## Second Regular Session Seventy-third General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

## **INTRODUCED**

LLS NO. 22-0488.01 Jacob Baus x2173

**HOUSE BILL 22-1131** 

#### **HOUSE SPONSORSHIP**

Gonzales-Gutierrez and Bacon, Jodeh, Sirota, Woodrow

#### SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Coram and Gonzales,

# House Committees Judiciary

#### **Senate Committees**

	A BILL FOR AN ACT
101	CONCERNING MEASURES TO REDUCE JUSTICE-INVOLVEMENT FOR
102	YOUNG CHILDREN, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, FOCUS ON

103 PREVENTION AND AGE-APPROPRIATE INTERVENTIONS.

### **Bill Summary**

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <a href="http://leg.colorado.gov">http://leg.colorado.gov</a>.)

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

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**SECTION 1. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly finds and declares that:

- (a) Children who are charged with crimes and subjected to the juvenile justice system are more likely to enter the criminal justice system as adults, more likely to present a future threat to community safety, more likely to face mental health challenges, and less likely to graduate from high school;
- (b) Younger children who are in the juvenile justice system are at a higher risk of becoming victims of violence within the juvenile justice

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1	system;
2	(c) Children of color are more likely to be referred to the juvenile
3	justice system and detained in juvenile justice facilities than white
4	children; and
5	(d) Existing systems, including behavioral health programs,
6	schools, child welfare systems, and other local programs and services, are
7	better equipped than the juvenile justice system to address the needs of
8	young children and to provide developmentally appropriate services to
9	improve community safety by reducing the risk that these children
10	commit future crimes as adults.
11	(2) Therefore, the general assembly declares its intent to empower
12	community-based responses in the health, education, and child welfare
13	systems to serve children who are under thirteen years of age. The general
14	assembly supports evidence-based and promising practices and programs
15	that improve outcomes for children and community safety, and reduce
16	and eliminate racial and ethnic disparities.
17	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-6-106, amend
18	(1)(a) as follows:
19	13-6-106. Original criminal jurisdiction. (1) The county court
20	shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the district court in the
21	following criminal matters:
22	(a) Criminal actions AGAINST A PERSON WHO IS THIRTEEN YEARS
23	OF AGE OR OLDER for the violation of state laws which constitute
24	misdemeanors or petty offenses, except those actions involving children
25	over which the juvenile court of the city and county of Denver or the
26	district courts of the state, other than in Denver, have exclusive

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jurisdiction;

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1	<b>SECTION 3.</b> In Colorado Revised Statutes, <b>amend</b> 13-10-103 as
2	follows:
3	<b>13-10-103. Applicability.</b> This article 10 applies to and governs
4	the operation of municipal courts in the cities and towns of this state.
5	Except for the provisions relating to the method of salary payment for
6	municipal judges, the incarceration of children pursuant to sections
7	19-2.5-305 and 19-2.5-1511, the appearance of the parent, guardian, or
8	lawful custodian of any A child WHO IS THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER
9	BUT under eighteen years of age who is charged with a municipal offense
10	as required by section 13-10-111, the right to a trial by jury for petty
11	offenses pursuant to section 16-10-109, rules of procedure promulgated
12	by the supreme court, and appellate procedure, this article 10 may be
13	superseded by charter or ordinance enacted by a home rule city.
14	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-10-111, amend
15	(5) as follows:
16	13-10-111. Commencement of actions - process. (5) Upon the
17	request of the municipal court, the prosecuting municipality, or the
18	defendant, the clerk of the municipal court shall issue a subpoena for the
19	appearance, at any and all stages of the court's proceedings, of the parent,
20	guardian, or lawful custodian of any child WHO IS THIRTEEN YEARS OF
21	AGE OR OLDER BUT under eighteen years of age who is charged with a
22	municipal offense. Whenever a person who is issued a subpoena pursuant
23	to this subsection (5) fails, without good cause, to appear, the court may
24	issue an order for the person to show cause to the court as to why the
25	person should not be held in contempt. Following a show cause hearing,
26	the court may make findings of fact and conclusions of law and may enter
27	an appropriate order, which may include finding the person in contempt.

