

# LCO meetings Southwest (2023-07-24 11:01 GMT-6) - Transcript

## Attendees

Bryan Lindert, Carmen Marsh, Danielle Greer - CDEC, Danielle Greer - CDEC's Presentation, H Hawk (ECC of La Plata County), Lacy Reed - CDEC, Lindsey Witz, Lyndsay Pulsipher, Mckenna Roholt - CDEC, Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC, Michelle Reeves, Tamara Schmidt - CDEC, UPK Bright Futures

## Transcript

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**Lacy Reed - CDEC:** Welcome everybody.

**Carmen Marsh:** Good morning.

**Lacy Reed - CDEC:** Good morning.

**Lacy Reed - CDEC:** Hope Everybody started off their day on Monday refreshed and ready for another week.

**Carmen Marsh:** Yes.

**Lacy Reed - CDEC:** Let's give everybody maybe one more minute to join up before we hand it over to our friends with ccap at cdec.

**Lacy Reed - CDEC:** I think. We're looking pretty good with everybody. For those of you that don't know me, I'm Lacy. Reed -

**Tamara Schmidt - CDEC:** Good morning, My name is Tamara Schmidt.

**Tamara Schmidt - CDEC:** -.

**Tamara Schmidt - CDEC:** And some additional information. So I'm actually going to turn it over to Danielle to introduce yourself and Michelle and then we'll keep the training off.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Things Tamara, Good morning Pleasure to be here today. My name is Danielle Greer and I am the Ccap Policy and Eligibility Administration supervisor for the State, Ccap team. And so I'll be here today, talking mostly focusing on the eligibility portion of our program and I'm joined with my colleague, Michelle Mackin Brown.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** Hello everyone. Good morning, thanks for having us. My name is Michelle brown - Cdec and I our team works a lot with our providers and sometime and with our county workers who work with providers and the families. They're

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Thanks, Michelle. And so First, what we're going to talk about is just some high level kind of what our program is about, how our program is structured. Really, just to give you kind of the backbone and then we'll start diving into a few more details. So, the purpose of ccap is to provide eligible households access to high quality child care that they can afford. While also Healthy child development in school readiness. While also promoting self-sufficiency seek is a self-sufficiency program. So, that is why we do have eligibility components that we're going to be diving into today.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Another important thing to understand about our program is, if you're not already aware of this, we are a state supervised and county administered program and we'll dig into that in a little bit more detail later. But this is a really important, because depending on which county's you work with, they're going to have different policies. So, if you are working, with Mesa and Rio Grande, they're gonna have two entirely different policies on certain things. They may even have different eligibility limits. So, I'm just really important to understand that, that's how our program is structured because it's gonna vary across the state, In terms of funding, we are a state and federal funded program and county's receive an allocation every year in order to administer the program and as I already mentioned county policies will vary across the state.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** So now we're just gonna dive into the eligibility portion of our program. In regards to Ccap, I always talk about ccap and kind of like an umbrella. There's the overall idea of sea cap, our overall program. But underneath that umbrella, there are these different child care programs. So we have low-income child care, which is the one that I think people are most familiar with, this is the one where you go in and you apply to receive services. This is where most people fall into in terms of our population that we serve

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** We also serve families that are participating in Colorado. Works is our state TANF program. If you're not familiar with it and then we also support families that are involved with child welfare. So we have our Child Welfare and Protective Services program. So all overall, there are four child care programs. Underneath the ccap umbrella. First, we're going to dive into low-income child care. This is where we're gonna spend most of our focus this morning. Because, as I mentioned, this is our most commonly received child care option. So, when you think of our self-sufficiency program, this is the one we are The purpose of this program is to offer. I'm sure that they have access to high quality child care that they can afford while they're participating in their eligible activity.

