



Legislative Council Staff
Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

Fiscal Note

Drafting Number:	LLS 22-0816	Date:	April 12, 2022
Prime Sponsors:	Sen. Gonzales; Lee Rep. Bacon; Benavidez	Bill Status:	Senate Judiciary
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Bill Topic: HEALTH NEEDS OF PERSONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Summary of Fiscal Impact:	<input type="checkbox"/> State Revenue	<input type="checkbox"/> TABOR Refund
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Expenditure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Government
	<input type="checkbox"/> State Transfer	<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory Public Entity

The bill provides funding for behavioral health needs and continuity of care for individuals in the criminal justice system. It increases local revenue and state and local expenditures in FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24.

Appropriation Summary: For FY 2022-23, the bill requires appropriations of \$62.2 million. See the State Appropriations section for detail.

Fiscal Note Status: The fiscal note reflects the introduced bill. This estimate is preliminary and may be updated if additional information is received.

Table 1
State Fiscal Impacts Under SB 22-196

		Budget Year FY 2022-23	Out Year FY 2023-24
Revenue		-	-
Expenditures	General Fund	\$162,328	\$346,321
	Cash Funds	\$62,000,000	-
	Centrally Appropriated	\$110,371	\$77,304
	Total Expenditures	\$62,272,699	\$423,625
	Total FTE	8.2 FTE	6.0 FTE
Transfers		-	-
Other Budget Impacts	General Fund Reserve	\$24,349	\$19,413

Summary of Legislation

The bill creates the Early Intervention, Deflection, and Redirection from the Criminal Justice System Grant Program in the Department of Human Services (CDHS) to support community responses to behavioral health crises and mitigate individuals' involvement in the criminal justice system related to behavioral health needs. The bill specifies how grant awards may be used, establishes parameters for eligible entities, and requires the CDHS to share information about the 988 crisis hotline. CDHS must review and award grants in collaboration with the Department of Public Safety (CDPS). The bill allocates \$51.5 million for the program. CDHS must report on the program to the legislature each year. The program repeals after the last report, in January 2027.

The bill allocates \$3.0 million to the Department of Corrections (DOC) to provide medication-assisted treatment to individuals in its custody in FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, and \$4.0 million to the Judicial Department to distribute to district attorneys for pretrial diversion programs.

The bill creates the Behavioral Information and Data-Sharing Program in the CDPS to enable counties to integrate their jail data system to exchange behavioral health information with the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System. CDPS must convene a committee to review applications and contract with a third-party vendor to oversee the technical implementation. The bill allocates \$3.5 million for the program.

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF) must evaluate whether the state should seek additional federal authority to provide services through the Medical Assistance Program to individuals immediately prior to release from a correctional facility and, if it determines so, to submit a report to the Joint Budget Committee by October 1, 2023.

Community corrections programs must partner with a county department of human or social services to facilitate enrolling offenders into Medicaid.

State Expenditures

The bill increases state expenditures by \$62.2 million in FY 2022-23, primarily from the Behavioral and Mental Health Cash Fund, and by about \$162,000 from the General Fund. Costs in FY 2023-24 are estimated to be \$423,625. Expenditures are shown in Table 2 and detailed below.

**Table 2
Expenditures Under SB 22-196**

Cost Components	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
Department of Human Services		
Personal Services	\$212,175	\$212,175
Operating Expenses	\$4,725	\$4,725
Capital Outlay Costs	\$31,000	-
Grants	\$51,252,100	-
Centrally Appropriated Costs ¹	\$54,086	\$54,086
FTE – Personal Services	5.0 FTE	5.0 FTE
CDHS Subtotal	\$51,554,086	\$270,986
Judicial Department		
Pretrial Diversion Programs	\$4,000,000	-
Judicial Subtotal	\$4,000,000	-
Department of Public Safety		
Personal Services	\$169,588	-
Operating Expenses	\$3,375	-
Capital Outlay Costs	\$18,600	-
Grant Awards and Vendor Contract	\$3,308,437	-
Centrally Appropriated Costs ¹	\$40,254	-
FTE – Personal Services	2.5 FTE	-
CDPS Subtotal	\$3,540,254	-
Department of Corrections		
MAT Expansion Infrastructure	\$3,000,000	-
DOC Subtotal	\$3,000,000	-
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing		
Personal Services	\$49,048	\$73,571
Operating Expenses	\$1,080	\$1,350
Capital Outlay Costs	\$6,200	-
Contractor Costs	\$106,000	\$54,500
Centrally Appropriated Costs ¹	\$16,031	\$23,218
FTE – Personal Services	0.7 FTE	1.0 FTE
HCPF Subtotal	\$178,359	\$152,639
Total	\$62,272,699	\$423,625
Total FTE	8.2 FTE	6.0 FTE

¹ Centrally appropriated costs are not included in the bill's appropriation.