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**SECTION 5.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-10-113, **amend** (4) and (5) as follows:

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13-10-113. Fines and penalties. (4) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a municipal court has the authority to order a child WHO IS THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER BUT under eighteen years of age confined in a juvenile detention facility operated or contracted by the department of human services or a temporary holding facility operated by or under contract with a municipal government for failure to comply with a lawful order of the court, including an order to pay a fine. Any confinement of a child for contempt of municipal court shall MUST not exceed forty-eight hours.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a juvenile, as defined in section 19-2.5-102, A CHILD WHO IS THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER BUT UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE WHO IS arrested for an alleged violation of a municipal ordinance, convicted of violating a municipal ordinance or probation conditions imposed by a municipal court, or found in contempt of court in connection with a violation or alleged violation of a municipal ordinance must not be confined in a jail, lockup, or other place used for the confinement of adult offenders but may be held in a juvenile detention facility operated by or under contract with the department of human services or a temporary holding facility operated by or under contract with a municipal government that shall receive and provide RECEIVES AND PROVIDES care for the juvenile CHILD WHO IS THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER BUT UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE. A municipal court imposing penalties for violation of probation conditions imposed by such court or for contempt of court in connection with a violation or alleged violation of a municipal ordinance may confine

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1	a juvenile CHILD WHO IS THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER BUT UNDER
2	EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE pursuant to section 19-2.5-305 for up to
3	forty-eight hours in a juvenile detention facility operated by or under
4	contract with the department of human services. In imposing any jail
5	sentence upon a juvenile for violating any municipal ordinance when the
6	municipal court has jurisdiction over the juvenile pursuant to section
7	19-2.5-103 (1)(a)(II), A municipal court does not have the authority to
8	order a juvenile CHILD WHO IS under eighteen years of age to a juvenile
9	detention facility operated or contracted by the department of human
10	services.
11	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-1-103, repeal
12	(1)(n) as follows:
13	17-1-103. Duties of the executive director. (1) The duties of the
14	executive director are:
15	(n) To contract with the department of human services to house
16	in a facility operated by the department of human services any juvenile
17	under the age of fourteen years who is sentenced as an adult to the
18	department of corrections; and to provide services for the juvenile
19	pursuant to section 19-2.5-802 (1)(e);
20	SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-103, amend
21	(1)(a) introductory portion and (5); and add (1)(c) as follows:
22	<b>19-2.5-103. Jurisdiction.</b> (1) Except as otherwise provided by
23	law, the juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings:
24	(a) Concerning any A juvenile ten WHO IS THIRTEEN years of age
25	or older who has violated:
26	(c) CONCERNING A JUVENILE WHO IS TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER
27	WHO HAS VIOLATED AN OFFENSE PURSUANT TO PART 1 OF ARTICLE 3 OF

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1	TITLE 18.
2	(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the
3	contrary, the juvenile court and the county court have concurrent
4	jurisdiction over a juvenile who is THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER BUT
5	under eighteen years of age and who is charged with a violation of section
6	18-13-122, 18-18-406 (5)(b)(I) and (5)(b)(II), 18-18-428, 18-18-429,
7	18-18-430, or 42-4-1301; except that, if the juvenile court accepts
8	jurisdiction over such a juvenile, the county court jurisdiction terminates.
9	SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-208, amend
10	(1)(a) introductory portion as follows:
11	19-2.5-208. Petty tickets - summons - contracts - data.
12	(1) (a) If a law enforcement officer contacts a juvenile ten WHO IS
13	THIRTEEN years of age or older for a delinquent act that would be a petty
14	offense if committed by an adult or a municipal ordinance violation, the
15	officer may issue the juvenile a petty ticket that requires the juvenile to
16	go through an assessment process or procedure as designated by the
17	municipal, county, or district court, including assessment by a law
18	enforcement officer, assessment officer, or a screening team, referred to
19	in this section as the "screening entity". When a petty ticket is issued, an
20	assessment officer or screening team officer shall offer a petty offense
21	contract to the juvenile and the juvenile's parent or legal guardian if:
22	SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-303, amend
23	(1); and $add$ (2)(g) as follows:
24	19-2.5-303. Duty of officer - screening teams - notification -
25	release or detention. (1) When a juvenile WHO IS THIRTEEN YEARS OF
26	AGE OR OLDER is taken into temporary custody and not released pending
27	charges, the officer shall notify the screening team for the judicial district

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in which the juvenile is taken into custody. The screening team shall notify the juvenile's parent, guardian, or legal custodian without unnecessary delay and inform the juvenile's parent, guardian, or legal custodian that, if the juvenile is placed in detention or a temporary holding facility, all parties have a right to a prompt hearing to determine whether the juvenile is to be detained further. Such notification may be made to a person with whom the juvenile is residing if a parent, guardian, or legal custodian cannot be located. If the screening team is unable to make such notification, the notification may be made by any law enforcement officer, juvenile probation officer, detention center counselor, or detention facility staff in whose physical custody the juvenile is placed.

