

LEGISLATIVE LETTER[®]
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LL#5:44

BALLOTS: PRIVACY VS. OPEN RECORDS

A Court of Appeals decision (Marks v. Koch) has brought into focus a conflict between the confidentiality of a ballot and the public policy of open records. As a result, a bill (**SB 155 Transparency of Elections and CORA; Sens. Heath and White; Reps. Court and Murray**) has proposed to thread the needle between the two. For the time being, League of Women Voters of Colorado is taking a position of “**watch**” on this bill. While the law suit and decision brought the issue to the surface, it has been developing for a long time. Over the last 20 years, we have moved from mechanical to electronic voting machines, and then often to paper ballots at polling places. There is mail in voting, early voting and vote centers. Any one County Clerk may have many different ballot “styles” because cities are in more than one county (like Aurora), each special district has its own boundaries, and state House and Senate and Congressional districts aren’t always confined to city or county boundaries. Voters in each different combination of political subdivisions receive different ballots, presenting them with only the races relevant to their voting addresses. Voters avail themselves of emergency registrations and then cast provisional ballots. Article X, Section 20 of the Constitution directs clerks to organize and report ballot measure outcomes in certain ways. League has often worked for provisions listed above when they expand access to voting.

CORA (Colorado Open Records Act) states:

It is declared to be the public policy of this state that all public records shall be open for inspection by any person at reasonable times, except as provided in this part 2 or as otherwise specifically provided by law.

In other words, ballots are, and have been, open records. At the same time, Article VII, Section 8 of the Colorado Constitution protects secrecy in voting.

Given the increasing complexity of voting and ballots, one might have predicted that some person or group would use open records laws to examine ballots. At the same time, the variety of ballots and of ways of casting

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them could enable a clever researcher to tie a ballot to a voter. To thread the needle, HB 155 adds “guardrails” to ballots as open records to specify how the secret ballot will be preserved. The proposed limits are these:

- A “stay” period of 45 days before elections, as well as the 17 day period after elections when the results are being certified, when elections officials are not required to respond to CORA requests for access to ballots.
- Employing ways to keep enough information confidential so that an individual voter cannot be identified. These include making only portions of a ballot relevant to the race in question to the requestor; redacting marks that could identify a ballot as coming from a military/overseas voter; taking ballots out of the batching order and randomizing them before allowing access; photocopying provisional ballots and putting them in order randomly; not releasing any ballots if nine or fewer of that ballot style were voted. This last is found mostly in small population areas.

League appreciates the difficulty of balancing the legal obligations of the clerks during election times, the need for transparency, and the constitutional right of confidentiality. In our analysis, SB 155 makes a good compromise of those issues. Two things concern us. First, the amount of time after the election that the “stay” is in place appears to mean that members of the general public will be not able to see ballots until after the election is settled if they suspect an irregularity. We recognize that this may be necessary because of the clerks’ primary responsibility to complete the election. As a practical matter, candidates in a race or parties to a ballot issue might well ask for recount and examine ballots in that context when there is concern about an irregularity.

The second source of concern is the automatic confidentiality of a ballot when nine or fewer of that style have been voted. Our preference would be that this is a last resort to protect confidentiality, and that other means be used – and those ballots made available – if at all possible.

Clerks, activists, sponsors and legislative staff have spent long hours working on the compromise that the bill represents. There are still elements of “work in progress,” as some of the implementation processes and procedures are refined.

Chris Watson 303.250.1796

GOVERNMENT

ELECTIONS

ELECTION PROCEDURES CHANGES

HB 1267 Various Elections Procedures Mailing Stubs Timing (Rep. Coram; Sen. Grantham)

(support) Initially the League opposed this bill because it cut back the days for early voting to a mere four days, eliminating any chance for an elector to vote over a weekend. Prior to being heard in House State Affairs on March 7, we had been informed that there would be an amendment restoring the number of days for early voting to the original fifteen, which allowed us to change our position to support. An aspect of the bill that troubled some people was that the initial information postcard sent out to voters would be nonforwardable. In fact, Rep. Court brought forth

an amendment that such cards could be sent by either forwardable or nonforwardable mail, at the discretion of the County Clerk and Recorder.

