

LEGISLATIVE LETTER[®]
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LL#4:47

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BILLS: NOT WHAT THEY SEEM

The League of Women Voters believes that all people, including women, have the right to privacy in making decisions about health care, including reproductive health.

Four bills related to reproductive health issues emerged early in the 2015 session. Although some purport to "protect" women and infants, their true intent is clear in the fine print of each bill. **HB 1041 Protect Human Life at Conception (Reps. Humphrey & Ransom; Sen. Lundberg)** was straight up in its purpose: to make abortion a Class 3 felony. It went farther by defining pregnancy in ways that the medical community does not, and it would have made certain forms of birth control illegal. This bill is, essentially, the "personhood" measure that voters have rejected four times in the past few years (3 times at the ballot, and once when it failed to reach the ballot). It was Postponed Indefinitely (PI'd) in the House Judiciary Committee on a vote of 7-6. (See page 54.)

NEW **HB 1162 Prenatal Sex Nondiscrimination Act (Rep. Nordberg) (oppose)** would prevent abortions done for the purpose of sex selection. The bill would outlaw abortions performed for sex selection, coercion to have abortions for sex selection, and transporting women into the state for the purpose of abortion for sex selection. Violation would be a Class 2 felony.

The League has never taken a position in support of abortion for gender selection. We believe a woman has a right to privacy in making decisions about her health, including reproductive health. One can support a woman's right to control her reproduction and still condemn the practice of abortion for sex selection purposes. Codifying it as a crime against "unborn women" is a dangerous path for women's reproductive self-determination.

Our concerns about this bill, however, rest heavily on two things: its unenforceability and the insertion of personhood language ("unborn child") into the Colorado Revised Statutes.

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HB 1162 will be heard in House State, Veterans & Military Affairs March 16.

Two bills PI'd in committee, **HB 1112 Born Alive Infant Protection Act (Rep. Landgraf; None)** and **HB 1128 Women's Health Protection Act (Rep. P. Neville; Sen. T. Neville)**, would have placed onerous restrictions on medical personnel and clinics providing reproductive health care services, including abortion. The title of **HB 1112** was a bit disingenuous as it deliberately invoked the federal law with an almost identical title, the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act of 2002. The federal measure amends the U.S. Code by stating that "every infant ...who is born alive at any stage of development" is a legal "person," "human being," "child," or "individual." The means of birth can include "natural or induced labor, cesarean section, or induced abortion," and "any point prior to being 'born alive'" is excluded. In contrast, HB 1112 was an attempt to specifically prohibit the killing of infants born alive *as a result of abortion*. It spelled out exhaustive definitions, requirements and penalties related to this extremely rare scenario, yet its sponsor and supporters repeatedly compared it to the federal law, passed in 2002, alleging that that law applied only to facilities receiving federal government funding and that a state law is needed to apply to private clinics. However, this would have duplicated laws already in place in the Colorado Criminal Code. A baby born alive already has protections as a live person. HB 1112 did not intend to curtail abortion and in fact affirmed current law regarding abortion, but it did attempt to insert personhood language into state law. It was PI'd in House Public Health Care and Human Services by a vote of 7-6. (See page 54.)

Finally, **HB 1128** (PI'd in committee) would have required monitoring and licensing of abortion clinics by the state Dept. of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). CDPHE objected that they did not currently do this, and did not have the authority to do so. This 20-page bill detailed the dangers of abortion and then set forth requirements to obtain and maintain a license: a \$6,600 fee plus \$1,440 annual renewal, to start. Licensing would have meant annual inspections of the physical facilities, equipment and procedures, in addition to specified requirements such as ultrasound exams, a staff doctor with admitting privileges at a hospital within 30 miles and prescribed post-operative instructions. As the bill itself states, Colorado does have a "legitimate concern for the public's health and safety"--but this bill, with its heavy-handed requirements (and penalties, again), would have created a discouraging environment for abortion providers. It also would have put women at more risk, not less. When clinics are required to be close to hospital facilities, they may be farther away from patients in our rural state. Thus, patients would be required to drive many miles to the facilities. Risk of injury or death is much greater from automobile accidents than from most medical procedures. So, the bill would not have "protected women's health."