- (2) (g) (I) NOTHING IN THIS SECTION PROHIBITS A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER FROM TAKING A CHILD WHO IS UNDER THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE INTO TEMPORARY CUSTODY PURSUANT TO SECTION 19-3-401 OR PLACING A CHILD WHO IS UNDER THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE OUT OF THE HOME PURSUANT TO SECTION 19-3-402.
- (II) A CHILD IS CONSIDERED ABANDONED PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 19-3-102 AND 19-3-401 IF THE CHILD'S PARENT, GUARDIAN, OR LEGAL CUSTODIAN REFUSES TO TAKE THE CHILD INTO HIS OR HER HOME AFTER CONTACT WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT.
- SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-304, repeal
  (2) as follows:
  - 19-2.5-304. Limitations on detention. (2) A juvenile court shall not order a juvenile who is ten years of age and older but less than thirteen years of age to detention unless the juvenile has been arrested for a felony or weapons charge pursuant to section 18-12-102, 18-12-105,

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1	18-12-106, or 18-12-108.5. A preadjudication service program created
2	pursuant to section 19-2.5-606 shall evaluate a juvenile described in this
3	subsection (2). The evaluation may result in the juvenile:
4	(a) Remaining in the custody of a parent or legal guardian;
5	(b) Being placed in the temporary legal custody of kin, for
6	purposes of a kinship foster care home or noncertified kinship care
7	placement, as defined in section 19-1-103, or other suitable person under
8	such conditions as the court may impose;
9	(c) Being placed in a temporary shelter facility; or
10	(d) Being referred to a local county department of human or social
11	services for assessment for placement.
12	SECTION 11. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-305, amend
13	(3)(a)(V) introductory portion and (6) as follows:
14	19-2.5-305. Detention and shelter - hearing - time limits -
<ul><li>14</li><li>15</li></ul>	19-2.5-305. Detention and shelter - hearing - time limits - findings - review - confinement with adult offenders - restrictions.
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15	findings - review - confinement with adult offenders - restrictions.
15 16	findings - review - confinement with adult offenders - restrictions.  (3) (a) (V) A court shall not order further detention for a juvenile who is
15 16 17	findings - review - confinement with adult offenders - restrictions.  (3) (a) (V) A court shall not order further detention for a juvenile who is ten years of age and older but less than thirteen years of age unless the
15 16 17 18	findings - review - confinement with adult offenders - restrictions.  (3) (a) (V) A court shall not order further detention for a juvenile who is ten years of age and older but less than thirteen years of age unless the juvenile has been arrested or adjudicated for a felony or weapons charge
15 16 17 18 19	findings - review - confinement with adult offenders - restrictions. (3) (a) (V) A court shall not order further detention for a juvenile who is ten years of age and older but less than thirteen years of age unless the juvenile has been arrested or adjudicated for a felony or weapons charge pursuant to section 18-12-102, 18-12-105, 18-12-106, or 18-12-108.5.
15 16 17 18 19 20	findings - review - confinement with adult offenders - restrictions.  (3) (a) (V) A court shall not order further detention for a juvenile who is ten years of age and older but less than thirteen years of age unless the juvenile has been arrested or adjudicated for a felony or weapons charge pursuant to section 18-12-102, 18-12-105, 18-12-106, or 18-12-108.5.  The court shall receive any information having probative value regardless
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	findings - review - confinement with adult offenders - restrictions.  (3) (a) (V) A court shall not order further detention for a juvenile who is ten years of age and older but less than thirteen years of age unless the juvenile has been arrested or adjudicated for a felony or weapons charge pursuant to section 18-12-102, 18-12-105, 18-12-106, or 18-12-108.5.  The court shall receive any information having probative value regardless of its admissibility under the rules of evidence. In determining whether
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	findings - review - confinement with adult offenders - restrictions.  (3) (a) (V) A court shall not order further detention for a juvenile who is ten years of age and older but less than thirteen years of age unless the juvenile has been arrested or adjudicated for a felony or weapons charge pursuant to section 18-12-102, 18-12-105, 18-12-106, or 18-12-108.5. The court shall receive any information having probative value regardless of its admissibility under the rules of evidence. In determining whether a juvenile requires detention, the court shall consider the results of the
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	findings - review - confinement with adult offenders - restrictions.  (3) (a) (V) A court shall not order further detention for a juvenile who is ten years of age and older but less than thirteen years of age unless the juvenile has been arrested or adjudicated for a felony or weapons charge pursuant to section 18-12-102, 18-12-105, 18-12-106, or 18-12-108.5.  The court shall receive any information having probative value regardless of its admissibility under the rules of evidence. In determining whether a juvenile requires detention, the court shall consider the results of the detention screening instrument. There is a rebuttable presumption that a
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	findings - review - confinement with adult offenders - restrictions.  (3) (a) (V) A court shall not order further detention for a juvenile who is ten years of age and older but less than thirteen years of age unless the juvenile has been arrested or adjudicated for a felony or weapons charge pursuant to section 18-12-102, 18-12-105, 18-12-106, or 18-12-108.5. The court shall receive any information having probative value regardless of its admissibility under the rules of evidence. In determining whether a juvenile requires detention, the court shall consider the results of the detention screening instrument. There is a rebuttable presumption that a juvenile poses a substantial risk of serious harm to others if:

