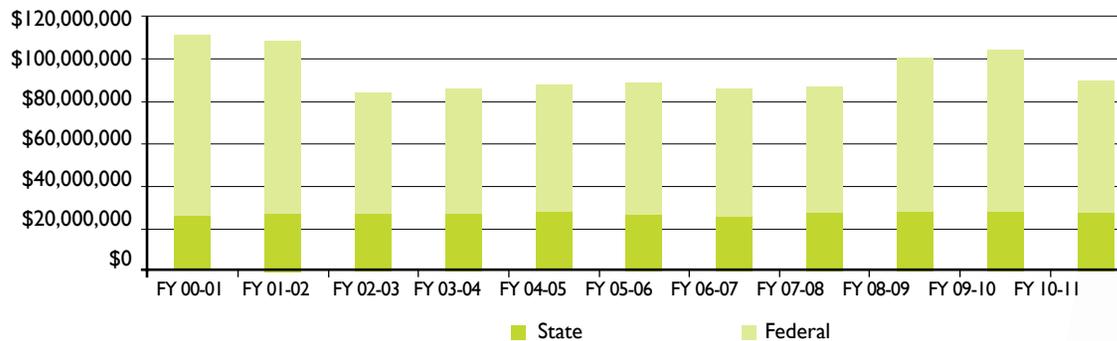
The Colorado Division of Child Care is responsible for the state's child care programs, including the licensing and monitoring of child care facilities, supervision of county administration for the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) and the administration of various child care grant programs and quality initiatives. The division is housed within CDHS. The bulk of appropriations for the division come from the federal Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG). Remaining appropriations come from state sources including: General Fund (20 percent); a local county match or reappropriated cash fund (11 percent); and licensing fees from child care facilities and other cash funds (0.8 percent).

Nearly two-thirds, 62 percent, of Colorado children under age six need some type of child care while their parents work.⁴ According to the Colorado Child Care Resource and Referral Agency, 93 percent of referral requests in 2009 were for full-time child care with more than half of requests, 53 percent, for infant and toddler care.⁵

**Chart I-2:
CDHS, Division of Child Care, Appropriations Sources, FY 2010-11**



**Chart I-3: CDHS, Division of Child Care
Portions of State Appropriations Compared to Proportion of Federal Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11**



⁴U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.

⁵ NACCRRRA (March 2010) 2010 Child Care in the State of Colorado. http://www.naccrra.org/publications/naccrra-publications/publications/8880000_State%20Fact%20Bk%202010-states.pks_CO.pdf

The following table shows total appropriations for the division by funding category from FY 2000-01 to FY 2010-11.

Within the Division of Child Care, cash funds reflect county tax revenue. Each county must provide funds to meet a federal maintenance-of-effort (MOE) spending requirement for CCCAP each year; this is a percentage of each county's CCCAP allocation. Combining the categories shows us the general trend but, it fails to reveal the tremendous variability that exists within these revenue streams. This variability is important to note, however, as this is where changes in fees, fines and transfers is demonstrated.

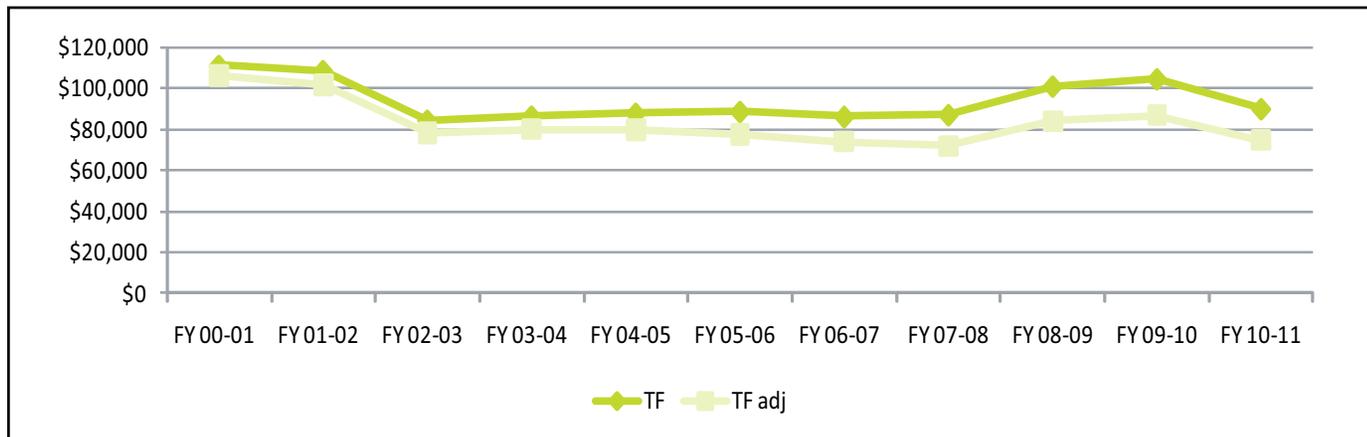
Between FY 2000-01 and FY 2008-09, the Division of Child Care experienced a great deal of variability in its cash of reappropriated funds due to several factors. First, according to a 2008 Performance Audit by the Colorado Office of the State Auditor, flaws in the state's CCCAP allocation model and county TANF allocations resulted in more than half of the counties over- or under-spending their CCCAP allocations by at least 20 percent during FY 2005-08.⁶ Second, new federal rules and the implementation of Colorado's Senate Bill 08-177 changed TANF allocations for counties. Until 2008, counties could retain unlimited reserves of unspent TANF and CCDBG funds. Under the new rules, any unspent reserves, in excess of 30 percent from FY 2010-11 forward, revert back to the state. (see also Colorado Works appropriations found in the Comprehensive Support Services, page XX). Third, cash fund appropriations increased in FY 2008-09 due to a transfer of CCDBG reserve funds and a 10 percent increase in licensing fees to pay for rebuilding the Child Care Automated Tracking System (CHATs). As the CF/RF line shows, however, total appropriations remained relatively steady throughout the ten-year period.

Table I-3: CDHS, Division of Child Care, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 17,559	\$ 17,854	\$ 17,391	\$ 17,594	\$ 17,659	\$ 17,206	\$ 16,078	\$ 17,595	\$ 18,792	\$ 18,532	\$ 17,362	-1.5%
CF/RF	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,523	\$ 9,759	\$ 9,711	\$ 10,053	\$ 9,801	\$ 9,657	\$ 9,641	\$ 9,847	\$ 10,069	\$ 9,951	-0.4%
FF	\$ 84,568	\$ 81,218	\$ 57,293	\$ 59,110	\$ 60,076	\$ 61,689	\$ 60,526	\$ 59,880	\$ 72,421	\$ 75,995	\$ 62,750	-4.3%
TF	\$ 111,128	\$ 108,596	\$ 84,443	\$ 86,415	\$ 87,788	\$ 88,697	\$ 86,260	\$ 87,116	\$ 101,060	\$ 104,596	\$ 90,062	-3.4%
TF Adj.	\$ 106,163	\$ 101,779	\$ 78,295	\$ 80,037	\$ 79,649	\$ 77,705	\$ 73,951	\$ 71,883	\$ 83,930	\$ 86,867	\$ 74,797	



Chart I-4: CDHS Division of Child Care, Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2010-11



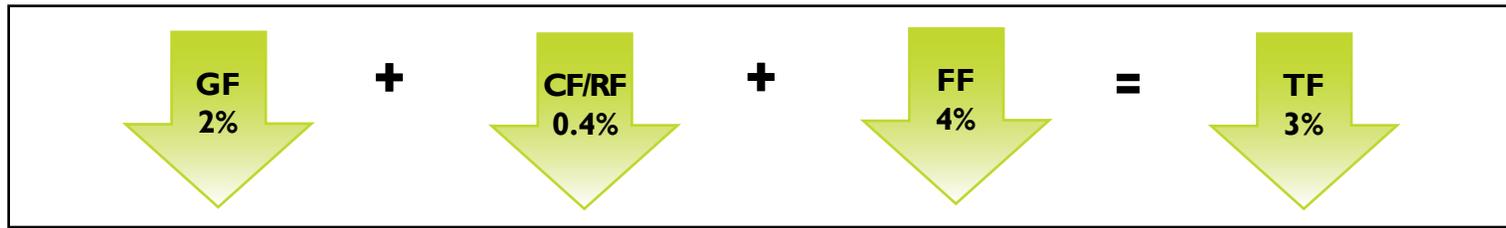
Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CAAGR adjusted controls for variations in the purchasing power of appropriations to show the year-over-year appropriation growth rate from a 2001 base year.

⁶ Colorado State Auditor (2008). Child Care Assistance Program, Department of Human Services, Performance Audit. [http://www.leg.state.co.us/OSA/coauditor1.nsf/UID/8B87ED8F4A51F63687257516007C98D8/\\$file/1909+CCAP+Perf+Nov+2008.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.leg.state.co.us/OSA/coauditor1.nsf/UID/8B87ED8F4A51F63687257516007C98D8/$file/1909+CCAP+Perf+Nov+2008.pdf?OpenElement)

Chart I-5: Snapshot, CDHS, Division of Child Care, Adjusted CAAGR by Funding Category, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11



Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Child Care, Child Care Licensing and Administration (CRS 26-6-101)

Appropriations to this program area go toward the licensing and monitoring of child care facilities. In FY 2010-11, the Division of Child Care has responsibility for licensing and monitoring approximately 9,000 child care facilities such as child care homes and centers, pre-school and school-age child care programs, summer camps, residential child care facilities and child placement agencies. The division conducts background checks, including licensing histories of child care facilities. In addition, the program provides technical assistance to child care providers and establishes professional requirements for providers in all facilities in accordance with rules established by the State Board of Human Services.⁷

Table I-4: CDHS, Division of Child Care, Licensing and Administration, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR ^b
GF	\$ 2,009	\$ 2,304	\$ 1,825	\$ 2,044	\$ 2,109	\$ 2,184	\$ 2,323	\$ 2,275	\$ 2,431	\$ 2,377	0.3%
CF/RF ^a	\$ 325	\$ 365	\$ 583	\$ 654	\$ 554	\$ 584	\$ 472	\$ 460	\$ 627	\$ 860	9.7%
FF	\$ 2,940	\$ 2,974	\$ 2,944	\$ 2,968	\$ 3,067	\$ 3,167	\$ 3,405	\$ 3,491	\$ 3,223	\$ 3,574	0.6%
TF	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,643	\$ 5,351	\$ 5,667	\$ 5,731	\$ 5,936	\$ 6,200	\$ 6,226	\$ 6,281	\$ 6,811	1.3%
TF Adj.	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,274	



^a Includes cash fund (licensing fees and local tax revenues) and reappropriated funds from federal CCDBG and Title IV-E grants. Licensing fees and fines make up approximately 0.8 percent of the Division of Child Care's annual total budget appropriations.

^b The adjusted compound average annual growth rate (CAAGR) is the year-over-year growth rate of revenue. The adjusted CAAGR describes the rate at which the revenue would grow over time from the 2001 base-year revenue investment. Adjusted dollars are "inflation adjusted" dollars that adjust for variations in the purchasing power of revenue over time.



⁷ Colorado Division of Child Care, Department of Human Services website: <http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/childcare/>

Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Child Care, Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) (CRS 26-2-801)

CCCAP is a state-supervised, county-administered program providing child care subsidies for child care providers serving low-income families. Counties set the eligibility thresholds or limits for families. All families enrolled in CCCAP must meet the minimum income eligibility requirements, be enrolled in a state or locally designated activity and the child must be a United States citizen.

Under state and federal guidelines, families qualifying for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and families making 133 percent or less of the federal poverty level (FPL) are eligible for CCCAP. In addition, under CCCAP, no county may set income eligibility at a rate less than 130 percent FPL, \$28,668 for a family of four in 2010. State law allows counties to extend eligibility to families earning up to 85 percent of the state median income which is approximately 303 percent of FPL or \$66,812 for a family of four in 2010. In FY 2008-09, the majority of CCCAP eligible children, 80 percent,⁸ lived in families earning between 100 percent of FPL and 129 percent of FPL (between \$22,050 and \$28,446 for a family of four in 2010).



Funding for CCCAP is complex and comes from a combination of federal, state and county dollars as well as parent fees. Parent fees are set by the state. The majority of funding for the program comes from the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). Federal regulations require states to use most of the block grant to provide direct services (e.g., subsidies to child care providers) for low-income working families. States also use these funds to improve the quality of child care. For example, Colorado allocates a portion of CCDBG funds for 31 local Early Childhood Councils and grants or loans funds to child care providers to help meet state and local health and safety requirements.

Each year, CDHS allocates CCCAP funds to each county based on anticipated need and the number of low-income families within the county. There is a requirement that four percent of expenditures from all sources be tied to quality improvement initiatives and that a portion be targeted for specific purposes such as infant/toddler care services and school-age care, and child care resource and referral services for families seeking care. CDHS may also use up to 20 percent of federal TANF for funding child care. These funds are transferred into the CCCAP program and must be used within the federal guidelines for CCDBG funding. At the end of each fiscal year, through a closeout process, DHS collects any unused or under-spent CCCAP funds from counties and transfers them to counties that over-spent their allocation.⁹

According to annual CCCAP enrollment data, the number of preschool children eligible for CCCAP subsidies grew slightly between FY 2006-07 and FY 2008-09. Overall enrollment for all CCCAP eligible children (birth to age 18), however, grew by six percent during the same time period (2,160 children).

Table 1-5: CDHS, Division of Child Care, Number and Percent of Low-income (100-129% FPL) Children Participating in CCCAP, by Select Age Category

Year	Number of 0 to 5 year-olds not in school	%	Number of 5 to 10 year-olds in school	%	Number of children 10 years and older in school	%	Total number of low-income	Total number of all CCCAP children	% of all CCCAP children that are low-income
FY 05-06	13,801	56%	8,784	36%	1,887	8%	24,472	37,809	65%
FY 06-07	14,295	57%	8,771	35%	1,825	7%	24,891	36,087	69%
FY 07-08	16,124	54%	11,311	38%	2,452	8%	29,887	37,131	80%
FY 08-09	17,202	54%	11,888	37%	2,572	8%	31,662	39,969	79%

CCCAP enrollment has varied greatly since FY 2000-01. Historically, as federal, state and local funds decrease, counties change eligibility requirements and lower provider rates thereby reducing eligibility and decreasing CCCAP enrollment.

⁸ CCCAP Annual Program Information (07/07/09). Report Period July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009.

⁹ Colorado State Auditor (2008). Child Care Assistance Program, Department of Human Services, Performance Audit. [http://www.leg.state.co.us/OSA/coauditor1.nsf/UID/8B87ED8F4A51F63687257516007C98D8/\\$file/1909+CCAP+Perf+N ov+2008.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.leg.state.co.us/OSA/coauditor1.nsf/UID/8B87ED8F4A51F63687257516007C98D8/$file/1909+CCAP+Perf+N ov+2008.pdf?OpenElement)

Table I-6: CDHS, Division of Child Care, CCCAP, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF ^a	\$ 15,195	\$ 15,203	\$ 14,915	\$ 14,755	\$ 14,739	\$ 13,948	\$ 12,332	\$ 13,441	\$ 12,966	\$ 13,050	-3.2%
CF/RF ^b	\$ 39,263	\$ 39,793	\$ 9,177	\$ 9,057	\$ 9,436	\$ 9,187	\$ 9,185	\$ 9,181	\$ 9,202	\$ 9,184	-16.2%
FF ^c	\$ 44,791	\$ 41,728	\$ 47,744	\$ 48,784	\$ 48,744	\$ 50,719	\$ 50,496	\$ 51,167	\$ 50,413	\$ 51,080	-0.1%
TF	\$ 99,604	\$ 97,071	\$ 72,471	\$ 73,391	\$ 73,730	\$ 74,927	\$ 73,436	\$ 75,668	\$ 74,969	\$ 75,618	-4.5%
TF Adj.	\$ 95,154	\$ 90,977	\$ 67,194	\$ 67,975	\$ 66,894	\$ 65,641	\$ 62,956	\$ 62,437	\$ 62,261	\$ 62,801	

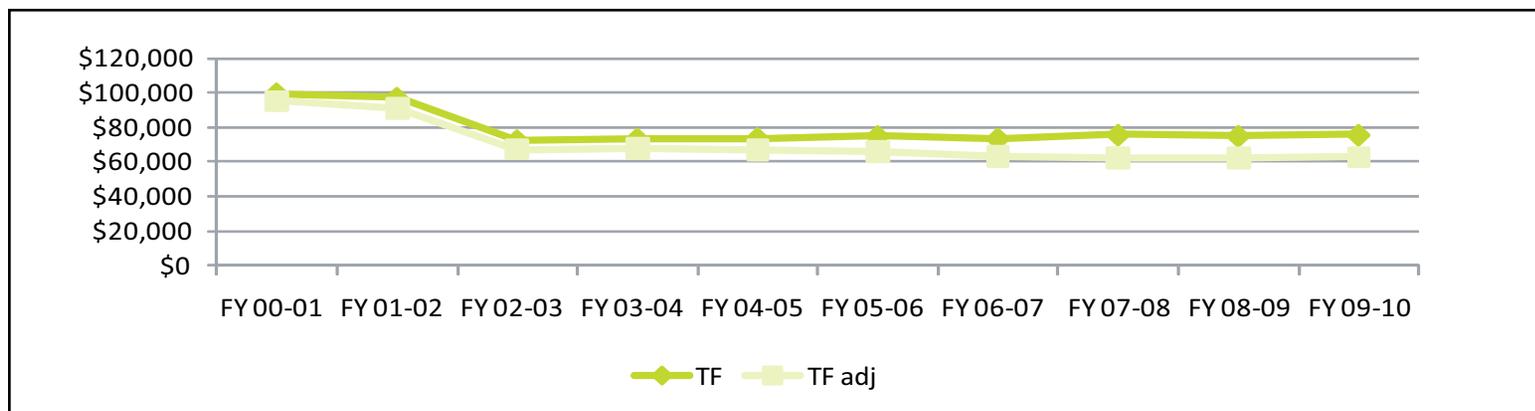


^a In FY 2005-06, the program lost approximately \$840,000 in General Fund. In FY 2006-07 additional cuts to General Fund appropriations were made; most were restored in FY 2007-08. Also, in FY 2007-08, \$2.0 million was reallocated to the new quality-focused Child Care Councils program (H.B. 07-1062).¹⁰

^b Includes Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) grant transfers and local tax revenue. CCCAP funding is driven by the availability of federal block grant funds, program funding needs, provider rate increases, and overall county eligibility and reimbursement policies. According to the JBC staff, in the late 1990s and early 2000s, CCCAP spending increased rapidly due to allocations of federal CCDBG funds and county TANF-transfers. Changes in county eligibility policies since 2002 led to substantial declines in program enrollment. This resulted in the elimination of virtually all TANF-transfer spending.

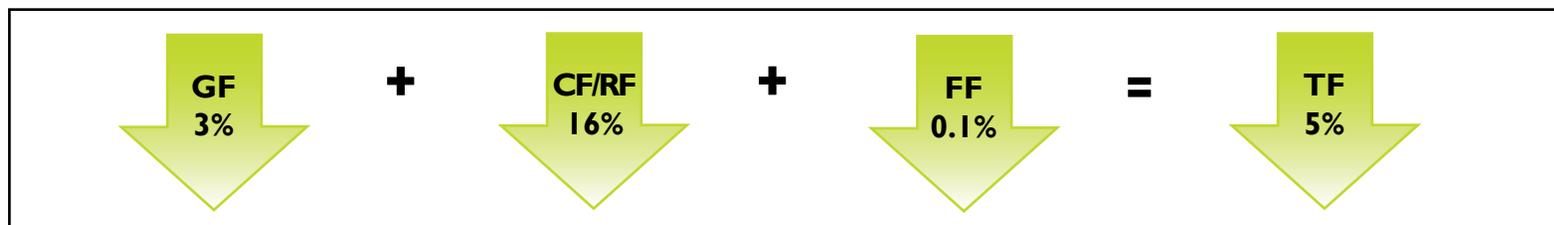
^c Includes CCDBG and Title XX Federal Funds

Chart I-6: CDHS, Division of Child Care, CCCAP, Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2009-10



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.
Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart I-7: Snapshot, CDHS, Division of Child Care, CCCAP, Adjusted CAAGR by Funding Category, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10



¹⁰ JBC Staff Briefing (2006, 2007, 2008). Colorado Department of Human Services, JBC Staff Budgeting Briefs. Denver, CO.

Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Child Care, Early Childhood Councils (CRS 26-6.5-101)

Early Childhood Councils replaced the pilot program for consolidated child care services. This program created a statewide system of early childhood councils representing public and private stakeholders in a local community. As of 2010, the state has 31 local councils that together create a statewide integrated system designed to improve and sustain the availability, accessibility, capacity and quality of early childhood services for children and families. Appropriations from all sources grew eight percent between FY 2004-05 and FY 2009-10.

Table I-7: CDHS, Division of Child Care, Early Childhood Councils, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2004-05 - FY 2009-10

CDHS	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
GF ^a	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,022	\$ 1,006	\$ 1,006
CF/RF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,022	\$ 0	\$ 0
FF ^b	\$ 0	\$ 973	\$ 972	\$ 0	\$ 1,973	\$ 1,979
FF ^c	\$ 2,157	\$ 2,171	\$ 2,214	\$ 2,205	\$ 2,227	\$ 229
TF ^d	\$ 2,157	\$ 3,143	\$ 3,186	\$ 4,202	\$ 5,206	\$ 3,215

^a In FY 2007-08, General Fund appropriations were from the Early Childhood Councils Cash Fund
^b Federal fund appropriations from the federal CDDBG
^c Federal fund appropriations from the federal School Readiness Improvement Program Subsidies
^d Total funds for FY 2005-06 and FY 2006-07 represent the Consolidated Child Care Services Pilot funding. In FY 2007-08, \$2.0 million (\$1 million state General Fund and \$1 million federal CCDBG) were reallocated to this child care quality-focused program.



Colorado Department of Education (CDE), Colorado Preschool Program (CRS 22-28-102)/Full-Day Kindergarten

The Colorado Preschool Program (CPP) was created in 1988 to serve children ages three to five who are most vulnerable to starting school unprepared. Eligibility for participation is based on eight risk factors including free/reduced lunch eligibility, family homelessness, poor child social skills, English as a second language and having an abusive parent. Appropriations for CPP and full-day kindergarten were determined through the School Finance Act. School district participation in the program is voluntary and participating districts must provide preschool classes four half-days (2.5 hours) each week throughout the school year. Public schools may also subcontract with Head Start and community-based agencies and programs may use other funding sources such as federal Head Start money to supplement program services. In FY 2006-07, program sites implemented an evaluation system called Results Matter and the state established a P-20 Education Coordinating Council charged with identifying options to expand, monitor and coordinate preschool through third grade education.

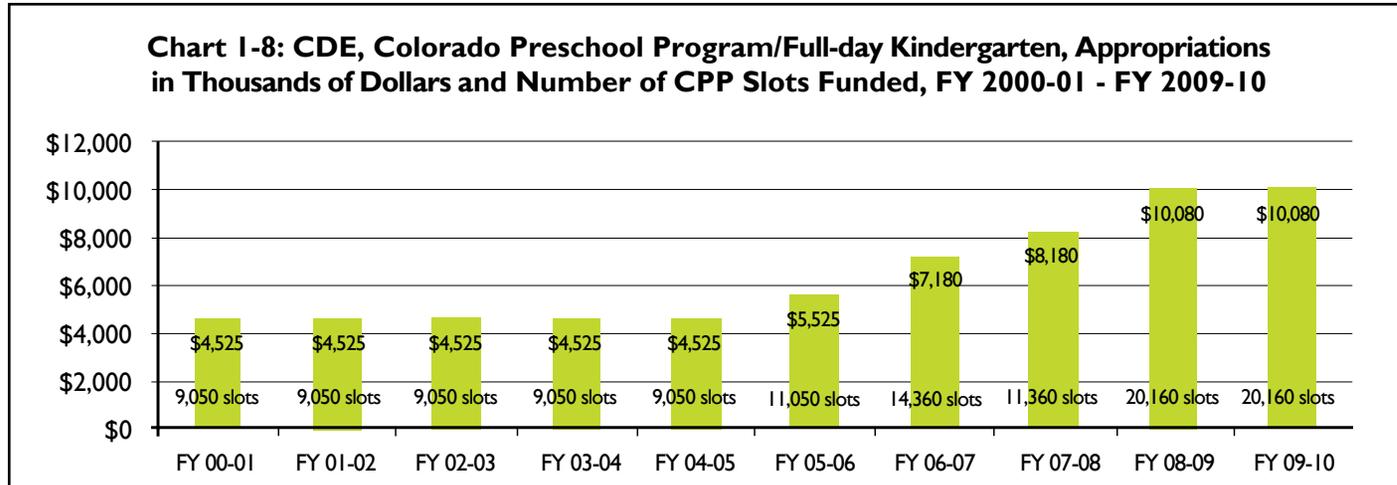
The number of school districts participating in the CPP has steadily increased from 32 in FY 1988-89 to 168 out of 178 school districts in FY 2008-09 with most non-participating districts in small rural districts.¹¹ The State Charter School Institute also participates.

The number of funded preschool slots is determined in statute. In FY 2007-08, the number of slots for the CPP was increased from 14,360 in FY 2006-07 to 20,160. Prior to FY 2008-09, appropriations for CPP and full-day kindergarten were determined through the School Finance Act and districts could use up to 15 percent of CPP slot appropriations to provided full-day kindergarten. As of FY 2008-09, appropriations for CPP are determined separately from full-day kindergarten. Full-day kindergarten appropriations continue to be determined through school finance, however, CPP appropriations are now determined through the Long Bill (ie: state’s final appropriation legislation).

¹¹ Colorado Joint Budget Committee (2010). Staff Budget Briefing Document FY 2010-11, Colorado Department of Education.

House Bill 08-1388 eliminated the option for districts to provide full-day kindergarten through the CPP and instead provided protected funding to districts to continue existing full-day kindergarten programs. Supplemental kindergarten enrollment funding to school districts was provided counting kindergarten students as 0.58 full-time-equivalent (FTE) rather than 0.50 FTE. The bill also specified funding amounts for supplemental kindergarten enrollment for FY 2009-10 through 2013-14. House Bill 08-1388 added 300 slots (for a total of 20,160 funded slots) to CPP. Due to the current recession, 58 school districts will see a reduction in full-day kindergarten protected funding (see House Bill 10-1369).

According to the Joint Budget Committee (JBC), the total number of CPP slots for FY 2008-09 represents 32 percent of the total number of public school kindergarten students. This number of slots, however, is not proportionate to each district's at-risk population (defined under the School Finance Act as children eligible for free lunch or an English language learner) entering kindergarten. In the FY 2010-11 JBC Staff Budget Briefing document, JBC staff estimate that a minimum of an additional 104 slots would be necessary to provide half-day preschool to all at-risk children.



While more CPP slots have been funded, the dollar amount for each slot has not changed since FY 2000-01.



Federal Early Head Start/Head Start

Head Start is a national preschool program for low-income families. Federal Head Start grants are made directly to local public or private nonprofit agencies through the regional offices of the federal Administration on Children and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services. Federal law requires the community to contribute at least 20 percent of the cost of a Head Start program. Services include education, health, nutrition and other socio-developmental services and parental participation is required. In December 2007, President Bush signed Public Law 110-134 “Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007” reauthorizing the Head Start program through September 30, 2012. In December 2009, President Obama signed Public Law 111-117, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010, which increased funds for Head Start over the 2009 level (this increase does not include additional funds appropriated under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act).

Table I-8: Federal Early Head Start/Head Start, Total Federal Fund Appropriations, Total Enrollment and Spending Per Child for Colorado Head Start/Early Head Start Programs, in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2002-03 – FY 2009-10

Federal Funds given directly to local agencies (not tracked through state appropriations)	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 02-03 - FY 09-10 % change
Total Federal Funds to Colorado	\$58,488	\$61,639	\$60,408	\$56,236	\$67,611	\$66,633	\$69,266	\$78,457	34%
Enrollment 3 and 4 year olds	8,786	9,133	8,765	8,102	8,948	8,786	8,769	8,386	-5%
Spending per child enrolled	\$ 6,657	\$ 6,749	\$ 6,892	\$ 6,941	\$ 7,556	\$ 7,584	\$ 7,899	\$ 9,356	29%

Source: National Institute for Early Education Research: http://nieer.org/yearbook/pdf/yearbook_appendices.pdf#page=90



Educating Children: K – 12

SECTION SYNOPSIS

K-12 Education is funded primarily by state General Fund. The Public School Finance Act formula determines state funding for K-12 education. Amendment 23 education funding constitutionally guarantees minimum levels of per-pupil funding. Funding is required to keep pace with the rate of inflation. Between 2002 and 2011, Amendment 23 also guaranteed an additional one percent be added to per-pupil funding each year. Ten-year appropriation data show that since FY 2000-01, K-12 funding did not grow by more than the allowable TABOR growth rate each year. These data also indicate that General Fund appropriations decreased for some programs, but increases in cash and reappropriated funds helped maintain funding levels.