A third section of the bill concerns a county’s first use of vote centers. Current policy (adopted when vote centers were new and the state-wide voter registration data base (SCORE) was under construction) requires counties to use vote centers in an off year election before using them in a November coordinated election. The bill proposes to eliminate that requirement, under the theory that there is now good information about how to run vote centers and that the SCORE system is working well. HB 1267 proposes that the Secretary of State review any county’s plan to use vote centers, assisting, approving, or denying the request if the plan is inadequate. We concur that systems are in place so that the “dry run” requirement is no longer needed.

The bill, along with the two amendments, passed and was sent on to the Committee of the Whole by a 5-3 vote. Voting for the bill were J. Kerr, Coram, Liston, and Baumgardner while Casso, Court and Todd (Duran was excused) voted against it. Previously reported LL#3, p. 21.

Carol Tone 303.377.3746

IMPROVED ELECTION PROCEDURES

NEW **HB 1292 Update Election Law Administration Timing Process (Rep. Murray; Sen. Heath) (support)** The bill makes technical and timing changes and in some cases brings Colorado law in line with Federal Law. There are several aspects of the bill, however, which appeal to League. Some of these include allowing the use of tribal cards as ID; allowing change of residency up to 7 days before an election, rather than 28 days; permitting a disabled elector to be assisted by any person they wish; providing opportunity for a registered elector to request the ballot at designated office prior to the printed ballot being mailed out; and striking the section that fined voter registration drive organizers \$5000 when they “intentionally” failed to deliver applications in a timely manner.

The bill was heard in House State Affairs on February 29th. Two amendments were passed: eliminating the section regarding penalties for voter registration drive organizers and allowing non-English speaking electors to be assisted by any person (not necessarily an election judge or official designee) who is fluent in the elector’s language and in English. The bill passed on a 9 – 0 vote and was referred to Appropriations.

Carol Tone 303.377.3746

PLAIN LANGUAGE DEFEATED

HB 1024 Plain Language for Ballot Issues (Rep. Szabo; Sen. Spence) (support) This bill would have required that ballot titles for a statewide referred measure or initiated measures be written in plain, nontechnical language. Unclear and misleading titles on ballot issues are a common complaint from voters, and this will help with initiative titles, where there is a review from legislative staff experts, but no requirement to take

their advice. After passing through the House by a vote of 35-29, HB 1024 was PI’d by the Senate State Affairs Committee, citing potential for more confusion and court cases from titles that might be clear, but potentially not correct. The vote was 3-2. Voting to PI; Boyd, Bacon, Heath. Voting to send the bill on: Grantham, Neville.

Previously reported LL#1, p. 7.

House Vote on HB 1024

YES	35	NO	29	EXCUSED	1	ABSENT	0
Acree	Y	Fischer	N	Looper	Y	Solano	N
Balmer	Y	Gardner B.	Y	Massey	Y	Sonnenberg	Y
Barker	Y	Gerou	Y	McCann	N	Soper	N
Baumgardner	Y	Hamner	N	McKinley	E	Stephens	Y
Becker	Y	Holbert	Y	Miklosi	N	Summers	Y
Beezley	Y	Hullingerhorst	N	Murray	Y	Swalm	Y
Bradford	Y	Jones	N	Nikkel	Y	Swerdfeger	Y
Brown	Y	Joshi	Y	Pabon	N	Szabo	Y
Casso	N	Kagan	N	Pace	N	Todd	N
Conti	Y	Kefalas	N	Peniston	N	Tyler	N
Coram	Y	Kerr A.	N	Priola	Y	Vaad	Y
Court	Y	Kerr J.	Y	Ramirez	Y	Vigil	N
DelGrosso	Y	Labuda	Y	Ryden	N	Waller	Y
Duran	N	Lee	N	Schafer S.	N	Williams A.	N
Ferrandino	N	Levy	N	Scott	Y	Wilson	N
Fields	N	Liston	Y	Singer	N	Young	N
						Speaker	Y

CLEARER LANGUAGE MOVES ON

HB 1089 Specific Wording Relating to Statewide Ballot Title (Rep. Court; Sen. Steadman) (support) is a modification of past attempts to simplify and clarify the wording of referred or initiated measures as they appear on the ballot. The portion of the bill that required ballot titles to substitute “that” for “in conjunction with” was removed through an amendment in Senate State Affairs. The Senate sponsor noted that some titles would actually be more confusing with such language, rather than less so. The bill still calls for ballot issues to be labeled as changing statutes or constitution, and to specify “yes/for” and “no/against.” So amended, Senate State Affairs approved the bill unanimously, as did the full Senate. The bill must return to the House for agreement with the amendments.

