



Health & Human Services Steering Committee Friday, April 8, 2022

Agenda updated 4/28/2022

Welcome/Introductions

Chair: Commissioner Janet Rowland, Mesa County
 Vice Chair: Commissioner Wendy Buxton-Andrade, Prowers County
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New Legislation for Discussion (3 Bills)

<u>HB22-1375, Child Residential Treatment & Runaway Youth</u>			
H-Spon	D. Michaelson Jenet	S-Spon	J. Buckner
Summary	<p>The bill requires the state department of human services (state department) to develop and implement a quality assurance and accountability system (system) to set quality measures for certain residential child care facilities (residential treatment facilities). The system includes quality assurance standards and a collaborative model of quality improvement in which providers and oversight agencies work together to ensure that residential treatment facilities meet the quality assurance standards. The state department must enter into an agreement with an institution of higher education to collaborate and assist the state department with developing the system.</p> <p>The state department shall implement the system statewide on or before July 1, 2026. Prior to implementing the system statewide, the state department shall convene an advisory group to advise the state department on the development of the system and convene an implementation team to run a pilot program of the system. The state department is required to annually report to the general assembly about the system.</p> <p>The bill creates the Timothy Montoya task force to prevent children from running away from out-of-home placement (task force) in the office of the child protection ombudsman. The task force must analyze the root causes of why children run away from out-of-home placement; develop a consistent, prompt, and effective response to recover missing children; and address the safety and well-being of a child who has run away upon the child's return to out-of-home placement.</p> <p>The office of the child protection ombudsman must enter into an agreement with an institution of higher education to perform research that supports the task force's work and conduct focus groups with children in out-of-home placement, young adults who have aged out of the child protection system, and out-of-home placement providers.</p> <p>The task force is required to issue a preliminary report by October 1, 2023, and a final report by October 1, 2024, that each include the task force's findings and recommendations to reduce the number children who run away from out-of-home placement.</p>		
Status	House Committee on Public & Behavioral Health & Human Services Refer Amended to Appropriations		
Position	Pending		
Staff	K. First		

<u>HB22-1380, Critical Services for Low-income Households</u>			
H-Spon	S. Gonzales-Gutierrez & R. Pelton	S-Spon	J. Bridges & D. Coram
Summary	<p>The bill requires the department of human services to implement a work management system across all counties to interface with the Colorado benefits management system used to process and approve applications for essential state public assistance programs such as the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), medicaid, and Colorado works.</p> <p>The bill integrates eligibility and enrollment for SNAP with eligibility criteria for the Colorado low-income energy assistance program to increase access.</p> <p>The bill creates a community food access program (food program) in the department of agriculture (department). The purpose of the food program is to improve access to and lower prices for healthy foods in low-income and underserved areas of the state by supporting small grocery retailers. The small food business recovery and resilience grant program (grant program) is established, to be overseen by the food program. An advisory committee is established to assist the department with the grant program. One-time grants not to exceed \$25,000 will be provided to small grocery retailers to help support infrastructure and other necessary items to make fresh, healthy food more accessible to low-income and underserved communities. The department is granted authority to promulgate rules as necessary to implement the food program.</p> <p>The food program is repealed, effective September 1, 2027.</p>		
Status	House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments		
Position	Pending		
Staff	K. Burress		