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1	SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-802, amend
2	(1)(a)(I); and repeal (1)(e) as follows:
3	19-2.5-802. Transfers. (1) (a) The juvenile court may enter an
4	order certifying a juvenile to be held for criminal proceedings in the
5	district court if:
6	(I) A petition filed in juvenile court alleges the juvenile is:
7	(A) Twelve or thirteen years of age at the time of the commission
8	of the alleged offense and is a juvenile delinquent by virtue of having
9	committed a delinquent act that constitutes a class 1 or class 2 felony or
10	a crime of violence, as defined in section 18-1.3-406; or
11	(B) Fourteen years of age or older at the time of the commission
12	of the alleged offense and is a juvenile delinquent by virtue of having
13	committed a delinquent act that constitutes a CLASS 1 OR CLASS 2 felony
14	OR A CRIME OF VIOLENCE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 18-1.3-406; and
15	(e) Whenever a juvenile under the age of fourteen years is
16	sentenced pursuant to section 18-1.3-401 as provided in subsection (1)(d)
17	of this section, the department of corrections shall contract with the
18	department of human services to house and provide services to the
19	juvenile in a facility operated by the department of human services until
20	the juvenile reaches the age of fourteen years. On reaching the age of
21	fourteen years, the juvenile must be transferred to an appropriate facility
22	operated by the department of corrections for the completion of the
23	<del>juvenile's sentence.</del>
24	SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-1108,
25	amend (1)(a) as follows:
26	19-2.5-1108. Probation - terms - release - revocation -
27	graduated responses system - rules - report - definition. (1) (a) The

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1 terms and conditions of probation must be specified by rules or orders of 2 the court. The court, as a condition of probation for a juvenile who is ten 3 THIRTEEN years of age or older but less than eighteen years of age on the 4 date of the sentencing hearing, may impose a commitment or detention. 5 The aggregate length of any such commitment or detention, whether 6 continuous or at designated intervals, must not exceed forty-five days; 7 except that such limit does not apply to any placement out of the home 8 through a county department. of human or social services. Each juvenile 9 placed on probation must be given a written statement of the terms and 10 conditions of the juvenile's probation and have the terms and conditions 11 fully explained. 12 **SECTION 14.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-1117, 13 **amend** (1)(a) and (6)(c) as follows: 14 19-2.5-1117. Sentencing - commitment to the department of 15 **human services - definitions.** (1) (a) Except as otherwise required in 16 subsection (6) of this section and section 19-2.5-1127 for an aggravated 17 juvenile offender, the court may commit a juvenile to the department of 18 human services for a determinate period of up to two years if the juvenile 19 is adjudicated for an offense that would constitute a felony or a 20 misdemeanor if committed by an adult; except that, if the juvenile is 21 younger than twelve UNDER FIFTEEN years of age and is not adjudicated 22 an aggravated juvenile offender, the court may commit the juvenile to the 23 department of human services only if the juvenile is adjudicated for an 24 offense that would constitute a class 1, class 2, or class 3 felony if 25 committed by an adult. 26 (6) (c) The juvenile court may commit any juvenile who is not

