

Public Finance Committee

Outcomes	Objectives	Performance Measures	Targets	Strategic Initiatives	Commentary/Notes
1. Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and other aging related federal programs remain viable as long run cornerstones to family economic security.	<p>1a. Ensure full knowledge by all state leaders of the importance of this issue.</p> <p>1b. Colorado's leaders make it a priority to support efforts that ensure the sustainability of these federal programs.</p> <p>1c. Improve the general public's understanding of the importance of these programs and options for making them sustainable.</p>	<p>1a. % of state leaders briefed on the Strategic Action Plan on Aging</p> <p>1b. # State of state/ federal addresses speak to the needs of older adults in Colorado as a priority</p> <p>1c. % Public support for Social security, Medicare and Medicaid</p> <p>1d. # public positive (prioritize) mentions of issues related to older adults</p>	Positive statement of support of programs increases by X% for the general public (prioritize these programs in terms of sustainability and viability)	<p>1a. Baseline assessment to understand where we are</p> <p>1b. Take a stand campaign as an example to focus state leaders/public on the issues of social security and its viability</p> <p>1c. Efforts to show value and role (programs to support older adults) so turn the negative frame to a positive one.</p> <p>1d. Create/ participate in a scorecard to evaluate leaders efforts to prioritize the sustainability of the federal (Need to identify target audiences for efforts)</p>	<p>1. Are we missing more direct or aggressive opportunities?</p> <p>Show how these three programs contribute to the state's economy. I heard once that \$1 of Medicaid money multiplies in the economy by a factor of six</p>
2. Colorado leverages all appropriate aging related federal programs, demonstration projects, etc to enhance Colorado communities.	<p>2a. Create awareness of and maximize participation in all appropriate potential federal leveraging opportunities (public and private), including demonstration projects.</p>	<p>2a. # coordinated agency applications that align with the Planning Group on Aging's Strategic Plan</p>		<p>2b. Create a department of elder affairs to coordinate agency efforts around older adults and implement the strategic plan to ensure ongoing and sustainable efforts</p>	<p>Benefit in the participation of federal programs</p> <p>Think about a way to engage</p>
3. Medicaid financing in Colorado is structured and resourced to fully meet the needs of an aging population without undermining the state's or Medicaid's other obligations.	<p>3a. State leaders recognize the importance of Medicaid to the state's increasing aging population and how it fits within the state's limited budget.</p> <p>3b. Colorado maximizes federal matching funds for Medicaid.</p> <p>3c. Increase state support for Medicaid to ensure that needs are met for older adults.</p>	<p>3a. % of state leaders briefed on Medicaid</p> <p>3b. # State of state/ federal addresses speak to the needs of older adults and Medicaid in Colorado as a priority</p> <p>3c. % Public support for Medicaid</p> <p>3d. # public positive (prioritize) mentions of issues related to older adults and Medicaid</p> <p>3e. What opportunities for program matches has the state foregone due to...</p> <p>3f. % increase in state funding for Medicaid specific to aging issues.</p>	<p>3a. Medicaid is not decreased in succeeding state budgets.</p> <p>3a1. Medicaid is fully funded in succeeding state budgets.</p>	<p>3a. Concerted annual strategy to keep legislators educated on Medicaid (in conjunction with HCPF). 3b. Form a Legislative Caucus related to aging in Colorado (Broader public education?)</p> <p>3c. A comprehensive analysis of options for maximizing federal match for Medicaid.</p> <p>3d. Specific strategy to increase funding in Long Bill for Medicaid (need to fill in detail) in line with increasing needs (to be defined).</p>	<p>3. Is another group looking at alternatives to long-term care, insurance?</p> <p>3c. Intent is to look at optimal placement between long term care in facilities and in the community/ one's own home to promote cost effectiveness.</p> <p>make sure collaboration/ ensure plans incorporate other statewide demonstration plans being created - need to be mentioned</p>
4. State programs that support the health and wellbeing of the aging population are structured and resourced to cost-effectively and efficiently meet those needs without undermining other obligations.	<p>4a. Increase the knowledge of state leaders of state programs that support aging and understand growth and future needs.</p> <p>4b. Develop different state financial planning scenarios on programs for aging across state agencies and departments to ensure programs are prioritized and adequately funded.</p>	<p>4a. Similar measures to #1 and #3 re: legislative leaders' support.</p> <p>4b. How do we plan for the long term/ get to coordination across agencies</p> <p>(how and when do we bring broader issues)</p> <p>Some measure of coordination among departments and programs (JBC process?)</p>		<p>4a. A comprehensive analysis of current state structures/ expenditures that support aging to look for improvements that help prioritize given limited resources.</p> <p>Fact sheet -- created and updated annually (or even more often)</p> <p>Coordinated longer term budget forecasting by affected departments and programs.</p>	<p>Need identify which state agencies are involved in senior issues. Comprehensive list.</p>
5. The state has adapted its revenue and tax system to the realities of its new age distribution.	<p>5a. Educate state decisionmakers (state leaders and voters) on the impact that the aging demographic will have on revenue for the state</p> <p>5b. Adapt tax and revenue systems to ensure sufficient revenues</p>	<p>5a. Is the state funding at the level that is needed? Can we maintain current service levels? Can we meet expanded need?</p> <p>5a. State has evaluated how aging in Colorado will impact revenues and expenditures</p> <p>5b. The State has updated budgeting process to address the impact of aging on revenues and costs.</p>		<p>5a. Education effort, data generation, and development of options to address</p> <p>5b. Evaluating different revenue taxing structures and options to ensure sufficient revenue</p>	<p>Recognize implications of state budget on implementing SAPGA recommendations/ impacts of income structure to implement</p> <p>Don't we already have this kind of performance measure in the office of the demographer and other agencies that track taxes and revenue?</p>