<u>SB22-225, Ambulance Service Sustainability & State Licensing</u>			
H-Spon	D. Roberts & M. Baisley	S-Spon	L. Liston & R. Zenzinger
Summary	<p>Under current law, ambulance services are regulated at the local level. On and after July 1, 2024, the bill requires an ambulance service to obtain a state license from the department of public health and environment (department). In licensing ambulance services, the department is authorized to conduct inspections, investigate and hold hearings regarding alleged violations, and, for any violations found, take action against an ambulance service's license or application for an initial or renewed license, impose civil penalties, or both.</p> <p>On or before January 1, 2024, the state board of health (board) is required to adopt rules regarding minimum standards for ambulance services, including equipment, staffing, medical oversight, and general and vehicle liability insurance standards and, if the board deems it necessary, rules imposing application and licensing fees.</p> <p>On and after July 1, 2024, a county or city and county is authorized to grant an ambulance service authorization to operate within the county's or city and county's jurisdiction and to enter into service agreements and other contracts with ambulance services operating in the county's or city and county's jurisdiction.</p> <p>The bill also creates a statewide task force to make statutory, rule, and policy recommendations for how to preserve, promote, and expand consumer access to emergency medical services in the state, including recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the regulation of ambulance service; • To address inequities and disparities in access to emergency medical services; 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address workforce recruiting and retention issues; To promote the financial sustainability of emergency medical services; and Regarding the long-term sustainability of emergency medical services.
Status	Senate Committee on Health & Human Services Refer Amended to Finance
Position	Pending
Staff	G. Pingenot

Legislation to Revisit (4 Bills)

<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	House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments		
Position	Oppose		
Staff	K. Burress		

<u>HB22-1259, Modifications to Colorado Works Program</u>			
H-Spon	M. Duran & I. Jodeh	S-Spon	D. Moreno
Summary	HB 1259 creates a series of changes to the Colorado Works Program (aka TANF – Temporary Assistance to Needy Families). This is Colorado's welfare program that is currently providing		

assistance to about 14,000 Coloradans who earn roughly \$13,000 a year (for an individual who qualifies for the program).

HB 1259 has been amended heavily in response to county concerns around fiscal sustainability and the potential of losing the supportive services (eviction assistance, job training, transportation supports, paid internships, car repairs, supports for non-profits that work with TANF clients, etc.) that counties provide to help move individuals and families on TANF out of situational and generational poverty.

As amended, the most substantial policy change in HB 1259 is the increase in basic cash assistance (BCA) that all TANF clients will receive beginning on July 1, 2022. Specifically, all TANF clients will see a 20% increase in their BCA. This increase will be paid for in the first year with America Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funding. Beginning on July 1, 2023, the 20% bump + an average (over 3 years) inflationary adjustment will be paid for as follows:

- 1.) 1/3 covered by the State General Fund;
- 2.) 1/3 covered by the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund; and
- 3.) 1/3 covered by a mix of County & State TANF Block Grant and Reserves

Recognizing the fact that the County & State TANF Reserves are one-time dollars, HB 1259 creates a 'backstop' on both reserves to ensure that the total balance does not drop below the floor. For the state reserve, the floor is 25% of the state block grant (which is $\$136.1m \times .25 = \34 million). For the county reserve, the floor is 15% of the county block grant (which is $\$128m \times .15 = \19 million). Should these floors be reached, the fiscal obligation to maintain the BCA increases shifts entirely to the State General Fund and the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund, until the reserves grow beyond those floors.

In addition to the increase in BCA, HB 1259 creates additional policy changes that will have the effect of increasing the number of individuals who are eligible for TANF and the amount of time they may receive benefits. Those include:

- 1.) Allowing those with drug-related felony offense to be eligible (this results in a relatively few new individuals into the program)
- 2.) Requiring the State Board of Human Services to develop rules outlining a 'gradual' step down in the BCA amount for those transitioning off the program (this is a bit of an unknown and depends on how a gradual step down is defined)
- 3) Allowing participants to extend the length of time they participant in the program under certain circumstances
- 4) Allowing some participants to be exempt from the work requirements of the program under certain circumstances

The cost of these provisions is captured in the shared fiscal obligation outlined earlier around the BCA increases. These are not stand alone, separate cost drivers.

Another helpful amendment states that counties are only required to spend available TANF money, including county TANF reserves and the maintenance of effort, for the Colorado Works Program.