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**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** So the parent has to be eligible from an income and eligibility or an eligible activity standpoint. We also do require that the children be eligible and so the children have to be citizens or qualified aliens or lawfully present, depending on the terminology you use across different programs. They also have to be less than 13 years old, or they may be up to 19 years old if they have additional care needs. They do have to be in the custody of the adult caretaker or teen parent in order to receive care. So if you have a family where there's multiple parents, they both have ccap, they can only receive ccap. while the child is actually with them.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** And as I mentioned, the parents do have to be income eligible and participating in an eligible activity. As I mentioned earlier, there are different types of policies and income or an eligibility components across the state. So, in this slide deck, which we will make sure that you get access to at least a PDF version of this if you haven't already, but our income thresholds are linked in this document. And I'll just show you what this looks like because this is going to be a really great resource for families.

Assuming it will load because this will give you the monthly amounts that someone can make before they're no longer eligible for the program. And so at application, we have our table here on the left and families are eligible until they exceed 85% of the state meeting income. Once they are on the program. So their income eligible up to that point

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** So definitely reference this when you get Take a look at it. It goes into a little bit more detail. So you can see where is, I'm sorry, each county is if a family were to apply.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** And then, in terms of eligible activity, this is going to be one where you want to familiarize yourself with the county's policies. Families are required to be able to receive child care if they are working if they're participating in job, search. However, when we talk about post-secondary Education County's, may not offer that. That is an eligible activity, that is subject to available appropriations. So if a county does not have a sufficient funding to offer all of the eligible activities, they may remove that as an eligible activity. So please do familiarize yourself with your county partners and they're eligible activities so that you can better support families and just work really close in conjunction with your county partners.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** And as I mentioned earlier, this is our most common one and this is where families are going in and they are applying for this program. So they either complete the paper application and turn that into their county office or we utilize peak. It's the online universal application here in Colorado, which I'll share links with. You are in just a few moments.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** A couple of special considerations for this particular child care option. Is that families that are experiencing homelessness or provided a 60-day stabilization period that allows them extra time to enter into an eligible activity. It also gives them extra time to turn in verification. So as I mentioned, we have to be able to show that their income eligible but the state residents of the county, all of those good things but when you're homeless we understand that. There's a lot of things you don't have access allowing families the 60 days to turn to gather. The necessary documentation is really just in a hopes that they're giving them a little bit of buffer while ensuring that their kiddo can go to care. So, during the 60 days that child can go to child care,

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Parent can go and take care of the things that they need to in order to actually get the verification. That's necessary. I will mention, this is a minimum of 60 days. So, what is possible that a county will offer more than 60 days? I'm not aware of a county that's currently offering, more than 60 days at this point in time. But it is an option that county's have

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**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Next just talking a little bit more about how to apply. So if an individual is looking to apply for low income ccap, they can certainly do so on peak. As I mentioned, that's an electronic application that all counties receive. They can go and visit their local county's office and that's a really great way to apply if they're not sure if they're eligible. Because as I mentioned, they have to be income and activity eligible for this particular program. Leo Doo also have a copy of the paper application on our cdec website. And so it's a fillable PDF. So they can fill it out electronically and then send it off to their Human Services office.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** And just to give you an idea of what the application process looks like, we'll talk about Recertification and Ccap as well. Just wanted to walk you through this. So you really understand not only what a family experiences but also what the county's responsibilities are here. So you have an

idea of how long it might take as well as just the overall process. So once county's, receive an application, whether that's peak or a paper application, they're required to process those applications within 15 days.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** So some counties may have it done really fast Some counties may be right at that, 15 day, mark and once that when they're processing that application, they're reviewing it for completeness, making sure that pages are signed everything's filled out but then also that we have the necessary documentation that supports and verifies all of the eligibility components of the program.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** And once that application is complete the county's, able to determine eligibility and notify the family that they are eligible. If the families eligible the county then authorizes care based on the care schedule that the family has requested, that's going to be particularly important as we move forward with upk because we really need to have a good communication and understanding of what families actually need from their child care provider and understanding what Ccap needs to cover. So that's just a really important note that we do authorize care based on meat. So if a child needs care, Monday through Friday. That's what Ccap is going to authorize. It is not tied to the parents' activity. So if a family, let's say a parent is in school and works.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** But maybe Grandma's able to take care of the kiddo during the day. But when the parent is at school at night, that's when they need the child care, we're able to provide the family that flexibility and providing care in the evening when that parent needs it, After the cares authorized then sent a notice and that just informs them of what their care schedule is as well as if there are any parent fees owed to the provider and we'll talk a little bit more about in a few moments.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Once a family is determined eligible for the program, they are eligible for the program for at least 12 months. So they're really set up for a minimum 12 months of care and a typical situation. If you have a family who's also enrolled in Head Start, that might be a little bit longer because we do align those periods with the Head Start program year. But again, it's at least that 12 months.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** So once they've received that, full 12 months of care, they are then Reeves. There's then sent a redetermination packet and this process looks similar to what we talked about on the previous slide with applications, the county has 15 to. the county sends that out 45 days in advance. And then the reviewing that for completeness, making sure they have verification to process the packet and then the county can determine if they're eligible for another 12 months of Cares reauthorized, again, based on the care schedule, the parent is requesting based on that child's care needs and then they're notified of what their schedule is. And what their parent fee is for the new year.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** And before I jump into Colorado, Works, Are there any questions about low income child care? I know, that's a lot of information all at once.