On the face, these bills seem to promote public policy that most people agree with – protecting women, protecting infants, preventing sex discrimination. But the devil is in the details. Is creating new crimes the way to solve perceived social problems?

Leslie Chomic & Christine Watson 303.863.0437

GOVERNMENT

FISCAL POLICY

ELECTIONS

ELECTION CLARIFICATION MOVES ON

HB 1130 Overseas Citizens Municipal Election Voting Access (Rep. Nordberg and Ryden; Sen. Garcia and Hill) (support) It was a pleasure to witness this truly bipartisan bill, which was heard in Senate State Affairs on February 25th. Deadlines for ballots to be sent to overseas voters needed to be extended in municipal elections as they have been in federal, state and county elections. Two amendments were brought forth by the sponsors, both of which merely adjusted dates and clarified some missing elements in the initial bill surrounding returns and recounts. Both amendments passed unanimously with no objections. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole with an 11 – 0 vote.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 13

Carol Tone 303.377.3746

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT PASSES SENATE

SB 61 Disclosure Requirement Small Issue Committees (Sen. Holbert; Rep. Everett) (watch) specifies that campaign finance disclosure and reporting requirements do not apply until an issue committee has raised or spent in excess of \$5,000. Currently, the Fair Campaign Practices Act in the Colorado State Constitution imposes a \$200 threshold for issue committees. The bill comes forward because two court cases throw the amount of the limit into question.

After Rep. Everett signed on as House sponsor, the bill passed Third Reading in the Senate on February 24 by a vote of 18-15-2. It now awaits hearing by the House State Affairs Committee.

Previously reported: LL#3, p. 25.

Senate Vote

YES	18	NO	15	EXCUSED	2	ABSENT	0
Aguilar		E. Guzman		N Kerr		N Scheffel	Y
Bälmer	Y	Heath		N Lambert		Y Scott	Y
Baumgardner	Y	Hill		Y Lundberg		Y Sonnenberg	Y
Carroll	N	Hodge		N Marble		Y Steadman	N
Cooke	Y	Holbert		Y Martinez Humenik		Y Todd	N
Crowder	Y	Jahn		N Merrifield		N Ulibarri	E
Donovan	N	Johnston		N Neville T.		Y Woods	Y
Garcia	N	Jones		N Newell		N President	Y
Grantham	Y	Kefalas		N Roberts		Y	

TAX EXPENDITURES TO BE EVALUATED?

NEW **HB 1205 Creation Of Tax Expenditure Evaluation Committee (Reps. K. Becker and Saine; None) (support)** This bill creates a Tax Expenditure and Evaluation Committee consisting of ten members: seven legislative members and three non voting members from state agencies which are the Office of State Planning and Budget (OSPB), the Department of Revenue (DOR), and the Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT). Meeting year-round, the committee would be responsible for reviewing state tax expenditures and making recommendations to repeal, continue or modify those reviewed for the following legislative session.

Tax expenditures are tax credits, meaning that a tax is not received. This is in contrast to a tax refund or to an expenditure of money from taxes received in order to support some state priority. Tax expenditures can be very useful in economic development and in aiding the working poor. However, the costs in funds not received are difficult to estimate and control.

The bill stipulates that the tax evaluation review nine areas including the goal of the tax expenditure, the intended beneficiaries, the economic impact, and the actual performance of the tax expenditure in achieving its intended results. The Office of The State Auditor (OSA) is responsible for preparing the reports. The OSA would expect to increase staffing as it assumes this new responsibility. The League supports effective, efficient, and equitable tax policy. This bill is essential for fiscal balance as we need to support those with low incomes and develop the economy and jobs long term. We support this bill as we see this evaluation as a critical step in a process to ensure our tax investments yield the results and return anticipated.

House Finance Committee will hear the bill on March 11.

Jean Aaro 303.956.3774

JUSTICE SYSTEM

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER SYSTEM BILL PASSES SENATE

SB 182 Transfer Offenders to Youthful Offender System (Sens. Garcia and Crowder; Reps. Navarro and Esgar) (watch) allows the executive director of the Department of Corrections or his/her designee to transfer any youthful offender under age 24 who has been sentenced to the Department of Corrections into and out of the youthful offender system. It passed unanimously out of Senate Judiciary on March 2 and passed 3rd Reading on March 6th again by a unanimous vote with Sens. Balmer and Ulibarri excused.