adjudicated an aggravated juvenile offender pursuant to section

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1	19-2.5-1127 but who is adjudicated for an offense that would constitute
2	a felony or a misdemeanor to the department of human services, and the
3	determinate period of commitment must not exceed two years; except
4	that, if the juvenile is ten or eleven THIRTEEN OR FOURTEEN years of age
5	and is not adjudicated an aggravated juvenile offender pursuant to section
6	19-2.5-1127, the juvenile may be committed to the department of human
7	services only if the juvenile is adjudicated for an offense that would
8	constitute a class 1, class 2, or class 3 felony if committed by an adult.
9	SECTION 15. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-1123,
10	amend (2) introductory portion as follows:
11	19-2.5-1123. Sentencing - mandatory detention - weapons and
12	crimes of violence. (2) A juvenile who is less than thirteen UNDER
13	FIFTEEN years of age may not be sentenced to detention unless the
14	juvenile has been adjudicated for a felony or weapons charge pursuant to
15	section 18-12-102, 18-12-105, 18-12-106, or 18-12-108.5. As an
16	alternative, the juvenile probation department may conduct a presentence
17	investigation pursuant to section 19-2.5-1101. The investigation may
18	result in the juvenile:
19	SECTION 16. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-1126,
20	amend (1)(c)(I)(A) as follows:
21	19-2.5-1126. Sentencing - special offenders. (1) The court shall
22	sentence a juvenile adjudicated as a special offender as follows:
23	(c) Violent juvenile offender. (I) (A) Upon adjudication as a
24	violent juvenile offender, as described in section 19-2.5-1125 (3), the
25	juvenile must be placed or committed out of the home for not less than
26	one year; except that this subsection (1)(c) does not apply to a juvenile
27	who is ten THIRTEEN years of age or older, but less than twelve UNDER

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1	FIFTEEN years of age, when the court finds that an alternative sentence or
2	a commitment of less than one year out of the home would be more
3	appropriate.
4	SECTION 17. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-1404,
5	<b>amend</b> (1)(b)(V), (1)(b)(VI)(B), and (1)(b)(VI)(C); and <b>add</b>
6	(1)(b)(VI)(D) as follows:
7	19-2.5-1404. Working group for criteria for placement of
8	juvenile offenders - establishment of formula - review of criteria -
9	<b>report.</b> (1) (b) The working group shall carry out the following duties:
10	(V) To establish a formula for the purpose of allocating funds by
11	each judicial district in the state of Colorado for alternative services to
12	placing juveniles WHO ARE TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER in the physical
13	custody of the department of human services or in the legal custody of the
14	department of human services. The allocation must take into
15	consideration such factors as the population of the judicial district, the
16	incidence of offenses committed by juveniles in such judicial district, and
17	other factors as deemed appropriate. The working group shall consider
18	and take into account whether any federal money or matching funds are
19	available to cover the costs of juveniles within the system, including
20	parent fees and third-party reimbursement as authorized by law or
21	reimbursements under Title IV-E of the federal "Social Security Act", as
22	amended.
23	(VI) Before January 1, 2021, to establish criteria for juveniles
24	served through alternative services funded pursuant to subsection
25	(1)(b)(V) of this section. The criteria must prioritize:
26	(B) Juveniles who are in secure detention; and
27	(C) Juveniles under the supervision of probation when the results

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1	of a detention screening instrument indicate that the juvenile is eligible
2	for detention; AND
3	(D) CHILDREN WHO ARE TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER BUT UNDER
4	THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE WHO ARE AT RISK OF ENTERING DETENTION AT AN
5	OLDER AGE IF THEY DO NOT RECEIVE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES.
6	SECTION 18. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-1407,
7	amend (2) as follows:
8	19-2.5-1407. Appropriations to department of human services
9	for services to juveniles - definition. (2) For the purposes of this
10	section, a "juvenile" also includes a youth ten PERSON WHO IS THIRTEEN
11	years of age or older but less than UNDER seventeen years of age who is
12	habitually truant, as defined in section 22-33-102 (3.5), and who the court
13	has ordered to show cause why the juvenile should not be held in
14	contempt of court pursuant to section 22-33-108 (7), when funds are
15	expended for services that are intended to prevent the youth JUVENILE
16	from being held in detention or sentenced to detention.
17	SECTION 19. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-1511,
18	amend (1)(a); and repeal (1)(c) as follows:
19	19-2.5-1511. Juvenile detention services and facilities to be
20	provided by department of human services - education - expenses -
21	<b>definition.</b> (1) (a) Except as set forth in subsection (1)(c) of this section,
22	The department of human services shall provide detention services for
23	temporary care of a juvenile, pursuant to this article 2.5. The department
24	of human services shall consult on a regular basis with the court in any
25	district where a detention facility is located concerning the detention
26	program at that facility. The department of human services may use staff
27	secure facilities to provide preadjudication and postadjudication detention