Colorado experienced a 15 percent increase in kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12) student enrollment between 2000 and 2009. Over this same period, eligibility in free or reduced price lunch increased 64 percent with over 38 percent of Colorado students eligible for this federal program based on their families income.¹

Colorado Department of Education (CDE)

This section details appropriation trends for the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). The CDE supports the elected State Board of Education (SBE) which hires the Education Commissioner and supervises public schools. Among SBE's responsibilities are accrediting school districts and public schools, reviewing school district waivers of state laws and regulations, serving as the appellate body for charter school approvals and administration, administering educator licensure and professional development programs, the development and maintenance of content standards including the Colorado Student Assessment Program (CSAP), reporting state accountability data for each school, administering public school transportation programs and other education-related programs such as education for children with special needs, English language proficiency, dropout prevention, CPP and other grant programs. CDE also promotes the improvement of library services statewide to ensure equal access to information for all persons and operates the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind.

A key responsibility of the CDE and the SBE is the administration of public school finance. The Public School Finance Act of 1994 provides these governing bodies with a formula for specifically determining state and local government share of K-12 funding. Nearly 70 percent of CDE's funding is state General Fund monies. K-12 funding is the single largest annual appropriation of state General Fund (43 percent in FY 2009-10). Local government share of K-12 funding comes primarily from local property and specific ownership taxes. Property taxes are based on each district's mill levy and the taxable value of property. Specific ownership taxes are paid based on the age and value of motor vehicles (vehicles are considered a type of tangible personal property).

¹ Colorado Department of Education.



Chart 2-1 CDE, K-12, Share of Statewide General Fund to CDE

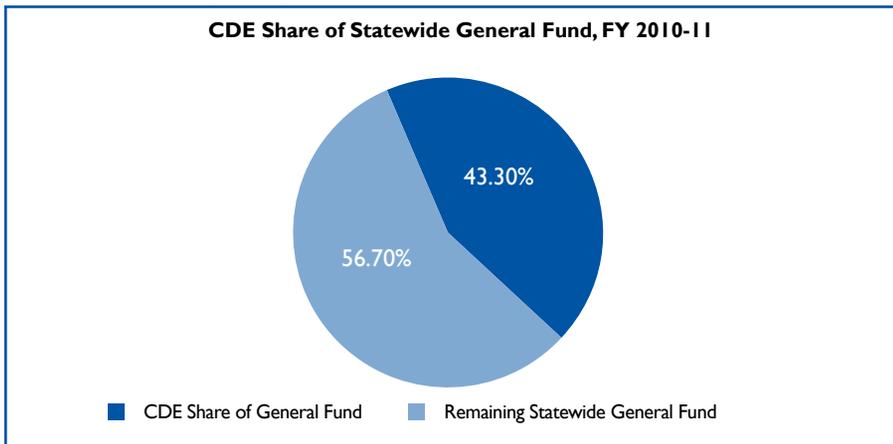
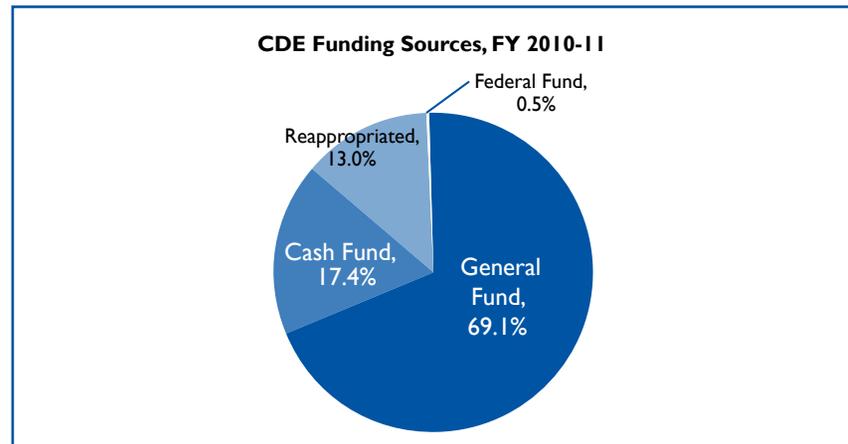


Chart 2-2: CDE, K-12, Funding Sources by Category

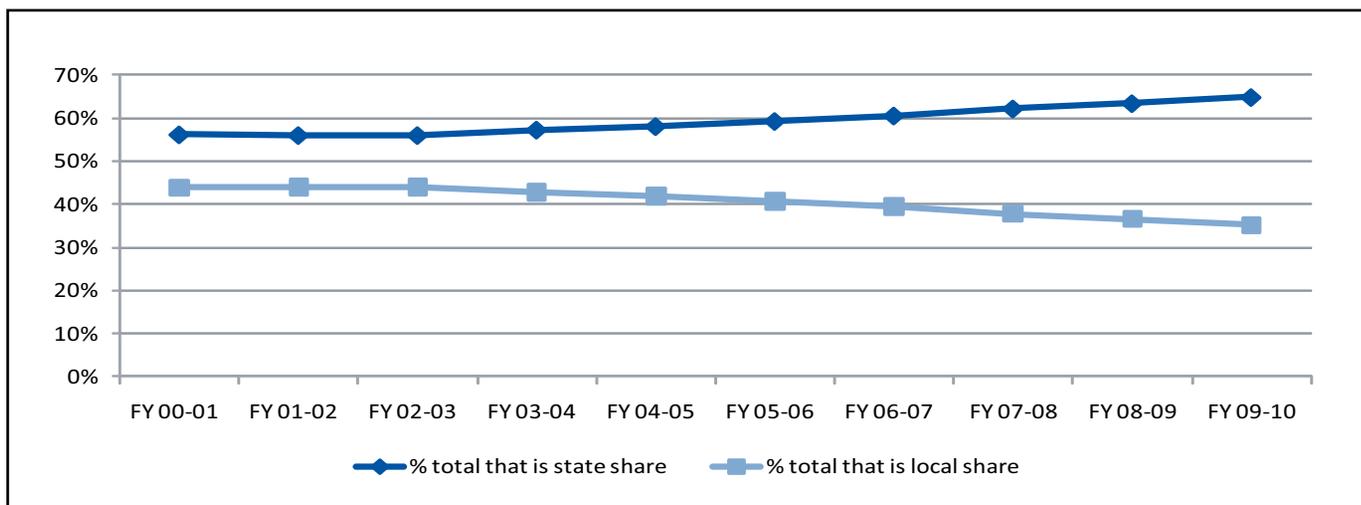


Note: JBC Briefing Department of Education FY 2010-11

Note: JBC Briefing Department of Education FY 2010-11

Over the last decade, there has been growing concern over the continued increase in the state's share of program funding compared to local school districts' share of program funding. The statutory School Finance Act combined with two state constitutional provisions, the 1982 Gallagher Amendment (reduces the local property tax base by capping residential property tax increases) and the 1992 Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) (limits state revenue and requires voter approval for tax increases), have substantially limited local tax revenue and forced continual increases in the state's share of total program funding over time. In 2007, Senate Bill 07-199 intended to address this pattern by stabilizing local mill levies. With districts contributing a larger local share of total programs costs, the state's share of total program costs did not increase as much in FY 2007-08 as in previous years. Current projections, however, indicate that the state's share will again increase at a faster pace than the local share (See Chart 2-3).²

Chart 2-3: CDE, K-12, Comparison of State and Local Share of Total Program Funding, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10



²JBC Staff Budget Briefing (2008). FY 2009-10 Staff Budget Briefing: Department of Education (Dec. 9, 2008).

The following table shows total appropriations for CDE by funding category from FY year 2000-01 to FY 2010-11. The table combines cash funds and reappropriated funds to identify the trend in non-discretionary appropriations. While both cash and reappropriated funds are non-discretionary or earmarked revenue, cash funds (from fees and fines) are subject to TABOR provisions whereas reappropriated funds (from donations, reserves in a cash fund or funds transferred from another department) are not.

Within CDE, the primary sources of cash funds are: the State Education Fund (SEF) and the State Public School Fund (SPSF). The SEF was established by Amendment 23. SEF is one-third of one percent of income tax revenues plus any interest earned on the fund balance. Money from SEF is appropriated for specific education-related purposes and is not subject to the TABOR limitation on fiscal year spending. SEF may not be used to supplant the level of General Fund appropriations.

The SPSF (Section 3 of Article IX of the Colorado Constitution) consists of proceeds from lands granted to the state by the federal government for education purposes. Income earned on the fund may be used and distributed among counties and school districts for the maintenance of public schools, distributions must be in addition to and not a substitute for other monies appropriated for public schools. In addition to interest earnings, 40 percent of SPSF revenue comes from Federal Mineral Lease Revenues (revenue from sales, bonuses, royalties and rentals of public land primarily derived from coal, gas and oil earned from federal lands on the Western Slope). This revenue can vary significantly from year to year depending on production and price changes. About 20 percent of SPSF revenue is from Rental Income Earned on Public Lands such as mineral royalties, grazing fees, land and timber sales. District Audit Recoveries are also part of SPSF revenue and come from school district audits.

Cash funds also include the Educator Licensure Cash Fund, fees paid by individuals for workshops and conferences, housing reimbursements and other grants and donations. The primary sources of reappropriated fund are indirect cost recoveries and transfers of funds from various cash- and federally-funded line items.

Table 2-1: CDE, K-12, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	Adj. CAAGR ^a
GF	\$2,143,485	\$2,268,952	\$2,312,836	\$2,417,663	\$2,539,580	\$2,721,702	\$2,874,213	\$3,023,328	\$3,215,360	\$3,239,326	\$3,176,663	2.6%
CF/RF	\$ 140,057	\$ 288,298	\$ 453,458	\$ 454,245	\$ 470,053	\$ 507,020	\$ 490,542	\$ 436,846	\$ 658,044	\$ 659,239	\$ 592,197	13.9%
FF	\$ 265,680	\$ 270,991	\$ 371,989	\$ 380,669	\$ 413,109	\$ 498,762	\$ 488,006	\$ 496,840	\$ 497,653	\$ 826,873	\$ 569,851	6.4%
TF ^b	\$2,549,222	\$2,828,242	\$3,138,282	\$3,252,577	\$3,422,742	\$3,727,484	\$3,852,762	\$3,957,014	\$4,371,057	\$4,725,439	\$4,338,711	4.0%
TF Adj.	\$2,435,323	\$2,650,713	\$2,909,784	\$3,012,536	\$3,105,386	\$3,265,537	\$3,302,973	\$3,265,090	\$3,630,163	\$3,924,477	\$3,603,300	

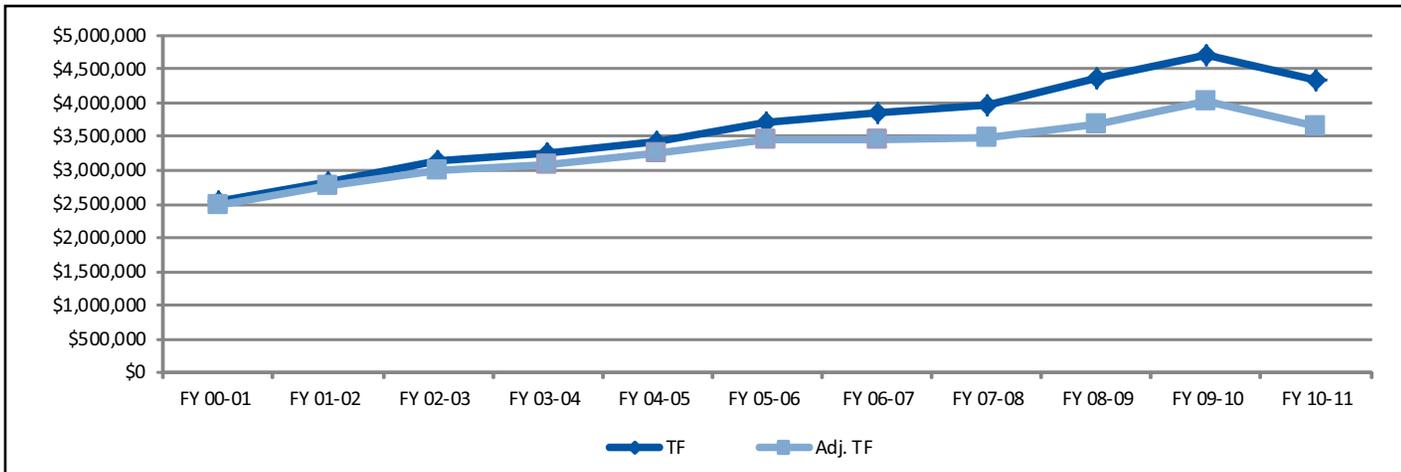


^a The adjusted compound average annual growth rate (CAAGR) is the year-over-year growth rate of revenue. The adjusted CAAGR describes the rate at which the revenue would grow over time from the 2001 base-year revenue investment. Adjusted dollars are "inflation adjusted" dollars that adjust for variations in the purchasing power of revenue over time.

^b CDE has a comprehensive list of available State and Federal grants. http://www.cde.state.co.us/index_funding.htm



Chart 2-4: CDE, K-12, Comparison^a of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

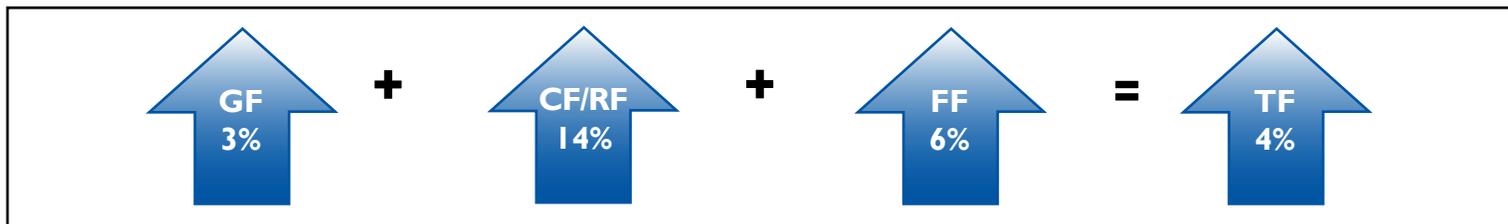


^aThe TF (total fund appropriations) line shows the total appropriated amount in the year that it was appropriated. The TF adj. (total fund appropriations adjusted) shows the inflation adjusted appropriation amount.

Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 2-5: Snapshot, CDE, K-12, Adjusted CAAGR by Funding Category, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11



Colorado Department of Education, Assistance to Public Schools (Public School Finance Act of 1994)

The Public School Finance formula calculates a specific base amount of per-pupil funding for each school district. The base amount per-pupil is then adjusted for each district based on a number of factors that affect each district’s costs for providing educational services. The formula also provides funding for programs aimed at helping students who may be at-risk of failing or dropping out of school, full-day kindergarten, and CPP. Section 17 of Article IX of the Colorado Constitution (Amendment 23) requires the General Assembly to provide inflation plus a one percent increase in base per-pupil funding each year beginning in FY 2001-02 and continuing until FY 2010-11. Starting in FY 2011-12, the base per-pupil must increase annually by at least the rate of inflation.³

³ CDE (2010). Understanding School Finance and Categorical Program Funding. CDE, Denver, Colorado: <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/download/pdf/FY2010-11Brochure.pdf> See also, CDE Public School Finance website http://www.cde.state.co.us/index_finance.htm

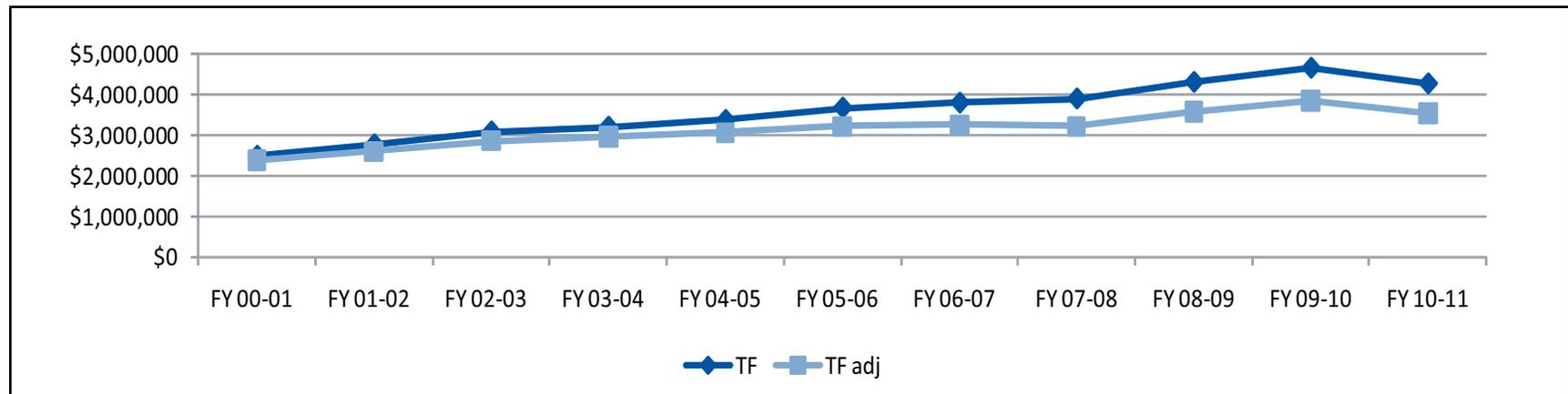
In FY 2008-09, the School Finance Act was amended (House Bill 08-1388) to provide school districts with funding to keep or hold harmless filled full-day kindergarten slots. Prior to this legislation, districts could use a portion of CPP funding to provide full-day kindergarten for at-risk children. In addition, House Bill 08-1388 established a grant program to help districts pay for capital construction costs associated with expanding full-day kindergarten programs. Appropriations for CPP and full-day kindergarten are detailed in the Early Childhood Care and Education section beginning on page I-1.

Table 2-2: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	Adj. CAAGR
GF ^a	\$2,103,832	\$2,230,014	\$2,282,910	\$2,389,683	\$2,509,694	\$2,689,115	\$2,839,440	\$2,988,463	\$3,194,194	\$3,219,333	\$3,219,333	2.7%
CF/RF	\$132,769	\$279,427	\$447,321	\$446,771	\$461,851	\$498,253	\$481,435	\$424,913	\$627,220	\$623,139	\$623,139	13.8%
FF	\$265,492	\$270,788	\$364,608	\$373,781	\$405,707	\$490,769	\$479,874	\$488,237	\$85,789	\$809,153	\$809,153	6.2%
TF	\$2,502,094	\$2,780,229	\$3,094,838	\$3,210,236	\$3,377,253	\$3,678,136	\$3,800,749	\$3,901,613	\$4,307,203	\$4,651,625	\$4,651,625	4.0%
TFAdj.	\$2,390,301	\$2,605,714	\$2,869,503	\$2,973,320	\$3,064,114	\$3,222,305	\$3,258,382	\$3,219,377	\$3,577,132	\$3,863,175	\$3,545,883	

^aThe General Fund provides most of the state funding for districts' total program funding and categorical programs. In addition, Section 17 of Article IX of the Colorado Constitution (Amendment 23) a Maintenance of Effort Requirement (MOE) requires the General Assembly to annually increase the General Fund appropriation for the state's share of districts' total program by at least 5 percent through FY 2010-11 except in years where personal income grew less than 4.5 percent in the previous two years. Personal income grew below this threshold in FY 2000-01 through FY 2002-03 and in FY 2009-10 so that the five percent MOE requirement did not apply.

Chart 2-6: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public School, Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 2-7: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools, Proportion of State Appropriations Compared to Proportion of Federal Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

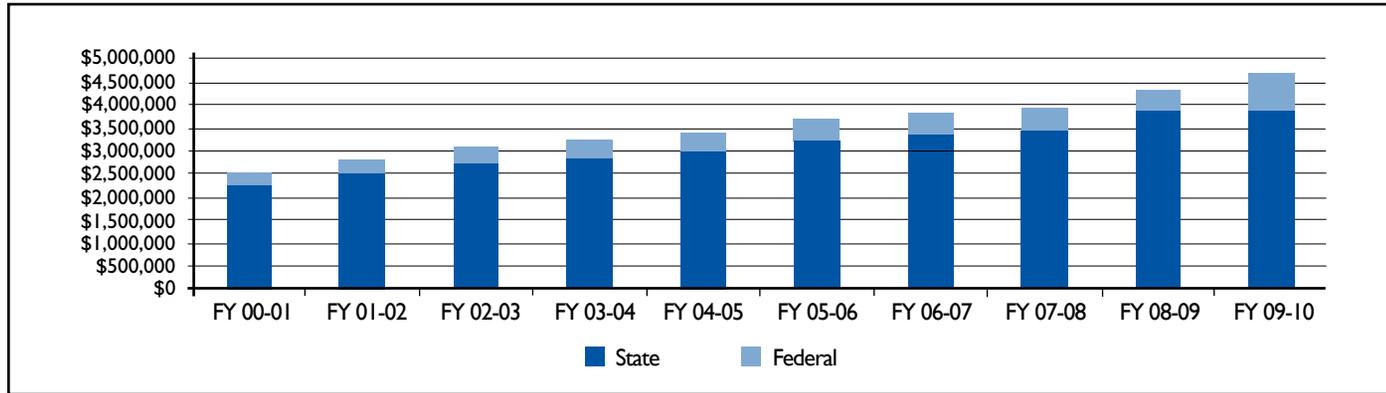
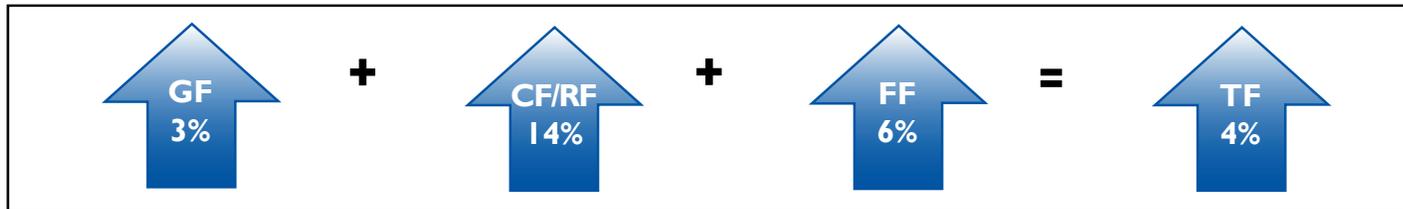


Chart 2-8: Snapshot, CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools Adjusted CAAGR by Funding Category, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10



Public School appropriations have increased since FY 2000-01. But, in comparison to other states, Colorado continues to lag behind. According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s Public Education Finances publication, in 2007-08 Colorado ranked 46th (including Washington, D.C.) in K-12 per pupil spending as measured by personal income.⁴

In FY 2010, the General Assembly passed House Bill 10-1369 which decreased state appropriations for K-12 education in FY 2010-11 (a 6.35 percent reduction for each school district) and FY 2011-12 (reduction level not yet determined). The bill also sets a maximum amount appropriations can be reduced. CDE is responsible for calculating reductions across school districts based on a “budget stabilization” factor.

Colorado Department of Education, School Finance Categorical Programs (Amendment 23)⁵ School Finance Act

In addition to total program funding determined by the Public School Finance Act, school districts receive state funding to pay for specific programs, known as categorical programs, which are designed to serve students with particular needs. There are eight specific categorical programs: English Language Proficiency Education, Gifted and Talented education, Expelled and At-Risk Student Services, Comprehensive Health Education, Small Attendance Centers, Special Education, School Transportation and Vocational Education.⁵

In some instances, individual school districts do not receive state funding for categorical programs but instead use local property tax revenues to fund programs. Under certain conditions, if a district is capable of funding its entire portion of Total Program costs using only specific ownership taxes and property taxes, the district may “buyout” state funding for categorical programs (i.e., the state does not provide state funds to the district for categorical programs). In FY 2010-11, seven school districts, Clear Creek, Grand, Gunnison, Larimer, Park, Pitkin, and Summit will be required to buy-out a portion of state categorical funding due to state education funding cuts. In addition, in FY 2010-11, 58 school districts will see a reduction in full-day kindergarten protected funding.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau (June 2010). Public Education Finances 2008. U.S. Census Bureau (Table 12) <http://www2.census.gov/govs/school/08f33pub.pdf>

⁵ Colorado Department of Education (2010). Understanding Colorado School finance and Categorical Program Funding. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/download/pdf/FY2010-11Brochure.pdf>

⁶ Ibid.

Colorado Department of Education, K-12 Special Education, Children with Disabilities (CRS 22-20-101)

These programs serve children with disabilities and recognize the benefit of providing a continuum of services in the least restrictive environment. In FY 2010-11, the state did not increase state funding due to an allocation of federal ARRA funds. Monies go to cover costs incurred for children living in eligible facilities, screening and evaluation of children from birth through two years of age and for other disabilities such as autism, traumatic brain injury or multiple disabilities.⁷ In 2009, approximately 10 percent (80,204)⁸ of Colorado students participated in special education programs.

Table X2-3: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public School Categorical, Children with Disabilities, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 71,431	\$ 71,464	\$ 71,553	\$ 71,518	\$ 71,549	\$ 93,852	\$ 99,572	\$ 99,011	\$ 71,572	\$ 71,572	-2%
CF/RF	\$ 125	\$ 4,664	\$ 9,580	\$ 12,653	\$ 15,159	\$ 16,479	\$ 16,486	\$ 23,122	\$ 55,790	\$ 55,892	100%
FF	\$ 64,002	\$ 83,582	\$ 85,068	\$ 103,789	\$ 131,980	\$ 126,274	\$ 155,353	\$ 160,294	\$ 156,866	\$ 250,157	15%
TF	\$ 135,558	\$ 159,710	\$ 166,201	\$ 187,960	\$ 218,689	\$ 236,606	\$ 271,412	\$ 282,427	\$ 284,228	\$ 377,620	10%
TFAdj.	\$ 129,502	\$ 149,685	\$ 154,100	\$ 174,088	\$ 198,412	\$ 207,283	\$ 232,681	\$ 233,042	\$ 236,051	\$ 313,614	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Colorado Department of Education, K-12 Special Education: Gifted and Talented Education (CRS 22-20-201 and CRS 22-26-101)

In 2009, approximately seven percent (56,847)⁹ of Colorado students were served in this program. Students “whose abilities, talents, and potential for accomplishments are so outstanding that they require special provisions to meet their educational needs”¹⁰ are eligible. Gifted and talented programs are dependent on local resources and state supplemental funds.