Previously reported: LL#4, p. 39.

Carla Bennett 303.757.2930

JUVENILE JUSTICE

JUVENILE PETTY OFFENSE BILL A SUCCESS

HB 1022 Juvenile Petty Offense Contracts (Rep. McCann; Sens. Steadman and Cooke) (support) passed unanimously out of Senate Judiciary on February 24. On March 2, it passed 3rd Reading again by a unanimous vote. It now awaits the governor's signature. This bill enjoyed an easy passage through the legislature with no opposition and bipartisan support from legislators.

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 8; LL#3, p. 28.

Carla Bennett 303.757.2930

JUVENILE SHACKLING BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

HB 1091 Policies on Juvenile Shackling in Court (Rep. Lontine; Sen. Merrifield) (support) passed 3rd Reading in the House on February 25 by a vote of 38-27. In committee, the bill was amended to change the language regarding who should develop the juvenile shackling policy. The bill now specifies that the chief judge shall develop the policy. There were other amendments, but they didn't change the intent of the bill.

The bill will now go to Senate Judiciary, but it has not been scheduled for hearing.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 15; LL#4, p. 39.

Carla Bennett 303.757.2930

House Vote

	YES	38	NO	27	EXCUSED	0	ABSENT	0
Arndt	Y		Fields	Y	Lundeen	N	Ryden	Y
Becker J.	N		Foote	Y	McCann	Y	Saine	N
Becker K.	Y		Garnett	Y	Melton	Y	Salazar	Y
Brown	N		Ginal	Y	Mitsch Bush	Y	Sias	N
Buck	N		Hammer	Y	Moreno	Y	Singer	Y
Buckner	Y		Humphrey	N	Navarro	N	Tate	N
Carver	N		Joshi	N	Neville P.	N	Thurlow	N
Conti	N		Kagan	Y	Nordberg	N	Tyler	Y
Coram	N		Keyser	Y	Pabon	Y	Van Winkle	N
Court	Y		Klingenschmi	N	Pettersen	Y	Vigil	Y
Danielson	Y		Kraft-Tharp	Y	Primavera	Y	Willett	N
DelGrosso	N		Landgraf	N	Priola	N	Williams	Y
Dore	Y		Lawrence	N	Rankin	Y	Wilson	N
Duran	Y		Lebsock	Y	Ransom	N	Windholz	N
Esgar	Y		Lee	Y	Rosenthal	Y	Winter	Y
Everett	N		Lontine	Y	Roupe	Y	Young	Y
							Speaker	Y

NATURAL RESOURCES

ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARDS UPHELD

SB 44 Electric Renewable Energy Standard Reduction (Sen. Scott; Rep. Thurlow) (oppose) would have reduced the Renewable Energy Standard for Investor Owned Utilities to 15 percent starting in 2015 and reduced the 20% standard for Cooperative Electric Associations serving more than 100,000 meters to 15 percent starting in 2020. The bill passed Third Reading in the Senate on February 5 on a vote of 18 to 17. In the House, the bill was assigned to the State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Committee where it was Postponed Indefinitely on March 2 on a vote of 6 to 5. Voting to PI: Foote, Lontine, Primavera, Tyler, Salazar, and Ryden. Voting not to PI: Humphrey, P. Neville, Tate, Thurlow, Willett.

Previously reported: LL#3, p. 30

HB 1118 Hydroelectric Power (Rep. Brown) (oppose) would have revised the renewable energy standard (RES) definition of hydroelectricity that can be used to meet the RES requirements. Currently allowed is hydroelectricity with a

generation capacity of 10 megawatts (MW) or less and generation in existence on January 1, 2005, with a generation capacity of 30 MW or less. Pumped storage is not allowed. This bill would have added pumped storage to the definition of eligible resources and removed the size limitation from hydroelectricity generation. The impact of this change would have been to reduce the amount of energy required to be generated from new renewable sources.

On February 18, the bill was postponed indefinitely in the House State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Committee on a vote of 6 to 5. Voting to PI: Foote, Lontine, Primavera, Tyler, Salazar, and Ryden. Voting not to PI: Humphrey, P. Neville, Tate, Thurlow, and Willett.