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1 services. 2 (c) The department of human services is not required to receive 3 and provide care for any juvenile who is ten years of age and older but 4 less than thirteen years of age, unless such juvenile has been arrested or 5 adjudicated for a felony or weapons charge pursuant to section 6 <del>18-12-102, 18-12-105, 18-12-106, or 18-12-108.5.</del> 7 **SECTION 20.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-1527, 8 **amend** (2) as follows: 9 19-2.5-1527. Lookout Mountain school. (2) The school shall 10 provide care, education, training, and rehabilitation for juveniles ten WHO 11 ARE THIRTEEN years of age or older who have been committed to the 12 custody of the department of human services pursuant to section 13 19-2.5-1127 or 19-2.5-1103. In addition, the school may provide care, 14 education, training, and rehabilitation for any juvenile who has been 15 sentenced to the department of corrections and is being housed in a 16 facility operated by the department of human services pursuant to a 17 contract with the department of corrections pursuant to section 18 19-2.5-1502 (4). 19 **SECTION 21.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-2.5-1528, 20 amend (2) as follows: 21 19-2.5-1528. Mount View school. (2) The school shall provide 22 care, education, training, and rehabilitation for juveniles ten WHO ARE 23 THIRTEEN years of age or older who have been committed to the custody 24 of the department of human services pursuant to section 19-2.5-1127 or 25 19-2.5-1103. In addition, the school may provide care, education,

training, and rehabilitation for any juvenile who has been sentenced to the

department of corrections and is being housed in a facility operated by the

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1 department of human services pursuant to a contract with the department 2 of corrections pursuant to section 19-2.5-1502 (4). 3 **SECTION 22.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 19-2.5-1529 4 as follows: 5 19-2.5-1529. Youth camps. The department of human services 6 may establish and administer youth camps. Staff at youth camps shall 7 provide care, education, training, rehabilitation, and supervision for 8 juveniles ten WHO ARE THIRTEEN years of age or older who have been 9 committed to the custody of the department of human services pursuant 10 to section 19-2.5-1127 or 19-2.5-1103. 11 **SECTION 23.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 19-3-308, amend 12 (5.3)(a) as follows: 13 19-3-308. Action upon report of intrafamilial, institutional, or 14 third-party abuse - investigations - child protection team - rules -15 **report.** (5.3) (a) Local law enforcement agencies have the responsibility 16 for the coordination and investigation of all reports of third-party abuse 17 or neglect by persons ten THIRTEEN years of age or older. Upon receipt of 18 a report, if the local law enforcement agency reasonably believes that the 19 protection and safety of a child is at risk due to an act or omission on the 20 part of persons responsible for the child's care, such agency shall notify 21 the county department of human or social services for an assessment 22 regarding neglect or dependency. In addition, the local law enforcement 23 agency shall refer to the county department of human or social services 24 any report of third-party abuse or neglect in which the person allegedly 25 responsible for such abuse or neglect is under age ten THIRTEEN YEARS OF 26 AGE. Upon the completion of an investigation, the local law enforcement 27 agency shall forward a copy of its investigative report to the county

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department. of human or social services. The county department shall review the law enforcement investigative report and shall determine whether the report contains information that constitutes a case of confirmed child abuse and requires it to be submitted to the state department, which report, upon such determination, shall MUST be submitted to the state department in the manner prescribed by the state department within sixty days after the receipt of the report by the county department.

SECTION 24. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 22-33-108, amend (7)(c)(I) introductory portion as follows:

22-33-108. Judicial proceedings. (7) (c) (I) If the court finds that

22-33-108. Judicial proceedings. (7) (c) (I) If the court finds that the child or youth WHO IS THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER BUT UNDER SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE has refused to comply with the plan created for the child or youth pursuant to section 22-33-107 (3), the court may impose on the child or youth, as a sanction for contempt of court, a sentence of detention for no more than forty-eight hours in a juvenile detention facility operated by or under contract with the department of human services pursuant to section 19-2.5-1511 and any rules promulgated by the Colorado supreme court. The court shall not sentence a child or youth WHO IS THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER BUT UNDER SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE to detention as a sanction for contempt of court unless the court finds that detention is in the best interest of the child or youth as well as the public. In making such a finding, the court shall consider the following factors, including that:

**SECTION 25.** Effective date - applicability. This act takes effect January 1, 2023, and applies to offenses committed on or after said date and to confinement or detention ordered on or after said date.

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SECTION 26. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act
takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the
ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except
that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V
of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this
act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take
effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in
November 2022 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the
official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

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