Table 2-4: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools, Categorical, Special Education, Gifted and Talented Children, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 5,475	\$ 5,498	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,499	\$ 5,497	\$ 7,050	\$ 7,049	\$ 7,027	\$ 5,498	\$ 5,500	-1%
CF/RF	\$ 7	\$ 303	\$ 575	\$ 691	\$ 759	\$ 759	\$ 759	\$ 970	\$ 2,896	\$ 3,503	100%
TF	\$ 5,482	\$ 5,800	\$ 6,075	\$ 6,190	\$ 6,256	\$ 7,809	\$ 7,808	\$ 7,997	\$ 8,395	\$ 9,003	4%
TFAdj.	\$ 5,237	\$ 5,436	\$ 5,633	\$ 5,733	\$ 5,676	\$ 6,841	\$ 6,694	\$ 6,599	\$ 6,972	\$ 7,477	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

⁷ Colorado Department of Education (2010). Understanding Colorado School Finance and Categorical Program Funding. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/download/pdf/FY2010-11Brochure.pdf>

⁸ Colorado Department of Education. 2009 Pupil Membership by Instructional Program. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/download/spreadsheet/2009PM/Pupilmembershipbyinstructionprogram.xls>

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid

Colorado Department of Education, K-12, English Language Proficiency Program (CRS 22-24-101)

In 2009, approximately 14 percent (113,526)¹¹ of all students enrolled in Colorado schools had a dominant language other than English and functioned below grade level. There are more than 208 different native languages but most participating students, 80 percent, speak Spanish. Funding for the program covers about 20 percent to 25 percent of total educational expenditures for students in need of English language proficiency programs.¹²

Table 2-5: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools, Categorical, English Language Proficiency Program, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 3,101	\$ 3,101	\$ 3,102	\$ 3,102	\$ 3,102	\$ 3,102	\$ 4,658	\$ 4,644	\$ 3,102	\$ 3,102	-2%
CF/RF	\$ 390	\$ 555	\$ 698	\$ 833	\$ 917	\$ 942	\$ 1,475	\$ 2,576	\$ 5,510	\$ 9,020	40%
FF	\$ 896	\$ 2,558	\$ 3,769	\$ 5,327	\$ 5,483	\$ 9,854	\$ 10,637	\$ 13,243	\$ 9,817	\$ 11,300	30%
TF	\$ 4,387	\$ 6,214	\$ 7,569	\$ 9,262	\$ 9,501	\$ 13,898	\$ 16,770	\$ 20,463	\$ 18,429	\$ 23,422	19%
TFAdj.	\$ 4,191	\$ 5,824	\$ 7,018	\$ 8,578	\$ 8,620	\$ 12,175	\$ 14,377	\$ 16,885	\$ 15,306	\$ 19,452	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Colorado Department of Education, K-12, Public School Transportation (CRS 22-51-101)

Each day, about 45 percent¹³ of the state's public school students use district-provided transportation. Across the state, there are over 6,300 buses and small vehicles that travel approximately 63 million miles each year. Districts may also contract with private entities to provide transportation or pay parents to transport their children. State money is appropriated each year to cover operating expenses such as driver salaries, fuel and repairs. State funding does not, however, cover capital costs such as school bus purchases. In FY 2010-11 it is estimated that state funding will cover about 55 percent of districts' total reimbursement claims. To make up for shortfalls, school districts generally rely on local sources of revenue or may increase mill levies. Increasing mill levies requires school board support and voter approval. Eleven of 178 districts have received voter approval to levy separate mills for student transportation costs; some school districts have imposed a separate user fee on students.¹⁴

Table 2-6: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools, Categorical, Public School Transportation, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 31,173	\$ 37,012	\$ 36,922	\$ 36,922	\$ 36,921	\$ 36,918	\$ 38,142	\$ 38,865	\$ 36,896	\$ 36,920	0.3%
CF/RF	\$ 5,890	\$ 1,486	\$ 3,282	\$ 4,046	\$ 4,496	\$ 4,687	\$ 4,790	\$ 6,794	\$ 8,937	\$ 12,737	7.3%
TF	\$ 37,064	\$ 38,498	\$ 40,204	\$ 40,968	\$ 41,417	\$ 41,605	\$ 42,932	\$ 45,659	\$ 45,833	\$ 49,657	5.5%
TFAdj.	\$ 40,229	\$ 43,787	\$ 47,024	\$ 50,460	\$ 49,911	\$ 54,678	\$ 56,949	\$ 60,624	\$ 57,547	\$ 65,189	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

¹¹ Colorado Department of Education. 2009 Pupil Membership by Instructional Program. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/download/spreadsheet/2009PM/Pupilmembershipbyinstructionprogram.xls>

¹² Colorado Department of Education (2010). Understanding Colorado School finance and Categorical Program Funding. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/download/pdf/FY2010-11Brochure.pdf>

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

Colorado Department of Education, K-12, Vocational Education (CRS 23-8-101)

Approximately 90 percent of Colorado school districts provide career and technical education. Programs provide students with occupational skills and related knowledge to meet identified needs of business and industry. Available state funding covers about 98 percent of reimbursable costs and districts provide the balance from local sources.¹⁵

Table 2-7: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools, Categorical, Transfer to Higher Ed for Vocational Education, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 17,793	\$ 17,782	\$ 17,793	\$ 17,793	\$ 17,793	\$ 17,793	\$ 18,349	\$ 18,229	\$ 17,793	\$ 17,793	-1.5%
CF/RF	\$ 0	\$ 722	\$ 1,581	\$ 1,940	\$ 2,167	\$ 2,203	\$ 2,287	\$ 2,980	\$ 3,880	\$ 5,396	100%
TF	\$ 17,793	\$ 18,505	\$ 19,374	\$ 19,732	\$ 19,960	\$ 19,996	\$ 20,636	\$ 21,208	\$ 21,672	\$ 23,189	1.4%
TF Adj.	\$ 16,998	\$ 17,343	\$ 17,964	\$ 18,276	\$ 18,109	\$ 17,518	\$ 17,691	\$ 17,500	\$ 17,999	\$ 19,259	



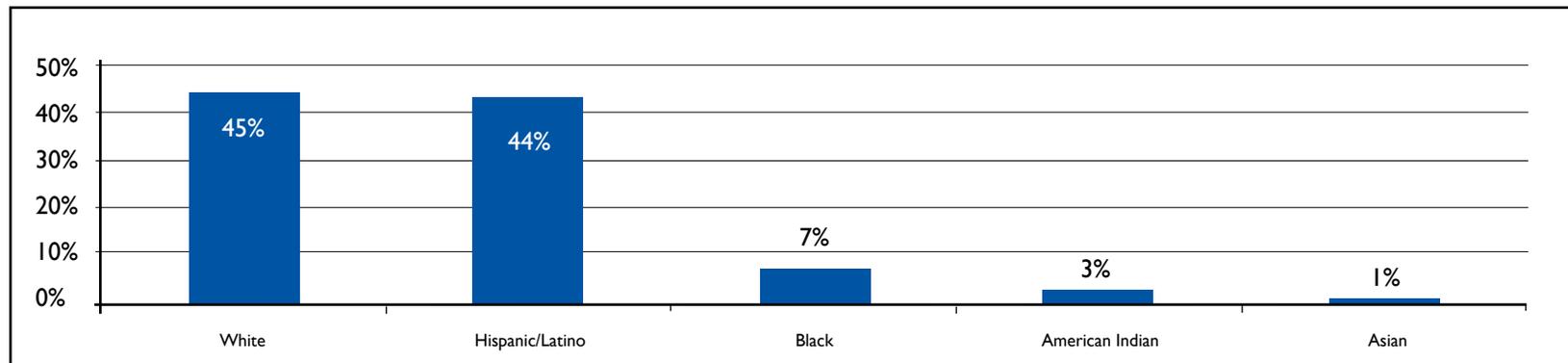
Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Colorado Department of Education, K-12, Expelled and At-Risk Student Services (EARSS) (Section 22-33-205 CRS)

The CDE funds school districts across the state to provide services to expelled students and students that are at-risk for being expelled. The EARSS Grant Program was established by state legislation in 1996. Under Amendment 23, EARSS is a categorical program. Appropriated funds become competitive EARSS grants. EARSS grants are available to school districts, charter schools, alternative schools within school districts, eligible facilities, non-public, non-parochial schools and boards of cooperative education services (BOCES). In FY 2008-09, the latest data available, more than \$6 million in grants were awarded to 57 sites in 49 school districts. A total of 8,624 students participated as did 6,152 parents/guardians of EARSS students. Participation in the program has increased though funding levels have not. EARSS programs and services include an evidence-based comprehensive range of educational and prevention strategies. The EARSS programs serves predominantly male students.¹⁶

Chart 2-9: Percent of At-Risk Students in EARSS Program By Race/Ethnicity, FY 2008-09 (N=7,581)



¹⁵ Colorado Department of Education (2010). Understanding Colorado School finance and Categorical Program Funding. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/download/pdf/FY2010-11Brochure.pdf>

¹⁶ Colorado Department of Education (2009). Expelled and At-Risk Student Services Grant Evaluation Report to the Colorado Legislature: Grant Award Period: July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdeprevention/download/pdf/EARSSFinalReport 2008-09.pdf>

Chart 2-10: Percent Expelled Students in EARSS Program By Race/Ethnicity, FY 2008-09 (N=2,297)

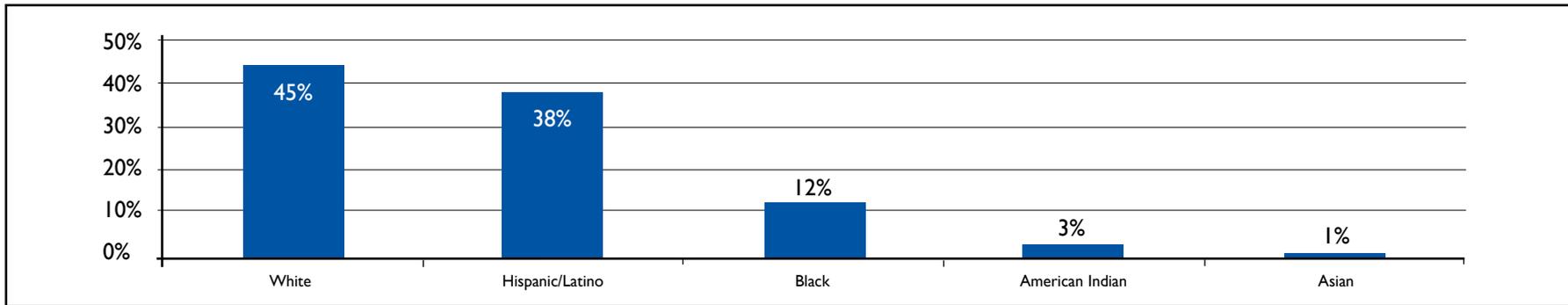


Table 2-8: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools, Categorical, EARSS Grant Program, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 5,291	\$ 5,291	\$ 5,789	\$ 5,789	\$ 5,789	\$ 5,789	\$ 5,787	\$ 5,833	\$ 5,790	\$ 5,789	0.6%
CF/RF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 301	\$ 428	\$ 496	\$ 496	\$ 467	\$ 496	\$ 552	\$ 1,555	100%
TF	\$ 5,291	\$ 5,291	\$ 6,090	\$ 6,217	\$ 6,285	\$ 6,285	\$ 6,255	\$ 6,329	\$ 6,342	\$ 7,344	2.1%
TFAdj.	\$ 5,054	\$ 4,959	\$ 5,646	\$ 5,758	\$ 5,702	\$ 5,506	\$ 5,362	\$ 5,223	\$ 5,267	\$ 6,099	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Colorado Department of Education, K-12, Comprehensive Health Education (CRS 22-25-101)

This program encourages every school district to provide a planned, sequential health education program. Parental and community involvement in the program is stressed. Parents and guardians have the right to exempt their children from any or all health education programs.¹⁷

Table 2-9: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools, Categorical, Comprehensive Health Education, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 300	\$ 0	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 0	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 0	\$ 0	100%
CF/RF	\$ 296	\$ 599	\$ 159	\$ 299	\$ 296	\$ 600	\$ 300	\$ 299	\$ 688	\$ 1,005	12.8%
TF	\$ 596	\$ 599	\$ 459	\$ 599	\$ 596	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 599	\$ 688	\$ 1,005	4.3%
TFAdj.	\$ 570	\$ 561	\$ 426	\$ 555	\$ 540	\$ 526	\$ 514	\$ 495	\$ 572	\$ 835	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

¹⁷ Colorado Department of Education (2010). <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdeprevention/comphealthed.htm>

Colorado Department of Education, K-12, Small Attendance Center Aid (CRS 22-54-101)

Allocations for these funds is intended to help cover the extra cost of educating students living 20 or more miles from local schools. The amount appropriated is determined by the school finance formula.¹⁸

Table 2-10: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools, Categorical, Small Attendance Center Aid, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 948	\$ 788	\$ 788	\$ 788	\$ 788	\$ 833	\$ 833	\$ 834	\$ 768	\$ 788	-3.6%
CF/RF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 61	\$ 20	\$ 56	\$ 56	\$ 56	\$ 127	\$ 176	\$ 156	100%
TF	\$ 948	\$ 788	\$ 849	\$ 808	\$ 844	\$ 890	\$ 890	\$ 962	\$ 943	\$ 943	-1.6%
TF Adj.	\$ 906	\$ 738	\$ 787	\$ 748	\$ 766	\$ 779	\$ 763	\$ 794	\$ 783	\$ 783	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Colorado Department of Education, K-12, Other Grant Programs for At-Risk Students

There are 23 statutory grant programs within the Colorado Department of Education.¹⁹ Some of these programs are specifically intended for at-risk students. The legislature authorizes CDE to appropriate cash funds from the SEF for some programs. This document tracks only the following grant programs: Closing the Achievement Gap Assistance Program, School Counselor Corps Program, Dropout Prevention Activity Program, Start Smart Nutrition Program (see health section), Healthy Choices Dropout Prevention Pilot Program, Child Nutrition School Lunch Protection Program (see health section), Capital Construction, Charter School Capital Construction, STEM Education Improvement Plan Program and the Student Re-engagement Grant Program.

Table 2-11: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools, Other Programs for At-Risk Students, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2007-08 - FY 2009-10

Office of Dropout Prevention and Student Re-engagement

	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
Federal Fund ^a	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 158

Closing the Achievement Gap (CRS 22-7-613)

	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Cash Fund ^b	\$ 0	\$ 1,701	\$ 1,800

Office of Dropout Prevention and Student Re-engagement

	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
Reappropriated ^b	\$ 0	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000

^a Government Services Fund-part of Governor's discretionary ARRA allotment to enhance Race to the Top competitiveness.

^b State Education Fund

Dropout Prevention Activity Grant (CRS 22-27.5-105)

	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
Cash Funds	\$ 0	\$ 55	\$ 0

Healthy Choices Dropout Prevention Pilot (CRS 22-82.3-107)

	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
General Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7

STEM After-School Education Pilot (CRS 22-83-103)

	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
Cash Fund ^b	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Created in 2009 - Student Re-engagement Grant Program (CRS 22-14-109)

	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
Cash Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

¹⁸ Colorado Department of Education (2010). Understanding Colorado School Finance and Categorical Program Funding. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/download/pdf/FY2010-11Brochure.pdf>

¹⁹ Colorado Joint Budget Committee (2009). FY 2010-11 Staff Budgeting Brief, Department of Education Working Document, (Dec. 3, 2009, p. 62).

Colorado Department of Education, K-12, Read to Achieve

Grant funding is awarded to eligible elementary schools, including charter schools, to fund research-based, intensive reading programs. Programs are designed specifically for kindergarten through third-grade students and students between third and fourth grades whose reading literacy levels are below set levels. Funding for Read to Achieve comes from tobacco settlement monies and appropriations are determined by the Colorado General Assembly.²⁰

Table 2-12: CDE, K-12, Assistance to Public Schools, Other Grants, Read to Achieve, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
CF/RF	\$ 15,047	\$ 16,329	\$ 15,990	\$ 14,776	\$ 16,332	\$ 15,922	\$ 4,358	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,135	\$ 4,510	-70%

Colorado Department of Education, K-12, Colorado Student Assessment Program (CSAP)

The CSAP is the state's standardized basic educational measurement of student achievement. The CDE developed, administers and collects CSAP data annually.

Table 2-13: Colorado Student Assessment Program (CSAP), Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09 ^a	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 10,853	\$ 15,354	\$ 11,503	\$ 11,888	\$ 13,219	\$ 15,765	\$ 15,710	\$ 14,910	\$ 0	\$ 0	-100%
CF/RF	\$ 0	\$ 412	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15,719	\$ 15,728	100%
FF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 148	\$ 5,792	\$ 4,895	\$ 8,991	\$ 5,644	\$ 5,856	\$ 5,174	\$ 4,605	-100%
TF	\$ 10,853	\$ 15,766	\$ 11,651	\$ 17,680	\$ 18,114	\$ 24,756	\$ 21,354	\$ 20,766	\$ 20,893	\$ 20,332	5.6%
TF Adj.	\$ 10,368	\$ 14,777	\$ 10,803	\$ 16,375	\$ 16,434	\$ 21,688	\$ 18,306	\$ 17,134	\$ 17,352	\$ 16,886	



^aA 35-member stakeholder team examined ways to create a new and more cost-effective CSAP assessment system. For FY 2009-10, the General Assembly appropriated approximately \$15 million to begin to address this need.

Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Colorado Department of Education, K-12, Capital Construction for K-12

Funding for construction, maintenance and renovation of schools is a combination of state and local government appropriations, grants, bonds and low-interest loans prior to 2008. State level funding was made available through the School Finance Act and a low interest loan program.

In November 2007, the state created a new finance structure called Building Excellent Schools Today (B.E.S.T.) to address construction needs for Colorado schools. B.E.S.T. leverages funds from the School Trust Lands property.²¹ Prior to B.E.S.T., the state was under a court order (Giardino lawsuit) beginning in 2000 to pay \$190 million over 11 years for capital construction costs to needy school districts. This document does not track B.E.S.T. projects.

¹⁵ Colorado Department of Education (2010). Read-to-Achieve Grant Funding. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdelgi/r2a.htm>

²¹ For more information on B.E.S.T. see the Colorado Department of Treasury at: <https://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/Treasury/TR/1197364069029>

Table 2-14: CDE, K-12, Capital Construction, Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars

State Public School Fund, School Capital Construction Expenditure Reserves										
CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
GF	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5,750	\$ 7,500	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
CF/RF	\$ 5,000	\$ 22,942	\$ 16,500	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,912	\$ 28,772
TF	\$ 10,000	\$ 32,942	\$ 16,500	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,750	\$ 7,500	\$ 0	\$ 4,912	\$ 28,772

School Construction Renovation Fund - Now Part of B.E.S.T.										
CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
GF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 19,250	\$ 7,500	\$ 0	n/a	n/a
CF/RF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 0	\$ 7,614	\$ 0	n/a	n/a
TF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 19,250	\$ 15,114	\$ 0	n/a	n/a

Charter School Capital Construction (CF/RF)										
CDE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
CF/RF	\$ 0	\$ 6,471	\$ 7,269	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 7,800	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,135	\$ 5,365
TF	\$ 0	\$ 6,471	\$ 7,269	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 7,800	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,135	\$ 5,365

Note: Cash fund and reappropriated fund come from sources such as the Division of Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund, lease payments, financial assistance priority assessment, Full-day kindergarten facility capital construction fund, the State Education Fund and spending authority.



Health Services and Programs for Children and Families

SECTION SYNOPSIS

Appropriations for certain health care services that rely on state General Fund declined. Other health care services that depend on General Fund to meet federal Medicaid match requirements, such as Medicaid, grew by at least the TABOR allowable growth rate (Denver-Boulder-Greeley inflation index plus state population). Appropriations for health programs with dedicated cash fund revenue streams (Amendment 35 tobacco tax, Master Settlement Agreement, Hospital Provider Fee) increased substantially thus allowing the state to pull down more federal funds and expand eligibility to more populations. As a result of FY 2008-09, FY 2009-10, and FY 2010 -11 budget shortfalls, some cash fund appropriations have been diverted to the state General Fund. Mental health, alcohol and substance abuse appropriations generally grew by less than the TABOR allowable growth rate.

Colorado's rate of uninsured children has declined steadily since 2000 with most improvement occurring since 2006. Between 2007 and 2009, the percentage of uninsured children (birth to age 18) decreased by 3.2 percentage points compared to the national 0.8 percentage point decline.¹ When it comes to insuring children living in poverty, Colorado ranked 49th nationally with 28 percent of children uninsured in 2008.²

This section provides an overview of appropriations to a wide range of health programs serving children and families in Colorado. Several state departments, Human Services (CDHS), Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF), Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) and Education (CDE) have oversight responsibility for different health programs. While these are separated for purposes of budget and appropriations, services provided overlap greatly and individuals accessing these programs and services interact in various ways with all of the aforementioned state departments.

This section begins with an overview of HCPF, the primary department responsible for health services. Six subsections follow: (1) HCPF appropriations and the relationship to caseload and medical care cost growth; (2) Medicaid Premium appropriations (i.e., Medical Services Premiums); (3) CHP+ Medical and Dental Premium appropriations; (4) Indigent Care Programs and Indigent Care Cash Trust Fund appropriations; (5) Other Medical Services; and (6) Mental Health Programs.

¹ US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March Supplement). Estimates are 3-year averages.

² Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March Supplement) <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates/Rankings.aspx?loct=2&by=v&order=d&ind=34&dtm=308&ch=22&tf=35>

I. The Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF)

Among its responsibilities, HCPF administers the state's Medicaid program and the Children's Basic Health Plan which, in addition to children, also includes prenatal medical services for eligible low-income pregnant women. HCPF appropriations come primarily from state General Funds and federal funds. About 11 percent of appropriations are from cash or reappropriated fund sources.

HCPF receives 21 percent of statewide General Fund monies to help meet the state's federal Medicaid match requirement (i.e., Medical Services Premiums).³

Chart 3-1: HCPF Share of Statewide General Fund, FY 2009-10

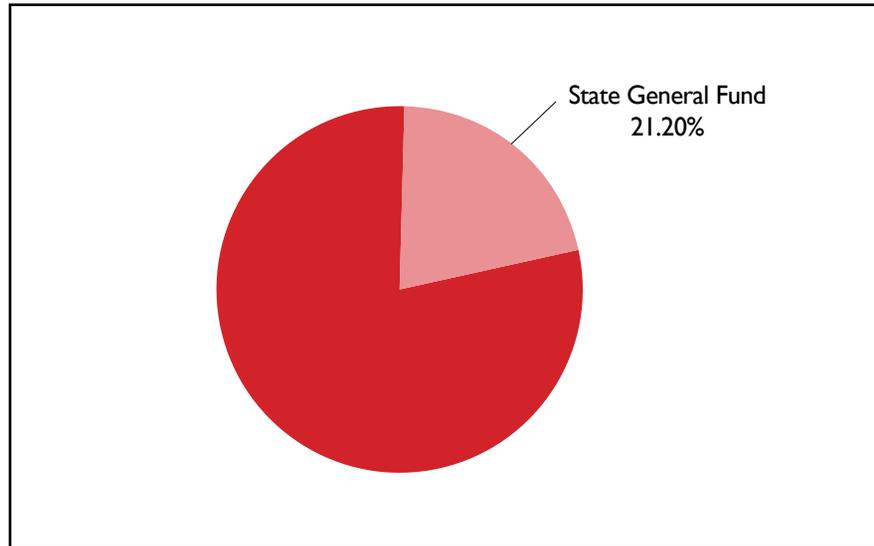
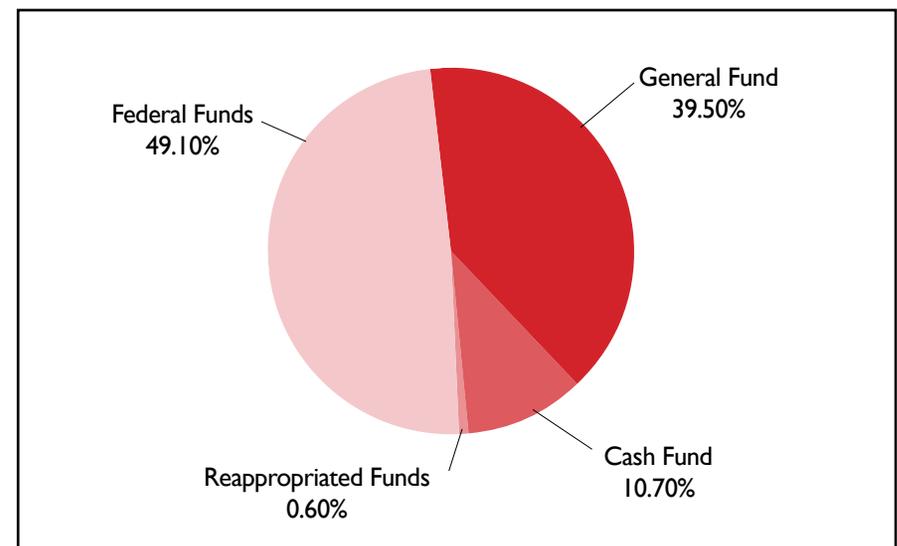


Chart 3-2: HCPF Funding Sources, FY 2009-10



Cash and reappropriated funds for HCPF come from a variety of sources:

1. The certification of expenditures from other government entities (i.e., public hospitals, school districts, regional centers) that qualify for matching federal funds from the Medicaid program.
2. The Health Care Expansion Fund
3. The Primary Care Fund
4. The Children's Basic Health Plan Trust Fund
5. The Old Age Pension Health and Medical Care Fund and Supplemental Fund
6. The Health Care Services Fund
7. Other cash fund sources.

Colorado relies heavily on cash fund revenue streams to help fund and expand certain health care services including: Master Settlement Agreement and Amendment 35 Tobacco Tax. Tobacco tax revenues are collected by the Department of Treasury and proportionately distributed to trust funds or programs as set forth by the General Assembly. Tobacco tax revenues are classified as reappropriated funds and are exempted from TABOR restrictions. In FY 2009 - 10, the general assembly created the Hospital Provider Fee which also provides cash funds to expand Medicaid and other health services (House Bill 09-1293).

³ Federal funds are appropriated as matching funds to Medicaid through Title XIX of the Social Security Administration Act and as matching funds to CHP+ through Title XXI of the Social Security Administration Act. The state receives \$1.00 of federal Medicaid funds for every \$1.00 appropriated to the state's Medicaid program.

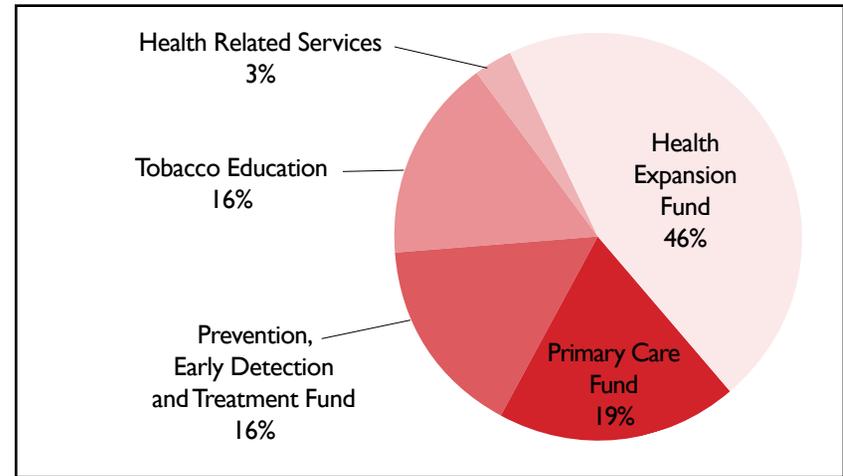
Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) refers to the agreement reached between 52 states and territories and many U.S. tobacco companies. Under this agreement, tobacco companies pay states settlement money and agreed to a variety of restrictions on the advertising and marketing of tobacco products. In return for receiving settlement money, states agreed to release participating tobacco manufactures from health-related claims related to the use of tobacco products.⁴

Colorado has appropriated MSA monies for a number of health related programs since FY 2000-01. Allocation of MSA monies has varied with statutory changes and revenue fluctuations. Table 3-1 shows the most recent (Senate Bill 07-097) allocation of MSA revenues.

Table 3-1: MSA Allocation as set in FY 2007-08

Program	Percentage of MSA Revenue
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	49.0%
Mental Health Services for Juvenile and Adult Offenders	12.0%
Indigent Health Care Provided by Rural and Public Hospitals	8.5%
Local Public Health Services	7.0%
Increase Eligibility in CHP from 200% to 205% FPL	5.0%
Supplement State Contribution for Group Benefit Plans	4.5%
Colorado Immunization Program	4.0%
Expansion of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs	3.0%
Short-term Grants for Innovative Health Programs	6.0%
Offset Medicaid Shortfall at the Children’s Hospital	1.0%

Chart 3-3: Distribution of Amendment 35 Tobacco Tax Revenue as Determined by Colorado House Bill 05-1262



Amendment 35 Tobacco Tax was passed by voters in November, 2004. Amendment 35 increased taxes on tobacco products in order to support health programs. Amendment 35 revenue is distributed to five state trust funds as set in statue by House Bill 05-1262 (see Chart 3-3). Appropriations are used to fund health programs administered through HCPF and CDPHE.

In 2005, due to Amendment 35 revenue, eligibility for the Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) was increased for both children and women up to 200 percent of FPL. In 2007, eligibility was expanded to 205 percent of FPL, in 2008 eligibility increased to 225 percent FPL. Budget constraints once again forced the repeal of expansions in FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10.

Under the new Hospital Provider Fee (House Bill 09-1293), CHP+ expansions were reinstated and eligibility increased to 250 percent FPL beginning April 2010. In addition, the five-year waiting period required for legal immigrants were required to wait before becoming eligible for benefits was also lifted. The federal government provides a 65 percent match for CHP+.

In April 2009, due to sharp revenue declines, the General Assembly declared a state of fiscal emergency (Senate Joint Resolution 09-034). Some Amendment 35 monies were diverted to the state General Fund to address revenue shortfalls (Senate Bill 09-271). Continued revenue shortfall led to a second fiscal emergency declaration in FY 2010-11 (Senate Joint Resolution 10-010) with additional Amendment 35 monies diverted to the state General Fund (House Bill 10-1381). Diverted funds came from: Prevention, Early Detection and Treatment Fund, Tobacco Education Program Fund and the Health Disparities Grant Program Fund.

⁴There are many programs funded with tobacco settlement payments with programs and funding changing through statutory changes. See www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/jbc/tobig.pdf

Prior to FY 2009-10, cash fund appropriations for health services and programs increased substantially (Hospital Provider Fee Cash Fund, Amendment 35 and MSA). While budget balancing strategies taken in FY 2009-10 and FY 2010-11 caused fluctuations in appropriations, these were largely offset by money from the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).

Table 3-2: HCPF, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2003-04 - FY 2010-11

HCPF	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	Adj. CAAGR ^a
GF	\$1,240,343	\$1,280,755	\$1,365,826	\$1,379,863	\$1,458,708	\$1,528,856	\$1,150,199	\$1,232,197	0.5%
CF/RF	\$ 248,202	\$ 294,344	\$ 334,743	\$ 361,467	\$ 367,942	\$ 398,287	\$ 590,847	\$ 627,928	15.0%
FF	\$1,463,702	\$1,500,409	\$1,557,941	\$1,602,700	\$1,722,370	\$1,836,832	\$2,554,513	\$2,723,970	7.6%
TF	\$2,952,247	\$3,075,508	\$3,258,510	\$3,344,029	\$3,549,020	\$3,763,975	\$4,320,002	\$4,584,094	4.8%
TF Adj.	\$2,734,371	\$2,790,347	\$2,854,683	\$2,866,836	\$2,928,438	\$3,125,981	\$3,587,761	\$3,807,090	



^a The CAAGR is calculated from FY 2003-04 to FY 2010-11 due to transfer of Medicaid mental health program funding to HCPF from CDHS and other line item changes. The CAAGR is calculated from a 2001 base year. The adjusted compound average annual growth rate (CAAGR) is the year-over-year growth rate of revenue. The adjusted CAAGR describes the rate at which the revenue would grow over time from the 2001 base-year revenue investment. Adjusted dollars are "inflation adjusted" dollars that adjust for variations in the purchasing power of revenue over time.

