



Health & Human Services Steering Committee
Friday, February 25, 2022 | 9:15—11:15 am (approx.)

Agenda as of 2/23/2022

Welcome/Introductions

Chair: Commissioner Janet Rowland, Mesa County
 Vice Chair: Commissioner Wendy Buxton-Andrade, Prowers County
 CCI Staff: Gini Pingnot (gpingenot@ccionline.org | 720-255-8941)
 Kylee Burress (kburress@ccionline.org | 303-638-9243)
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Legislation to Revisit / for Updates (2 Bills)

<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	House Committee on Public & Behavioral Health & Human Services Refer Amended to Appropriations		
Position	Amend CCI secured amendments that have been adopted that focus on building out the continuum for placement options for youth who screen out of detention		
Staff	K. Burress		

<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</p>		

	<p>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	House Committee on Judiciary Witness Testimony and/or Committee Discussion Only
Position	Oppose
Staff	K. Burress

New Business

- Approval of letters to JBC & JTC regarding integration of The Work Number into CDHS programs & use of general fund to support.
 - Letter to JBC -- See HHS Appendix Item 1
 - Letter to JTC – See HHS Appendix Item 2

New Legislation for Discussion (7 Bills)

HB22-1224, Public Benefits Theft			
H-Spon	K. Tipper & M. Soper	S-Spon	J. Gonzales
Summary	<p>The bill creates specific elements for public benefits theft in the theft statute. A person commits public benefits theft when a person intentionally misrepresents or withholds a material fact for determining eligibility, and does so for the purpose of obtaining or retaining public benefits the recipient of the public benefits is not eligible for.</p> <p>For the purposes of calculating the value of the public benefit involved, the bill defines it as the difference between the value of the public benefit received and the value of the public benefit the recipient was eligible for; except that, if the agency that provides the public benefit makes a referral for prosecution more than 180 calendar days after first receiving evidence of a misrepresentation or</p>		

	withholding of material fact, the value of the public benefit received after the agency received the evidence must be subtracted from the total.
Status	Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary
Position	Pending
Staff	K. Burress

<u>SB22-102, Transparency Out-of-home Placements Developmental Disabilities</u>			
H-Spon	M. Young	S-Spon	B. Kirkmeyer
Summary	<p>The bill requires the state department of human services (department) to promulgate additional rules relating to children and youth with intellectual and developmental disabilities (children and youth) who are in out-of-home placements. The additional rules include access to the interdisciplinary appeals review panel (review panel) for the appeals process for children and youth who have been determined to be ineligible for the program of services (program) for children and youth who have been placed out of the home. The bill allows for the addition of additional members to the review panel.</p> <p>To promote transparency and accountability, the bill requires the department to submit a report on details of the program to the health and human services committee of the senate and the public and behavioral health and human services committee of the house of representatives, or any successor committees, and details the information required on the report.</p>		
Status	Senate Committee on Health & Human Services Refer Unamended - Consent Calendar to Senate Committee of the Whole		
Position	Pending		
Staff	K. Burress		

<u>HB22-1231, Foster Parent Bill of Rights</u>			
H-Spon	T. Van Beber	S-Spon	D. Coram
Summary	The bill creates certain rights for foster parents. The rights do not apply to a foster parent who jeopardizes the safety of a child or persons against whom criminal charges have been filed for child abuse, a sexual offense, or any felony.		
Status	Introduced In House - Assigned to Public & Behavioral Health & Human Services		
Position	Pending		
Staff	K. Burress		

<u>HB22-1160, Establishing Family Justice Centers</u>			
H-Spon	K. Tipper	S-Spon	
Summary	The bill authorizes a city, county, city and county, or community-based nonprofit organization to establish a multiagency, multidisciplinary family justice center to ensure victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder or dependent adult abuse, and human trafficking are able to access all needed services in one location.		
Status	Introduced In House - Assigned to Public & Behavioral Health & Human Services		
Position	Pending		
Staff	K. Burress		

<u>HB22-1214, Behavioral Health Crisis Response System</u>			
H-Spon	R. Pelton & M. Young	S-Spon	C. Kolker
Summary	The bill requires crisis system facilities and programs, including crisis walk-in centers and mobile crisis programs, to meet minimum standards to provide mental health and substance use disorder services. The bill clarifies that crisis system facilities and programs shall provide behavioral health services to individuals experiencing a substance use disorder crisis. Mobile crisis programs and crisis walk-in centers shall provide crisis services to any individual, including youth of any age.		
Status	Introduced In House - Assigned to Public & Behavioral Health & Human Services		
Position	Pending		
Staff	G. Pingenot		