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**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Okay, so now just touching on Colorado, Works, Child care. A little bit, this is As I mentioned earlier, a program that supports families that are participating in Colorado, or taniff, is another name. You'll hear it go by but Tana if you're not familiar with it, is that it's a cash assistance program that allows families with very low incomes to become self-sufficient. So they do have work requirements. And childcare is essentially a supportive service in order for them to be able to participate in their Colorado Works activity.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** So with this program it's a little bit more streamlined than what you saw with the low income process because we authorize care based on what their Colorado work speeds are. So we process the case based on a referral that is received from their Colorado Works worker. And we are simply basing their eligibility for Colorado, child care on their participation in Colorado Colorado takes care of all of their eligibility, sea cap, just to make sure that they have child care to support their participation in that activity. So it really is just mostly that data entry. If some families may have a parent fee, if they're on Colorado works, it just depends on if they have earned income from an employer.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** our next two child care programs. I'm not going to spend a lot of time on but it did want to at least provide this information to you. So you had more of a comprehensive understanding of the program. Overall, this also is important to understand. When we start talking about parent fees here in a moment. So we do have our child care, as well as our protective services child care, both programs, serve families that are engaged in child welfare. So, while the child is either

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** their housed with a kinship provider. They're with a foster family or maybe the families in the process of being reunified. That's kind of where these programs come into play. The biggest difference between these two programs, is it ive Child care is a county option. So they may choose to spend specific dollars on this population without tapping into their child welfare funds. So again, I don't want to go into this too much. It's really just here for your information, just so you have a good understanding of all of the options we offer.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** So, going back a little bit into authorizations, we talked kind of about what that process looks like. How we're determining what they need to be Again, just to iterate cares, initially, authorized on the need of the child. And that's indicated either on the application, the redetermination, or the referrals that are received by card or works or child welfare, This is important to understand because we authorize care much differently than how upk hours are tracked. So I put kind of, all of the specific times that these different units as we call them and what those actually look like. But if you were to look at a ccap authorization schedule,

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** You would see, full-time. And this is essentially the number of hours that a child is authorized to receive ccap care. So, if a family only needs after school care, they're going to be in that part-time range because they only need a couple of hours after school. Your infants, they could be anywhere between full-time part-time, depending on their care needs. We do allow for up to 24 hours of care, However, we cannot cover the cost of 24-hour care. So that's another important distinction there.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** So again the hours that we utilize for Ccap are different than then upk and these are authorized per day. So family may only have a cap authorization on Monday, Wednesday Friday or it could be up to seven days a week depending on their care needs and their families schedule. Are there any questions about this information?

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**Michelle Reeves:** I have a question, kind of Tracking back a little bit. I'm sorry, I'm driving, so bear with me if I lose service, but our RC cap questions are regarding reunification. So when a child is in foster kinship or adoptive care and for whatever reason reunifies with the parents, Does the 12 months of certification, cover that child during that time, or does the guardian? That's now accepting custody have to reapply with your program to get that service. What does that look like during that transition time?