Previously reported: LL#3, p. 30.

OTHER STANDARDS ADJUSTED

SB 46 Renewable Energy STD Adjust REAS Distributed Generation (Sen. Grantham; None) (support) amends the standard for cooperative electric associations (CEAs) for retail distributed generation (RDG) which has generally been rooftop solar. Currently CEAs serving more than 10,000 meters must supply one percent of total retail sales through distributed generation while CEAs serving fewer than 10,000 meters must supply three-fourths of one percent in this manner. This bill will count generation purchased from community solar gardens to count as RDG and as amended in committee subtract industrial retail sales from total retail sales in calculating its minimum retail distributed generation requirement.

We originally opposed the bill. After reviewing the revised Fiscal Note and hearing the testimony in the Senate Agriculture, Natural Resources, & Energy Committee, we think that the bill makes positive changes in the RDG and allows for more flexibility for the CEAs to achieve the goals of the renewable energy standard. On March 5, the bill passed the Senate Agricultural Committee on vote of 9-0. The recommendation to the Committee of the Whole is that it be placed on the consent calendar.

All reported by Sigrid Higdon 303.233.8111

WATER

FLEXIBLE WATER USE KILLED

HB 1038 Flexible Water Markets (Rep. Arndt; Sen. Hodge) (support) that would allow more uses for water without causing injury or impairing water rights was heard in Senate Agriculture on March 5, and after much testimony supporting the bill, the bill was PI'd. Rep. Arndt had been very collaborative in drafting this bill, and the water community and environmentalists were supportive. Voting to PI: Sonnenberg, Baumgardner, Cooke, Garcia, Scott. Voting No: Roberts, Donovan, Hodge, Jones.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 17; LL#3, p. 30; LL#4, p. 41.

Jeannette Hillery 303.494.7718

SOCIAL POLICY

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

TREATMENT OF MINORS

HB 1032 Licensed Mental Health Professionals Treat Minors (Rep. Singer; Sen. Aguilar) (support) This bill allows additional mental health professionals to treat minors with only the minor's consent. Currently, only physicians and psychologists have this permission.

Having passed the House on February 6, the bill headed to the Senate and was heard in Senate HHS committee on March 4. HHS voted unanimously 5-0 to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, recommending Consent Calendar for final passage.

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 8; LL#3, p. 31

Linda Rinehart 720.989.8944

CHILDREN'S ISSUES

CHILD PROTECTION OMBUDSMAN

NEW **SB 204** **Autonomy of Child Protection Ombudsman (Sens. Newell & Lundberg; Rep. Singer) (support)** moves the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman out of the state Department of Human Services (DHS) and into the legislative branch. The bill establishes the office as an agency of the legislature that will be overseen by an independent 15 member board. The board members will be appointed by representatives from the legislative, judicial, and executive branches.

The responsibilities of the Board will be:

- To appoint and discharge the person who will serve as the Ombudsman
- To fill any vacancy in the Ombudsman position
- To work cooperatively with the Ombudsman to provide fiscal oversight of the budget of the office, to assist with training, and to provide any other assistance to ensure that the office operates in compliance with the provisions of the bill and with state and federal child welfare laws
- To assist with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ombudsman and the state department and county departments of human services.

The Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman was created by statute in 2010 following a failed attempt to create the office in 2004. The intent was to make it independent of DHS and to provide an accessible, independent, impartial process for mandatory reporters, concerned citizens, and families involved in the child protection system for reporting their concerns and complaints about the system. There was much discussion about where to put the office, and many supporters feared that it would not be truly independent if it were placed within DHS. However, in order to pass the bill, some compromises had to be made, and the office was placed within DHS where it was to operate independently. The executive director of DHS was to award and administer the contract to an entity that would run the office and hire the Ombudsman. At the time, supporters of the bill were concerned

that the office would not be truly independent if it was placed in DHS.

There have continued to be concerns about the independence of the office and whether it could be effective while under DHS. The League is pleased that this bill has been brought forward because we now have an opportunity to have a truly independent Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman. Senator Newell has worked tirelessly on this issue over the years, and she is to be commended for bringing 38 bi-partisan co-sponsors on board for this bill.