CCI has requested a few additional amendments related to the Works Allocation Committee and the need to develop a reserve mitigation fund to anticipate a situation whereby an individual county's TANF reserve could drop below 15%. CCI also expects an amendment that will require the state to track and report what – if any -changes have occurred around a county's ability to offer

	supportive services to TANF clients. These amendments are expected on second reading in the house.
Status	House Committee on Appropriations Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole
Position	Oppose

<u>HB22-1278, Behavioral Health Administration</u>			
H-Spon	R. Pelton & M. Young	S-Spon	P. Lee & C. Simpson
Summary	<p>The bill creates the behavioral health administration (BHA) in the department of human services (department) to create a coordinated, cohesive, and effective behavioral health system in the state. The BHA will handle most of the behavioral health programs that were previously handled by the office of behavioral health in the department. The bill establishes a commissioner as the head of the BHA and authorizes the commissioner and state board of human services to adopt and amend rules that previously were promulgated by the executive director of the department.</p> <p>By July 1, 2024, the bill requires the BHA to establish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A statewide behavioral health grievance system; • A behavioral health performance monitoring system; • A comprehensive behavioral health safety net system; • Regionally-based behavioral health administrative service organizations; • The BHA as the licensing authority for all behavioral health entities; and • The BHA advisory council to provide feedback to the BHA on the behavioral health system in the state. <p>The bill transfers to the department of public health and environment responsibility for community prevention and early intervention programs previously administered by the department.</p> <p>The bill makes extensive conforming amendments.</p> <p>View CCI's document on key deliverables outlined in the bill.</p>		
Status	Senate Committee on Health & Human Services Refer Amended to Appropriations		
Position	Amend		
	CCI is seeking a series of amendments that will add efficiency and accountability to the mission of the BHA, require the BHA to identify regional mechanisms to elevate grievance concerns to the state, continue to add counties as an entity for which the BHA must specifically engage, clarify that the accountability of RAEs will be overseen by the BHA, etc.		
Staff	G. Pingenot		

<u>HB22-1360, Retaining Percentage of Federal Child Support Payments</u>			
H-Spon	M. Baisley & B. Titone	S-Spon	C. Kolker
Summary	<p>Joint Technology Committee. Current law requires the department of human services (state department) to pass through 100% of the federal child support incentive payments received by the state to county departments of human or social services. Beginning in federal fiscal year 2024, the bill allows the state department to retain a percentage of the federal incentives the state receives.</p>		

	Beginning July 1, 2024, the bill requires the state department to report on each project funded by the federal incentive money the state retained to the joint technology committee of the general assembly.
Status	Senate Second Reading Special Order - Passed - No Amendments
Position	Oppose

Past Legislation for Reference

<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	Governor Signed		
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 local public health department or driving school 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	Senate Committee on Transportation & Energy Refer Amended to Appropriations		
Position	<p>Monitor</p> <p>(CCI secured amendments so that local public health reimburses counties for costs paid for driving school OR so driving courses/schools receive voucher directly.)</p>		
Staff	K. Burress		

<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	Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Health & Human Services
Position	Monitor 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

HB22-1113, Appeal Procedures Dependency And Neglect Cases

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	Governor Signed		
Position	Support		
Staff	K. Burress		

HB22-1160, Establishing Family Justice Centers

H-Spon	K. Tipper	S-Spon	
Summary	<p>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.</p>		
Status	Postponed Indefinitely		
Position	Monitor		
Staff	K. Burress		

HB22-1214, Behavioral Health Crisis Response System

H-Spon	R. Pelton & M. Young	S-Spon	C. Kolker
Summary	<p>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.</p>		
Status	Sent to Governor		
Position	Support		
Staff	G. Pingnot		

<u>HB22-1224, Public Benefits Theft</u>			
H-Spon	K. Tipper & M. Soper	S-Spon	J. Gonzales
Summary	The bill creates specific elements for public benefits theft in state 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 for which the person is not eligible. A person's conduct that is limited to the elements of public benefits theft is not subject to prosecution pursuant to any other provision of theft statute.		
Status	Sent to Governor		
Position	Monitor CCI secured an amendment that clarifies when the clock begins once a referral is made. As drafted, the bills requires 180 days once a referral is made, instead CCI would like for that to say 180 days once an investigation begins.		
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	House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass		
Position	Support CCI secured technical amendments that clarify some language in the bill such as the definition of contact.		
Staff	K. Burress		