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** So if a family is engaged with child welfare, and they're receiving either of these programs, whether it be child care, or protective services, child care. They do have to apply for low-income child care after that. If they're not eligible for TANF. We don't have a transition process for these families to where. So I didn't go over this in the Colorado work slide but families that are on Colorado, They actually transition from Colorado. Works to low-income child care without having to reapply. That is not the case for child care. The reason being at least at this point is because these children may not always be within the same home. they may have a different caretaker by the end of all of this and because low income does have different eligibility requirements. There's really no eligibility around child care outside of being engaged with child welfare. It is intended to support the child and their

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Making sure that they're safe and the family that it's caring for them. Can continue to keep them safe. So if they're in the process of being reunified or possibly now, they're being adopted that the biological parent or the foster parent or the adopted parent, they all have to follow the application process to receive low-income child care. They have to meet the income eligibility limits, the eligible activity, all of those things.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** I will say even though that is a requirement county should be working with these families specifically in order to make sure that this process goes as smoothly as possible. families are at a really great risk of, being put back onto a plan with child welfare during this limbo land rate, it can be really hard to transition and so, county's really should be working with families and the child welfare, worker to say, Okay, I need paycheck stubs. Can you help the family? Get this. If they don't know how, Can you just be the mediator that sort of thing? So that we know that child can. be reunified with their family and they can keep that stability that they were already working on.

**Michelle Reeves:** Thank That answers a lot of it. I think our concern is that Upk has announced that their funding will be evaluated monthly. And so just thinking about that possibility, that one month they may have full-time upk funding in the next month, they may not thinking about those transition periods. When we go from foster care back to reunification with the family. So does Ccap have And the ability to expedite a process if they were to lose that. You became funding or can they backtrack and pay a previous month...

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** It depends on the eligibility of it.

**Michelle Reeves:** if they end up being approved during that process?

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** It's hard to say without understanding, being more specific about the case, And if which child care program, they're under things like that. When we're talking about child care and protective services, child care. There's a lot more flexibility in it because a lot of these are emergency situations with that said, it still may not be feasible because there are still

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** from a cat perspective, we still have to know what the child's care schedule should be in order to make sure that those things are updated in this system. If we find out, two months later, that kiddos upk schedule has changed, it's very unlikely that the county's going to be able to reimburse back to that time frame. These changes have to be reported as quickly as possible so that they can go in and make any necessary authorization changes. And I would say That's the case. Regardless of whether we're talking about any of the child care programs that we're talking about here today, families need to be communicating with their worker and in turn, the provider needs to be communicating those changes with their families because we cannot make an authorization change without it being requested

by the parent. So those communication lines need to be very tight. They need to work as quickly as possible. So

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**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** if authorizations need to change, they can act on those quickly.

**Michelle Reeves:** Thank you so much. That answers a lot.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** You're welcome.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** so this actually is a perfect segue. So as we mentioned, the changes have to be requested by the parents. So we cannot change an authorization just because the provider calls and says, Hey Mom had to go into work today Even though she wasn't scheduled. I need Ccap paid for today. We have to receive that from the parent so we can certainly make those changes, but they have to report it.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** And so the way those changes are reported will vary by child care program just because of the referrals that might be in place, the different teams that might be engaged. But it is really the family, initiating it so families that are receiving low-income child care. It's a one-way to get one-way shot right to their child care worker to say Hey my upk schedule reduced, I need full-time care. on Tuesdays, that sort of thing if they're receiving card or works child care, It can be a little bit more complicated because there are more hands in the pot, so to speak, but it's really important that they are either communicating with their Colorado Works worker. So an updated referral can be sent or they're going directly to their ccap worker. So that then their cap worker can talk to cloud or works and say, Hey, just so, family says that they need full-time care on Tuesdays. Now, I've gone ahead and authorized it but I need a new referral confirming. This

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** And then with child welfare and protective services, typically those case workers are heavily engaged with the families. And they have a good sense of what's going on in that case, but still really critical that families are communicating with their worker regardless. So that if there are any changes to the care schedule, those are coming directly from child welfare. So those have to go to their worker so that they can be made on the ccap side.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** All right, now touching on parent fees. So families that are in low-income Colorado works or receiving protective services, child care may have a parent fee. So, the amount is determined based on their gross income, their household size and the number of children that they have in The amount of care that they receive is also considered. So if it's part time those versus full-time it's a higher amount for full-time Less for part-time care. Families will also receive a 20% discount on their parent fee. If the child attending high quality provider or provider, that's a level three, four five in the Colorado, shines rating system,