Previously reported LL#2, p. 13; LL#3, p. 22.

Both reported by Chris Watson 303.250.1796

FISCAL POLICY

EVERYONE LOVES TO CUT TAXES

NEW **HB-1029 Economic Stimulus Personal Property Tax Exemption (Rep. Holbert; Sen. Scheffel (watch))** The bill, as amended by the House Finance Committee, changes the cap for statutory business incentive agreement (BIAs) for counties, municipalities, and special districts. Under current law, each of these local government entities has the authority to establish incentive payments or tax credits of up to 50 percent of a taxpayer's business personal property liability. This amendment increases that limit to 100 percent of the liability.

Currently, BIAs may be enacted using either constitutional or statutory authority, depending on the type or scope of the agreement.

Constitutional Authority. Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, commonly referred to as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) authorizes the state or local governments to enact cumulative uniform exemptions or credits to reduce or end business personal property taxes. To date, the large majority of BIAs that have been enacted have relied on this authority.

Statutory Authority. Section 30-11-123, C.R.S. allows counties to negotiate an incentive payment or credit with an individual taxpayer that establishes a new business facility. Such incentives are currently capped at 50 percent of the taxes levied by the county on business personal property within its jurisdiction (bill proposes to increase to 100%). The length of the agreement may not exceed 10 years. Section 31-15-903, C.R.S. provides similar authority for municipalities and Section 32-1-1702, C.R.S. for special districts.

Under the amended bill, counties, municipalities, and special districts are allowed to negotiate BIAs with taxpayers that establish new business facilities within their jurisdiction for up to 100 percent of the amount of taxes levied on business personal property within the entities jurisdiction. Such BIAs will result in a local, non-school district, revenue loss.

Property taxes are a deductible expense. To the extent that this bill reduces business property taxes, it will increase state income tax revenues. Because any loss of local property tax revenue is "non-school district," the state will not be required to backfill funds to support schools. Currently 40 states have business personal property taxes.

League has long believed that the Business Personal Property Tax is a deterrent to economic development. We have also recognized its importance for support of many counties. The proposal embodied in HB 1029 – a significant revision from the introduced version – is an appropriately conservative step.

This bill passed House Finance with amendments 13-0 on Feb. 16, passed the whole House 64-0 (Beezley excused) on Feb. 22, passed Senate Finance on March 8, on a 7-0 vote, and now moves to the whole Senate.

Karen Knutson 303.674.7686

GUN CONTROL

GUN BILLS DEFEATED

HB 1064 Firearms Possession During State Of Emergency (Rep Stephens; Sen. Grantham) (oppose) would have stripped the Governor's power to restrict sale, transport or distribution of firearms during a state of emergency. Opponents cited the confiscation of weapons during the Katrina disaster, but current Colorado statute prohibits confiscation. After proponents made continual reference to "law abiding citizens," Senator Bacon made a statement that "law-abiding" is not a permanent condition. The bill was PI'd in Senate State, Veterans & Military Affairs committee. Voting to PI: Bacon, Boyd, Heath. Voting No: Grantham, Neville

Previously reported LL#2, p. 13; LL #3, p. 23; LL#4, p. 37.

HB 1088 Deadly Force Against Intruder At Place Of Business (Rep Grantham) (oppose) Bill would allow use of deadly force by a business owner, manager, or employee if he/she felt threatened by a person who made an illegal entry even if there was no threat of deadly harm. The shooter would be given immunity from prosecution.

Citing Colorado's existing statutes for self-defense, Senate State Affairs Committee defeated the bill for the sixth consecutive year. It was noted that no one from business had appeared before the committee to support the bill. Voting to PI: Heath, Bacon, Boyd
Voting No: Grantham, Neville.

Previously reported LL#3, p. 36.

Both reported by Jean Grattet 303.863.0437

STILL PROGRESSING

HB 1048 End CBI Instacheck Duty For Firearm Transfers (Rep Waller) (oppose) This bill would rely on the FBI only for background checks. Unfortunately, FBI checks (National Instant Criminal Background Checks) cover only felonies, mentally adjudicated (few of these people are actually reported to NICS) and dishonorably discharged. Not included in the check are convictions for misdemeanors such as assault, many drug offenses, and restraining orders. HB-1088 is opposed by Sheriffs and D.A.'s. HB 1048 passed the House Judiciary Committee on 2/09 on a vote of 6-4. (Voting Yes: DelGrosso, Nikkel, Sonnenberg, Waller, Barker, Gardner. Voting No: Duran, Kagan, Pabon, Ryden. Excused: Lee) The bill was referred to House Finance. Finance sent to Appropriations on 2/29 on a vote of 7-6 (Voting Yes: Acree, Beezley, Conti, Holbert, Swalm, Swerdfeger, DelGrosso. Voting No: Hullinghorst, Kagan, Kefalas, Labuda, McCann, Pabon.)