<u>HB22-1240, Mandatory Reporters</u>			
H-Spon	M. Froelich & M. Young	S-Spon	R. Fields
Summary	As amended, 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.		
Status	House Committee on Appropriations Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole		
Position	Support		
Staff	K. First		

<u>HB22-1258, Essential Services for Youth Special Districts</u>			
H-Spon	S. Bird	S-Spon	
Summary	The bill creates an essential services for youth special district (district) in each judicial district. The boundaries of each district are coterminous with the boundaries of the judicial district in which it is created. The purposes of each district are to:		

- Seek voter approval from registered electors in the district for the levy and collection of a uniform sales and use tax or a property tax, or both, throughout the entire geographical area of the district for the purpose of providing a sustainable funding source for essential services providers to provide services to at-risk youth who reside in the district;
- Upon the approval of the registered electors in the district, to levy and collect a uniform sales and use tax or a property tax, or both, throughout the entire geographical area of the district;
- Distribute the district sales and use tax or property tax revenue to essential services providers to provide services to at-risk youth who reside in the district; and
- Monitor the purposes for which the district tax revenue is used by essential services providers.

A district is inactive until:

- Either the chief judge of the judicial district or the board of directors of the local court-appointed special advocate (CASA) program call a meeting of the appointing authorities of the district board (appointing authorities) to determine whether the district will become active. The appointing authorities include representatives from the judicial district, the local CASA program, the district attorney's office, the child advocacy center in the judicial district, and the counties and municipalities in which the district is located.
- The appointing authorities meet and adopt a resolution by a majority vote declaring that the district will become active; and
- The board of directors of the local CASA program files the resolution with specified entities.

A district that is activated by a vote of the appointing authorities is governed by a board of directors (board) consisting of 9 members. The bill specifies the eligibility criteria to serve on the board, the process by which board directors are appointed, a rotation of appointing authorities, and the powers and duties of the board.

Once appointed, a board is authorized to present to the registered electors of the district a question of whether the district is authorized to levy and collect a sales and use tax, a property tax, or both, in amounts determined by the board.

The bill directs the board to distribute the proceeds of any district tax revenue to essential services providers that provide services to at-risk youth. After deductions for administrative expenses, a board is required to distribute 60% of the tax revenue to the local CASA program in the district and to the child advocacy center in the district as determined by the board. The board is required to distribute the remaining 40% of the tax revenue to other essential services providers through a grant program.

An essential services provider that receives a distribution of tax revenue is required to use the money for one or more of the following purposes:

- Programs that address the health, safety, wellness, and mental health of at-risk youth;
- Programs that provide services for unhoused at-risk youth;
- Programs that support at-risk youth in the judicial system;
- Programs that provide forensic support, including the administration costs of providing such support; or
- The construction of capital facilities for the provision of essential services.

	An essential services provider that receives a distribution of tax revenue is prohibited from using the revenue for day care, data collection, school-based education, or fitness and recreational programming.
Status	House Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Appropriations
Position	Oppose
Staff	K. Burress

