



Health & Human Services Steering Committee Friday, January 28, 2022

Agenda as of 1/24/2022

Welcome/Introductions

Chair: Commissioner Wendy Buxton-Andrade, Prowers County
 Vice Chair: Commissioner Sue Hansen, Montrose County
 CCI Staff: Gini Pingnot (gpingenot@ccionline.org | 720-255-8941)
 Kyley Burress (kburress@ccionline.org | 303-638-9243)

Leadership Elections

Below are those that have submitted a letter of intent; nominations will also be accepted from the floor

- Chair
 - Janet Rowland, Mesa County ([view letter of intent](#)) ([view nomination from Sue Hansen](#))
- Vice Chair
 - Wendy Buxton-Andrade, Prowers County ([view letter of intent](#))

Other Business

- Christopher Lobanov-Rostovsky – Program Manager, Office of Domestic Violence & Sex Offender Management (chris.lobanov-rostovsky@state.co.us)
 - Three county positions available on the Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) (urban county commissioner, rural county commissioner, and Human Services Director)
- TRAILS (Colorado's Child Welfare IT system) Letter – Support for State General Funds (draft letter available by 1/26/2022)
 - Larimer County Commissioner Kristin Stephens

New Legislation for Discussion (5 Bills)

<u>HB22-1038, Right to Counsel for Youth</u>	
H-Spon	L. Daugherty & T. Van Beber
S-Spon	D. Moreno & R. Gardner
Summary	<p>Current law requires the appointment of a guardian ad litem for children or youth in dependency and neglect cases. The bill requires that client-directed counsel for youth be appointed for children or youth 12 years of age or older to provide specialized client-directed legal representation.</p> <p>The bill prohibits the waiver of a child's or youth's right to counsel in dependency and neglect proceedings. The bill also allows a child or youth to be a party in a dependency and neglect proceeding. For a child or youth 12 years of age or older with diminished capacity, a guardian ad litem shall remain in the role and separate counsel for the child or youth must be appointed.</p> <p>The bill makes conforming amendments.</p>

Status	Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary
Position	Pending

<u>HB22-1042, Teen Parent Driving Instruction Course</u>	
H-Spon	K. Van Winkle & T. Exum Sr.
S-Spon	J. Buckner & D. Hisey
Summary	The bill requires the state department of human services to reimburse a county or district department of human or social services (county department) for costs paid by the county department to a public or private driving school for the provision of driving instruction to an individual who is a teen parent and meets income requirements.
Status	Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation & Local Government
Position	Pending

<u>HB22-1056, Emergency Temporary Care for Children</u>	
H-Spon	D. Michaelson Jenet
S-Spon	
Summary	<p>The bill permits county departments of human or social services (county departments) to enter into an agreement with one or more facilities to provide emergency temporary shelter to children who are neglected and dependent, who are taken into temporary custody, or who have had contact with law enforcement and are unable to return home. "Emergency temporary shelter" is described in the bill as the temporary care of a child in a physically unrestricted setting for no more than 5 days, pending a return to the child's home or placement in an alternate setting. Receiving temporary care in emergency temporary shelter is voluntary, and a child may leave emergency temporary shelter at any time.</p> <p>A county department may contract with any of the following facilities to provide emergency temporary shelter in the county: Group care facilities and homes or a foster care home, homeless youth shelter, residential child care facility, respite child care center, specialized group facility, or any other licensed or certified 24-hour nonsecure care and treatment facility away from the child's parent or guardian. A county can enter into agreements with more than one facility, and 2 or more counties may jointly enter into an agreement with a facility.</p> <p>The bill requires the general assembly to appropriate money to the state department of human services (state department) for emergency temporary shelter services. The state department allocates the money to a county after approving the county's emergency temporary shelter plan.</p>
Status	Public & Behavioral Health & Human Services Committee Hearing on 2/1/2022
Position	Pending

<u>HB22-1113, Appeal Procedures Dependency And Neglect Cases</u>	
H-Spon	T. Van Beber
S-Spon	
Summary	<p>There is a child welfare appeals workgroup established in the state judicial department that made recommendations for changes in 2021. The bill requires the child welfare appeals workgroup to monitor those changes, study changes to the child welfare appeals system, and submit reports in January 2023 and July 2024.</p> <p>The bill requires the district court to make written orders within 35 days after a hearing.</p>

Status	Introduced In House - Assigned to Public & Behavioral Health & Human Services
Position	Pending

<u>HB22-1131, Reduce Justice-involvement For Young Children</u>	
H-Spon	S. Gonzales-Gutierrez & J. Bacon
S-Spon	D. Coram & J. Gonzales
Summary	<p>The bill changes the minimum age of a juvenile who is subject to the juvenile court's jurisdiction. Under current law, juveniles who are 10 years of age and older can be prosecuted in juvenile court. The bill removes juveniles who are 10, 11, and 12 years of age from the juvenile court's jurisdiction and increases the age for a prosecution in juvenile court to 13 years of age; except in the case of a homicide, then the juvenile court's jurisdiction extends to juveniles who are 10, 11, and 12 years of age.</p> <p>The bill changes the minimum age of a county court's concurrent original jurisdiction with the district court in criminal actions that constitute misdemeanors or petty offenses to a person who is 13 years of age.</p> <p>The bill changes the minimum age of a municipal court's jurisdiction for a charge of a municipal offense to a person who is 13 years of age.</p> <p>The bill clarifies that juveniles who are 10, 11, and 12 years of age may be taken into temporary custody by law enforcement for safety and then may be referred to appropriate services. Existing funding used to serve children who are 10, 11, and 12 years of age through the Colorado youth detention continuum may continue to serve those children.</p> <p>Under current law, a juvenile court may transfer the juvenile to district court for criminal proceedings under certain conditions. The bill eliminates the ability for the juvenile court to transfer the juvenile to the district court for juveniles who are 12 or 13 years of age. Furthermore, for a juvenile who is 14 years of age or older, the bill changes the current authority of the juvenile court to transfer the juvenile's case for any delinquent act that constitutes any felony to only any delinquent act that constitutes a class 1 or class 2 felony or a crime of violence.</p> <p>The bill extends certain sentencing limitations that are currently provided to juveniles who are 10 or 11 years of age to juveniles who are 13 or 14 years of age.</p>
Status	Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary
Position	Pending

Other Business

- Department of Early Childhood (DEC) Discussion
 - Concerns around the Family Strengthening Programs/Home Visiting Programs moving to the DEC
 - Proposed Governance Structure of the DEC
 - Colorado Child Care Assistance Program

Adjourn