Carla Bennett 303.757.2930

BACKGROUND CHECK BILL TO HOUSE

On February 26, **SB 87 Foster Care & Kin Placement Background Checks (Sen. Newell; Rep. Singer)** passed 3rd Reading in the Senate unanimously with Sen. Balmer excused. It now goes to the House where it is scheduled to be heard in Public Health and Human Services on March 20.

Previously reported: LL #3, p. 31; #4, p. 41.

Carla Bennett 303.757.2930

EDUCATION

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

A general theme in the General Assembly this session is workforce development. **HB 1170 Increasing Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness (Reps. Kraft-Tharp & Wilson; Sens. Hill & Heath) (support)** was amended in the House Education Committee and now includes, in addition to measuring school and district success, setting the Colorado Department of Education on the track of identifying local industry and workforce needs and resources, supporting middle schools and high schools in reaching out to appropriate state and federal programs, and promoting opportunities for industry engagement in sixth through twelfth grade classrooms. The bill was passed 10-1 (Everett voting No) and now heads to House Appropriations.

Previously reported: LL#3, p. 23.

Sally Augden 303.455.5800

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

CONSTITUTION APPLIES TO ALL

NEW **HB 1264 Homeless Persons’ Bill of Rights (Reps. Salazar and Melton; Sen. Kefalas) (support)** sets forth rights that should be recognized for all, even those who don’t currently have housing. The basis is constitutional on the one side and practical on the other. In short, the bill says that “a person experiencing homelessness is permitted to use public space in the same manner as any other person.” Not only do people retain their constitutional rights such as assembly and being secure from unreasonable searches and seizures, but they actually have a more urgent need for a place to rest and eat when they don’t have a private place of their own. Poor diet and disrupted sleep then exacerbate health problems, including behavioral health, just making the situation worse.

Specifically, the bill says everyone has the right to use a public space without time limitation, to rest and protect themselves from the elements in a non-obstructive manner, to share and eat food (except where food is not permitted), to occupy a motor vehicle that is legally parked, and to a reasonable expectation of privacy for their personal possessions. In response to a violation, a person could pursue a civil action for relief and damages up to \$1000.

Ordinances abridging these rights don’t reduce homelessness; instead they’re likely to prolong it through fines that increase indebtedness and police records that make it even harder to find employment. They may make homelessness less visible, but resources would be better spent on providing housing with support services.

Many studies have shown that the homeless are disproportionately likely to suffer from behavioral health conditions. We hope this bill will renew the General Assembly’s focus, and that of the Governor, on making more funds available for behavioral health services for this population, including stable living arrangements.

Assigned to the State Affairs committee.

Julie Leonard 720.384.8421

HEALTH CARE

TELEHEALTH EXPANSION HEADS TO GOV

HB 1029 Health Care Delivery via Telemedicine Statewide (Reps. Buck & Ginal; Sens. Kefalas & Martinez Humenik) (support) This bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 24-10-1 and repassed in the House following Senate amendments which further clarified a patient’s right to refuse consultation remotely.

The amended bill allows Telehealth care to be delivered anywhere in the state – not just rural areas. The amended bill addresses payment for services as well as provisions for reimbursement by insurance carriers. Carriers cannot deny coverage by Telemedicine at the same reimbursement as person-to-person care nor impose an annual dollar limit to care delivered by Telehealth. (Telehealth is defined as mode of delivery of health care services through telecommunications systems, including information, electronic and communications technologies to facilitate the assessment, diagnosis, consultation, treatment, education, care management or self-management of a person’s healthcare while the person covered is located at an originating site and the provider is located at a distant site.) Insurers cannot require a patient to use it, and the bill specifically encourages providers to exercise an abundance of caution toward seeing patients in person, rather than through telecomm.