Previously reported LL #2, p. 13; LL#3, p. 23; LL#4, p. 37.

Jean Grattet 303.863.0437

JUVENILE JUSTICE

DIRECT FILE BILL PASSES FIRST HURDLE

HB 1271 Juvenile Direct File Limitations (Rep. Nikkel and McCann; Sen. Giron) passed out of House Judiciary to Appropriations on March 8th after a very lengthy hearing. The vote was 9-2. Voting yes: Reps. DelGrosso, Duran, Kagan, Lee, Nikkel, Pabon, Ryden, Sonnenberg, and Barker. The No votes were Reps. Waller and B. Gardner.

The district attorneys strongly opposed the bill. They particularly objected to the reverse transfer provision.

The sponsors did offer an amendment to the bill that was passed. The amendment combines the reverse transfer hearing with the preliminary hearing thereby eliminating the need for an extra hearing. It also clarifies some sentencing issues.

The bill was sent to appropriations because the fiscal note shows that the bill will result in a net General Fund savings of \$7,740 in 2013/14 because a small number of juvenile offenders will no longer be tried as adults and sentenced to serve time in adult corrections.

As the bill continues through the process, there may be more amendments. Several committee members indicated that they were voting to pass the bill out of committee and were not sure how they would vote later. They expressed interest in possible amendments. Stay tuned for more developments.

When this bill was previously reported (LL#3, p. 24), the article omitted the fact that the bill would raise the minimum age for a direct file from 14 to 16. The author regrets the omission.

Carla Bennett 303.757.2930

DETENTION BILL ON WAY TO GOVERNOR

HB 1139 Pretrial Detention of Children Tried as Adults (Rep. Levy; Sen. Guzman) (support) dealing with the issue of where children charged as adults are held prior to trial is on its way to the governor. It is the first of the direct file reform bills to pass through both houses this session.

It passed unanimously out of Senate Judiciary on February 27th with Sen. Carroll excused. Then on March 3rd the bill passed 3rd reading in the Senate again by a unanimous vote with Sen. Mitchell excused. Previously reported LL #2, p. 13; LL#4, p. 37

Carla Bennett 303.757.2930

VOTING RIGHTS

PREREGISTRATION FOR 16-YEAR-OLDS

HB 1298 Voter Preregistration at 16 (Rep. Singer) (support) was heard in House State Affairs on March 1st and was PI'd on a 5 – 3 vote: J. Kerr, Coram, Baumgardner, Joshi and Liston for; Court, Duran and Todd against; Casso excused. Previously reported: LL#3, p. 37.

Carol Tone 303.377.3746

NATURAL RESOURCES

ENERGY

SUSPEND RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARDS?

NEW **HB 1121 PUC Hearings Utility Ratepayers Bill of Rights (Rep. Scott) (oppose)** would allow the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to suspend the implementation of the 30 percent renewable energy standard (RES) beginning in 2020 if it determines that implementation creates undue financial burden on ratepayers. The bill was heard in the Transportation Committee and as introduced would have significantly altered the instructions to the PUC as it assesses requests for rate increases. However, the Committee amended the original bill with a strike-below amendment narrowing the bill to the provision that allows suspension of the RES starting in 2020. The current statute allows the investor-owned utilities to add up to two percent to the retail rate consumers pay to cover the costs of the RES.

There has been no indication that the utilities are unable to achieve the RES goals within the two percent. The RES program is working well, and it seems unwise to amend the statute at this time to provide for instructions to the PUC for the year 2020.

Currently an investor-owned utility is required to provide specific percentages of renewable or recycled energy according to the following schedule:

- 12 percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for the years 2011-2014;
- 20 percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for the years 2015-2019;
- 30 percent of its retail electricity sales in Colorado for the year 2020 and thereafter.