Chart 3-4: HCPF: Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 03-04 – FY 00-11

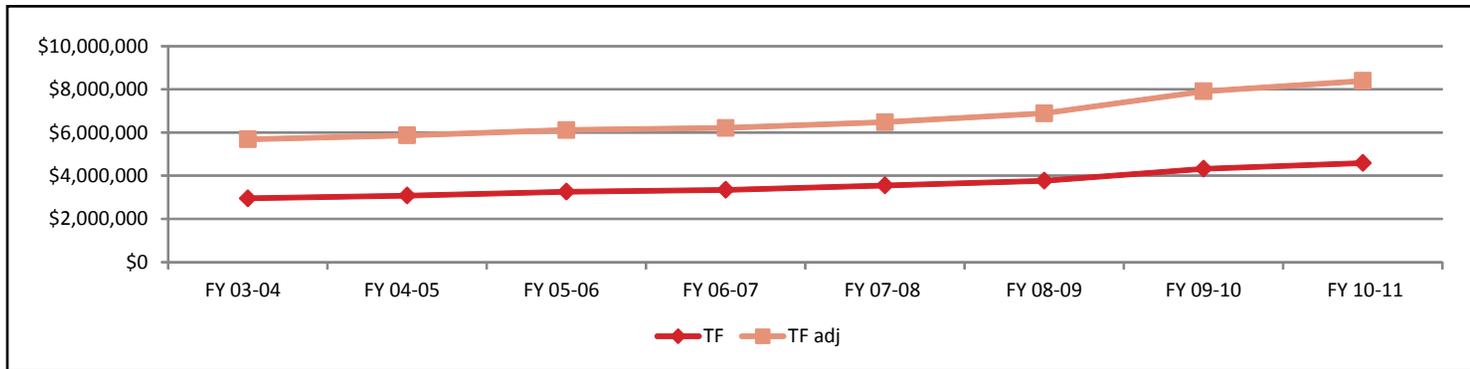
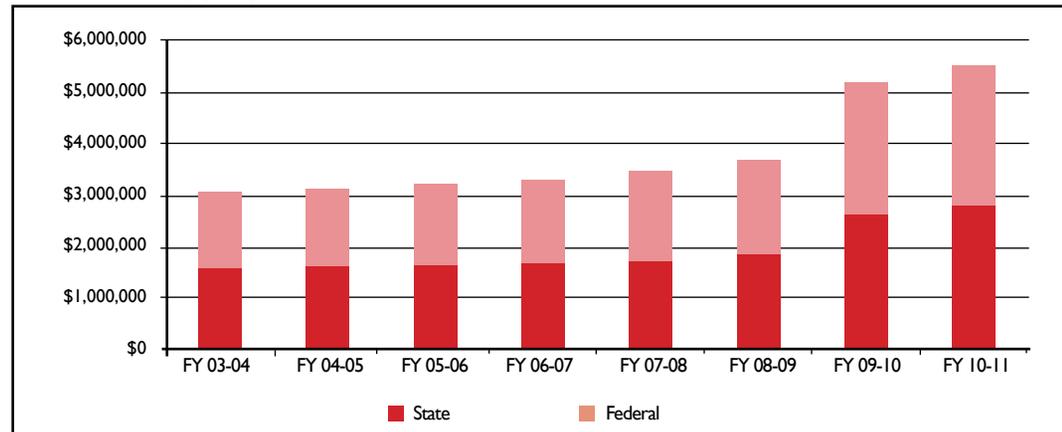


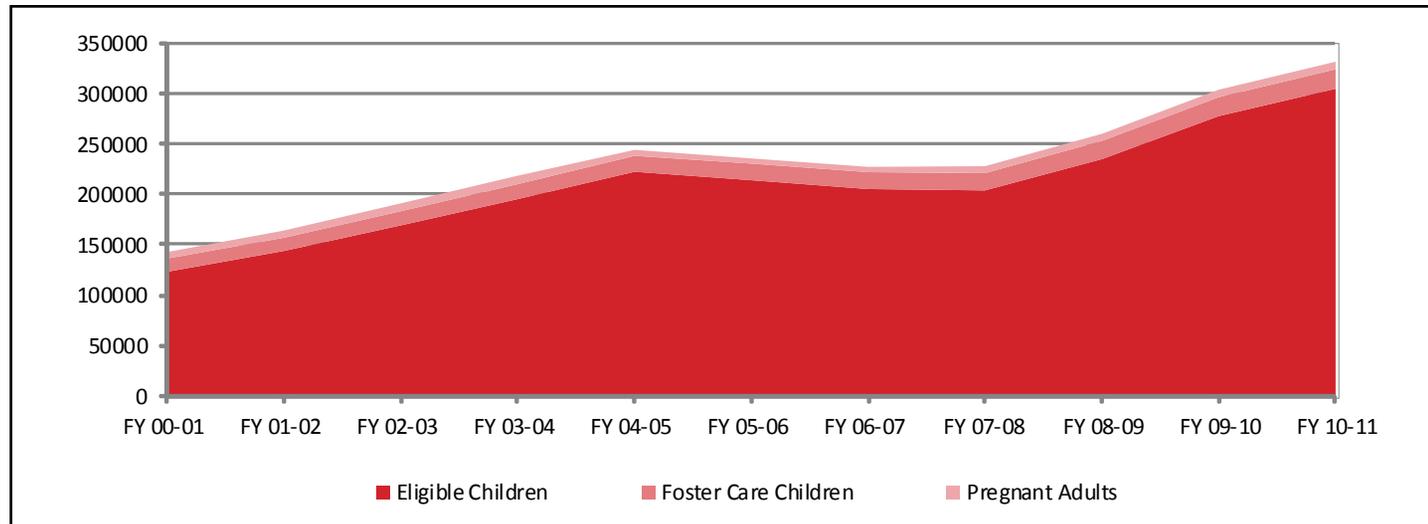
Chart 3-5: HCPF: Proportion of State Appropriations Compared to Proportion of Federal Appropriations, FY 2003-04 - FY 2010-11



Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, Health Services and Programs for Children and Families, Increasing Caseload and Medical Costs

Appropriations to HCPF have increased over the last decade due to increased caseload and medical care costs. Medicaid caseloads increase when the economy weakens and decrease when the economy strengthens. For example, Medicaid caseloads increased following the 2001-02 recession; caseloads stabilized between 2003-04 and 2007-08 and again increased following the 2008 recession.⁵ Changes in state and federal policy also impact caseload growth. The following chart shows the 10-year growth in caseload for only three Medicaid categories: Eligible Children, Foster Children and Pregnant Adults.

Chart 3-6: HCPF, Medicaid Case Load for Children, Foster Children and Pregnant Adults, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11



Between FY 2000-01 and FY 2010-11, the average caseload growth rate for Eligible Children was nine percent followed by a four percent average growth rate for Foster Care Children and two percent for Pregnant Adults. The state is required to increase funding to address caseload growth.

Table 3-3: HCPF, Total Medicaid Caseload Compared to Total of Medicaid Children, FY 2000-01- FY 2009-10

	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
Total Medicaid Caseload	275,399	295,413	327,395	362,531	402,802	402,218	392,228	391,962	436,812	476,632
Total Medicaid Children ^a	136,297	157,030	180,380	206,838	236,261	230,618	222,114	221,163	253,162	278,077
Percent of Total That Are Children	49%	53%	55%	57%	59%	57%	57%	56%	58%	58%

^a Excludes qualifying pregnant women

⁵ Colorado Joint Budget Committee Staff Briefing Document (2009). FY 2010-11 Briefing Health Care and Policy Financing.

In addition to caseload growth, medical care costs impact HCPF appropriations. One way to assess changes in medical care costs is to examine the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Medical Price Index (MPI). CPI measures changes in prices of goods and services purchased by consumers for day-to-day living expenses such as food, clothing and transportation. The MPI is limited to medical care items such as prescription drugs, professional services, hospital services and health insurance.

Both Chart 3-7 and Chart 3-8 compare the Denver-Boulder-Greeley CPI and MPI. As both charts show, medical prices have consistently outpaced general consumer prices. Chart 3-7 shows the 20-year trend and Chart 3-8 shows the year-to-year percent change in CPI and MPI since 2000.

Chart 3-7: Denver-Boulder-Greeley 30 Year Consumer Price Index and Medical Price Index Trend, 1990-2010

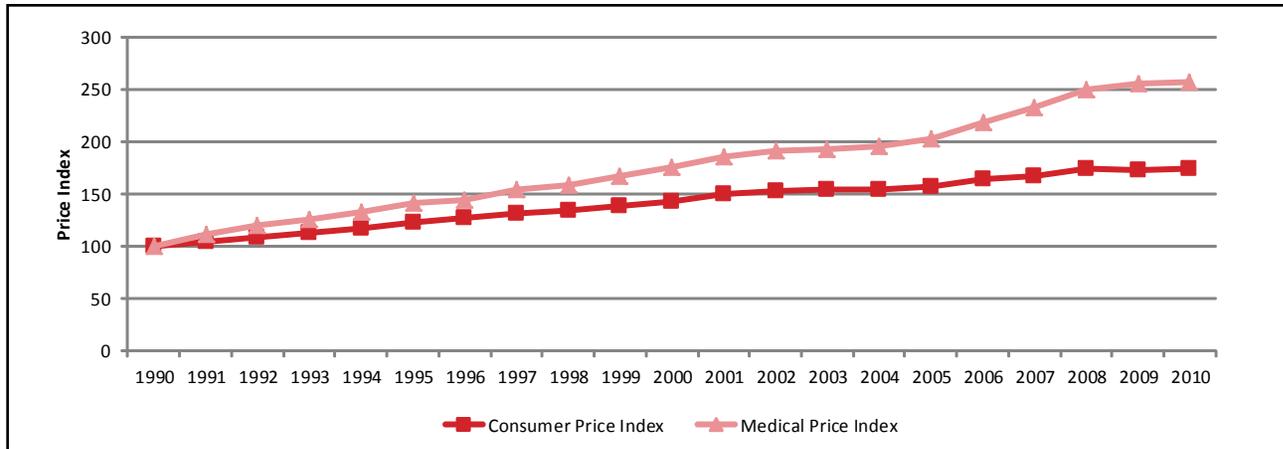
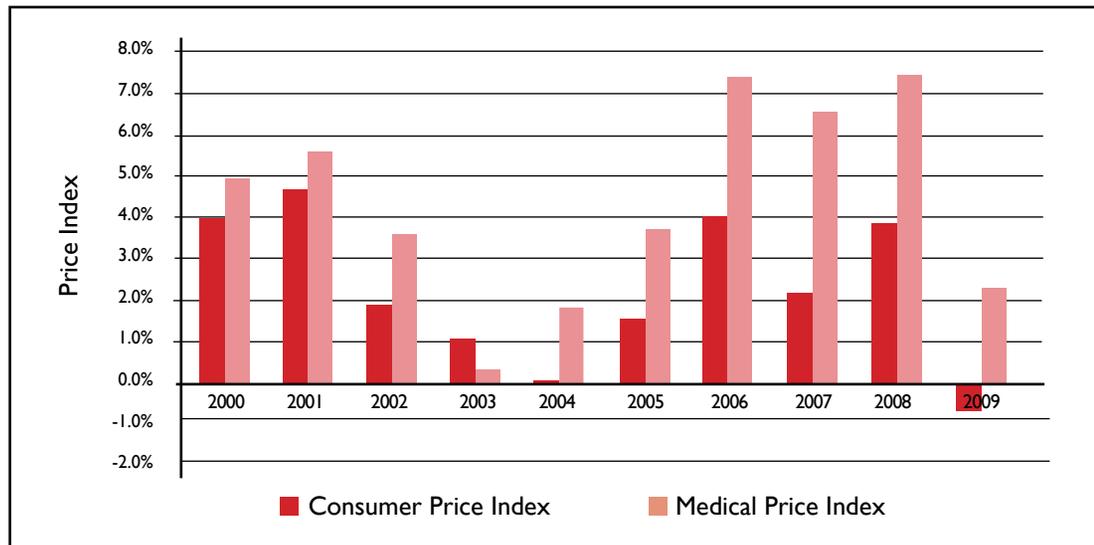


Chart 3-8: Denver-Boulder-Greeley 30 Year Consumer Price Index and Medical Price Index Year-to-Year Percent Change, 2000-09



2. Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, Health Services and Programs for Children and Families, Medical Services Premiums, Medicaid Premium Appropriations

The majority of total funds distributed by HCPF goes toward the state's Medicaid program. In the budget, this is referred to as Medical Services Premiums. These premiums are used to reimburse providers for medical expenses such as acute care (i.e., physician visits, prescription drugs and hospital visits) and long-term care (i.e., nursing facilities and community settings). Providers contract with HCPF through a fee-for-service and managed care organization to provide services. Costs to this program are driven by caseload growth and growth in the cost-per-client.

There are several criteria in addition to income that individuals must meet before being eligible for Medicaid services. Colorado has 11 Medicaid categories. Of these categories,⁶ three are intended primarily for children: Eligible Children, Foster Care and Pregnant-Adults. In addition, some children with disabilities may qualify for Medicaid Disabled Individuals up to age 59 category.

Table 3-4: HCPF, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

HCPF	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 709,193	\$ 763,790	\$ 713,311	\$ 898,923	\$ 957,699	\$ 976,751	\$ 974,637	\$ 1,019,185	\$ 1,072,222	\$ 796,048	\$ 862,051	0.6%
CF/RF	\$ 9,853	\$ 37,462	\$ 69,449	\$ 28,229	\$ 31,203	\$ 26,405	\$ 52,369	\$ 77,776	\$ 88,049	\$ 347,636	\$ 339,633	40.5%
FF	\$ 705,960	\$ 791,956	\$ 767,590	\$ 927,768	\$ 978,056	\$ 996,491	\$1,030,796	\$ 1,101,999	\$ 11,618,258	\$1,785,552	\$ 1,897,579	8.9%
TF	\$1,425,007	\$1,593,208	\$1,550,350	\$1,854,920	\$1,966,958	\$1,999,647	\$2,057,801	\$ 2,198,960	\$ 2,322,098	\$2,929,236	\$ 3,106,858	6.6%
TF Adj.	\$1,361,337	\$1,493,203	\$1,437,469	\$1,718,027	\$1,784,582	\$1,751,830	\$1,764,153	\$1,814,450	\$1,928,502	\$2,432,731	\$2,580,246	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 3-9: HCPF, Medical Services Premiums: Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2010-11

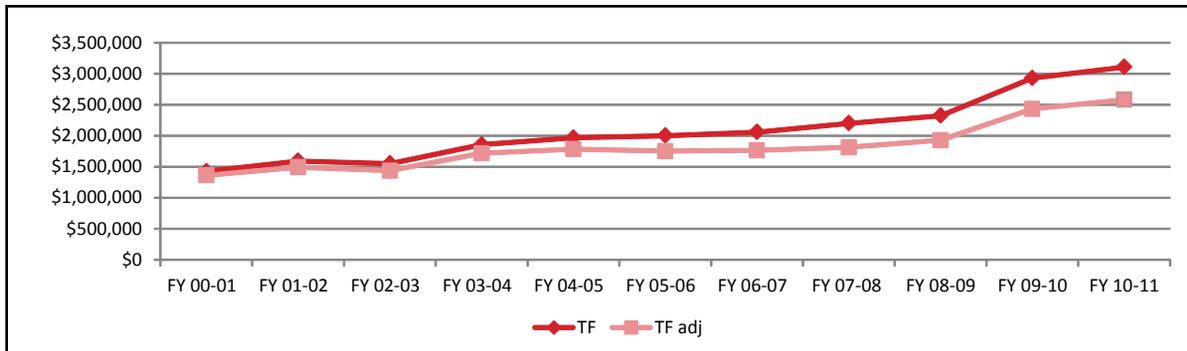
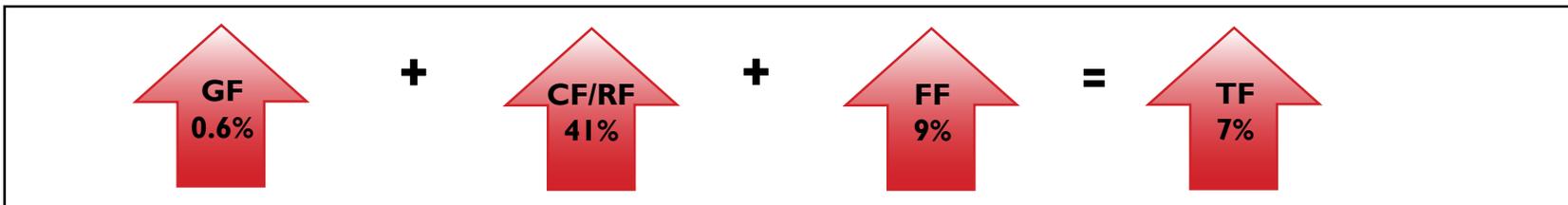


Chart 3-10: Snapshot, HCPF, Medical Services Premiums, Adjusted CAAGR by Funding Category, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11



⁶ Medicaid categories include: Adults 65 and Older; Disabled Adults 60 to 64; Disabled Individuals to 59; Categorically Eligible Low-Income Adults; Expansion Adults, Breast & Cervical Cancer Program; Eligible Children; Foster Care; Pregnant-Adults; Non-Citizens; and Partial Dual Eligible's.

3. Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, Health Services and Programs for Children and Families, Division of Indigent Care, Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) and CHP Dental Premiums

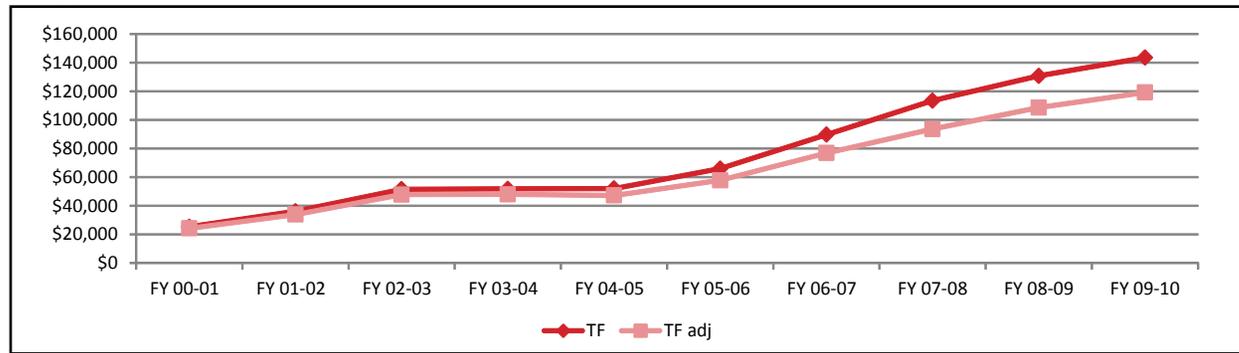
The Children's Basic Health Plan was implemented in 1997 to provide health care insurance to low-income children (at or below 185 percent FPL). This program is also referred to as the Child Health Plan, or CHP+ when the program includes pregnant women. Since its implementation, the program has gone through a number of expansions. In FY 2002-03, adult pregnant women up to 185 percent FPL became eligible. In FY 2003-04 state budget shortfalls forced the adult pregnant women program to be suspended and enrollment for children was capped. In FY 2004-05, the enrollment cap was lifted for both programs.

Table 3-5: HCPF, CHP+ Premiums Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

HCPF	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
CF/RF	\$ 9,191	\$ 12,711	\$ 18,190	\$ 18,222	\$ 18,280	\$ 23,426	\$ 31,531	\$ 39,874	\$ 46,116	\$ 50,439	19.0%
FF	\$ 16,130	\$ 23,406	\$ 33,358	\$ 33,555	\$ 33,720	\$ 42,494	\$ 58,126	\$ 73,526	\$ 84,570	\$ 93,062	19.6%
TF	\$ 25,321	\$ 36,117	\$ 51,549	\$ 51,777	\$ 52,000	\$ 65,920	\$ 89,657	\$ 113,401	\$ 130,686	\$ 143,501	19.4%
TF Adj.	\$ 24,190	\$ 33,850	\$ 47,795	\$ 47,956	\$ 47,179	\$ 57,750	\$ 76,863	\$ 93,571	\$ 108,535	\$ 119,178	



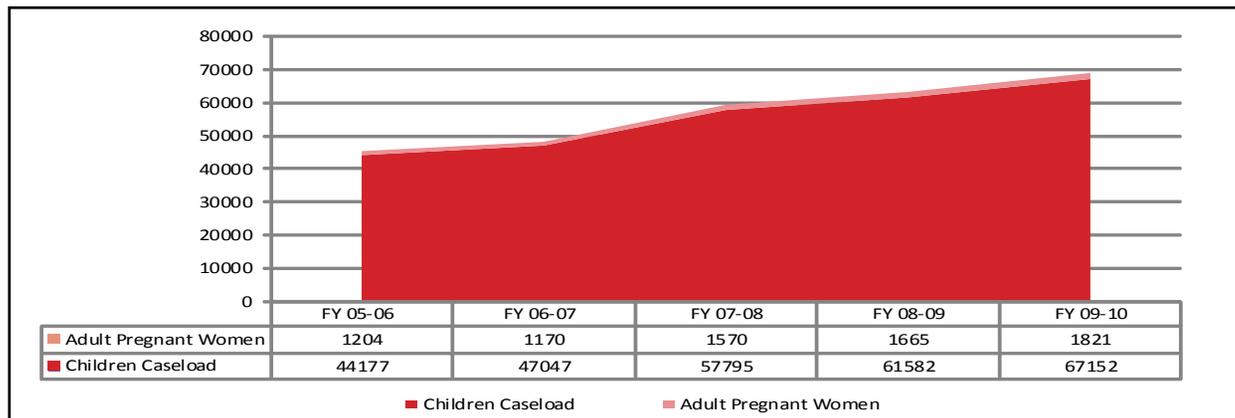
Chart 3-11: HCPF, CHP+ Premiums: Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2010-11



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 3-12: HCPF, CHP+ Premiums, Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10



Funding for CHP dental care was established with Senate Bill 00-71 which mandated dental care and authorized annual appropriations from the Tobacco Settlement cash fund. In FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10, increased funds are due to CHP+ expansions and increased caseload and medical costs associated with dental care.

Table 3-6: HCPF, CHP Dental Premiums Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

HCPF	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
CF/RF	\$ 688	\$ 1,977	\$ 1,892	\$ 1,780	\$ 1,879	\$ 2,392	\$ 3,051	\$ 3,457	\$ 3,522	18.0%
FF	\$ 1,298	\$ 3,672	\$ 3,513	\$ 3,305	\$ 3,490	\$ 4,443	\$ 5,665	\$ 6,420	\$ 6,541	17.8%
TF	\$ 1,987	\$ 5,649	\$ 5,405	\$ 5,085	\$ 5,369	\$ 6,835	\$ 8,716	\$ 9,877	\$ 10,062	17.9%
TF Adj.	\$ 1,898	\$ 5,294	\$ 5,012	\$ 4,709	\$ 4,871	\$ 5,988	\$ 7,472	\$ 8,150	\$ 8,357	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

4. Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, Health Services and Programs for Children and Families, Division of Indigent Care Programs

Appropriations for the state's Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) program come through Indigent Care Programs. In addition to providing appropriations for CHP+, this division of HCPF also has responsibility for providing assistance to hospitals and clinics serving a disproportionate share of uninsured or underinsured and providing grants to improve the access to primary and preventative care for indigent populations.

Indigent Care Programs rely less on General Fund appropriations and more on dedicated cash and reappropriated funds to leverage matching federal funds. Most cash funds come from Amendment 35 tobacco tax monies as established under House Bill 05-1262 as well as Tobacco Master Settlement monies. Trust fund sources include: the Health Care Expansion Fund⁷, the Primary Care Fund⁸, the Children's Basic Health Plan Trust Fund⁹, the Old Age Pension Health and Medical Care Fund, the Health Care Services Fund and other sources such as the Hospital Provider Fee¹⁰ and monies collected from client enrollment fees and interest earnings from the fund balance.

Table 3-7: HCPF, Division of Indigent Care Programs Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

HCPF	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 25,787	\$ 17,001	\$ 17,262	\$ 14,939	\$ 15,789	\$ 34,325	\$ 31,260	\$ 39,929	\$ 21,228	\$ 20,830	\$ 17,148	-5.3%
CF/RF	\$ 115,079	\$ 134,754	\$ 154,598	\$ 164,048	\$ 166,292	\$ 233,807	\$ 214,292	\$ 235,639	\$ 233,511	\$ 210,368	\$ 219,355	5.2%
FF	\$ 134,789	\$ 144,340	\$ 160,650	\$ 173,754	\$ 175,658	\$ 199,943	\$ 212,509	\$ 254,740	\$ 279,814	\$ 292,620	\$ 328,449	7.8%
TF	\$ 275,655	\$ 296,095	\$ 332,511	\$ 352,741	\$ 357,738	\$ 468,076	\$ 466,680	\$ 530,307	\$ 534,553	\$ 523,817	\$ 564,952	5.9%
TF Adj.	\$ 263,339	\$ 277,509	\$ 308,301	\$ 326,709	\$ 324,569	\$ 410,067	\$ 400,085	\$ 437,578	\$ 443,947	\$ 435,030	\$ 469,193	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

⁷ The Health Care Expansion Fund receives 46 percent of annual Tobacco Tax revenues (HB 05-1262). These monies are to expand eligibility for low-income individuals through Medicaid (Title XIX of the Social Security Act) or the Children's Basic Health Plan (Title XXI of the Social Security Act). The funds are used to pay for Medicaid services.

⁸ The Primary Care Fund (25.5-3-302, CRS) allocates 19 percent of all tobacco tax revenue among health care providers that provide basic outpatient health care services to the medically indigent.

⁹ The Children's Basic Health Plan Trust (25.5-8-105 (1) CRS)

¹⁰ The Hospital Provider Fee was created through the Health Care Affordability Act (25.5-4-402.3 CRS) and allows a hospital provider fee assessment to generate additional federal Medicaid matching funds to expand health care access, improve the quality of care, increase funding for hospital care for Medicaid and uninsured clients and reduce cost-shifting to private payers.