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** These fees are paid directly to the child Provider ccap is not engaged and the payment process whatsoever Ccap assesses that fee. We say, This is what it is based on your eligibility criteria but after that is completely between the family and the child care providers to how those are paid. So we usually don't know if there's an issue until the provider says, Hey family hasn't been able to pay me in six months, it can't provide care anymore, that sort of thing. So, again, just communicating with families. Making sure that they're working with their provider if there's ever situation where they can't pay and if they can't pay, we actually do offer hardships. Check with your county to see what their hardship

policy is, but they may be able to have their parent, be reduced to five dollars or maybe waved entirely depending on the circumstances. So,

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** just a note on that. Also, an important thing to talk about as we're moving towards upk, there are no changes to our parent fee structure. If a child is duly enrolled in upk, so Ccap will still assess that parent be based on what cares, authorized what their income is all that stuff and the family will still have a responsibility to pay that to their child care provider. So just a note, that is not changing for us. At this time, it's business as usual essentially, Any questions about parent fees? I know that's a question that we've been getting here and there lately.

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**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** All with that, I will go ahead and hand it over to Michelle so she can talk a little bit more about how our program works with childcare providers.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** Thanks All Yeah, I'm gonna talk to you a little bit about our ccap providers. We go to the next slide.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** So, a little bit about providers and rates each county enters into Either a licensed or qualified exempt ccap provider that it's called a fiscal agreement, and it's like a contract, a provider can have a school agreements with multiple counties, so they may have more than one fiscal agreement. And as, licensed providers can engage and see cap was so kind of qualified. Exempt providers. And those are those providers that are exempt from licensing but they have been qualified by ccap to provide care for sea cap and reimbursed for that care. It's a process to go through that, and they have to go through background checks and in training if they're providing care to non-relative children's. So

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** that's just a little bit of background on that. So you're not just seeing that term and not understanding what it means. So like I said, every county or every provider enters into the fiscal equipment with a county or multiple counties, to provide ccap, and it's actually fairly common for our licensed providers to have. Physical agreements with multiple counties because they might be doing some of the neighboring counties, because they'll have families that come through for work or work in that county. But they have sea captain in different counties, so they may have more than one fiscal agreement. state C hat, at the state level, we establish what we call the regular rate for licensed providers by county.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** And we've done this historically through the market rate survey process, which is a process. Where a survey is sent all licensed providers in the state. Hoping to gather that input back about what their private pay rates. that helps us understand the private pay rates by the type of provider there are they are and the age group so that we can better set the Irregular rate in the regular rate is the rate that we pay for typical regular ccap care. the providers.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** Reach the lesser of either the cap rate or their published private pay rate. So providers do need to submit their private pay rates to the county when they're entering into going through the fiscal agreement process in the county will calculate those rates. So like I said, it has to be the lesser of either the sea cap rate or the private pay rate. So, if the private pay rate that's their published, private puree is higher than the cap rate. They're going to receive the future. If they're private pay rate is less than the cap rate, they're going to receive the private pay rate.



**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** And then counties can establish what we call alternate rates to pay providers and this is one of those things when Danielle's talking about that different counties have different policies. One of their policies might be around the rates, they pay so in addition to paying the regular rate which all counties pay they can pay other rates like disability rates to care for a child with additional needs or they can pay for weekend or evening rates. They can set different rates. For those different times overnight rates, are another one before and after school rates, they can set those rates in most counties to that, based on the need in their county.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** okay, a little bit more on the providers in the rates, So in our state rule, we set the minimum number of absences.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** Based on the color of shines reading so levels. One and two have a minimum of three absences per month that are paid by ccap in levels for three through five, have a minimum four, absences per month. But counties can opt again. This is another one of the things that counties could differ on and have different policies around they can opt to pay more absences and most of our county's student pay more absences. And they can also offer holiday payments. They can select up to 10 state holidays that they can pay as well.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** they can pay something called hold slots. That's where a slot is held for a child, if they're on an extended leap, or an illness or to visit family and they're biological parent and other state and the providers paid for that that hold or they can pay for some counties will opt to do slot contracts. So they engage in a contract with providers to pay for enrollment for that month. They pay for the slot for the child or to hold a vacant SL.