<u>SB22-106, Conflict of Interest in Public Behavioral Health</u>			
H-Spon	D. Michaelson Jenet & J. Rich	S-Spon	J. Sonnenberg & C. Kolker
Summary	On or before October 1, 2022, the bill requires each managed care entity, administrative service organization, and managed service organization that has 25% or more provider ownership to comply with certain conflict of interest policies in order to promote transparency and accountability.		
Status	Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Health & Human Services		
Position	Pending		
Staff	G. Pingenot		

<u>HB22-1240, Mandatory Reporters</u>			
H-Spon	M. Froelich & M. Young	S-Spon	R. Fields
Summary	<p>The bill creates the mandatory reporter task force (task force). The purpose of the task force is to analyze best practices and recommend changes to training materials and reporting procedures for people required by law to report child abuse or neglect. The task force shall analyze the effectiveness of mandatory reporting and its relationship with systemic issues, including the disproportionate impact of mandatory reporting on families of color and under-resourced communities. The task force may propose clarifications to the law to help implement its recommendations. The task force operates for 2 years. The task force shall submit a final report on its findings and recommendations on January 1, 2025, to the house of representatives public and behavioral health and human services committee and the senate health and human services committee, or their successor committees, the governor, and the department of human services.</p> <p>The bill also updates mandatory reporting requirements and procedures for people required to report child abuse or neglect (mandatory reporters). The updates include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the time frame for reporting child abuse or neglect from "immediately" to "within 24 hours"; • Requiring reporting on unlawful sexual behavior; • Requiring employers to notify and to provide materials to their employees regarding mandatory reporter responsibilities; and • Changing the mental state of a person who violates the mandatory reporter provision from "willfully" to "knowingly". 		
Status	Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary		
Position	Pending		
Staff	K. First		

New Business (continued)

- Approval of letter to Gov. Polis regarding the Department of Early Childhood implementation concerns (discuss at 11:00 am)
 - Original letter – HHS Appendix 3
 - Alternative letter – HHS Appendix 4
 - Strikes the ‘phased-in rollout’ language
 - Adds a sentence at the end to continue the dialog

Past Legislation for Reference / updates, if necessary

<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	House Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole		
Position	Monitor		
Staff	K. Burress		

<u>HB22-1042, Teen Parent Driving Instruction Course</u>			
H-Spon	K. Van Winkle & T. Exum Sr.	S-Spon	J. Buckner & D. Hisey
Summary	<p>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.</p>		
Status	Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation & Local Government		
Position	Amend (CCI is seeking amendments so that local public health reimburses counties for costs paid for driving school OR so driving courses/schools receive voucher directly.)		
Staff	K. Burress		

<u>HB22-1113, Appeal Procedures Dependency And Neglect Cases</u>			
H-Spon	C. Kipp & 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	Support
Staff	K. Burress

Adjourn

In Case You Missed It

County Input Requested on Rulemaking -- Secure Transportation for Individuals in Behavioral Health Crisis

Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) is requesting input from counties on minimum standards for urgent secure transportation services for individuals experience behavioral health crisis, as these standards will be enforced by counties through licensing. The rulemaking is required pursuant to HB21-1085 and must be adopted by July 1, 2022. You can view the current draft of the rules [here](#).

Please join us on Thursday, March 3 from 1:00pm—2:30pm via zoom for an overview and opportunity to provide feedback.

For additional questions, please contact Gini Pingnot (gpingenot@ccionline.org).

County Letter of Support for County Trails Refresh & Support

CCI and the Colorado Human Services Directors Association (CHSDA) sent a joint letter to the members of Colorado's Joint Budget Committee in support of County Trails System Refresh & Support.

[Click here to view the letter.](#)

A Conversation with New Behavioral Health Commissioner

Wednesday, March 2, 1-2pm

On Wednesday, March 2, from 1:00-2:00pm, CCI will host a meeting with the newly appointed Dr. Morgan Medlock, Colorado's new Behavioral Health Commissioner.

Dr. Medlock will introduce herself, give her observations about CO's BH system and share her vision for improved services. We'll also have a discussion about the BHA bill with her.

Please mark your calendars and join us!

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/88905990643?pwd=ckJSZWk5bm5CWi9weWlabVgvaDI3dz09>

Meeting ID: 889 0599 0643

Passcode: 730174

Colorado Health Institute (CHI) Ideas on Child Care Funding

The Colorado Human Services Directors Association (CHSDA) commissioned the Colorado Health Institute to [author this report which outlines child care investment opportunities available to counties throughout the state](#). This is an excellent, one-stop resource counties can turn to for ARPA related child care investment ideas and information