This bill allows for the electronic transfer of a patient’s medical information. A carrier providing managed care plans must maintain a network that is sufficient in numbers and types of providers to assure that all covered persons will be accessible without unreasonable delay. Delivery of care as well as payment for services is more clearly defined with these amendments

Marion Colliander 303.322.3926

Senate Vote

YES	24	NO	10	EXCUSED	1	ABSENT	0
Aguilar	Y	Guzman	Y	Kerr	Y	Scheffel	Y
Balmer	Y	Heath	Y	Lambert	N	Scott	N
Baumgardner	N	Hill	N	Lundberg	N	Sonnenberg	Y
Carroll	Y	Hodge	Y	Marble	N	Steadman	Y
Cooke	Y	Holbert	N	Martinez Humenik	Y	Todd	Y
Crowder	Y	Jahn	Y	Merrifield	Y	Ulibarri	Y
Donovan	Y	Johnston	E	Neville T.	N	Woods	N
Garcia	N	Jones	Y	Newell	Y	President	Y
Grantham	Y	Kefalas	Y	Roberts	Y		

HEALTHCARE PAYMENTS AND SERVICES

NEW HB 1151 Floor for Medicaid Provider Rates (Rep. Rankin; Sen. Lambert) (watch)

The bill was introduced in the House on January 28. Current law authorizes the medical services board by rule to establish payment rates for services under Medicaid. The bill requires those rates to be not less than 60% of the rate for the equivalent service under Medicare or if there is no Medicare rate the average of the fair market rate for the service. The bill would tend to enhance provider participation in Medicaid, thus providing greater access to medical services, which is consistent with League program position. The bill requires allocation of funds to meet the minimum payment rates that would result, and it has been assigned to Health, Insurance, & Environment as well as to Appropriations.

NEW HB 1242 Patient Caregiver Designation Hospital Requirement (Rep. Danielson; Sen. Aguilar) (support)

The bill was introduced in the House on February 20. It requires each general hospital to give each patient or the patient's legal guardian the opportunity to designate a caregiver within 24 hours after admission to the hospital and prior to the patient's release from the hospital or transfer to another facility. The hospital is required to record the designation of the caregiver in the patient's medical record, consult with the patient regarding the capabilities and limitations of the caregiver, provide a discharge plan to the patient, and provide the caregiver with instructions and training regarding the aftercare of the patient. League supports the bill consistent with League position to enhance access and quality in healthcare. The bill was assigned to Public Health Care & Human Services and is scheduled to be heard on March 13.

NEW SB 74 Transparency in Direct Pay Health Care Prices (Sen. T. Neville; Rep. Joshi) (watch)

The bill was introduced in the Senate on January 14. The bill requires health care professionals and health care facilities to make available on demand health care direct pay prices for common services. Under the bill they are not required to submit those prices to any government agency for review. The bill does not provide any agency with the ability to approve, disprove, limit or change the direct pay prices. The bill prohibits health insurers or health

systems from penalizing a person who pays directly for health care services. Although League supports transparency, establishing protocols for limited patient groups may not provide the greatest benefit for all in an interrelated system of insurance coverage and private and public health care providers; and, therefore, League takes a watch position on the bill. The bill was assigned to Health & Human Services where it was heard on February 5 and referred amended to the Senate Committee of the Whole on a unanimous vote. The bill passed Third Reading in the Senate unanimously on February 11. It was introduced in the House and is assigned to State, Veterans, & Military Affairs where it is scheduled to be heard on March 16.

All reported by Carol Pace 303.863.0437.

REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM

ANTI-ABORTION BILL KILLED

HB 1041 Protect Human Life at Conception (Reps. Humphrey & Ransom; Sen. Lundberg) (oppose) sought to make abortion a Class 3 felony, with penalties falling on providers, *not* pregnant mothers. One of the bill's key points was to confer personhood on a fetus. In addition, the bill made no exceptions for rape and incest. In House Judiciary Committee Feb. 26, supporters identified themselves as a modern-day abolition movement, while opponents questioned the bill's "broad and uncertain effects," including the banning of certain forms of contraception, the possibility that miscarriages could be suspect, and questions of state versus federal law. In the end, the majority of the committee agreed that the bill should not move forward and voted 7-6 to PI. Voting to PI: Buckner, Court, Foote, Pettersen, Salazar, Lee, Kagan. Voting No: Dore, Lawrence, Lundeen, Neville P., Van Winkle, Willet.

Previously reported in LL#2, p. 21.