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**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** OT. they can also play pay for activity registration and transportation fees. We call those art fees and Drop-in days are days when a family might mean to use a provider that is not part of their regular authorization. and county's may allow so many drop-in days a month. Each county might have a different pop. Does have a different policy on that and how they administer those. So that would be something you'd want to check with county to get their specific policy around.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** licensed providers. That care for children that are 0 to 36 months. Are receiving payment based on the child's authorization or we call it also payment based on enrollment through September right now 2024. so They'll just be paid similar to a slot contract but without the vacant slots those just be paid for basically the child being enrolled at that facility for the month. So they won't be paid by how many days they attended? And then provider payment is released every Thursday night. So providers are paid weekly and they're paid for a week of care that occurred, two weeks prior. So it's two weeks and rears, but they are paid weekly.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** so you're working with some providers that are interested in becoming a ccap provider, the first step would be, we'd want them to contact their county, their department of Human services that administers ccap in their county.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** And if a family does request a provider and the county has not yet engaged to the fiscal agreement. With that cap with that provider often the county will reach out directly to the provider to ask a bill engage in a physical agreement, but it is encouraged to reach out to the county. And then the county says, the provider a packet, it's all of the information. They need to complete the school agreement process.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** And any training that might be required or suggested. the provider completes the form, they sign the form, and then they send it back to the county with What? Sorry, isn't it back to the county while also, including their other documentation like their published private pay rates? So there's some information they're gonna need to send back to the county and that would all be included in that packet. Once the county receives that and all that information and the signed physical agreement it because it's processed, the provider will receive a welcome email to set up their attendance tracking system account their atas account. So on this slide too. You can see there are some

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** More details and we do have a provider handbook that is available. We have the links here on our website. We encourage any provider that's interested or that is going to become ccap provider that they Review that handbook and we just recently have released a training on our pdis system for any potential provider could take that as well?

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** Or anybody that's interested can take that it's in our pdis system and so it's a free training. but the important part is the provider really needs to complete on the fiscaloon process and send back all of that documentation in a timely manner, because they won't be able to receive any sea cap reimbursement, until that this glutenant is in place and it can't be Fully executed until the county has all of that information.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** Right. Unitary back over to Danielle, she's going to talk about a few more slides.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Thanks, Any questions from Michelle before I move on?

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** All right, we did want to spend a little bit of time today talking about, recoveries and ccap. We know with the

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Programs working together, and having funding being utilized, for the same kiddos, there were some questions coming up around, recoveries, but families be would providers be penalized and that kind of stuff. So, we really wanted to spend some time going over this with you all today. I'm just hopefully answer some Some of those concerns so amilies. There we do recover funds from families and providers, but there for very specific reasons. So if a family would not have a recovery issue against them, unless they are not properly reporting changes or if fraudulent activities occur. So for example, the family is receiving ccap and halfway through their eligibility period. They get this really amazing race and it puts them over the 85% state meeting income threshold and they don't report it until six.