The bill passed out of House Transportation and Energy Committee on February 15 by a vote of 10-3. Voting yes: Barker, Brown, Jones, Priola, Ramirez, Scott, A. Williams, Young, Looper, Vaad. Voting no: Fischer, Hamner, Tyler. There is no Senate sponsor, and the bill awaits second reading in the House.

Sigrid Higdon 303.233.8111

SOCIAL POLICY

CHILDREN'S ISSUES

CHILD FATALITY REVIEW BILL MOVES ALONG

SB 33 Child Fatality Reviews (Sen. Guzman; Rep. Massey) (support) passed out of House Health and Environment on March 8th. The vote was unanimous with Rep. McCann excused.

The bill adds the review of incidents of near death and egregious abuse to the duties of the state Child Fatality Review Team.

The bill now awaits 2nd reading. Previously reported LL#1, p. 8; LL#3, p. 26.

Carla Bennett 303.757.2930

EDUCATION

DISCIPLINE REVISION SLOGS FORWARD

Following the introduction of a strike-below amendment, **SB 46 Discipline in Schools (Sens. Newell & Hudak; Reps Nikkel and Levy) (support)** was heard for a second time in Senate Education on March 1 with additional testimony. Testimony again primarily supported the bill which retains the core of its goals to relax “zero-tolerance” policies, require district school safety policies, and provide training for school resource officers. Chief Deputy Attorney General Cynthia Coffman expressed concern about relaxing uniformity in

discipline policy. The major concern from two members of the committee, though, centered on the bill's reporting requirements, the intent of which are to help determine the effectiveness or possible overuse of district discipline policies. The bill was finally referred by Senate Education to Appropriations where Senator Keith King hopes to trim more of the reporting requirements. The vote was 3-2 (voting for: Heath, Hudak, Bacon; voting against: K. King and Spence).

Previously reported: LL #2, p. 15; LL#4, p. 40.

Sally Augden 303.455.5800

HIGHER EDUCATION

PRIOR LEARNING CREDIT GAINS STRONG SUPPORT

HB 1072 Higher Ed Prior Learning Assessments (Reps. Massey & Fields, et. al. & Sens. Bacon, King, K. & Hudak) (Support) This bill creates a policy requiring state institutions of higher education to develop and identify programs for accepting prior learning experiences into a student's program of study thus allowing them to substitute these experiences for coursework/credit hours. There was strong and enthusiastic support for this bill in the Senate Education Committee as it increases student accessibility, affordability and reduces length of time in degree programs.

The Senate Education Committee voted unanimously on March 8 to send the bill to the full Senate.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 18; LL#4, p. 40.

TRANSPARENCY FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

NEW HB 1252 Transparency of Higher Ed Financial Information (Rep. Nikkel & Sen. Spence) (Oppose) This bill would require specific Colorado public institutions of higher education to develop, maintain, and make publicly available a searchable, online revenue and expenditure data base, similar to that required of CDOT (Colorado Department of Transportation). Additionally, it would also require institutions to report annual fiscal information for professors at each institution

that includes: annual salary, total contributions paid as benefits, expense reimbursements, number of classes taught and the amount of grant money received. The database would need to be updated every five business days. At this time, Colorado State University, University of Colorado, Colorado School of Mines, and the University of Northern Colorado would be the only schools required to report this information.

The League opposes this bill because:

- The League supports efficiency in government. This proposal does not promote efficiency, especially by requiring updates to the data base on very frequent basis. This type of reporting not only increases costs to the higher education institution but spends extra time and energy that could be put into other areas, many of which are understaffed.
- As a matter of priorities, it is difficult to comprehend why the state would spend extra funds, up to \$1.3 million in the next two years, to support a project that will also cost each higher education institution approximately \$90,000 in FY 2013 to pay for on-going software updates and maintenance. This is all in the light of inadequate funding from the state for higher education which pushes the cost of postsecondary education onto families and students through increased tuition.
- Is this a duplication of efforts? Much of this information is already available to the public by contacting the individual institution. In some cases, this data may be more understandable, useful and relevant to the general public.

The House Education Committee passed this bill by vote of 10-3 with Hamner, Solano, and Todd voting No on February 27. The bill was referred to the House Appropriations Committee.

Both reported by Barbara Whinery
970.353.6731

INCOME ASSISTANCE

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES APPROVES

HB 1028 Continue Low-income Energy-related Assistance (Rep. Gerou; Sen. Steadman) (support) was sent to the Senate floor by the Health & Human Services committee, unanimously and unamended.