Chart 3-13: HCPF, Indigent Care Programs: Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2010-11

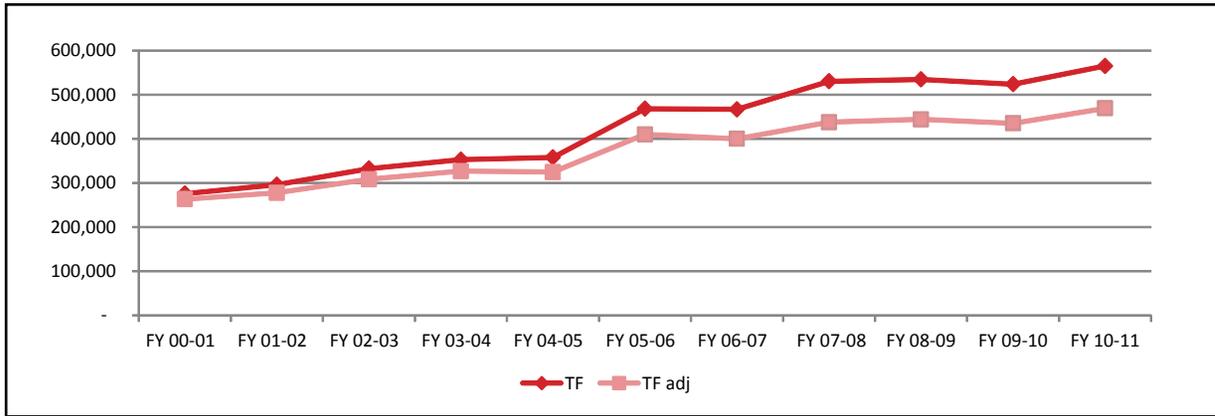


Chart 3-14: Snapshot, HCPF, Division of Indigent Care Programs, Adjusted CAAGR by Funding Category, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

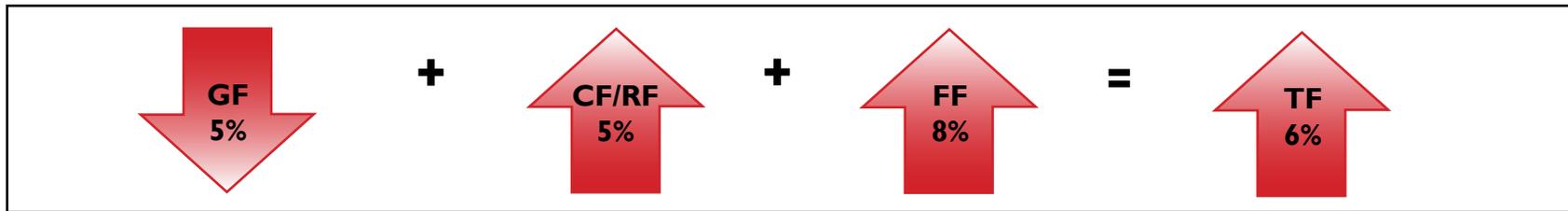


Table 3-8: HCPF, Division of Indigent Care, Selected Cash Trust Fund Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-2001 - FY 2009-10

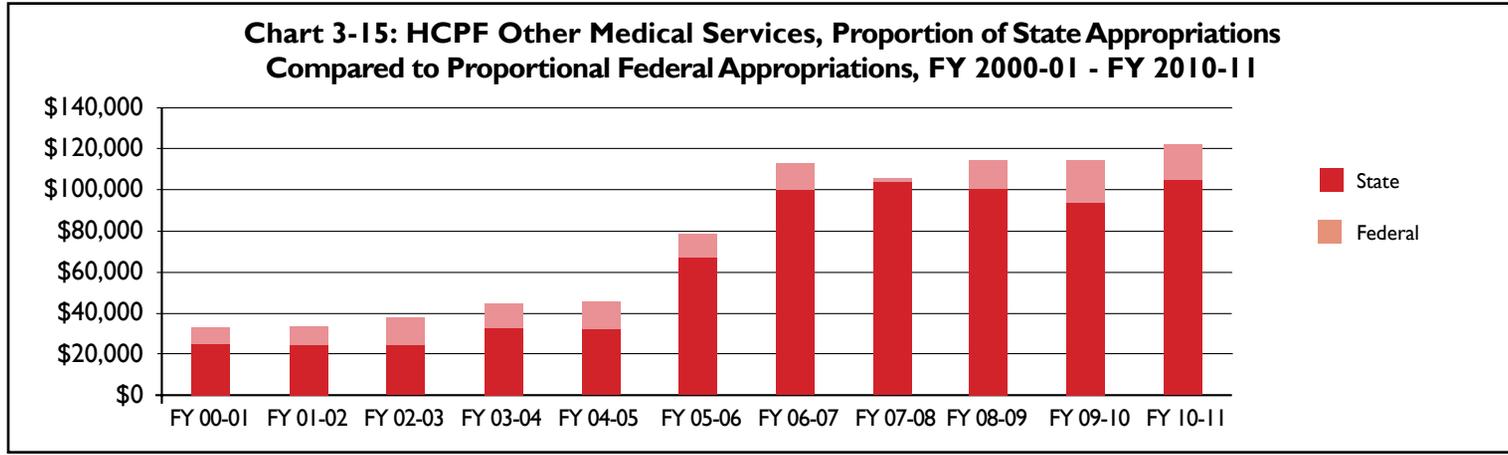
Colorado Health Care Services Fund											
	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
GF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 3,962	\$ 0	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,919	\$ 11,943	-14%
Health Care Services Fund											
	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
CF/RF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 4,902	\$ 4,914	\$ 3,914	\$ 3,325	70%
FF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 0	\$ 6,139	\$ 5,176	\$ 5,027	
TF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 4,902	\$ 11,053	\$ 9,090	\$ 8,352	
Appropriation from Tobacco Tax Fund											
	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
CF/RF						\$ 0	\$ 1,032	\$ 491	\$ 427	\$ 504	-51%

Table 3-8: HCPF, Division of Indigent Care, Selected Cash Trust Fund, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10 (Continued from page 3-10)

Primary Care Fund											
	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
CF/RF			\$ 5,058	\$ 5,064	\$ 0	\$ 4,042	\$ 1,981	\$ 0,968	\$ 0,274	\$ 24,520	385%
Children's Basic Health Plan Trust Fund											
	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
GF	\$ 8,604	\$ 0	\$ 2,598	\$ 1,144	\$ 3,296	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,243	\$ 4,736	\$ 4,525	\$ 2,500	-87%
CF/RF	\$ 0,046	\$ 0	\$ 7,718	\$ 7,611	\$ 7,862	\$ 7,431	\$ 232	\$ 1,935	\$ 4,012	\$ 0	
TF	\$ 8,650	\$ 0	\$ 0,316	\$ 8,754	\$ 1,158	\$ 9,431	\$ 1,475	\$ 4,736	\$ 514	\$ 2,500	
Children's Basic Health Plan Trust Administration											
	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
CF/RF	\$ 5,433	\$ 4,890	\$ 5,367	\$ 4,339	\$ 4,230	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,507	\$ 5,515	\$ 6,182	\$ 5,538	2%
TF	\$ 5,433	\$ 4,890	\$ 5,367	\$ 4,339	\$ 4,230	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,507	\$ 5,515	\$ 6,182	\$ 5,538	
Comprehensive Primary & Preventative Care Grants											
	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
GF	\$ 2,352	\$ 12,560	\$ 10,116	\$ 5,064	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,605	\$ 2,311	\$ 4,130	\$ 3,083	\$ 866	-63%
CF/RF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,456	\$ 0	\$ 0	
TF	\$ 2,352	\$ 2,560	\$ 10,116	\$ 5,064	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,605	\$ 2,311	\$ 5,586	\$ 3,083	\$ 866	
CPP Rural & Public Hospital Grant Program											
	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
GF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 2,605	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,164	\$ 1,891	88%
CF/RF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,836	\$ 3,010	
TF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 2,605	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,901	
S.B. 06-145 Inpatient/Outpatient Provider Fee											
	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
GF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 5,106	\$ 0	\$ 0	-100%
CF/RF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 5,106	\$ 0	\$ 0	
TF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 10,211	\$ 0	\$ 0	

5. Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, Health Services and Programs for Children and Families, Division of Other Medical Services

Appropriations for several maternal and child medical services come through HCPF and/or CDPHE. Appropriations to HCPF's Division of Other Medical Services are highlighted first followed by appropriations to CDHPE for other medical services.



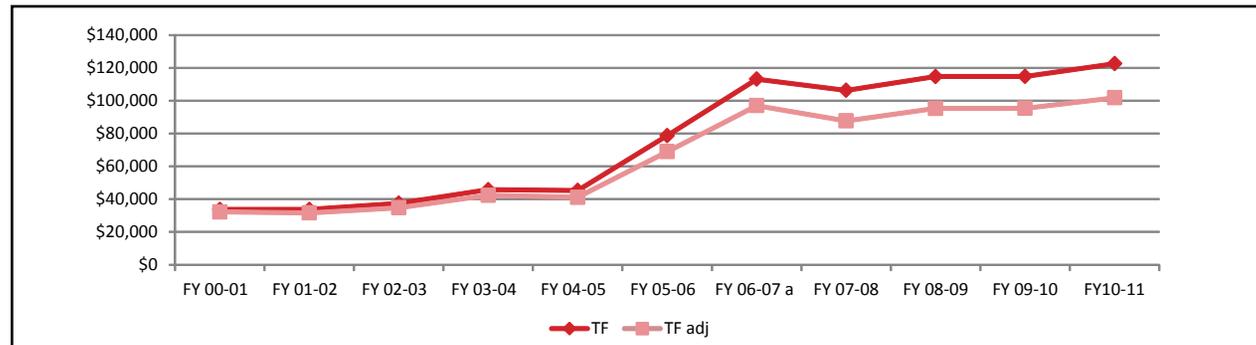
The HCPF Division of Other Medical Services provides funding for state-only medical programs including the Old-Age Pension Medical Program, Nurse Home Visitor Program, Public Health School Services, Enhance Prenatal Care Training.

Table 3-9: HCPF, Division of Other Medical Services, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

HCPF	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 18,366	\$ 18,362	\$ 14,087	\$ 11,751	\$ 10,877	\$ 41,872	\$ 73,397	\$ 83,072	\$ 74,655	\$ 59,213	\$ 72,332	13.1%
CF/RF	\$ 7,009	\$ 7,009	\$ 10,714	\$ 21,021	\$ 22,026	\$ 25,397	\$ 26,942	\$ 21,192	\$ 26,569	\$ 34,998	\$ 32,709	15.0%
FF	\$ 8,348	\$ 8,336	\$ 12,649	\$ 12,963	\$ 12,391	\$ 11,446	\$ 12,791	\$ 12,037	\$ 13,479	\$ 20,579	\$ 17,562	6.2%
TF	\$ 33,723	\$ 33,707	\$ 37,450	\$ 45,735	\$ 45,295	\$ 78,715	\$ 113,130	\$ 106,301	\$ 114,703	\$ 114,790	\$ 122,603	12.2%
TFA dj.	\$ 32,216	\$ 31,591	\$ 34,723	\$ 42,360	\$ 41,095	\$ 68,960	\$ 96,987	\$ 87,714	\$ 95,261	\$ 95,333	\$ 101,822	

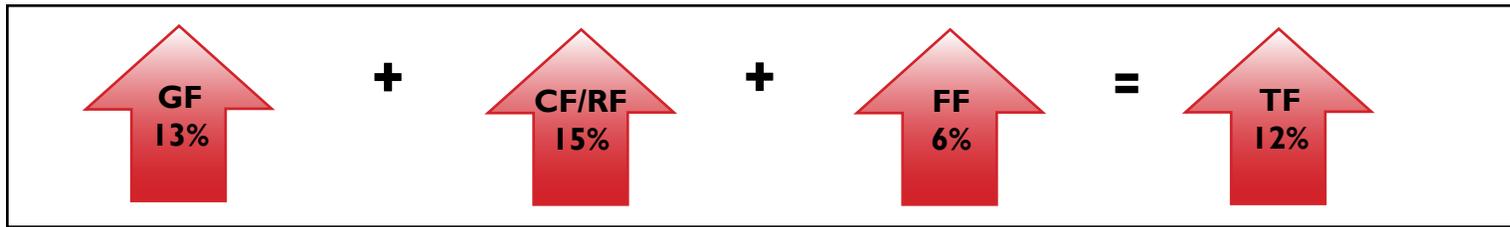


Chart 3-16 Other Medical Services: Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2010-11



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.
 Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 3-17: Snapshot, HCPF, Division of Other Medical Services, 10-Year Adjusted CAAGR by Funding Category, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11



Public School Health Services receives appropriations to reimburse school-based health clinics for services provided to Medicaid eligible children.

Table 3-10: HCPF, Division of Other Medical Services, Public School Health Services, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2004-05 - FY 2009-10

HCPF	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10,480	\$ 1,580	\$ 0	-100%
CF/RF	\$ 6,210	\$ 7,515	\$ 10,076	\$ 9,743	\$ 10,056	\$ 9,249	\$ 10,472	\$ 9,867	\$ 10,249	\$ 10,472	4.3%
FF	\$ 6,262	\$ 7,606	\$ 10,635	\$ 11,104	\$ 10,176	\$ 9,397	\$ 10,577	\$ 572	\$ 10,249	\$ 9,533	3.2%
TF	\$ 12,472	\$ 15,122	\$ 20,712	\$ 20,847	\$ 20,233	\$ 18,646	\$ 21,050	\$ 19,774	\$ 18,919	\$ 20,005	3.8%
TFAdj.	\$ 11,914	\$ 14,172	\$ 19,204	\$ 19,308	\$ 18,357	\$ 16,336	\$ 18,046	\$ 16,317	\$ 15,712	\$ 16,614	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Enhanced Prenatal Care Training receives appropriations to operate a program (via an Interagency Agreement with the Department of Public Health and Environment) to train health care providers in coordinating and evaluating services for at-risk pregnant women with the goal of reducing low-weight births.

Table 3-11: HCPF, Division of Other Medical Services, Enhanced Prenatal Care Training and Technical Assistance, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

HCPF	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 17	\$ 82	\$ 69	\$ 50	\$ 51	\$ 51	\$ 51	\$ 54	\$ 54	\$ 59	13.4%
FF	\$ 50	\$ 82	\$ 69	\$ 50	\$ 51	\$ 51	\$ 51	\$ 54	\$ 54	\$ 60	0.6%
TF	\$ 66	\$ 164	\$ 137	\$ 100	\$ 102	\$ 102	\$ 102	\$ 109	\$ 109	\$ 119	5.1%
TFAdj.	\$ 63	\$ 154	\$ 127	\$ 92	\$ 93	\$ 90	\$ 88	\$ 90	\$ 91	\$ 99	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nurse Home Visitor Program receives appropriations to provide targeted case management services for Medicaid eligible first-time mothers of children under age two and pregnant low-income first-time mothers. Prior to FY 2004-05, the program was funded exclusively with a statutorily-established percentage of Tobacco Master Settlement Funds (initially nine percent of the annual payment, rising one percent each year to 19 percent in FY 2013-14, up to a maximum of \$19.0 million). In FY 2004-05, the program made a number of changes so it could draw down Medicaid funds. This has complicated funding for CDPHE because federal centralization rules require Medicaid match funds be funneled through HCPF rather than allowing CDPHE to apply directly for Medicaid for matching funds. Contractors bill HCPF for providing services to Medicaid-eligible and HCPF pays the contractor by obtaining half the funds for payment from CDPHE and half from Medicaid. About 75 percent of women initially qualify for Medicaid.

Table 3-12: HCPF, Division of Other Medical Services and CDPHE, Preventative Services, Nurse Home Visitor Program, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

HCPF & CDPHE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05 ^a	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 81	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0.0%
CF/RF	\$ 1,427	\$ 8,586	\$ 10,770	\$ 16,683	\$ 16,580	\$ 18,536	\$ 10,286	\$ 11,364	\$ 2,395	\$ 1,505	-1.0%
FF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,439	\$ 1,210	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,368	\$ 529	\$ 1,505	100%
TF	\$ 1,427	\$ 8,586	\$ 10,013	\$ 16,764	\$ 18,019	\$ 19,746	\$ 11,597	\$ 12,732	\$ 2,924	\$ 3,010	7.0%
TF Adj.	\$ 1,363	\$ 8,047	\$ 9,284	\$ 15,527	\$ 16,348	\$ 17,299	\$ 9,942	\$ 10,056	\$ 2,428	\$ 2,500	



Appropriations from HCPF and CDPHE for the Nurse Home Visitor Program have been added together

^aFY 04-05 - FY 09-10 include appropriations to HCPF for the Home Visitor Program. Cash Fund appropriations are primarily from tobacco settlement monies.

Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Maternal and Child Care Services are linked to state funds through a required match for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant (MCHBG). In FY 2000-01 and FY 2001-02, General Fund appropriations were shown within the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environments (CDPHE) Maternal and Child Care services. For subsequent fiscal years, General Fund appropriations were recorded elsewhere. Maternal and Child Care services are geared toward improving the health of mothers and children including access to prenatal care, alcohol use among pregnant women, low birth weight, immunizations, access to care for children with special needs and access to mental health care.

Table 3-13: CDPHE, Preventative Services, Maternal and Child Care Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDPHE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 3,273	\$ 2,873	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 500	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	-100.0%
CF/RF	\$ 6,363	\$14,274	\$ 60	\$ 24	\$ 25	\$ 37	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	-100.0%
FF	\$21,504	\$23,366	\$5,310	\$4,791	\$4,769	\$4,896	\$3,253	\$3,610	\$3,353	\$3,893	-18.6%
TF	\$31,140	\$40,513	\$5,370	\$4,815	\$4,794	\$4,933	\$3,753	\$3,610	\$3,353	\$3,893	-21.9%
TF Adj.	\$29,749	\$37,970	\$4,979	\$4,460	\$4,350	\$4,322	\$3,217	\$2,979	\$2,785	\$3,233	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Health Programs for Children with Special Needs receives appropriations to provide targeted health care and preventive services to low-income, at-risk populations. Programs are geared toward youth ages 10 to 14, other low-income youth with special needs, youth of color and parents.

Table 3-14: CDPHE, Preventative Services, Health Care Programs for Children with Special Needs, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDPHE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 2,829	\$ 2,873	\$ 2,762	\$ 2,579	\$ 2,553	\$ 2,572	\$ 2,581	\$ 2,590	\$ 2,611	\$ 2,627	-2.4%
CF/RF	\$ 593	\$ 1,130	\$ 1,397	\$ 0	\$ 104	\$ 68	\$ 78	\$ 147	\$ 121	\$ 229	-11.4%
FF	\$ 2,201	\$ 2,212	\$ 2,280	\$ 2,334	\$ 2,350	\$ 2,329	\$ 2,340	\$ 2,357	\$ 2,138	\$ 2,382	-0.7%
TF	\$ 5,623	\$ 6,215	\$ 6,439	\$ 4,913	\$ 5,007	\$ 4,969	\$ 4,999	\$ 5,094	\$ 4,870	\$ 5,238	-2.3%
TF Adj.	\$ 5,372	\$ 5,825	\$ 5,970	\$ 4,550	\$ 4,543	\$ 4,353	\$ 4,286	\$ 4,203	\$ 4,045	\$ 4,350	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 3-15: CDPHE, Preventative Services, Select Health Care Program, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2001-01 - FY 2009-10

Health Disparities Program - Total											
CDPHE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
GF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 58	\$ 58	
CF/RF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$4,698	\$2,605	\$3,388	\$8,884	
TF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$4,698	\$2,605	\$3,446	\$8,942	90%
Immunizations - Total (not only children)											
CDPHE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
GF	\$ 445	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 497	\$ 704	\$ 1,401	\$ 1,407	\$ 2,029	\$ 2,042	
CF/RF	\$ 1	\$ 421	\$ 485	\$ 0	\$ 43	\$ 38	\$ 0	\$ 1,155	\$ 2,029	\$ 1,442	
FF	\$12,645	\$14,116	\$16,452	\$28,279	\$ 9,468	\$15,980	\$ 4,291	\$ 3,742	\$ 3,701	\$22,246	
TF	\$13,091	\$14,537	\$16,937	\$28,279	\$10,008	\$16,722	\$ 5,691	\$ 6,304	\$ 7,759	\$25,731	97%
Suicide Prevention											
CDPHE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
GF	\$116	\$293	\$265	\$269	\$273	\$276	\$277	\$279	\$288	\$288	
CF/RF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2	\$ 9	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
TF	\$116	\$293	\$266	\$279	\$273	\$276	\$277	\$279	\$288	\$288	>100%
Poison Control											
CDPHE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF
GF/TF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$1,094	\$1,094	\$1,094	\$1,094	\$1,394	\$1,421	\$1,421	\$1,421	30%

6. Mental Health Programs

Prior to FY 2004-05, Medicaid and non-Medicaid mental health and alcohol and drug abuse programs were administered by CDHS. Under House Bill 04-1265, the Medicaid mental health and alcohol and drug abuse program was transferred from CDHS to HCPF. Due to this transfer, this subsection shows the five year appropriations history for the state's mental health and alcohol and substance abuse programs.

Table 3-16: HCPF, Medicaid Mental Health Community Programs, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2004-05 - FY 2010-11

HCPF	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	First year to last year % change
GF	\$ 76,915	\$ 82,945	\$ 90,517	\$ 94,840	\$ 87,500	\$ 79,775	\$ 87,070	13%
CF/RF	\$ 48,396	\$ 27,191	\$ 36,776	\$ 4,312	\$ 5,226	\$ 7,186	\$ 9,568	-80%
FF	\$ 76,896	\$ 83,041	\$ 93,011	\$ 98,195	\$ 124,910	\$ 139,398	\$ 153,944	100%
TF	\$ 202,207	\$ 193,176	\$ 220,303	\$ 197,347	\$ 217,637	\$ 226,359	\$ 250,582	24%

Table 3-17: CDHS, Division of Mental Health and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2004-05 - FY 2010-11

CDHS	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	First year to last year % change
GF	\$ 94,662	\$ 100,797	\$ 114,820	\$ 125,433	\$ 139,845	\$ 136,729	\$ 131,617	39%
CF/RF	\$ 40,012	\$ 40,302	\$ 30,248	\$ 32,268	\$ 29,670	\$ 29,075	\$ 26,538	-34%
FF	\$ 45,693	\$ 46,905	\$ 56,750	\$ 57,657	\$ 57,753	\$ 57,766	\$ 57,782	26%
TF	\$ 180,368	\$ 188,005	\$ 201,818	\$ 215,358	\$ 227,268	\$ 223,570	\$ 215,937	20%

Table 3-18: CDHS, Select Mental Health and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2005-06 - FY 2010-11

Early Intervention-Early Childhood Mental Health Services ^a							
CDHS	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF	
GF	\$215	\$2,236	\$1,153	\$1,112	\$1,170	100%	
Family Advocacy Demonstration Sites ^b							
CDHS	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF	
CF/RF	n/a	\$109	\$109	\$149	\$196	80%	
Services for High-Risk Pregnant Women ^c							
CDHS	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change in TF	
CF/RF	\$944	\$109	\$1,505	\$1,460	\$2,040	100%	

^a Children with severe mental/emotional disorders receive services through the state CHP program.
^b Family advocacy sites are intended to realign mental health institute capacity so that clients can be served at the facility that is closest to home.
^c Appropriations for this line item are under the Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs not Division of Mental Health



Comprehensive Support Services for Children, Youth, and their Families

SECTION SYNOPSIS

Children and family support programs such as TANF or Special Purpose Welfare Programs are funded primarily with federal monies. Overall, these programs saw minimal increases in total appropriations. Other services such as Child Welfare, Division of Youth Corrections and prevention grants rely on state General Fund appropriations. Total fund appropriations for these programs increased only slightly and some such as Tony Grampsas Youth Services decreased substantially between FY 2000-01 and FY 2010-11. Overall, total fund appropriations did not increase by inflation and population.

The number of children living in poverty has increased faster in Colorado than in any other state since 2000. Between 2000 and 2009, the child poverty rate increased from 10 to 17 percent with over 210,000 children living in poverty in 2009.¹ The highest poverty rates are found in Denver County and the San Luis Valley with communities around Denver having the highest number of children living in poverty.²

Since the 1960s, programs designed to assist children of families living in poverty have gone through numerous federal policy changes. One of the most significant policy changes was the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) that eliminated Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and replaced it with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). TANF has enabled the federal government to shift policy and financing responsibilities to state and local governments (i.e., block grants to states, reduced grants-in-aid). The intent is to allow state and local government to do a better job in providing services to citizens. Caseloads decreased after PRWORA passed but have since increased. However, between FY 2000-01 and FY 2009-10 there have been two recessions which have increased caseloads for a number of public assistance programs including TANF. The combination of capped funding and growing caseloads, have left state departments with few options other than reducing eligibility, decreasing provider reimbursements and requesting additional General Fund support to replace lost or decreased federal funding.

This section includes appropriation data for a variety of programs designed to provide economic assistance, strengthen families and build communities. The Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) have appropriations responsibility. Appropriations also have various state and federal regulations attached. For instance, counties are responsible for determining eligibility and most community prevention programs rely on additional funding sources from local or community partners.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2009.

² U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2008.



CDHS and CDPHE programs and services work in tandem, but programs and services are delivered through different mechanisms. For example, CDHS appropriates funds to each of Colorado's 64 county departments of social service. County departments are responsible for administering programs and services such as the state's economic assistance programs, child welfare services and services for citizens with disabilities. In addition, the Division of Youth Corrections, part of CDHS, provides intervention and prevention programs for at-risk children and youth.

CDPHE also provides intervention and prevention services for at-risk youth as well as health-based services. Rather than appropriating funds to 64 departments of social services, CDPHE appropriates funds to local health agencies, local governments and non-governmental entities (through a competitive grant process) that coordinate community-based services for children and youth or address numerous health-related concerns such as tobacco use, health disparities, maternal and child health, food insecurity, cancer and HIV/AIDS awareness.

In an effort to simplify, this section is subdivided into three smaller subsections each highlighting the appropriations history of support programs for children, youth and their families. The first subsection, (1) Economic Support shows programs housed within CDHS and CDPHE. The CDHS, Office of Self-Sufficiency oversees Colorado Works, the state's economic assistance program and Special Purpose Welfare Programs that provide food, energy and job assistance to low-income Coloradans in need. CDPHE oversees two food programs, the Women, Infants, and Children Supplemental Food Program (WIC) and the Children and Adult Care Food Program. The second subsection, (2) Protecting Children, covers programs housed within CDHS Division of Child Welfare. The third section, (3) Community Prevention Programs, highlights the appropriations history for two programs housed in CDPHE, Tony Grampas Youth Services Grant Program and the Colorado Children's Trust Fund and multiple programs under CDHS, Division of Youth Corrections for detained or adjudicated youth.

I. ECONOMIC SUPPORT

The Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) has primary responsibility for appropriating funds to county human service departments for purposes of providing economic support as well as child care, child welfare, disability supports and other special purpose public support programs.

Chart 4-1: CDHS Share of Statewide General Fund, FY 2009-10

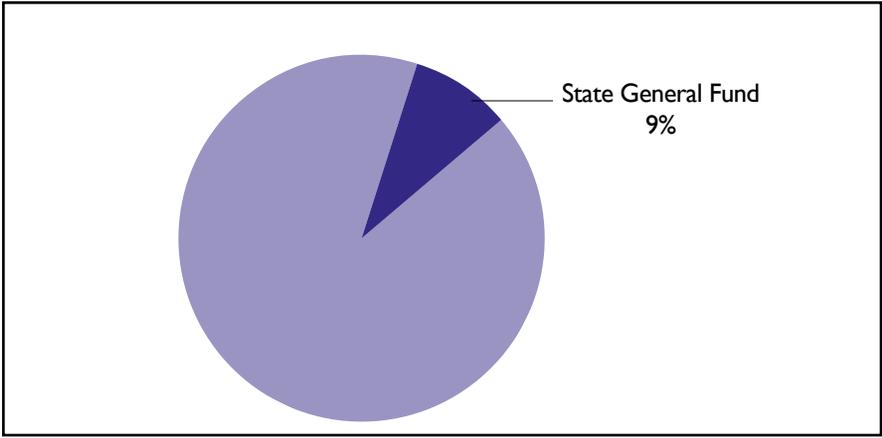


Chart 4-2: CDHS Funding Sources, FY 2009-10

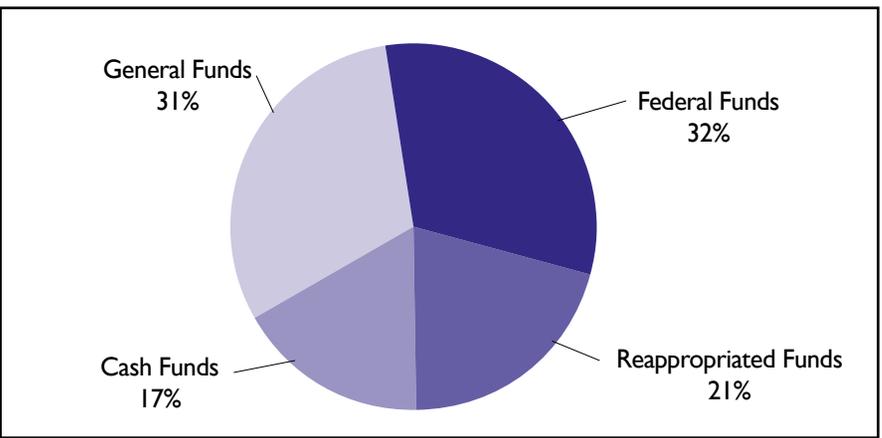
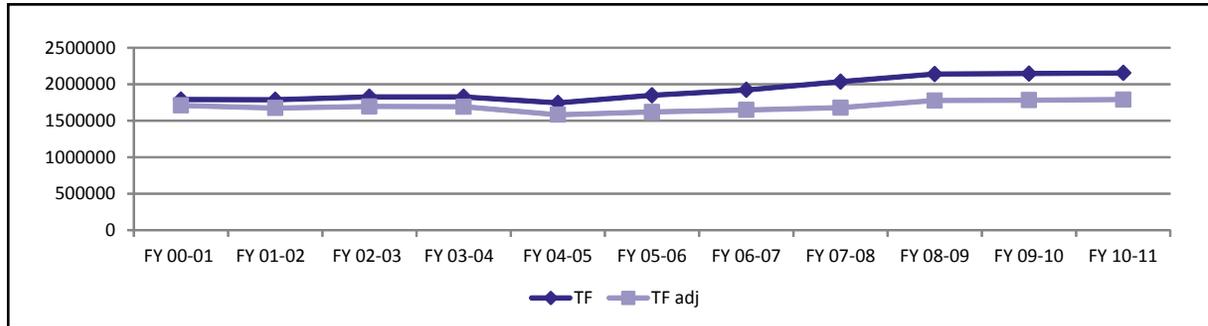


Table 4-1: CDHS, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11 and 10-year Adjusted CAAGR

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 496,448	\$ 480,217	\$ 467,879	\$ 460,219	\$ 484,945	\$ 505,515	\$ 618,419	\$ 647,517	\$ 679,623	\$ 651,949	\$ 639,803	1.1%
CF/RF	\$ 753,412	\$ 836,799	\$ 840,430	\$ 854,622	\$ 734,333	\$ 784,296	\$ 698,984	\$ 746,417	\$ 779,045	\$ 789,565	\$ 774,591	-1.1%
FF	\$ 538,413	\$ 468,066	\$ 518,265	\$ 511,672	\$ 523,554	\$ 558,588	\$ 603,476	\$ 639,621	\$ 679,632	\$ 703,214	\$ 738,717	1.8%
TF	\$ 1,788,272	\$ 1,785,082	\$ 1,826,574	\$ 1,826,513	\$ 1,742,833	\$ 1,848,398	\$ 1,920,879	\$ 2,033,555	\$ 2,138,299	\$ 2,144,727	\$ 2,153,111	0.5%
TF Adj.	\$ 1,708,372	\$ 1,673,033	\$ 1,693,581	\$ 1,691,716	\$ 1,581,237	\$ 1,619,326	\$ 1,646,769	\$ 1,677,968	\$ 1,775,858	\$ 1,781,196	\$ 1,788,159	0.5%



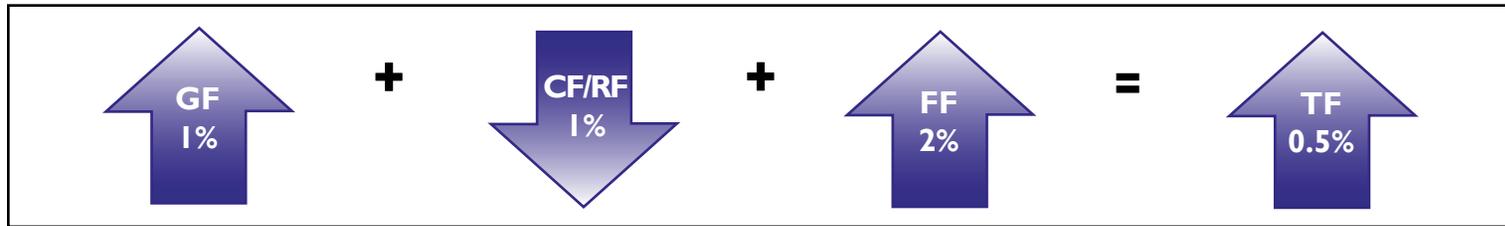
Chart 4-3: CDHS, Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2010-11



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4-4: Snapshot, CDHS, 10-Year Adjusted CAAGR by Funding Category, FY 2000-01 – FY 2010-11



The Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Self-Sufficiency

The Office of Self-Sufficiency is housed within CDHS. CDHS oversees numerous programs and services with the Office of Self Sufficiency being one of the smaller program areas. Child Welfare, Mental Health, Alcohol & Drug Abuse Services and People with Disabilities are the largest program areas. As the chart below shows, CDHS receives nine percent of total statewide General Fund monies.