Department of Human Services. Workload will increase in to create policies for the grant program, review applications, monitor grants, and report on the program. This is estimated to require 5.0 FTE in FY 2022-23; standard operating and capital outlay costs are included. The remaining money from the appropriation required by the bill, about \$51 million, will be available to make grants. It is assumed that staffing costs will continue in future years, and that ongoing staff costs will be paid from the General Fund starting in FY 2023-24 through the program's repeal in FY 2026-27.

Judicial Department. Workload will increase to distribute funds appropriated by the bill to district attorneys for pretrial diversion programs. Of the \$4.0 million appropriation, the department may use up to five percent for administration, or \$200,000. Any money not spent in FY 2022-23 remains available for this purpose in FY 2023-24. Any reduction in cases due to pretrial diversion programs may reduce workload in trial courts; however, this workload decrease is expected to be minimal and no change in appropriations is required.

Department of Corrections. The funds appropriated by the bill will provide infrastructure improvements for medication-assisted treatment (MAT) in multiple prison facilities. Workload will also increase to report on the use of the funds, consistent with state and federal requirements. Any money not spent in FY 2022-23 remains available to the program in FY 2023-24. Additional funding may be required in future years to fully implement the MAT expansion to all incarcerated individuals.

Department of Public Safety. Workload will increase for to administer the grant program to counties. The department requires 2.5 FTE to create policies, review applications, report on the grant program, and to administer the contract with the third-party technology vendor. Standard operating and capital outlay costs are included. The fiscal note assumes all grants will be awarded in FY 2022-23. Depending on the implementation timeline for awarding grants and monitoring and reporting requirements, additional funding or spending authority may be required in FY 2023-24.

Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. In order to apply for federal funding for continuity of care services, the department will hire a contractor. Based on similar applications, this is expected to require 750 contractor hours and 1.0 FTE in HCPF to manage the project over the next two years. Personal services and operating expenditures assume an October 1, 2022, start date and account for the General Fund pay date shift.

Office of Information Technology. Workload will increase to serve on the application review committee for CDPS' grant program. This can be accomplished within existing appropriations.

Centrally appropriated costs. Pursuant to a Joint Budget Committee policy, certain costs associated with this bill are addressed through the annual budget process and centrally appropriated in the Long Bill or supplemental appropriations bills, rather than in this bill. These costs, which include employee insurance and supplemental employee retirement payments, are shown in Table 2.

Other Budget Impacts

General Fund reserve. Under current law, an amount equal to 15 percent of General Fund appropriations must be set aside in the General Fund statutory reserve beginning in FY 2022-23. Based on this fiscal note, the bill is expected to increase the amount of General Fund held in reserve by the amounts in Table 1, which will decrease the amount of General Fund available for other purposes.

Local Government

The bill increases revenue and expenditures in counties in several ways. Revenue and expenditures will increase in counties that receive grants from CDPS for information sharing programs. Revenue and expenditures will increase in district attorney offices that receive funding from the Judicial Department for pretrial diversion programs. Finally, workload may increase in county departments of human or social services to work with community corrections programs in order to facilitate Medicaid enrollment.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect upon signature of the Governor, or upon becoming law without his signature.

State Appropriations

For FY 2022-23, the bill requires the following appropriations from the Behavioral and Mental Health Cash Fund:

- \$51.5 million to the Department of Human Services, and 5.0 FTE;
- \$4.0 million to the Judicial Department;
- \$3.0 million to the Department of Corrections; and
- \$3.5 million to the Department of Public Safety, and 2.5 FTE.

In addition, the bill requires a General Fund appropriation of \$162,328 to the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, and 0.7 FTE.

State and Local Government Contacts

Corrections
District Attorneys
Human Services
Joint Budget Committee Staff
Legislative Council Staff
Public Safety

Counties
Health Care Policy and Financing
Information Technology
Judicial
Municipalities