CONFUSING INFANT PROTECTION BILL FAILS IN COMMITTEE

HB 1112 Born-alive Infant Protection Act (Rep. Landgraf; None) (oppose) would have required abortion providers to "take all medically appropriate and reasonable steps to preserve the life" of an

infant born alive as a result of a termination procedure. Violation would result in Class 3 felony penalties. The measure would not have changed Colorado's abortion laws.

Moreno, Tyler. No votes: Landgraf, Conti, Everett, Joshi, Sias, Windholz.

Previously reported in LL#2, p. 21.

HB 1112 was PI'd on a vote of 7-6. Voting to PI: Primavera, Singer, Danielson, Ginal, Melton,

Leslie Chomic 303.863.0437

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 PI'd=Postponed Indefinitely

POLICY AREA	S/H	BILL #	BILL TITLE	S/O	PAGE	STATUS
Administration	SB	88	Independent Ethics Commission	W	12,25	PI'd
Behavioral Health	HB	1032	Licensed Mental Health Professionals Treat Minors	S	8,31	S-2nd Rdg
Children's Issues	SB	87	Foster Care & Kin Care Placement Background Checks	S	31,41	H-PHCHS
Children's Issues	SB	131	Fostering Success Collaborative for Foster Youth	S	41	PI'd
Children's Issues	SB	204	Autonomy Of Child Protection Ombudsman	S		S-HHS
Education	SB	3	Ed Evaluations Fifty Percent Academic Growth	S	18	S-Ed
Education	SB	33	Increasing Funding For Public Pre-K-12 Education	W	24	PI'd
Education	SB	45	Tax Credits For Nonpublic Education	O	8,32	S-App
Education	SB	56	Frequency Of Statewide Social Studies Testing	W	23	S-Ed
Education	SB	73	Restrict Statewide Tests To Federal Requirements	W	23	S-Ed
Education	HB	1020	Funding For Full-day Kindergarten	W	17,24	H-App
Education	HB	1024	Increasing Number Of CO Preschool Program Students	S	17,24	H-App
Education	HB	1123	Fed Test Reqmnts Option For Local Ed Providers	W	23	H-Ed
Education	HB	1170	Increasing Postsecondary And Workforce Readiness	S	23	H-App
Elections	SB	60	Preventing Multiple Voter Registrations	W	12,26	H-SA
Elections	SB	61	Disclosure Requirement Small Issue Committees	W	25	H-SA
Elections	HB	1057	The Statewide Initiative Process	S	7	H-SA
Elections	HB	1084	Collection Of Mail Ballots	O	13,26	PI'd
Elections	HB	1130	Overseas Citizens Municipal Election Voting Access	S	13	To Senate
Elections	HB	1193	Rights Of Watchers In Elections	O	26	H-SA
Energy	SB	44	Electric Renewable Energy Standard Reduction	O	30	PI'd
Energy	SB	46	Renewable Energy Std Adjust REAs Distributed Gen	O	30	S-2nd Rdg
Energy	HB	1118	Hydroelectric Power	O	30	PI'd
Equal Opportunity	SB	69	Repeal Job Protection Civil Rights Enforcement Act	O	18,42	S-App
Equal Opportunity	HB	1133	Continue Colorado Pay Equity Commission	S	32	H-2nd Rdg
Equal Opportunity	HB	1161	Public Accommodation First Amendment Rights	O	42	H-SA
Equal Opportunity	HB	1171	State Freedom of Conscience Protection Act	O	42	H-SA
Equal Opportunity	HB	1172	Repeal Punitive Damages Employment Discrimination	O	42	PI'd
Fiscal Policy	SB	1	Excess Revenues Refund Mechanism	S	13	S-Fin
Fiscal Policy	HB	1205	Creation Of Tax Expenditure Evaluation Committee	S		H-Fin
Gun Safety	SB	32	Lift Restrictions On Carrying Of Firearms	O	8,27,39	H-SA
Gun Safety	SB	86	Repeal Gun Transfer Background Check Rqmnt & Fee	O	13,27	S-App
Gun Safety	HB	1009	Repeal Large Ammo Magazine Ban	O	7,38	PI'd
Gun Safety	HB	1049	Deadly Force Against Intruders In Businesses	O	7,27	PI'd
Gun Safety	HB	1050	Repeal Gun Transfer Background Check Rqmnt & Fee	O	7,27	PI'd
Gun Safety	HB	1086	CBI Produce Certificates For Gun Transferees	O	13,27	PI'd
Gun Safety	HB	1127	No Liability For Permitting Concealed Carry	O	14,27	PI'd
Gun Safety	HB	1168	Concealed Handgun Carry In Public Schools	O	38	H-SA
Health Care	SB	19	Health Exchange Audit	S	9,19	H-PHCHS