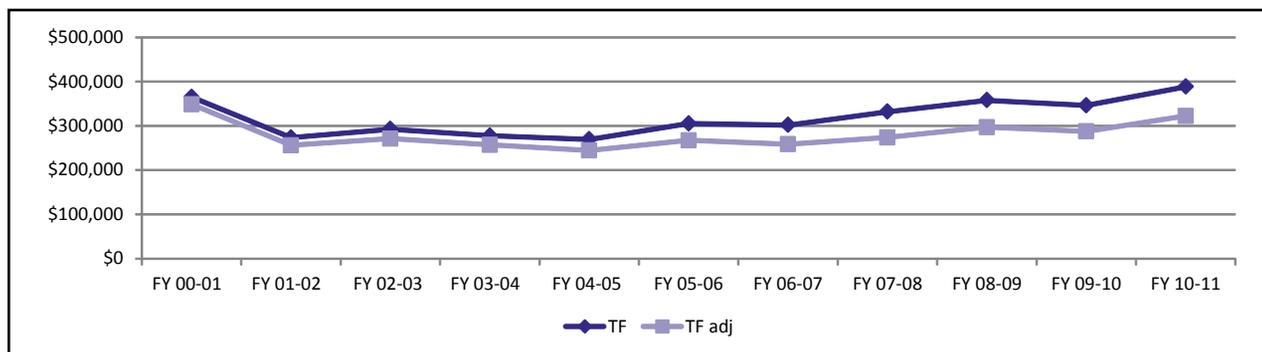
The Office of Self-Sufficiency has many responsibilities including appropriations for cash assistance programs for populations such as eligible low-income or disabled populations, low-income energy assistance, food stamps and other food distribution programs, child support and other disability determinations programs. The majority of appropriations come from federal grants such as the federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).

Table 4-2: CDHS, Office of Self Sufficiency, Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 6,751	\$ 6,625	\$ 5,806	\$ 5,555	\$ 6,796	\$ 6,614	\$ 6,778	\$ 6,909	\$ 6,405	\$ 6,378	\$ 5,731	-3.0%
CF/RF	\$ 42,843	\$ 32,551	\$ 34,777	\$ 33,354	\$ 38,283	\$ 46,756	\$ 35,871	\$ 35,849	\$ 40,741	\$ 28,279	\$ 32,300	-4.1%
FF	\$ 315,380	\$ 234,058	\$ 251,938	\$ 238,688	\$ 224,273	\$ 251,850	\$ 258,981	\$ 288,990	\$ 310,427	\$ 311,509	\$ 350,187	-0.4%
TF	\$ 364,974	\$ 273,234	\$ 292,522	\$ 277,597	\$ 269,352	\$ 305,220	\$ 301,630	\$ 331,748	\$ 357,573	\$ 346,166	\$ 388,219	-0.8%
TF Adj.	\$ 348,667	\$ 256,083	\$ 271,223	\$ 257,110	\$ 244,378	\$ 267,394	\$ 258,588	\$ 273,739	\$ 296,965	\$ 287,491	\$ 322,416	



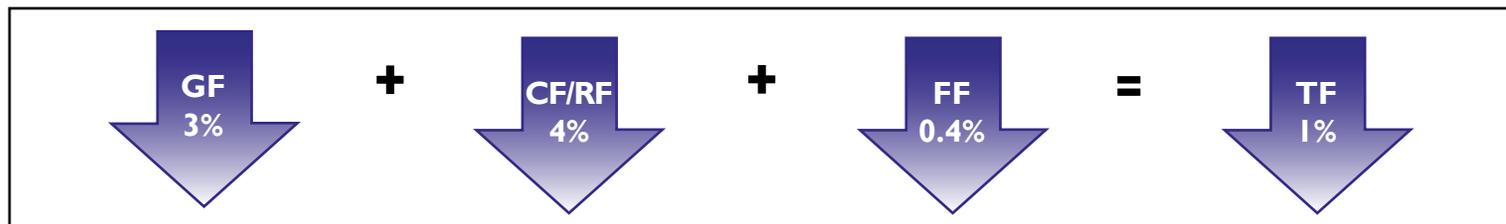
Chart 4-5: CDHS, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Colorado Works: Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2010-11



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4-6: Snapshot, CDHS Office of Self-Sufficiency, Adjusted CAAGR by Funding Category, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

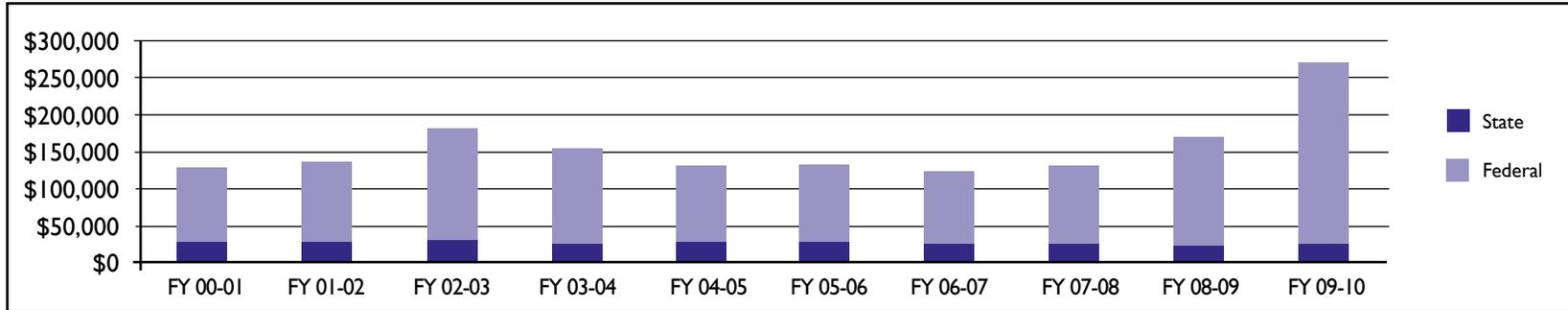


The Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Colorado Works Program

Federal TANF monies are distributed to counties to operate the Colorado Works program. Colorado Works provides cash and other benefits and services to promote sustainable employment for low-income families with children.

Federal TANF funding requires the state and counties to spend additional state and local funds, determined by formula, as a maintenance of effort requirement. Funding must first go to eligible individuals and families to aid in employment. If there are unspent funds, these may be used for other poverty reducing activities. For example, counties may transfer up to 30 percent of their TANF funds—up to 10 percent for child welfare (Title XX of the Social Security Act) and up to 20 percent for child care (Child Care Development Block Grant-CCDBG). Appropriations for the Colorado Works Program are federal grant monies.

Chart 4-7: CDHS, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Colorado Works Proportion of State Appropriations Compared to Proportion of Federal Appropriations



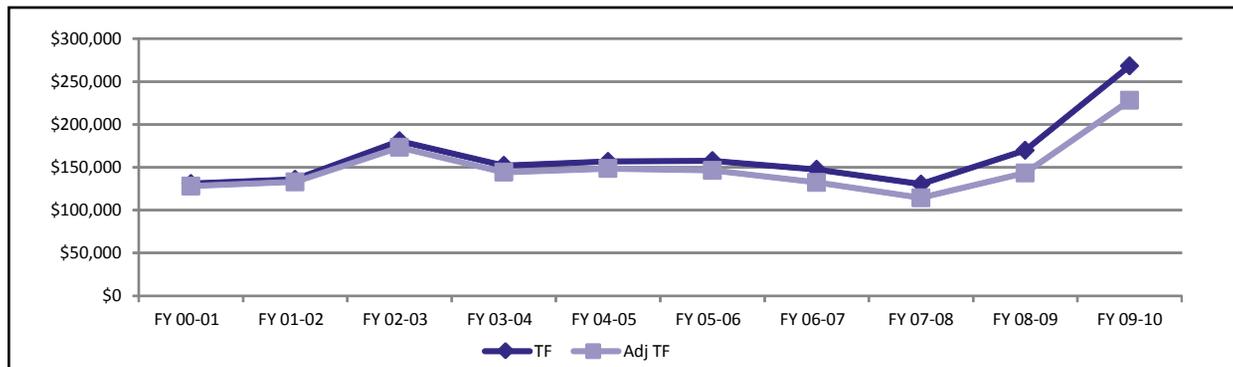
In 2005, federal TANF reauthorization legislation passed Congress making significant changes to the program with new rules taking effect October 1, 2006. In Colorado, Senate Bill 08-177 dealt with new federal rules by changing TANF allocations for counties. Until 2008, counties could retain unlimited reserves of unspent TANF and CCDF funds. Under the new rules, any unspent reserves in excess of 70 percent of a county's allocation must revert back to the state (into the Colorado Long-term Works Reserve) at the end of FY 2008-09; reserves in excess of 55 percent of the allocation will revert in FY 2009-10, in excess of 40 percent in FY 2010-11, and in excess of 30 percent thereafter. This bill also created two new line items: the Statewide Strategic Uses Fund (to consist of appropriations from the Colorado Long-term Works Reserve used for specific Colorado Works initiatives and programs) with an appropriation of \$10 million and the Colorado Maintenance Fund (to consist of appropriations from the Colorado Long-term Works Reserve and used by the CDHS executive director to respond to emergencies and other unforeseen situations) with a \$3 million appropriation.

Table 4-3: CDHS, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Colorado Works, Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03 ^a	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10 ^b	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 120	\$ 45	\$ a	\$ 98	\$ 989	\$ 628	\$ 628	\$ 628	\$ 164	\$ 222	5.5%
CF/RF	\$ 27,340	\$ 27,356	\$ 29,202	\$ 26,134	\$ 25,870	\$ 25,974	\$ 25,282	\$ 25,062	\$ 22,557	\$ 23,997	-3.0%
FF	\$ 103,524	\$ 108,532	\$ 151,492	\$ 125,754	\$ 103,956	\$ 105,055	\$ 96,335	\$ 104,692	\$ 147,105	\$ 244,107	8.3%
TF	\$ 130,984	\$ 135,933	\$ 180,694	\$ 151,986	\$ 156,684	\$ 157,630	\$ 147,527	\$ 130,382	\$ 169,826	\$ 268,327	6.6%
TFAdj.	\$ 125,131	\$ 127,400	\$ 167,538	\$ 140,769	\$ 142,157	\$ 138,095	\$ 126,475	\$ 107,583	\$ 141,041	\$ 222,845	



Chart 4-8: CDHS, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Colorado Works Proportion of State Appropriations Compared to Proportion of Federal Appropriations



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

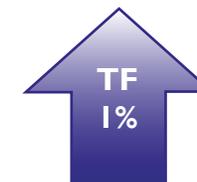
Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Colorado Works, County Block Grants

Counties are responsible for administering human service programs such as CCCAP, the Colorado Works Program and other poverty reducing programs. Appropriations for county administration are used to improve staff training, increase rates paid to out-of-home placement care providers and other essential administrative responsibilities.

Table 4-4: CDHS, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Colorado Works, County Block Grants, Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 98	\$ 989	\$ 628	\$ 628	\$ 628	\$ 0	\$ 0	0.0%
CF/RF	\$ 27,332	\$ 27,356	\$ 29,202	\$ 25,695	\$ 25,602	\$ 25,787	\$ 25,093	\$ 24,905	\$ 22,430	\$ 22,823	-3.5%
FF	\$ 92,528	\$ 97,108	\$ 89,427	\$ 84,244	\$ 96,112	\$ 97,870	\$ 93,600	\$ 90,535	\$ 103,818	\$ 128,713	2.1%
TF	\$ 119,861	\$ 124,465	\$ 118,629	\$ 110,037	\$ 148,305	\$ 150,071	\$ 144,414	\$ 116,068	\$ 126,248	\$ 151,536	1.1%
TFAdj.	\$ 114,506	\$ 116,652	\$ 109,991	\$ 101,916	\$ 134,554	\$ 131,473	\$ 123,806	\$ 95,772	\$ 104,849	\$ 125,851	



Federal ARRA monies increased total fund appropriations in FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10

Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Colorado Works, County Administration

Counties are responsible for administering human service programs such as CCAP, the Colorado Works Program and other poverty reducing programs. Appropriations for county administration are used to improve staff training, increase rates paid to out-of-home placement care providers and other essential administrative responsibilities.

Table 4-5: CDHS, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Colorado Works, County Administration, Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 28,456	\$ 30,765	\$ 25,716	\$ 24,402	\$ 21,104	\$ 21,734	\$ 22,972	\$ 21,996	\$ 20,791	\$ 21,997	-4.3%
CF/RF	\$ 27,411	\$ 30,807	\$ 29,133	\$ 29,220	\$ 32,113	\$ 24,201	\$ 16,586	\$ 10,098	\$ 15,250	\$ 15,940	-4.3%
FF	\$ 12,017	\$ 12,396	\$ 12,161	\$ 13,113	\$ 13,938	\$ 13,167	\$ 13,379	\$ 14,853	\$ 18,181	\$ 18,299	3.2%
TF	\$ 67,883	\$ 73,968	\$ 67,010	\$ 66,734	\$ 99,267	\$ 83,302	\$ 69,523	\$ 46,947	\$ 54,222	\$ 56,235	-3.6%
TFAdj.	\$ 64,850	\$ 69,325	\$ 62,131	\$ 61,809	\$ 90,063	\$ 72,978	\$ 59,602	\$ 38,738	\$ 45,031	\$ 46,704	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Special Purpose Welfare Programs

Special Purpose Welfare Programs assist low-income individuals and their families with gaining and maintaining financial independence through food, energy and other cash assistance. DHS is responsible for appropriation and program oversight. Programs include: Low-Income Energy Assistance Program, Food Stamps, Job Search Units, Supportive Services, Food Stamp Job Search, Food Distribution Program, Low-Income Telephone Assistance Program, Emergency Assistance for Legal Immigrants, Income Tax Offset, Denver Indian Center, Electronic Benefits Transfer Service, Refugee Assistance and Systematic Alien Verification for Eligibility. Appropriations for Special Purpose Welfare Programs are primarily federal.

Chart 4-9: CDHS, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Special Welfare Programs Proportion of State Appropriations Compared to Proportion of Federal Appropriations

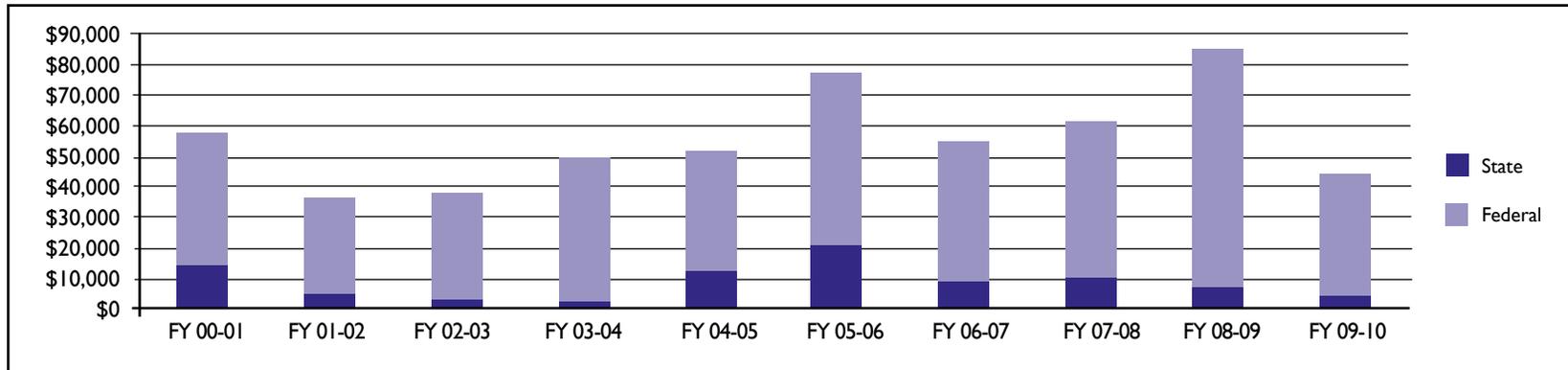


Table 4-6: CDHS, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Special Purpose Welfare Programs^a, Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

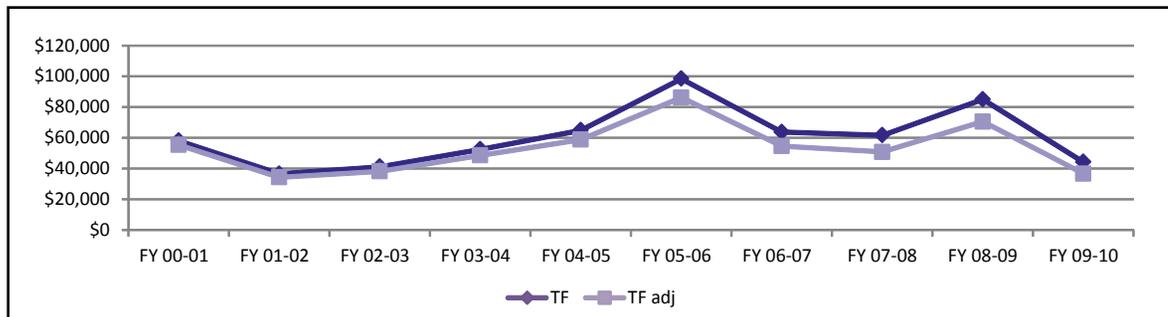
CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 1,232	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,304	\$ 532	\$ 554	\$ 976	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,111	\$ 1,084	\$ 1,211	-1.7%
CF/RF	\$ 13,568	\$ 3,781	\$ 2,421	\$ 2,501	\$ 12,829	\$ 20,810	\$ 8,732	\$ 9,723	\$ 6,807	\$ 3,867	-14.4%
FF	\$ 43,202	\$ 31,332	\$ 34,964	\$ 46,921	\$ 38,625	\$ 55,818	\$ 45,182	\$ 50,746	\$ 77,047	\$ 39,112	-2.6%
TF	\$ 58,002	\$ 36,549	\$ 41,111	\$ 52,455	\$ 64,838	\$ 98,415	\$ 63,702	\$ 61,580	\$ 84,939	\$ 44,190	-4.5%
TF Adj.	\$ 55,410	\$ 34,254	\$ 38,118	\$ 48,584	\$ 58,826	\$ 86,218	\$ 54,612	\$ 50,812	\$ 70,542	\$ 36,700	



^aVariations in total funds for Special Purpose Welfare Programs are largely due to fluctuations in appropriations to the Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LEAP). In FY 2000-01, an additional \$10 million one-time funding from the state Severance Tax Trust Fund was appropriated to LEAP (HB00-1107). The sharp increase in FY 2005-06 was due to record-high natural gas prices that occurred following the damage of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita to the Gulf Coast. In addition, spending has varied due to the Governor's allocation of federal "flexible" funds and special bills such as HB 06-1200 that appropriates a portion of the Operational Account of the Severance Tax Trust Fund to LEAP for direct bill payment assistance and home energy efficiency improvements for low-income households.

^bThe adjusted compound average annual growth rate (CAAGR) is the year-over-year growth rate of revenue. The adjusted CAAGR describes the rate at which the revenue would grow over time from the 2001 base-year revenue investment. Adjusted dollars are "inflation adjusted" dollars that adjust for variations in the purchasing power of revenue over time

Chart 4-10: CDHS, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Special Welfare Programs: Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2010-11



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

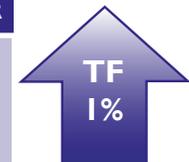
Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Family Food Supports

There are several family food support programs. The federal Food Stamp program is most commonly known as and is now called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Food stamp assistance is included in the Special Purpose Welfare Programs above since appropriations for the program come through CDHS. Two other family food support programs are the Women, Infants, and Children Supplemental Food (WIC) and the Children and Adult Care Food Program. Both programs receive federal fund appropriations through CDPHE.

Table 4-7: CDPHS, Family Food Supports^a, Appropriations in Thousands of dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CPHE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
WIC	\$ 52,271	\$ 55,973	\$ 60,558	\$ 65,948	\$ 65,519	\$ 65,113	\$ 71,832	\$ 83,081	\$ 91,764	\$ 69,411	1.6%
Children and Adult	\$ 23,103	\$ 22,315	\$ 19,790	\$ 22,423	\$ 20,917	\$ 21,039	\$ 20,114	\$ 21,215	\$ 22,595	\$ 24,070	-1.1%
Total FF	\$ 75,374	\$ 78,288	\$ 80,348	\$ 88,370	\$ 86,436	\$ 86,152	\$ 91,947	\$ 104,296	\$ 114,358	\$ 93,481	0.8%
Total FF Adj.	\$ 72,006	\$ 73,374	\$ 74,498	\$ 81,848	\$ 78,422	\$ 75,475	\$ 78,826	\$ 86,059	\$ 94,974	\$ 77,636	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

2. PROTECTING CHILDREN

The Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Child Welfare

The Colorado Division of Child Welfare Services is under the supervision of the state CDHS. Each of Colorado's 64 counties administers a child welfare program through the county department of social service. County departments are responsible for receiving and responding to reports of potential child abuse or neglect and for providing necessary services for children and families. Nearly all funds appropriated to the Division of Child Welfare Services go to county departments of social services.

Chart 4-11: CDHS, Office of Self-Sufficiency, Special Welfare Programs Proportion of State Appropriations Compared to Proportion of Federal Appropriations

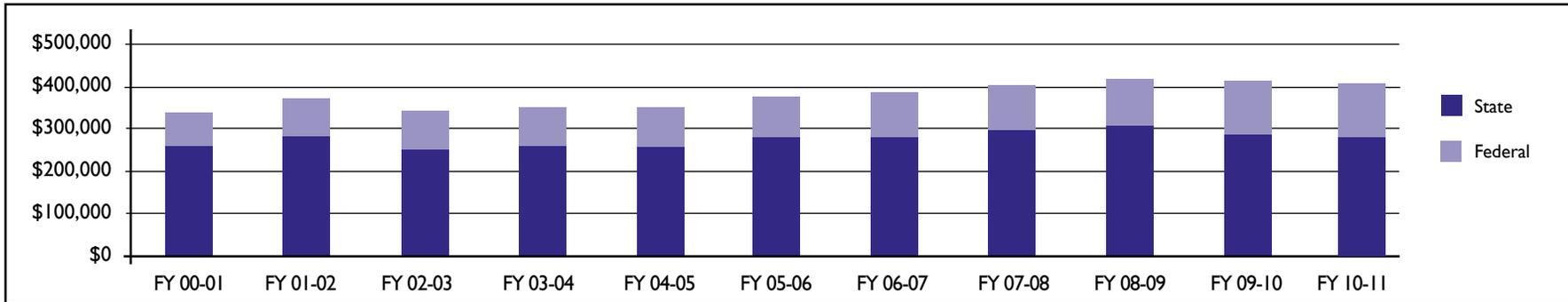
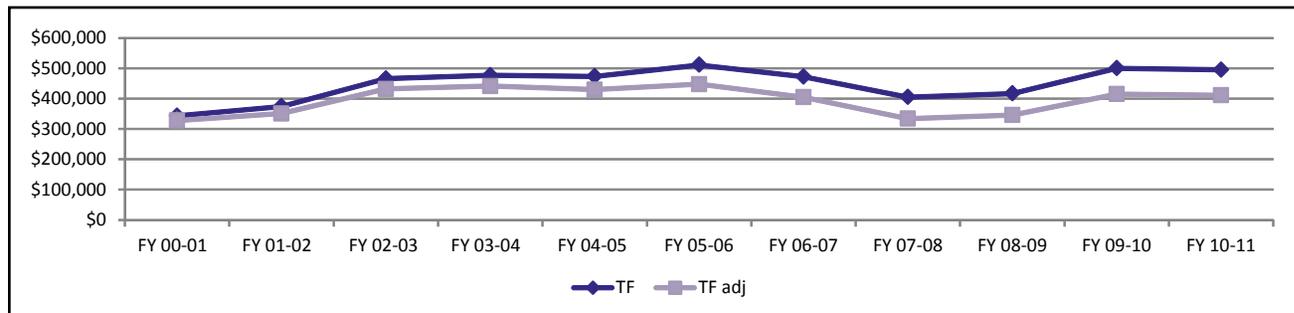


Table 4-8: CDHS, Division of Child Welfare, Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 134,636	\$ 117,140	\$ 129,667	\$ 138,928	\$ 141,545	\$ 151,668	\$ 197,535	\$ 211,732	\$ 219,096	\$ 201,232	\$ 193,454	2.2%
CF/RF	\$ 130,378	\$ 170,271	\$ 123,651	\$ 124,128	\$ 118,771	\$ 131,086	\$ 83,984	\$ 88,482	\$ 87,743	\$ 87,617	\$ 88,195	-5.2%
FF	\$ 78,007	\$ 86,825	\$ 88,839	\$ 89,478	\$ 94,220	\$ 97,171	\$ 106,522	\$ 104,735	\$ 109,673	\$ 123,431	\$ 125,086	3.4%
TF	\$ 343,021	\$ 374,236	\$ 465,807	\$ 476,662	\$ 473,307	\$ 511,012	\$ 472,026	\$ 404,949	\$ 416,512	\$ 499,896	\$ 494,930	2.3%
TFAdj.	\$ 327,695	\$ 350,746	\$ 431,892	\$ 441,484	\$ 429,422	\$ 447,682	\$ 404,668	\$ 334,140	\$ 345,913	\$ 415,164	\$ 411,039	



Chart 4-12: CDHS, Division of Child Welfare: Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2010-11

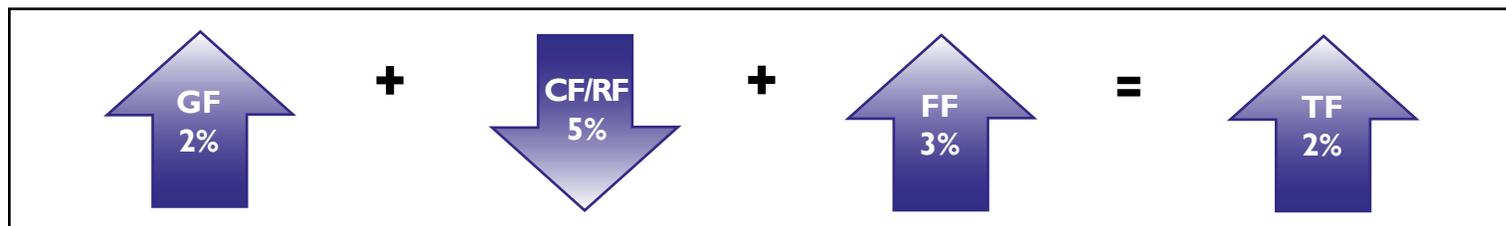


Most reappropriated funds are Medicaid-related transfers from the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF).

Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4-13: Snapshot, CDHS, Division of Child Welfare, Adjusted CAAGR by Funding Category, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

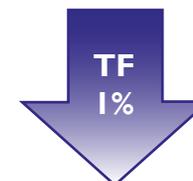


The Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Child Welfare, Training County Staff and Custodial Parents

Appropriate staff training is critical for identifying and addressing potential cases of child abuse and neglect. In addition, it is important to ensure that child welfare cases are evaluated appropriately and that child welfare staff and foster parents have the knowledge and tools needed to address the complex needs of at-risk children. The following tables show appropriations for the training of staff and custodial foster parents. Appropriations for training child welfare staff is subsumed within the Executive Director’s line item (Table XX).

Table 4-9: CDHS, Division of Child Welfare, Administrative Review Unit (formerly Quality Improvement Unit), Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 1,696	\$ 1,709	\$ 1,475	\$ 950	\$ 970	\$ 1,058	\$ 993	\$ 1,161	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,440	-3.3%
FF	\$ 424	\$ 428	\$ 403	\$ 649	\$ 647	\$ 677	\$ 693	\$ 698	\$ 805	\$ 771	5.2%
TF	\$ 2,120	\$ 2,137	\$ 1,878	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,617	\$ 1,736	\$ 1,685	\$ 1,859	\$ 2,001	\$ 2,212	-1.1%
TF Adj.	\$ 2,025	\$ 2,003	\$ 1,741	\$ 1,482	\$ 1,467	\$ 1,521	\$ 1,445	\$ 1,534	\$ 1,662	\$ 1,837	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.
 Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Administrative Review Unit is responsible for the periodic review of all county child welfare cases in which children and youth are placed outside of the home.

Table 4-10: CDHS Division of Child Welfare Family and Children’s Program Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 to FY 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$34,282	\$19,026	\$36,882	\$33,407	\$38,073	\$36,882	\$37,051	\$38,896	\$42,736	\$28,883	-3.4%
CF/RF	\$ 5,795	\$23,678	\$ 4,103	\$ 4,324	\$ 4,864	\$ 6,377	\$ 5,049	\$ 5,137	\$ 5,214	\$ 5,214	-2.7%
FF	\$ 3,896	\$ 3,942	\$ 3,942	\$ 4,040	\$ 4,040	\$ 2,023	\$ 2,031	\$ 2,062	\$ 2,092	\$11,592	11.1%
TF	\$43,974	\$46,646	\$44,927	\$41,771	\$46,976	\$45,282	\$44,131	\$46,095	\$50,042	\$45,690	-1.1%
TF Adj.	\$42,009	\$43,718	\$41,656	\$38,688	\$42,621	\$39,670	\$37,834	\$38,035	\$41,560	\$37,945	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.
 Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foster and Adoptive Parent Recruitment focuses on recruiting, training and providing financial support for foster, adoptive and kinship care givers. When states take federal funds for child welfare, they agree to comply with a wide range of federal requirements. This includes reunifying families as well as ensuring children’s safety, and moving children into permanent placement within reasonable time frames.