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<p>6. Local governments have adapted to how the aging of Colorado will impact revenues and expenditures in the future.</p>	<p>6a. Understand the impact the aging demographic will have on revenue and expenditures for local communities. 6b. Local governments develop and implement public finance plans addressing the aging demographics.</p>	<p>6a. X percent of Local governments have evaluated how aging in Colorado will impact both their revenues and expenditures 6b. X percent of local governments have updated their budgeting process to address the impact of aging on revenues and costs.</p>	<p>6a. Local governments have an aging plan that works seamlessly with the state plan on aging (that we are developing). 6a. X percent of local governments have evaluated the revenue and cost impact of aging to their community. (using annual survey from Dola) 6b. X percent of local governments have updated their budgeting process based on impacts from aging on revenues and expenditures. (Using annual survey from Dola)</p>	<p>6. Age composition and economic impact of aging tools will be included in Dola's Fiscal Health Initiative Program</p>	
<p>7. Collaborative and diverse revenue and financing models enhance services & supports.</p>	<p>7a. Achieve sustainable revenue sources and creative financing approaches. 7b. Improve program cost-effectiveness. 7c. Engage a wide range of public stakeholders in coming up with new, innovative ideas to achieve these outcomes.</p>	<p>7a. # of state and local governments to establish new funding/financing mechanisms. % increase in state funding % increase in local funding (alternative: % of targeted communities that adopt new funding) % of local governments that adopt new funding > % of those local governments that are rural > % of state population covered by new funding measures % of new funding from non-public sources % reduction in unmet need/waiting lists 7b. % of existing funding for state and local government programs and services made available to increase services as a result of optimization. % improved client satisfaction reported % of program goals met % of providers reporting improved ability to deliver requested services (measure also to be related to improved organizational capacity)</p>	<p>7a. Develop measures of unmet need. Review of best practices from around the country. 7b. State and local governments review existing programs and services to assess options for reorganization, coordination, consolidation, and opportunities to leverage outside funding sources.</p>	<p>7a. State and local governments adopt collaborative and diverse revenue models, including non-public funds, to enhance services and supports for people living in their communities. > Legislature creates a dedicated funding source for community-based services. > HCPF's CCT program is expanded and adequately funded (as a model of how AAAs and Medicaid can collaborate). > A hospital transitions program is created and funded either with Medicare participation or privately with hospitals. > State and local ballot measures to create new funding mechanisms. 7b. Governor and/or legislature (likely through the JBC) and/or State Auditor analyze existing state programs and services to identify areas where cost effectiveness can be improved. (Potential lean, i.e. through existing mechanism in state gov, not reinventing the wheel)</p>	<p>7a. Creative funding and financing mechanisms will supplement traditional public funding sources, which increasingly are experiencing challenges. Resources for programs and services need to grow to meet identified need (as contrasted with just fighting for annual appropriations). This includes pursuing "nontraditional" funding/financing options beyond traditional general fund appropriations. Some examples: partnerships with insurance companies, hospitals and LTC facilities; partnerships with Medicaid and Medicare; county mill levies; % of state sales tax dedicated to senior services. 7b. Optimum performance of existing programs - cost effective use of local, state and federal funds, including improved coordination, best practices and emphasis on prevention form the necessary foundation for new and improved revenue sources.</p>