HB22-1281, Behavioral Health-care Continuum Gap Grant Program

H-Spon	S. Gonzales-Gutierrez	S-Spon	B. Rankin & F. Winter
Summary	<p>The idea behind HB 1281 is the result of the work of the Behavioral Health Task Force. As amended, the bill creates three new grant programs: 1.) the Community Behavioral Health-Care Continuum Gap grant program (\$35m); 2.) the Children, Youth and Family Services Grants (\$40m) and 3.) the Substance Use Workforce Stability Grant Program (\$15m). All three grants will be administered by the New Behavioral Health Administration (BHA) (see HB22-1278).</p> <p>Community based organizations, local governments and non-profits are all eligible to apply for the Community Behavioral Health-care Continuum Gap Grants. This grant fund can cover prevention, treatment, crisis services, recovery, harm reduction, care navigation and coordination, transitional housing, and much more. The Children, Youth and Family Services Grants are intended to cover children, youth and family oriented behavioral health care services, care coordination services, etc. The BHA shall begin accepting grant applications no later than December 31, 2022. Funding that is received by an applicant shall be spent or obligated by December 31, 2024.</p> <p>Preference will be given to applicants that align their grant request with the findings of a new assessment tool provided by the BHA. CCI secured an amendment that allows the BHA to accept any existing state and local behavioral health assessment data and gap analyses that shows the proposed use of funds will address a high priority local need. CCI also secured an amendment that requires applicants to demonstrate in their proposal collaboration/communication with local governments/relevant stakeholders in which services will be offered.</p> <p>The Substance Use Workforce Stability Grant Program was added in response to the Fentanyl bill (HB22-1326). Both substance use disorder treatment providers and local governments are eligible to apply for this funding. The BHA will prioritize grant requests from providers that offer same day or next day appointments serving low-income and marginalized populations or who intend to expand the number of individuals they serve.</p>		
Status	Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Appropriations		
Position	<p>Support</p> <p>CCI secured amendments that 1.) require applicants to demonstrate in their proposal collaboration/communication with local governments or relevant community based organizations in which services will be offered 2.) allow applicants to demonstrate need through any existing state and local BH assessment data and gap analyses (rather than require a new tool to be complete in order to secure 'preference' for a grant).</p>		

HB22-1295, Department of Early Childhood & Universal Preschool Program

H-Spon	A. Garnett & E. Sirota	S-Spon	J. Buckner & S. Fenberg
Summary	HB 1295 creates a brand-new state department in Colorado. The new Department of Early Childhood will be responsible for the new universal preschool program. HB 1295 moves a number		

	<p>of existing programs to the new department – including the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) and various child maltreatment programs that counties work with closely to help prevent child abuse and neglect.</p> <p>CCI secured a number of amendments that will help the DEC to succeed. Those include reporting on the number of children & families who receive child care assistance (aka CCAP) and how that may – or may not change – as universal pre-k is launched. Additionally, CCI secured an amendment around the performance contract that will be entered into between the state and the county around the administration of CCAP. That amendment creates a more level playing field between counties and the DEC by outlining the responsibilities and duties of both and allowing for a dispute resolution process in the event that there is a disagreement. CCI also secured an amendment to statutorily create the CCAP allocation committee. While this type of committee has informally existed for years, many advocated for the formal creation of it under the new umbrella of the DEC. Finally, amendments were also adopted to improve the rules advisory council. Those included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) the inclusions of two (of 15) representative from county departments of human services; 2.) the ability for an in-home child care provider to serve on the advisory council; 3.) the explicit creation of a county subcommittee of the rules advisory council that will promote alignment and coordination of family strengthening and CCAP between the DEC and CDHS; 4.) a requirement that the recommendation of the rules advisory council be “detailed and measurable” and consider the impacts of all children, providers, schools and counties; 5.) requiring the executive director of the DEC – prior to promulgating a rule - to solicit feedback from and consider the recommendations of the council (as opposed to informing the council after the fact); <p>CCI advocated for a governor appointed rule making body in lieu of a unilateral decision making Executive Director. Those efforts fell short. Instead, the rule-making function of the Executive Director of the DEC will be reviewed by the general assembly by September 2024 and the discussion around the governance structure will be revisited at that time.</p>
Status	Sent to the Governor
Position	<p>Amend</p> <p>CCI is seeking an amendment to change the governance structure – after one year (say July 1, 2023) - from a unilateral decision making executive director to a governor appointed rule making board.</p>
Staff	G. Pingnot

<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>		

	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.
Status	Governor Signed
Position	Support
Staff	K. Burress

<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 January 1, 2023, the bill requires each managed care entity, administrative service organization, and managed service organization that has 25% or more ownership by providers of behavioral health services to comply with certain conflict of interest policies in order to promote transparency and accountability.		
Status	House Committee on Public & Behavioral Health & Human Services Refer Amended to Appropriations		
Position	Support		
Staff	G. Pingnot		

Adjourn