Health Care	SB	57	Clean Claims Task Force Reporting Requirements	S	34	To Gov
Health Care	SB	74	Transparency in Direct Pay Health Care Prices	W		S-SA
Health Care	SB	123	Patient Choose Pharmacy To Fill Prescriptions	W	33,43	Lost
Health Care	HB	1015	Interstate Compact EMS Providers	S	33	S-SA
Health Care	HB	1029	Health Care Delivery Via Telemedicine Statewide	S	9,19,43	To Gov
Health Care	HB	1039	Prescription Give-back For Institutions	S	33	To Gov
Health Care	HB	1066	Repeal Health Benefit Exchange	O	34	Pl'd
Health Care	HB	1151	Floor for Medicaid Provider Rates	S		H-HIE
Health Care	HB	1163	Contingent Repeal Hlth Ins Laws Aligning with ACA	O	43	Pl'd
Health Care	HB	1194	Authorize General Fund Dollars For LARC Services	S	43	H-App
Health Care	HB	1233	Respite Care Study Task Force	S	43	H-PHCHS
Health Care	HB	1242	Patient Caregiver Designation Hospital Requirement	S		H-PHCHS
Higher Education	HB	1027	In-state Tuition American Indian Tribes Ties to CO	S	19,34	H-App
Income Assistance	SB	12	Colorado Works Pass-through Child Support Payment	S	20,44	S-App
Income Assistance	HB	1033	Strategic Planning Group On Aging	S	9,44	H-App
Income Assistance	HB	1100	Sales Tax Revenue To Older Coloradans Cash Fund	S	20,44	H-App
Income Assistance	HB	1264	Homeless Persons' Bill Of Rights	S		H-SA
Justice System	SB	30	Prostitution Defense For Human Trafficking Victim	S	14,38	H-Jud
Justice System	SB	37	Youthful Offenders in Corrections	OIP	15,28	Pl'd
Justice System	SB	182	DOC Transfer Offenders To Youthful Offender System	W	39	To House
Justice System	HB	1019	Victims Of Human Trafficking And Prostitution	S	14,37	H-App
Justice System	HB	1043	Felony Offense For Repeat DUI Offenders	S	28	H-Fin
Justice System	HB	1174	Information Protections Domestic Violence Victims	S	39	To Gov
Juvenile Justice	SB	184	No Detention For Failure To Attend School	S	40	S-Ed
Juvenile Justice	HB	1022	Juvenile Petty Offense Contracts	S	8,28	To Gov
Juvenile Justice	HB	1025	Competency to Proceed for Juveniles	S	15,28	Pl'd
Juvenile Justice	HB	1091	Policies On Juvenile Shackling In Court	S	15,39	To Senate
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1041	Protect Human Life At Conception	O	21	Pl'd
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1112	Born-alive Infant Protection Act	O	21	Pl'd
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1128	Women's Health Protection Act	O	21,44	Pl'd
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1162	Prenatal Sex Nondiscrimination Act	O		H-SA
Voting Rights	HB	1011	Restrict Revealing How Person Votes	W	16	Pl'd
Voting Rights	HB	1140	Same Day Voter Registration With Photo ID	O	29,40	Pl'd
Voting Rights	HB	1169	Photo ID For Same Day Voter Registration	O	29,40	Pl'd
Water	SB	8	Promote Water Conservation In Land Use Planning	S	16,40	H-Ag
Water	HB	1006	Invasive Phreatophyte Grant Program	W	25	H-App
Water	HB	1038	Flexible Water Markets	S	17,30,41	Pl'd
Water	HB	1093	Exceptions Efficient Plumbing Fixture Requirements	O	17,30	Pl'd
Water	HB	1210	GA Review Envntl Rules Required In Lieu Fed Law	O	31	H-SA

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