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 9; LL #2, p. 18; LL#3, p. 29.

Julie Leonard 720.384.8421

WILL HOUSE SUPPORT EXTENDED CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE?

SB 22 Maintain Child Care Assistance Working Families (Sen. S. Williams; Rep. Massey) (support) has passed Second and Third Reading in the Senate, as amended in committee to be scaled back to a pilot program. On March 5, it was introduced in the House and assigned to Health and Environment.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 18; LL#3, p. 28.

Julie Leonard 720.384.8421

Senate Vote

YES	24	NO	10	EXCUSED	1	ABSENT	0
Aguilar	Y	Guzman	Y	Lambert	N	Scheffel	N
Bacon	Y	Harvey	N	Lundberg	N	Schwartz	Y
Boyd	Y	Heath	Y	Mitchell	N	Spence	Y
Brophy	N	Hodge	Y	Morse	Y	Steadman	Y
Cadman	N	Hudak	Y	Neville	N	Tochtrop	Y
Carroll	Y	Jahn	Y	Newell	Y	White	Y
Foster	Y	Johnston	Y	Nicholson	Y	Williams S.	Y
Giron	Y	King K.	Y	Renfro	E	President	Y
Grantham	N	King S.	N	Roberts	Y		

HEALTH CARE

MEDICAID REFORM PROPOSED

NEW HB 1281 Medicaid Payment Reform Pilot Program (Rep. Young) (support)

This bill directs the state Department of Health Care Policy and Financing to facilitate collaboration among Medicaid providers, advocates and payers in order to improve health outcomes and patient satisfaction as well as support the financial sustainability of the Medicaid program. The overall purpose is to find ways to improve efficiency and outcomes. The Medicaid payment reform and innovation pilot program would implement payment

reform projects in Medicaid within the framework of the accountable care collaboratives. Payment projects may include, but are not limited to global payments, risk adjustment, risk sharing and aligned payment incentives. Pilots will last 2-5 years. The reform of Medicaid payment policies offers an opportunity for the state to contain costs and improve quality instead of increasing health care costs in the state’s Medicaid program. There is a significant fiscal note of over \$200,000, half of which would be state funds and half federal funds.

The bill was introduced Feb. 17 and assigned to House Health and Environment Committee. On Feb. 21, with the sponsor ready to present and witnesses ready to testify, the chair of that committee moved to refer HB 1281 to Appropriations as the committee of reference. Thus, the bill was not heard by the Health and Environment Committee. Voting to send the bill to Appropriations: Bradford, Brown, Joshi, J. Kerr, Massey, Acree, Summers. Voting no: Fields, Kefalas, McCann, Peniston, S. Schafer, Young.

Marion Colliander 303.322.3926

REQUIRED NOTICE PROGRESSES

SB 93 Notice of Hospital Service Not Provided (Sen. Carroll; Rep. Duran) (support) This bill requires hospitals to provide notice of all services that the hospital refuses to provide because of religious beliefs or moral convictions. The bill passed the Senate on February 29, was introduced in the House on March 2, and has been assigned to State, Veterans, & Military Affairs, where it is not yet scheduled for hearing.

Previously reported: LL#4, p. 41.

Carol Pace 303.751.4125

Senate Vote

YES	20	NO	14	EXCUSED	1	ABSENT	0
Aguilar	Y	Guzman	Y	Lambert	N	Scheffel	N
Bacon	Y	Harvey	N	Lundberg	N	Schwartz	Y
Boyd	Y	Heath	Y	Mitchell	N	Spence	N
Brophy	N	Hodge	Y	Morse	Y	Steadman	Y
Cadman	N	Hudak	Y	Neville	N	Tochtrop	Y
Carroll	Y	Jahn	Y	Newell	Y	White	N
Foster	Y	Johnston	Y	Nicholson	Y	Williams S.	Y
Giron	Y	King K.	N	Renfro	E	President	Y
Grantham	N	King S.	N	Roberts	N		

ASSISTANCE FOR POOR GAINS SUPPORT

SB 134 Hospital Payment Assistance Program (Sen. Aguilar; Rep. Acree) (support) This bill, providing greater transparency in hospital billing and establishing requirements around hospital charity care programs, has passed out of the Senate Health and Human Services Committee and the Appropriations Committee. Representative Acree has signed on as the House sponsor providing bi-partisan support for this bill. Amendments to the

bill helped secure support from the Hospital Association. Both Senate Health and Human Services and Appropriations Committees approved it unanimously, and it awaits second reading in the Senate.