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**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Months later at Redetermination because that family would have been completely ineligible for the program. That's a change that they are required to report and so we would have to recover all of that care back to that time where they're really awesome Reeves started. Also, of course broad. So if a family, falsifies documents or they falsely stink, that they're not receiving any income on their application and it is later determined that they intentionally withheld. That information we would recover the funds from the care that was received at that time. So when I talk about reportable changes, there are some scenarios where this school of different. So we wanted to really just show you what these reportable changes are. Because, there's some things that families don't have to report. So we want to make sure that it's clear as to what is actually required. So once a family is determined eligible for the program.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** If they have income that exceeds 85% of the state median income or SMI, they are required to report that because that is our federal income limit. So they cannot exceed that amount if they're no longer participating in eligible activity and it's not due to a temporary break. So we consider a temporary break. On a seasonal employment break, maybe they work on a farm and they can't work during the winter months. Something like that. Or if they are on medical leave maybe they just had a baby and maybe they, broke their leg and they can't walk. So they're on workman's comp and they're not actually able to do their job.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** So this would be really is I've used my job search time at the county and I'm not in a new activity and that would be a reportable change. so, if the family moves out of Colorado, we can only serve families that reside within Colorado, so that would be something they have to report. Also. And then at Redetermination, there are different things that they have to report. So if there are any changes in household income so if they did get a raise that would be reportable at Redetermination household, composition changes. So let's say, Mom has a new boyfriend and he's living there with them now and he's contributing to the household acting as a parent, he would be part of the household come, Redetermination time.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Doesn't have to be added during the eligibility period, but at Redetermination, he would be considered a part of the household. I'm also things like address changes, including if they've moved to a new county. And so, this is important because if they move to a new county, that Redetermination packet is sent to that new county so that they can start receiving services in their new county of residents because we do provide services based on their county of residents. So,

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** All right, yes. So there's a couple of reasons why we might have to recover on a provider. If they received a payment, they shouldn't have but situations where those might. An absence payment is received by the provider on a day. They were not opened by care, so they were closed. for whatever reason, but some reason they received an absence payment, Then we would have to recover on them. Because what are those payments that they received that day? Because they shouldn't received payment on a day, they were closed.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** Or a providers may have received a payment for a child what that was authorized for care at their location but the provider had not enrolled the In the child wasn't attending. Again, that's typically would be seen as a absence or a holiday payment, but it's a chance not enrolled, even though they've been authorized care there, we would have to recover provider did not provide care to that child.

00:45:00

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** occasionally fraudulent activities, may occur. And so examples of those would be a provider checks child in, and out of care, whether or not actually attending. So we're provider uses a parent's personal identification, there pin number to enter attendance for children, and that is not allowed providers. Should never have the personal identification number for a parent and this is the attendance tracking system. And that's all outlined in the training and the Handbook and the Fiscal Agreement as well. So if any of these occurred, we potentially have to recover as well from them. let's see the next slide. Great. So

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** there's some other important recovery info here. So seek out. First of all, we won't be penalizing families or providers. If ccap. And UK hours overlap. We don't see, Cap doesn't consider the overlaps of upk. And seeking flowers to be double dipping. The funds will not be recovered

for that reason alone. It would have to be with the other reasons or something else we just examples but it would have to be at

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** And known fraud, that should always be reported to the county for investigation, or if it's brought a suspected, it should be reported as well. And then other important recovery information. So the reason we have to establish recoveries when they're appropriate is it ensures the county's and the department that we're all being good stewards of different. So it's just important for us.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** To ensure that we are good stewards.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** Matured over now to Tamara unless there's any questions on what we just went over.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** Would go down.

**Tamara Schmidt - CDEC:** Thank I hope this was helpful for you all and I don't really have any more. Content. To add. So Lacy McKenna, I'm not sure. if you want to take over from here, but please everybody just reach out, if you have further questions or things come up that You may not have thought of today that you need help understanding.

**Mckenna Roholt - CDEC:** Thank you all so much for your time. I know our lco's have been asking for this training for a while, so that was really, really helpful, really comprehensive overview. So, unless anyone has any other questions for the ccap team, we can let y'all go since we're gonna be with you in another hour for a training session.

**Mckenna Roholt - CDEC:** All right, thank you so much. We'll talk to you soon. Take care team.

**Danielle Greer - CDEC:** Thank you.

**Michelle Mackin-Brown - CDEC:** Thank you.

**Lacy Reed - CDEC:** Bye.

**Mckenna Roholt - CDEC:** Lacy, be sure to stop the reporting before you hop off too.

**Lacy Reed - CDEC:** Okay, thank you.

**Lacy Reed - CDEC:** I would have just

**Mckenna Roholt - CDEC:** Yeah. I know I've done that before and...

**Mckenna Roholt - CDEC:** then it takes forever. So I think see you soon. Bye.

Meeting ended after 00:49:00 🙌