Table 4-11: CDHS, Division of Child Welfare, Foster and Adoptive Parent Recruitment, Training, and Support^a, Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDHS	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	First year to last year % change
GF	\$ 199	\$ 228	\$ 233	\$ 231	\$ 231	\$ 257	\$ 270	36%
FF	\$ 50	\$ 57	\$ 66	\$ 66	\$ 66	\$ 67	\$ 674	100%
TF	\$ 249	\$ 285	\$ 298	\$ 297	\$ 297	\$ 324	\$ 338	36%

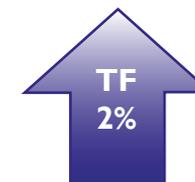
^a FY 2000-01 – FY 2002-03 have been eliminated from analysis due to large transfers from the Child Welfare Services line item to the Family and Children’s Programs line item .

The Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Child Welfare, Family and Children’s Programs

Appropriations for family and children’s programs are used to aid county departments of social services in implementing and expanding family- and community-based services for adolescents. Programs must demonstrate effectiveness in reducing the need for higher cost residential services.

Table 4-12: CDHS, Division of Child Welfare, Promoting Safe and Stable Families Programs, Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 0	\$ 42	\$ 47	\$ 42	\$ 44	\$ 45	\$ 46	\$ 31	\$ 28	\$ 51	100.0%
CF/RF	\$ 786	\$ 779	\$ 983	\$ 1,645	\$ 1,142	\$ 1,122	\$ 1,064	\$ 1,064	\$ 1,064	\$ 1,064	1.8%
FF	\$ 2,357	\$ 2,463	\$ 3,096	\$ 3,286	\$ 3,404	\$ 3,172	\$ 3,549	\$ 3,885	\$ 3,353	\$ 3,346	2.4%
TF	\$ 3,143	\$ 3,285	\$ 4,125	\$ 4,974	\$ 4,590	\$ 4,338	\$ 4,659	\$ 4,980	\$ 4,445	\$ 4,461	2.4%
TFAdj.	\$ 3,002	\$ 3,079	\$ 3,825	\$ 4,607	\$ 4,164	\$ 3,801	\$ 3,994	\$ 4,109	\$ 3,692	\$ 3,705	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



3. COMMUNITY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Community Prevention Programs receive appropriations from the Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). Appropriations go toward Prevention Partnerships programs designed to reduce crime and violence among youth and health care and related preventive services to people with low incomes or with limited access to health care. Services for prevention partnerships are provided directly by the state or through contract services.

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Tony Grampas Youth Services Program (TGYS) (Section 25-2-5-201 CRS)

TGYS was established to provide state funding for community-based programs that target youth and their families for intervention services. Programs are intended to help reduce incidents of youth crime and violence as well as promote and educate people on ways to reduce child abuse and neglect and reduce the need for state intervention.

Table 4-13: CDPHE, TGYS, Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - FY 2009-10

CDPHE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02 ^a	FY 02-03	FY 03-04 ^b	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07 ^c	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 7,282	\$ 8,609	\$ 72	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,000	\$ 297	\$ 1,299	\$ 1,000	-21.0%
CF/RF	\$ 3,870	\$ 901	\$ 742	\$ 0	\$ 3,415	\$ 3,473	\$ 3,191	\$ 3,857	\$ 4,373	\$ 3,993	-1.2%
FF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 138	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0.0%
TF	\$ 11,152	\$ 9,510	\$ 952	\$ 0	\$ 3,415	\$ 3,473	\$ 7,191	\$ 4,154	\$ 5,672	\$ 4,933	-10.0%
TFAdj.	\$ 10,654	\$ 8,913	\$ 883	\$ 0	\$ 3,098	\$ 3,043	\$ 6,165	\$ 3,428	\$ 4,711	\$ 4,147	

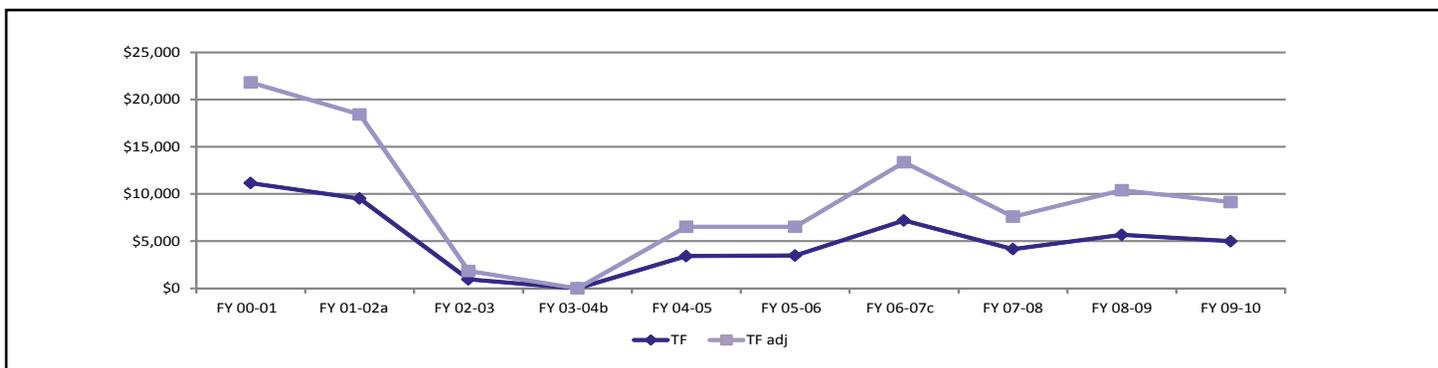


^a In FY 2002, the Governor line-item vetoed a \$7.6 million Long Bill General Fund appropriation for FY 2002-03.

^b In FY 2003-04, SB 03-282 directed annual tobacco settlement revenues to the program beginning in FY 2004-05. HB 04-1421 modified the formula to four percent of annual tobacco payments up to a maximum of \$5.0 million.

^c Increased appropriations for FY 2006-07 due to TGYS receiving \$3.2 million of tobacco settlement moneys and a \$40 million roll-forward of spending authority from FY 2005-06.

Chart 4-14: CDPHE, TGYS: Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2009-10



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

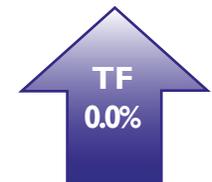
Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Children's Trust Fund (House Bill 00-1025)

The Colorado Children's Trust Fund was transferred to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment in 2000. This fund is financed by a \$12 fee on non-indigent petitioners for the dissolution of marriage, legal separation or declaration of legal invalidity of marriage. The purpose of the Fund is to provide grants to local programs to promote child abuse and neglect prevention and education programs.

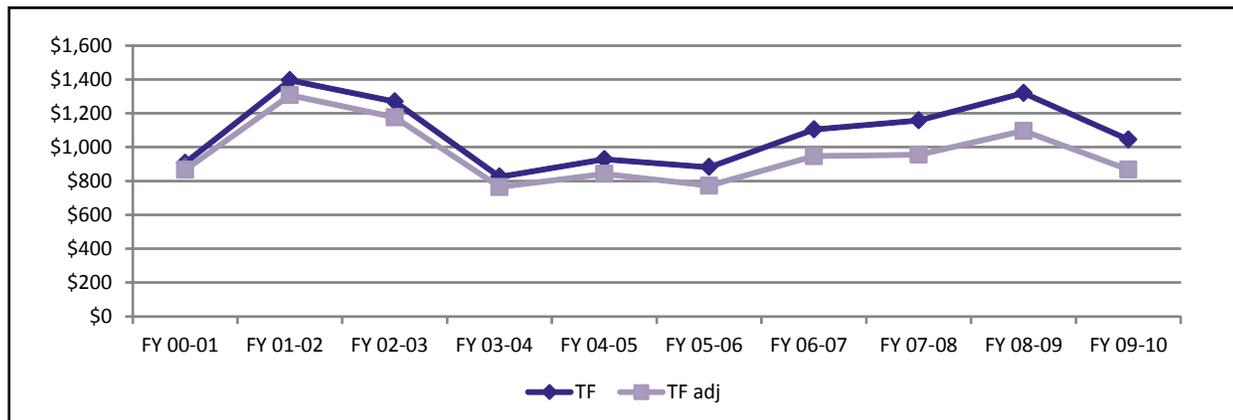
Table 4-14: CDPHE Colorado Children's Trust Fund Appropriations by Fund Category in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 to FY 2009-10

CDPHE	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
RF/CF	\$519	\$ 486	\$ 682	\$407	\$490	\$439	\$ 447	\$ 435	\$ 507	\$ 944	5.2%
FF	\$300	\$ 770	\$ 356	\$327	\$439	\$392	\$ 627	\$ 666	\$ 812	\$ 100	-12.9%
TF	\$906	\$1,395	\$1,269	\$825	\$928	\$881	\$1,104	\$1,158	\$1,319	\$1,044	0.0%
TF Adj.	\$865	\$1,307	\$1,176	\$764	\$842	\$772	\$ 946	\$ 955	\$1,096	\$ 867	



FY 2003-04 decrease in funding is due to a decline in divorces and divorce fees. A January 27, 2009 CDPHE Board of Directors memo stated that federal dollars from the Community Based Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (CBCAP) may be used to supplement funding

Chart 4-15: CDPHE, Colorado Children's Trust Fund: Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2009-10



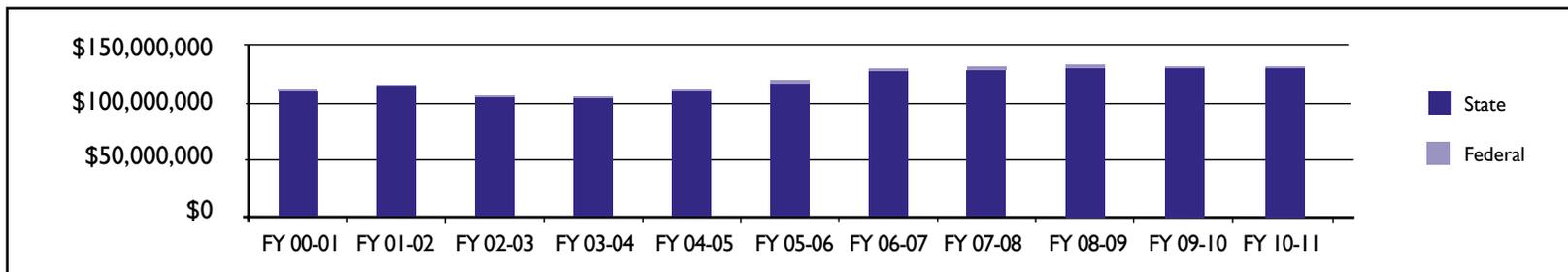
Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections (DYC)

DYC houses, treats and educates juveniles that are in detention (a short-term hold on youth waiting for a hearing) and commitment (a longer-term sentence similar to adult jail whereby the juvenile is in the custody of the state DYC). In addition, DYC provides supervision for juveniles during a one-year mandatory parole following all commitment sentences, oversees the operation of the Community Accountability Program, provides technical assistance to local communities and reviews local community use of formula allocation funds for the development of alternatives to incarceration.

Chart 4-16: CDHS, DYC Proportion of State Appropriations Compared to Proportion of Federal Appropriations



Over the last decade, General Fund appropriations for the entire division have varied. From FY 2002-03 through FY 2004-05, appropriations were relatively flat due to a shortage of General Fund dollars. From FY 2004-05 through FY 2006-07, General Fund appropriations increased due to overall funding increases and changes in federal policy that reduced the share of costs covered by federal Medicaid funds. From FY 2006-07 through FY 2009-10, however, DYC General Fund appropriations have not grown reflecting both declines in the number of committed youth and reductions associated with the recession²

Chart 4-17: CDHS, DYC Detention Population, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

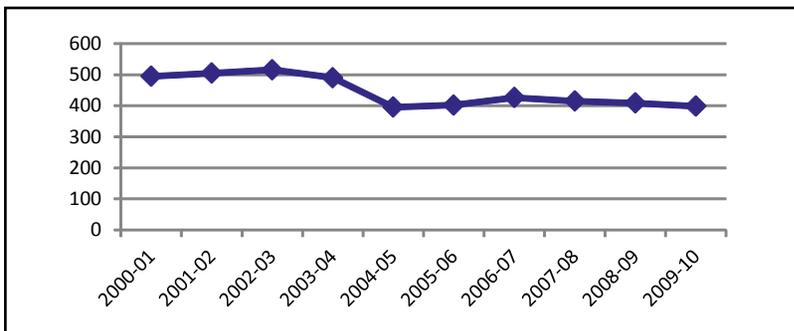


Chart 4-18: CDHS, DYC Commitment Population, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

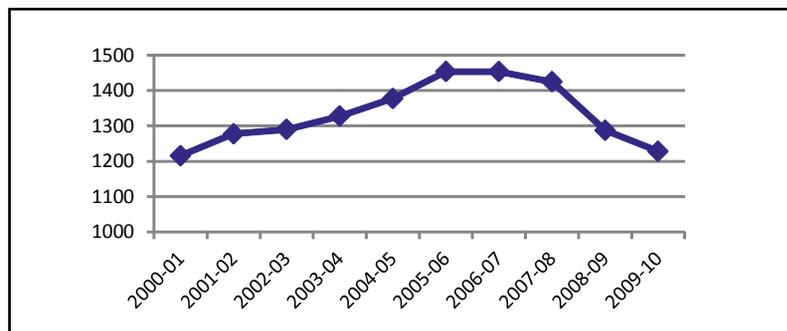


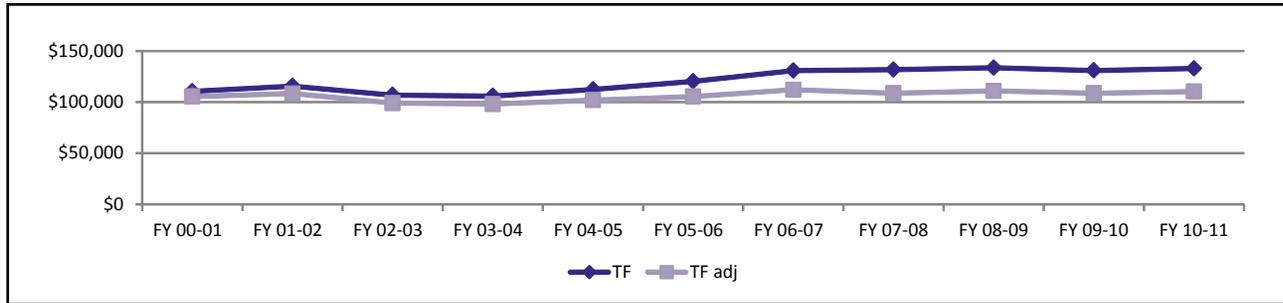
Table 4-15: CDHS, DYC, Appropriations by Funding Category in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$ 97,603	\$104,198	\$ 96,832	\$ 92,116	\$ 94,857	\$ 99,537	\$124,475	\$126,398	\$128,568	\$125,059	\$125,819	1.1%
CF/RF	\$ 12,356	\$ 11,094	\$ 8,586	\$ 12,618	\$ 16,237	\$ 17,441	\$ 4,330	\$ 2,088	\$ 2,306	\$ 3,829	\$ 4,531	-10.8%
FF	\$ 404	\$ 320	\$ 1,317	\$ 1,084	\$ 1,197	\$ 3,262	\$ 1,923	\$ 3,193	\$ 2,572	\$ 1,893	\$ 2,494	18.3%
TF	\$110,364	\$115,612	\$106,735	\$105,817	\$112,291	\$120,240	\$130,728	\$131,679	\$133,446	\$130,780	\$132,845	0.5%
TFAdj.	\$105,433	\$108,355	\$ 98,964	\$ 98,008	\$101,879	\$105,338	\$112,073	\$108,654	\$110,827	\$108,613	\$110,327	



² Colorado Joint Budget Committee (2009). FY 2010-11 Staff Budget Briefing, Department of Human Services, Division of Child Welfare, Division of Child Care, Division of Youth Corrections (Dec. 14, 2009).

Chart 4-19: CDHS, DYC: Comparison of Current and Adjusted Total Fund Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars, FY 2000-01 – FY 2009-10

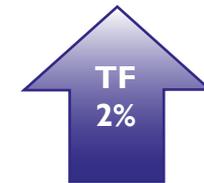


Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 4-16: CDHS, DYC, Institutional Health Programs, General Fund, Appropriations in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted, FY 2000-01 - FY 2010-11

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
Medical	\$5,669	\$6,118	\$6,327	\$6,517	\$6,569	\$6,735	\$7,106	\$7,810	\$7,935	\$8,018	2.3%
Mental Health	\$ 246	\$ 260	\$ 241	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 249	\$ 248	\$ 262	\$ 261	\$ 266	-0.7%
Total GF	\$5,916	\$6,378	\$6,568	\$6,517	\$6,569	\$6,985	\$7,354	\$8,072	\$8,196	\$8,284	2.2%
Total GF Adj.	\$5,651	\$5,978	\$6,090	\$6,036	\$5,960	\$6,119	\$6,305	\$6,660	\$6,806	\$6,880	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 4-17: CDHS, DYC, Institutional Education Programs, Appropriations by Funding Category in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$4,531	\$4,586	\$4,425	\$4,567	\$4,582	\$48,585	\$5,048	\$5,202	\$5,353	\$5,521	0.6%
CF/RF	\$ 317	\$ 472	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 30	\$ 0	\$ 563	\$ 340	-0.8%
FF	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 496	\$ 494	\$ 576	\$ 1,983	\$ 611	\$ 635	\$ 0	\$ 0	-100.0%
TF	\$4,848	\$5,058	\$4,922	\$5,062	\$5,158	\$50,568	\$5,689	\$5,837	\$5,916	\$5,861	0.6%
TF Adj.	\$4,632	\$4,740	\$4,563	\$4,688	\$4,679	\$44,301	\$4,877	\$4,817	\$4,914	\$4,868	

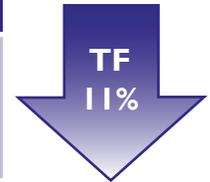


Inflation adjusted data series available by request.

Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 4-18: CDHS, DYC, Prevention Intervention Services, Appropriations by Funding Category in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
CF/RF	\$120	\$123	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$50	\$49	\$49	\$50	-10.7%
FF	\$ 4	\$ 11	\$17	\$49	\$44	\$50	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	-100.0%
TF	\$124	\$133	\$17	\$49	\$44	\$50	\$50	\$49	\$49	\$50	-11.0%
TF Adj.	\$118	\$125	\$16	\$45	\$40	\$44	\$43	\$41	\$41	\$41	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.
 Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 4-19: CDHS, DYC, Community Programs, Appropriations by Funding Category in Thousands of Dollars and Adjusted CAAGR, FY 2000-01 - 2009-10

CDHS	FY 00-01	FY 01-02	FY 02-03	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	Adj. CAAGR
GF	\$56,158	\$60,439	\$54,407	\$45,934	\$46,908	\$49,758	\$69,717	\$69,112	\$69,341	\$68,755	0.7%
CF/RF	\$10,696	\$ 9,252	\$ 8,560	\$12,592	\$16,211	\$17,416	\$ 2,791	\$ 2,014	\$ 1,660	\$1,706	-19.7%
FF	\$96	\$ 100	\$ 1,317	\$ 1,084	\$ 1,197	\$ 1,279	\$ 1,312	\$ 1,149	\$ 1,154	\$1,170	30.0%
TF	\$66,950	\$69,791	\$72,843	\$72,203	\$80,527	\$85,869	\$76,612	\$72,275	\$72,155	\$71,631	-0.8%
TF Adj.	\$63,959	\$65,411	\$67,539	\$66,874	\$73,060	\$75,227	\$65,680	\$59,637	\$59,925	\$59,489	



Inflation adjusted data series available by request.
 Inflation adjustment based on annual Denver-Boulder-Greeley consumer price index as published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Budget Glossary¹

Definitions and Acronyms used in the *Colorado Children's Budget 2010*

(GF) - General Fund – The state's primary operating account made up of revenues the state receives from state sales and income taxes. GF monies are used to pay, in whole or in part, for state programs such as public schools, health services, and other services, that benefit the majority of state citizens. These monies are subject to TABOR's constitutional provisions limiting revenue growth.

(CF/RF) - Cash Fund/Reappropriated Fund – This is a *Colorado Children's Budget* specific category. Cash Funds are from fees and fines that pay for the programs from which they were collected and are subject to TABOR restrictions. Reappropriated Funds, formerly referred to as cash fund exempt, are revenue collected from local taxes, donations, cash fund reserves and inter-agency transfers and are exempt from TABOR restrictions. The combined CF/RF category represents all cash fund and reappropriated funds without regard to TABOR limits.²

(FF) - Federal Funds – Funds received from the federal government to fund certain programs and services. Federal funds may come as grants used for limited purposes or as funds used to support ongoing state-federal programs that may require state matching funds such as Medicaid and highway construction. Federal funds are exempt from TABOR limits. Many federal funds come to states as a block grant. Block grants are a fixed annual amount of funding that does not automatically adjust for inflation or changes in economic cycles.³ Colorado receives the following federal grants:

- **Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG)** – The child care block grant that assists low-income families receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and those transitioning from public assistance to obtain child care. Grant funds may be appropriated by state legislatures. These funds have a variety of components each with specific requirements and restrictions
- **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** – A block grant that provides temporary financial assistance and work opportunities to low-income families with dependent children.
- **Title XX of the Social Security Act** – A block grant provided to states for limited social services. It is also referred to as the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). This is a capped entitlement program. Block grant funds are given to states to help them achieve a wide range of social policy goals such as preventing child abuse, increasing the availability of child care and providing community-based care for the elderly and disabled.
- **Title IV-E** – A sub-section of Title IV of the federal Social Security Act. This grant program provides federal reimbursements to states for the costs of children placed in foster homes or other types of out-of-home care under a court order or voluntary placement agreement. Title IV-E benefits are an individual entitlement for qualified children who have been removed from their homes.
- **Title II Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants (CBCAP)** – A grant, established under the federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), provided to states for child abuse and neglect prevention activities and family support programs.
- **Maintenance of Effort (MOE)** – Before receiving some federal grants, such as the CCDBG and TANF block grants, the state must agree not to reduce existing state and local funding levels for particular programs and services. A MOE is imposed under Section 17, Article IX of the Colorado Constitution by requiring the General Assembly to annually increase the General Fund appropriation for the state share of districts' total program by at least five percent annually through FY 2010-11.

(TF) – Total Funds – Total amount of funds received from all sources.

Appropriated Funds – funds allocated by the state legislature for a specific use such as funding education services.

Reappropriated Funds – funds used for a specific purpose that are reassigned from one department to another department.

¹ Glossary definitions were informed by a variety of sources including but not limited to the Colorado Joint Budget Committee Staff Glossary of Acronyms and Definitions, CDHS, HCPF, CDE, HCPF, Great Education Colorado, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

² No TABOR refunds have been given since 2001.

³ National Poverty Center (2006). Has welfare reform changed state expenditure patterns? University of Michigan http://www.npc.umich.edu/publications/policy_briefs/brief7

Colorado Budget Policies Impacting Children’s Programs and Services

Gallagher Amendment - 1982 – A constitutional provision that caps increases in the property tax base for local governments, including school districts, by limiting the taxable value of residential property.

Arveschough-Bird – 1991 - A statutory provision that established a six percent General Fund formula directing spending. Senate Bill 09-228 repealed this statute.

Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR) – 1992 – A voter approved constitutional provision that limits state revenue, requires voter approval for tax increases and limits growth in property taxes.

Public School Finance Act - 1994 – A specified formula for determining state and local financial support for operating Colorado’s 178 school districts and the Charter School Institute.

Amendment 23 - 2000 – A voter approved constitutional provision governing General Fund appropriations for K-12 education. Amendment 23 requires the state to provide minimum increases in funding for elementary and secondary education by diverting a portion of income tax revenues to the State Education Fund.

Categorical Program Funding – School districts receive state funding provided by the Public School Finance Act of 1994. Under Amendment 23, school districts also receive state appropriations to pay for specific “categorical” programs that include English language proficiency education, special education, vocational education, transportation, small attendance centers, pre-school, free or reduced lunch and gifted and talented education.

Categorical Buyout – In some instances a school district does not receive state funds and instead is required to use local property tax revenues to fund or buyout categorical programs. A district must be capable of funding its K-12 share using only specific ownership taxes and property taxes. Projections for the FY 2010-11 budget year indicate that three districts will be required to buyout a portion of their state categorical funding.⁴

Mill Levy Stabilization - 2007 – Legislation that struck a section of the Public School Finance Act (Senate Bill 07-199) that codifies the property tax revenue limits imposed in 1992 by TABOR, which requires a school district to annually lower its mill levy if its revenue growth exceeds inflation plus growth in student enrollment.

Amendment 35 – 2004 – A voter approved constitutional provision that increases taxes on tobacco products to fund expansions for health programs, services and education.⁵

Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) – 1998 - A multi-state agreement between the Attorneys General of 46 states, including Colorado, and the four largest tobacco companies to settle Medicaid lawsuits, restrict certain tobacco marketing practices and reimburse states for tobacco-related health costs. These funds are used to support health-related programs and services and projects that benefit children with disabilities.

Referendum C – 2005 – A voter approved measure that suspended the revenue limit in TABOR from 2006 to 2010 and modified the revenue limit for future years. Revenues retained under this provision were classified as General Fund Exempt (GFE) and were required to be appropriated or transferred by the General Assembly for the following purposes only: (a) health care; (b) education; (c) retirement plans for firefighters and police officers.

⁴ Understanding Colorado School Finance and Categorical Funding (July 2010). Colorado Department of Education. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdefinance/download/pdf/FY2010-11BrochureWeb.pdf>

⁵ Amendment 35 revenues are allocated to five cash funds: the Health Expansion Fund (46%), the Primary Care Fund (19%), Tobacco Education, Prevention, and Cessation Fund (16%), Prevention, Early Detection, and Treatment Fund (16%) and other health related services (3%).

Select Reserve Cash Funds for Children's Programs and Services

Early Childhood

Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) – This program is subject to available appropriations and is administered through county departments of social services. Funding sources are a mixture of federal, state and county dollars and parent fees as set by the state.

K-12

State Education Fund (SEF) – State fund created by Amendment 23 and dedicated to K-12 education. It requires the General Assembly to increase the statewide base per pupil funding amount under the Public School Finance Act and total state funding for categorical programs by at least the rate of inflation plus one percent through FY 2010-11. After FY 2010 - 11, per-pupil funding increases only by inflation. SEF is exempt from TABOR spending limits.

State Public School Fund (SPSF) – Also known as the Permanent Fund - State fund dedicated to K-12 education. SPSF funding sources include: federal mineral lease revenue, rental income earned on public school lands and school district audit recoveries. Under the Public School Finance Act, SPSF appropriates money to Colorado school districts to finance education services.

K-12 Capital Construction – HB 08-1335 created the Build Excellent Schools Today Act (B.E.S.T.). B.E.S.T. operates under a new financing structure for K-12 capital construction projects that uses an allocation of SPSF money transferred to the newly created Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund.

Health

Children's Basic Health Plan Trust Fund – Created and established in the state treasury for purposes of covering the state's portion of the State Children's Insurance Program and to help fund computer system changes necessary to expand eligibility. Beginning in the 2006-07 fiscal year and continuing for as long as the state receives MSA money, the state treasurer transfers to the trust 24 percent of the total MSA amount collected annually.

Amendment 35: Health Care Expansion Fund – This fund receives about 46 percent of annual Amendment 35 revenues to increase eligibility and enrollment in the Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) and to expand Medicaid eligibility for low-income parents. There is a 10 percent reserve requirement. Established by House Bill 05-1262.

Amendment 35: Primary Care Fund – This fund receives 19 percent of annual Amendment 35 revenues to fund primary care services in federally qualified health centers and other providers serving low-income and uninsured populations. Established by House Bill 05-1262.

Amendment 35: Tobacco Education Programs Fund – This fund receives about 16 percent of annual Amendment 35 revenues to fund health disparities program grants, Tony Grampas Youth Services grants, and Tobacco Education, Prevention and Cessation programs unless a fiscal emergency is declared. Established by House Bill 05-1262.

Hospital Provider Fee Cash Fund – This fund was established under House Bill 09-1293 (25.5-4-402.3 CRS). Hospitals are assessed a provider fee to maximize federal Medicaid reimbursement amounts. Funds are used for payments to hospitals, CHP+ expansions, Medicaid expansions and Medicaid Buy-in.



State Departments Administering Children's Services and Programs

Colorado Department of Education (CDE) – Responsible for the general supervision of public schools throughout Colorado, administration of education-related programs, the School Finance Act and distribution of state and federal funds to school districts, special education for children with disabilities, English language proficiency programs, Colorado Preschool Program and adult basic education programs. There are three independent agencies within CDE: the Board of Trustees responsible for the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, the State Charter School Institute Board and the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board. The department is also charged with promoting the improvement of library services statewide. The department's budget is comprised of the following sections (separate programs under each section are not listed): (1) Management and Administration; (2) Assistance to Public Schools; (3) Library Programs; and (4) School for the Deaf and the Blind.

Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) – Responsible for the administration and supervision of all non-medical public assistance and welfare activities of the state. These include assistance payments, food stamps, child welfare services, rehabilitation programs, alcohol and drug treatment programs, and programs for the aging. The department is also responsible for inspecting and licensing child care facilities and for the care and treatment of the state's dependent citizens who have mental illness, developmentally disabilities or are juvenile offenders. The department operates two mental health institutes, three regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities, and ten institutions for juvenile delinquents. The department also provides funding for the care of indigent mentally ill people, contracts with community centered boards for services for persons with developmental disabilities and contracts for the supervision and treatment of delinquent juveniles. The department's budget is comprised of the following sections (separate programs under each section are not listed): (1) Executive Director's Office; (2) Office of Information Technology Services; (3) Office of Operations; (4) Services for People with Disabilities; (5) County Administration; (6) Office of Self-Sufficiency; (7) Adult Assistance Programs; (8) Division of Child Welfare; (9) Division of Child Care; (10) Division of Youth Corrections and (11) Mental Health and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, now called the Division of Behavioral Health.

Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF) -- Responsible for administering the state's Medicaid medical and mental health programs, the Colorado Indigent Care program (CICP), the Children's Basic Health Plan also known as the Children's Health Plan Plus (CHP+), the Old Age Pension Medical program, the Comprehensive Primary and Preventive Care Grant program and the Primary Care Program to increase access to health care services for medically indigent or underserved populations and areas. The department transfers approximately nine percent of its appropriation to other state agencies that administer Medicaid programs. The majority of this funding is transferred to the CDHS. The department's budget is comprised of the following sections (separate programs under each section are not listed): (1) Executive Director's Office; (2) Medical Services Premiums; (3) Medicaid Mental Health Community Programs; (4) Indigent Care Program; (5) Other Medical Services; and (6) Department of Human Services Medicaid-Funded Programs.

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) – Responsible for oversight and administrative responsibilities for a number of state-wide, population-based health and environment programs and services which include the collection and maintenance of the state's critical health data and administration of school-based health programs. The department's budget is comprised of the following sections (separate programs under each section are not listed): (1) Administrative Support; (2) Center for Health and Environmental Information; (3) Laboratory Services; (4) Local Public Health Planning and Support; (5) Air Quality Control Division; (6) Water Quality Control Division; (7) Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division; (8) Consumer Protection; (9) Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology Division; (10) Prevention Services Division; (11) Health Facilities and Emergency Medical Services Division; and (12) Emergency Preparedness and Response Division. Sections are organized into three groups: Administration, consisting of divisions one through three, Environmental Programs, consisting of divisions five through eight and Health Programs, consisting of divisions four and nine through twelve.



Appendix A

Summary of Annual Growth Rates for Selected Programs

Comparison of CCAGR Adjusted and CCAGR Non-Adjusted for inflation for Colorado State Departments Providing Benefits to Children and Families

CAAGR Adjusted	General Fund (GF)		Cash Fund/ Reappropriated (CF/RF)		Federal Funds (FF)		TOTAL FUNDS (TF)	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Colorado Department of Education	3%		14%		6%		4%	
Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing*		-2%	12%		8%		5%	
Colorado Department of Human Services	1%			-1%	2%		1%	
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment**		-2%	6%		4%		4%	
CAAGR Non-Adjusted								
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Colorado Department of Education	4%		15%		8%		6%	
Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing*		0%	14%		9%		7%	
Colorado Department of Human Services	3%		0%		3%		2%	
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment**		-2%	8%		5%		6%	

*Due to a major funding change, CAAGR for the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing is calculated for FY 2003-04 to FY 2010-11

**Appropriations by funding source for Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment are not shown in the document but are available upon request.

NOTE: For purposes of analysis, CAAGR's are categorized according to the following scale:

Minimal growth	Mild growth	Moderate growth	Strong Growth
[0 to 2%]	[3 to 5%]	[6 to 8%]	[9% and above]

Comparison of Adjusted for Inflation and Non-Adjusted Compound Average Annual Growth Rate of Divisions and Selected Programs

CAAGR Adjusted	GF		CF/RF		FF		TF	
Early Childhood Care and Education	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
<i>Division of Child Care</i>		-2%		0%		-4%		-3%
Child Care Licensing and Administration	0%		10%		1%		1%	
Colorado Child Care Assistance Program		-3%		-16%		0%		-5%
K-12 Education								
<i>Public School Finance-Assistance to Public Schools</i>	3%		14%		6%		4%	
Special Education: Children with Disabilities		-2%	100%		15%		10%	
Special Education: Gifted and Talented		-1%	100%		n/a	n/a	4%	
English Language Proficiency Program		-2	40%		30%		19%	
Public School Transportation	0%		7%		n/a	n/a	6%	
Vocational Education		-2%	100%		n/a	n/a	2%	
Expelled and At-Risk Student Services		-1%	24%		n/a	n/a	2%	
Comprehensive Health Education		-1%	100%		n/a	n/a	2%	
Small Attendance Center Aid		-4%		-100%				-2%
CAAGR Non-Adjusted								
Early Childhood Care and Education	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
<i>Division of Child Care</i>	0%		1%			-3%		-2%
Child Care Licensing and Administration	2%		11%		2%		3%	
Colorado Child Care Assistance Program	2%			-15%	1%			-3%
K-12 Education								
<i>Public School Finance-Assistance to Public Schools</i>	4%		15%		8%		6%	
Special Education: Children with Disabilities	0%		100%		16%		12%	
Special Education: Gifted and Talented	0%		100%		n/a		6%	
English Language Proficiency Program	0%		42%		33%		20%	
Public School Transportation	2%		9%		n/a		7%	
Vocational Education	0%		100%		n/a		3%	
Expelled and At-Risk Student Services	1%		100%		n/a		4%	
Comprehensive Health Education	1%		100%		n/a		4%	
Small Attendance Center Aid		-2%	100%		n/a		0%	

CAAGR Adjusted								
Health Services and Programs for Children and Families	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
<i>Division of Medical Services Premiums</i>	1%		41%		9%		7%	
Child Health Plan Plus Premiums	n/a		19%		20%		19%	
Child Health Plan Dental Premiums	18%		18%		n/a		18%	
<i>Division of Indigent Care Programs</i>		-5%	5%		8%		6%	
<i>Division of Other Medical Services</i>	13%		15%		6%		12%	
Public School Health Services	100%		4%		3%		4%	
Enhanced Prenatal Care Training and Technical Assistance	13%		n/a		1%		5%	
Nurse Home Visitor Program	0%			1%	100%		7%	
Maternal and Child Care Program		-100%		-100%		-20%		-22%
Health Care Programs for Children With Special Needs		-2%		-11%		-1%		-2%
CAAGR Non-Adjusted								
Health Services and Programs for Children and Families	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
<i>Division of Medical Services Premiums</i>	2%		43%		10%		8%	
Child Health Plan Plus Premiums	n/a		21%		22%		21%	
Child Health Plan Dental Premiums	20%		20%		n/a		20%	
<i>Division of Indigent Care Programs</i>		-4%	7%		9%		7%	
<i>Division of Other Medical Services</i>	15%		17%		8%		14%	
Public School Health Services		100%	6%		5%		5%	
Enhanced Prenatal Care Training and Technical Assistance	15%		n/a		2%		7%	
Nurse Home Visitor Program	0%		1%		100%		9%	
Maternal and Child Care Program		-100%		-100%		-17%		-21%
Health Care Programs for Children With Special Needs		-1%		-10%	1%			-1%

CAAGR Adjusted								
Comprehensive Support Services	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Division of the Office of Self-Sufficiency		-3%		-4%		0%		1%
Colorado Works Program	6%			-3%	8%		7%	
County Block Grants	0%			-4%	2%		1%	
Colorado Works County Administration		-4%		-4%	3%			-4%
Special Welfare Programs		-2%		-14%		-3%		-5%
Division of Child Welfare	2%			-5%	3%		2%	
Administrative Review Unit		-3%			5%			-1%
Family and Children's Programs		-3%		-3%	11%			-1%
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	100%		2%		2%		2%	
Tony Grampsas Youth Services Program		-21%		-1%		0%		-10%
Colorado Children's Trust Fund	n/a		5%	-13%			0%	
Division of Youth Corrections (DYC)	1%			-11%	18%		1%	
DYC Institutional Education Programs	1%			-1%		-100%	1%	
DYC Prevention Intervention Programs	n/a			-11%		-100%		-11%
DYC Community Programs	1%			-20%	30%			-1%
CAAGR Non-Adjusted								
Comprehensive Support Services	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
<i>Division of the Office of Self-Sufficiency</i>		-2%		-3%	1%		1%	
Colorado Works Program	7%			-1%	10%		8%	
County Block Grants	0%			-2%	4%		3%	
Colorado Works County Administration		-3%		-6%	5%			-2%
Special Welfare Programs		0%		-13%		-1%		-3%
<i>Division of Child Welfare</i>	4%			-4%	5%		4%	
Administrative Review Unit		-2%	n/a	n/a		-7%	1%	
Family and Children's Programs		-2%		-1%	13%		0%	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	100%		2%		2%		4%	
Tony Grampsas Youth Services Program		-20%			0%		0%	-9%
Colorado Children's Trust Fund	n/a	n/a	7%	-12%			2%	
<i>Division of Youth Corrections (DYC)</i>	3%			-10%	20%		2%	
DYC Institutional Education Programs	2%		1%			-100%	2%	
DYC Prevention Intervention Programs	n/a			-9%		-100%		-10%
DYC Community Programs	2%			-18%	32%		1%	

Appendix B

Selected Divisions and Programs: FY 2000-01 General Fund Appropriations base inflated for CPI plus population

Chart 6-1: CCCCAP GF Appropriations Compared to 2000-01 Base GF Appropriations Inflated for CPI Plus Population

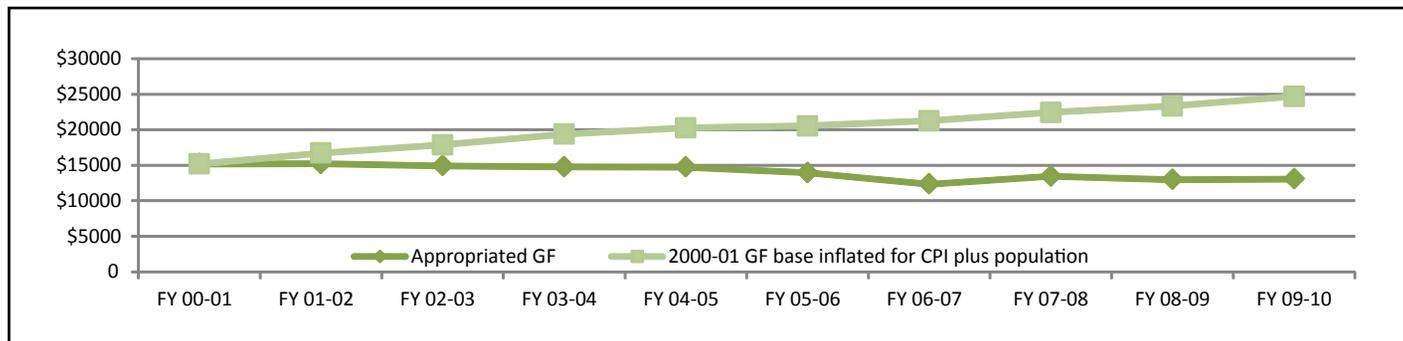


Chart 6-2: Assistance to Public Schools GF Appropriations Compared to 2000-01 Base GF Appropriations Inflated for CPI Plus Population

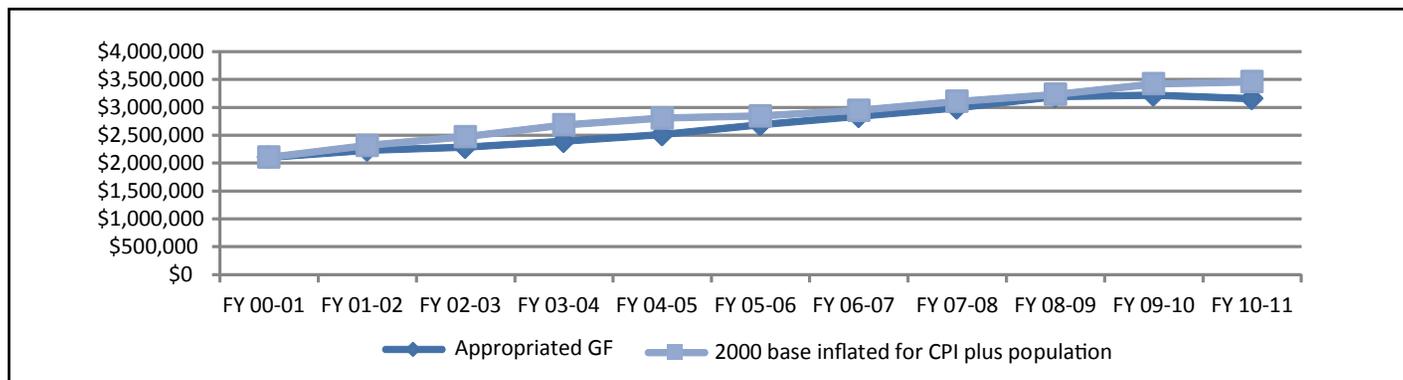


Chart 6-2: Medical Services Premium GF Appropriations Compared to 2000-01 Base GF Appropriations Inflated for CPI Plus Population

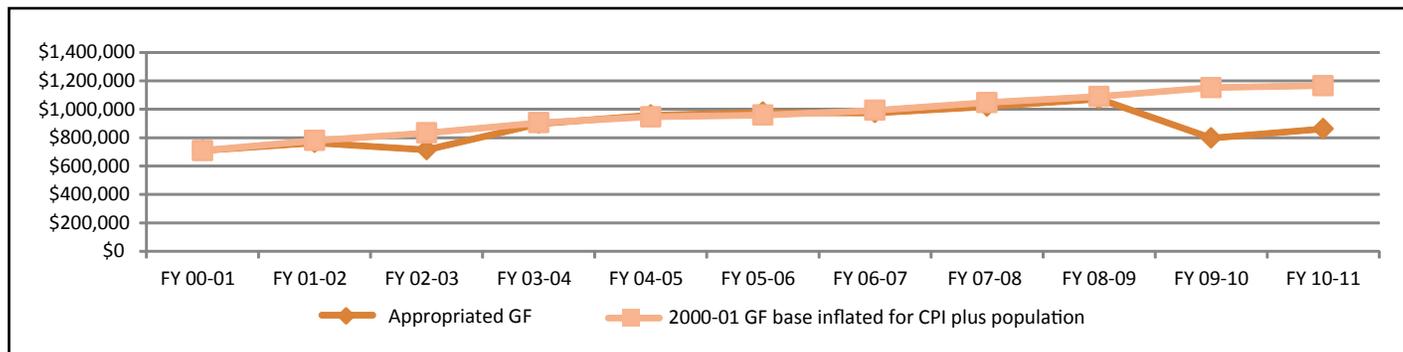


Chart 6-4: Premiums CF/RF Appropriations Compared to CF/RF Appropriations 2000-01 Base Inflated for CPI and Population

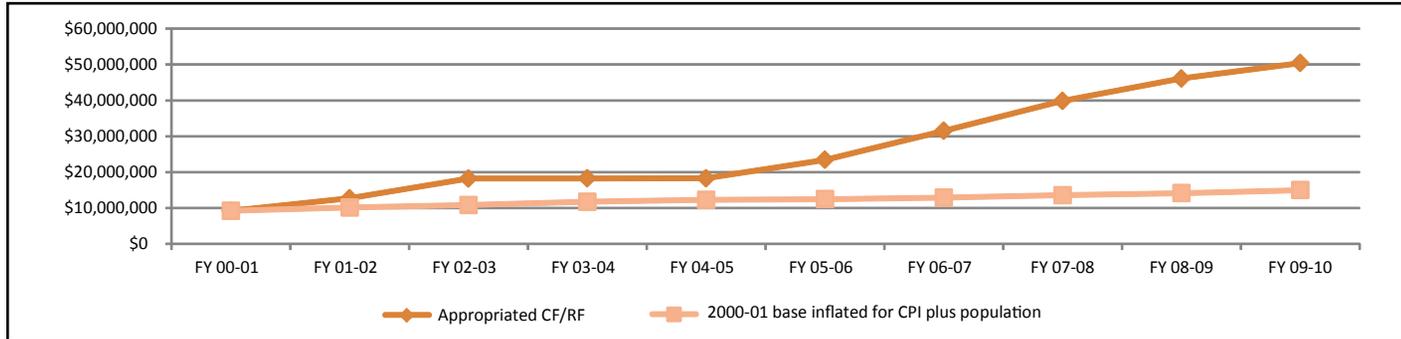


Chart 6-5: CDHS GF Appropriations Compared to GF with 2000-01 Base Inflated for CPI and Population

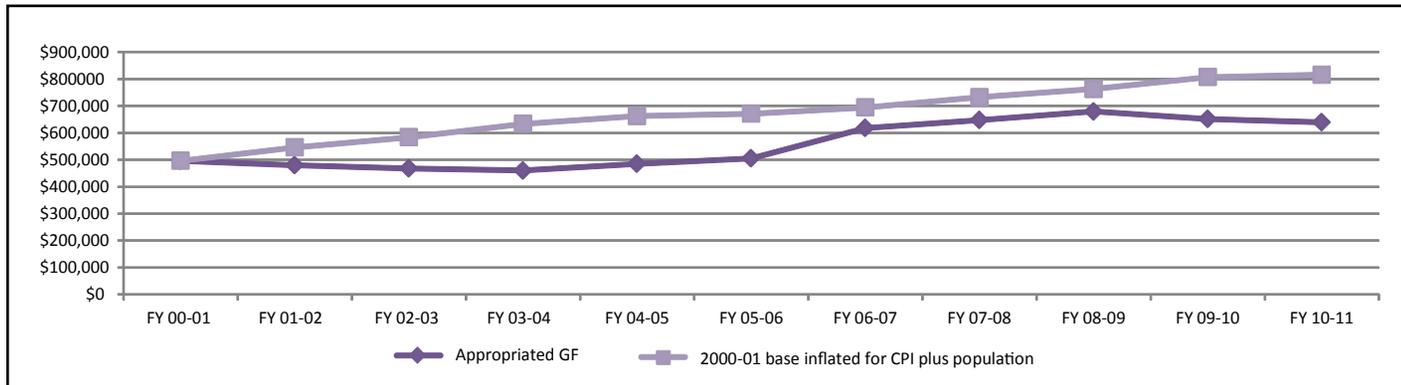


Chart 6-6: Special Welfare Programs GF Appropriations Compared to GF with 2000-01 Base Inflated for CPI and Population

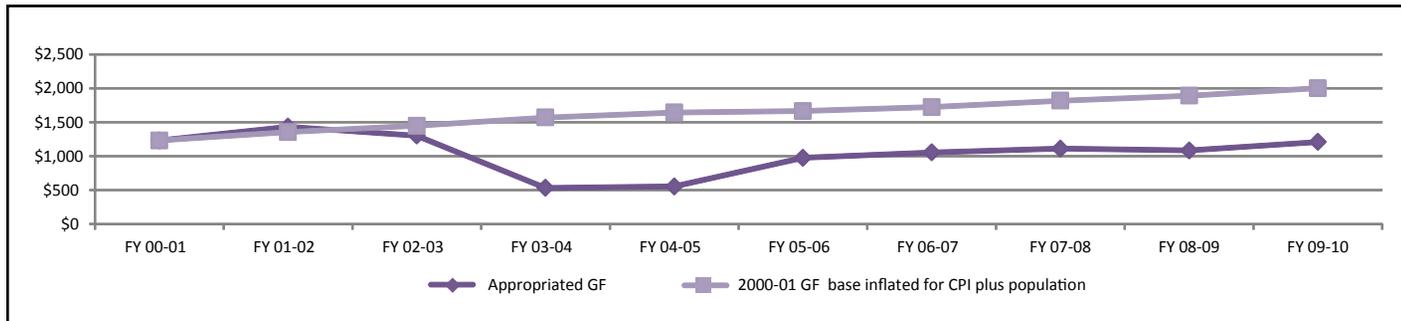


Chart 6-7: Division of Welfare GF Appropriations Compared to GF Appropriations 2000-01 Base Inflated for CPI and Population

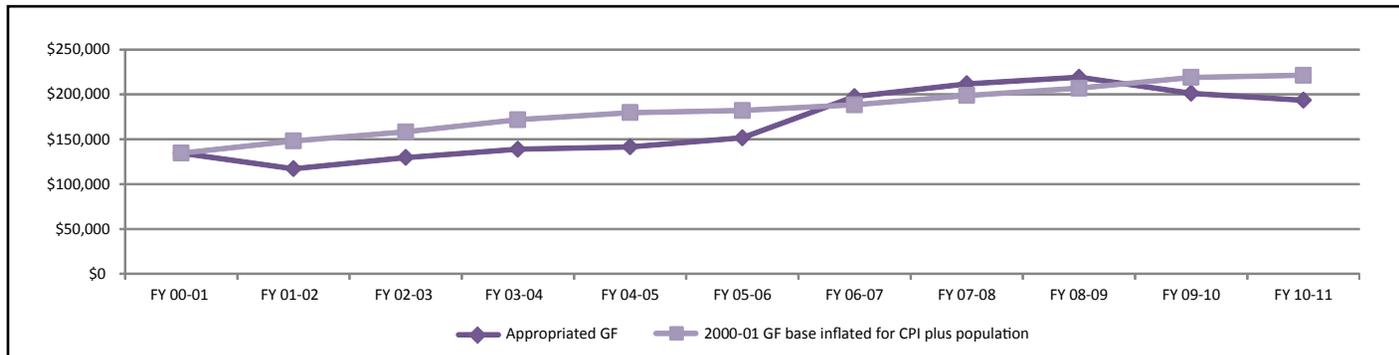


Chart 6-8: TGYS GF Appropriations Compared to GF with 2000-01 Base Inflated for CPI and Population

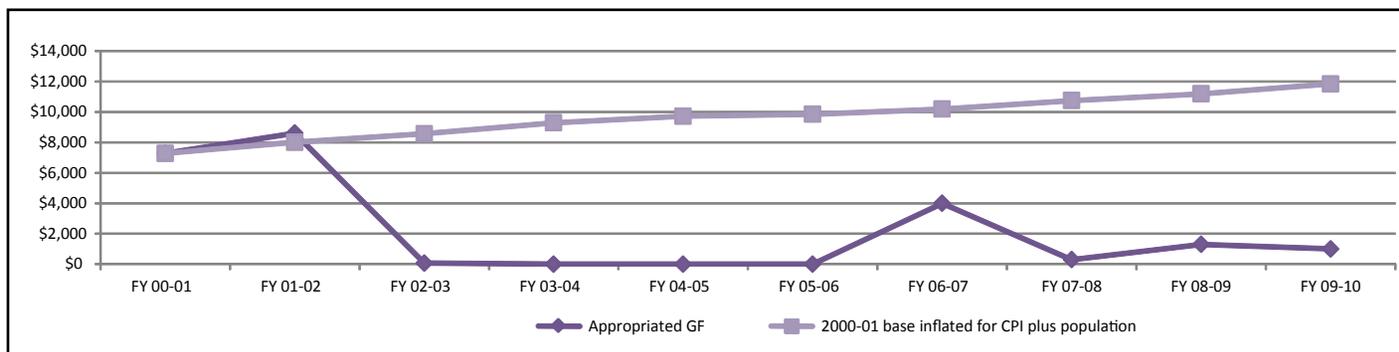
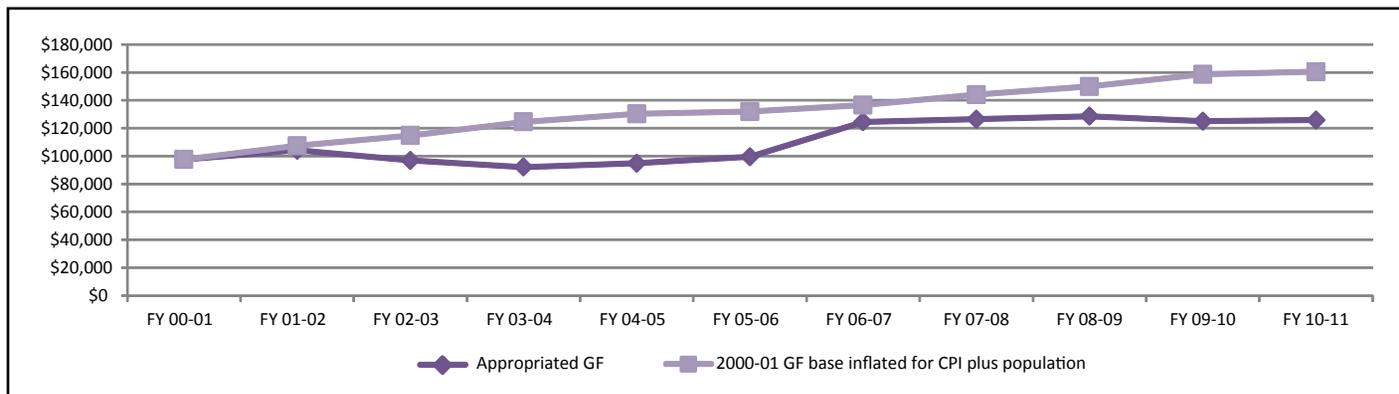


Chart 6-9: NYC General Fund GF Appropriations Compared to GF with 2000-01 Base Inflated for CPI and Population



Appendix C

Referendum C Spending by Designated Area (thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 2005-06	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10
Preschool through 12th grade public schools	\$361.70	\$425.10	\$381.30	\$0	\$0
Health care for Medical Services Premiums (Medicaid)	\$361.60	\$425.10	\$381.30	\$0	\$0
Higher Education	\$353.70	\$404.30	\$348.10	\$0	\$0
Volunteer Firefighter Retirement Plans	\$3.80	\$3.80	\$3.80	\$0	\$0
Fire and Police Pension Association Old Hire Plans	\$25.30	\$34.80	\$34.80	\$0	\$0
Transportations projects	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$0	\$0
Total Referendum C Spending	\$1,116.10	\$1,308.00	\$1,169.30	\$0	\$0

Source: Colorado Legislative Council Staff (October 15, 2009) Report of Referendum C Revenue and Spending FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10, final audited numbers.

Referendum C allowed the state to spend all revenue subject to TABOR for five years beginning in FY 2005-06 and ending in FY 2009-10. Due to the economic recession, no Referendum C revenue were available in FY 2008-09 and FY 2009-10.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

KATHERINE GOLD, Board Chair

President
Goldbug, Inc.

LEE REICHERT, Board Vice Chair

Partner
Kamlet Reichert, LLP

ANNE BYE ROWE, Board Past Chair

Treasurer
RP Publishing, Inc.

MICHAEL L. MATTHEWS, Board Treasurer

Regional President for Northern Colorado
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

NORM FRANKE, Board Assistant Treasurer

Regional President
Alpine Bank

HAPPY HAYNES, Board Secretary

Asst. to the Superintendent for Comm. Partnerships
Denver Public Schools

LANCE BOLTON, PhD

President
Northeastern Junior College

KRAIG BURLESON

Chief Executive Officer
Inner City Health Center

ERIC DURAN

Vice President, Public Finance Division
D.A. Davidson

MIKE FERRUFINO

Vice President
KBNO Radio

MARK H. FULLER

Chief Financial Officer
BrightStar Education

REBECCA GART

Community Leader

JOY JOHNSON

Community Leader

MARY LOU MAKEPEACE

Vice President, Colorado Programs
The Gay & Lesbian Fund for Colorado

TARA MCLAUGHLIN

President
Strategic Health Initiatives

ZACHARY NEUMEYER

Chairman
Sage Hospitality

JENNIFER PRIDE

Community Leader
Denver Circle of Friends

ARNOLD SALAZAR

Executive Director
Colorado Health Partnership

JIM SHIRA, MD

Pediatrician, Retired
The Children's Hospital

HENRY SOBANET

President
Colorado Strategies, LLC

REMY SPREEUW

Associate Publisher
5280 Magazine

TERESA TAYLOR

Chief Operating Officer
Qwest

REGGIE WASHINGTON, MD

Chief Medical Officer
Rocky Mountain Hospital for Children

CHRIS WATNEY

President & CEO
Colorado Children's Campaign

STAFF

CHRIS WATNEY

President

KRISTY ADAMS

Development Director

ROBIN BAKER, PhD

Fiscal Policy and Research Director

CODY BELZLEY

Vice President

JON-PAUL BIANCHI

Early Childhood Initiatives Director

SCOTT GROGINSKY

Senior Policy and K-12 Initiatives Director

LIZ HOUSTON

It's About Kids Network Coordinator

REILLY PHARO

Government Affairs Director

LISA PISCOPO, PhD

Senior Research Director

CHRISTINE RAFANELLI

Grants and Communications Director

ROB SHEROW

Design Coordinator

KENNY SMITH

Policy Analyst

JESSICA TAYLOR

Finance Director



**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN**



Creating Hope and Opportunity in Colorado, More than One Million Kids at a Time

1580 Lincoln Street, Suite 420 • Denver, CO 80203

Phone: 303.839.1580 • Fax: 303.839.1354

www.coloradokids.org

Copyright © 2010 by Colorado Children's Campaign. All rights reserved.