Previously reported: LL#4, p. 41.

Carol Pace 303.751.4125

STATUS SHEET

The Status Sheet is a constantly updated list of bills being followed by Legislative Action Committee members.

New bills are in **boldface**.

S=Support O=Oppose SIP=Support in Part OIP=Oppose in Part W=Watch or Monitor

POLICY AREA	S/H	BILL #	BILL TITLE	S/O	PAGE	STATUS
Children's Issues	SB	11	Child Abuse Differential Response Program	S	26	H-2nd Rdg
Children's Issues	SB	33	Child Fatality Reviews	S	8,26,49	H-2nd Rdg
Children's Issues	SB	64	Colorado Children's Trust Fund	S	26,39	H-2nd Rdg
Children's Issues	SB	66	Guardianship Program Eligibility	S	15, 26	H-JUD
Children's Issues	SB	99	Expand Access To Academic Model Juvenile Facility	OIP	27,39	H-HE
Children's Issues	SB	130	Governance Of Child Development Programs	S	38	S-2nd Rdg
Children's Issues	HB	1047	Non-safety Licensing Standards Kinship Foster Care	S	39	S-3rd Rdg
Education	SB	46	Discipline In Public Schools	S	15,40,49	S-APP
Education	SB	103	At-risk Funding Formula Charter School & District	S	39	S-ED
Education	HB	1238	Ensuring K-3 Literacy Education	O	20	H-Ed
Elections	SB	109	Maintenance Regular List Regis Electors	S	21,36	S-2nd Rdg
Elections	SB	135	Secretary of State Post Election Returns Online	S	35	S-APP
Elections	SB	147	Prohibit False Election Info Made To Deter Voting	S	22,35	H-JUD
Elections	SB	155	Transparency of Elections & CORA	W	44	S-SVM
Elections	HB	1024	Plain Language For Ballot Titles	S	7, 46	PI'd
Elections	HB	1076	Additional Voluntary Info On Initiative Petitions	W	7	PI'd
Elections	HB	1089	Specific Wording Relating To Statewide Ballot Title	S	13,22,46	Concur
Elections	HB	1143	Adjust County Reimbursement Rate For Elections	S	22	H-APP
Elections	HB	1267	Various Elections Procedures Mailings Stubs Timing	O	21,45	H-2nd Rdg
Elections	HB	1279	Public Financing Of Legislative Campaigns	S	35	PI'd
Elections	HB	1292	Update Election Law Administration Timing Process	S	46	H-APP
Elections	HB	1313	Statewide Initiative Title Board Procedures	S	35	H-SVM
Energy	HB	1121	PUC Hearings Utility Ratepayers Bill of Rights	O	49	H-2nd Rdg
Energy	HB	1160	Captured Methane From Coal Mines	S	14	S-LG
Energy	HB	1164	Require Disclosure Severed Mineral Estate	S	14	PI'd
Energy	HB	1173	Protect Pub Health Oil & Gas Hydraulic Fracturing	S	25	PI'd
Energy	HB	1176	Oil Gas Surface Owner Horizontal Drilling Setbacks	S	15, 25	PI'd
Energy	HB	1277	Local Control Oil Gas Regulation	S	25,38	PI'd
Equal Opportunity	SB	2	Civil Unions	S	7,40	S-APP
Fiscal Policy	SB	83	Dynamic Modeling For Fiscal Impact Of Bills	S	23	S-FIN
Fiscal Policy	HB	1039	Pay-as-you-go Requirements	S	23	PI'd
Fiscal Policy	HB	1029	Economic Stimulus Personal Property Tax Exemption	S	47	S-2nd Rdg
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Fiscal Policy	HB	1287	Adjust Value of Senior Property Tax Exemption	W	33	PI'd
Government	SB	27	Committee Of Reference Review Of Rules	O	12	S-APP
Government	HB	1008	GA & Public Input Proposed Agency Rules & Fees	S	12,21,34	S-2nd Rdg
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Gun Control	HB	1048	End CBI Instacheck Duty For Firearm Transfers	O	13,23,48	H-APP
Gun Control	HB	1064	Firearm Possession During State Of Emergency	O	13,23,36,47	PI'd
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