

LEGISLATIVE LETTER®  
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February 20, 2017

LL#3:28

## GUN SAFETY IN CONSTANT CHALLENGE IN COLORADO LEGISLATURE

All the gun bills for 2017 are repeats of previous years. "Stand Your Ground" at places of business has shown up for 12 consecutive years. No-permit concealed-carry has made an appearance for 9 consecutive years. This year the fifth annual "Arm The Teachers" measure was thinly disguised as "Train the Teacher to use Guns." Attempts to repeal the ammunition ban have shown up every year since the ban was passed in 2013. Yet gun deaths are down across the country (something gun advocates tout), but the U.S. still has more gun deaths annually than 20 peer countries combined. Thirty-four gun deaths a day is still far too many. Many people claim that more "good guys with guns" are needed for public safety, but statistics show that firearms often get used in unintended ways when they are available. For example, a gun in a home is 43 times more likely to be used on a family member or friend than on an intruder.

A common tactic of gun proponents is to submit identical bills to both chambers of the legislature. (The League supports efficient government and therefore opposes this "double dipping" tactic.) The apparent motive is to record names and votes from both houses for campaign and lobbying purposes. And so this year we have **SB 7 Repeal Ammunition Magazine Prohibition (Sen. Marble; Reps. Saine & Humphrey) (oppose)** and **NEW HB 1097 Repeal Ammunition Magazine Prohibition (Reps. Saine & Humphrey; Sens. Marble, T. Neville) (oppose)**. The bills are the same, word for word, including the titles. SB 7 passed 3rd reading in the Senate on Feb. 10 on a vote of 20-13-1 (see vote below) and now heads to the House. (Previously reported in LL#2, p. 18.) On Feb. 8 HB 1097 was heard in House State, Military & Veterans Affairs, where one of the bill's sponsors claimed that 15 rounds are needed to fight off intruders (even the NRA reports that two is the average) and that the Second Amendment supports any amount of ammunition. This bill was postponed indefinitely on a vote of 6-3 with Foote, Lontine, Benavidez, Hooton, Melton, and Weissman voting Yes, and Humphrey, Leonard, and D. Williams voting No.

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Senate Vote SB 7

YES	21	NO	13	EXCUSED	1	ABSENT	0
Aguilar	E	Garcia	Y	Kerr	N	Scott	Y
Baumgardner	Y	Gardner	Y	Lambert	Y	Smallwood	Y
Cooke	Y	Guzman	N	Lundberg	Y	Sonnenberg	Y
Coram	Y	Hill	Y	Marble	Y	Tate	Y
Court	N	Holbert	Y	Martinez Humenik	Y	Todd	N
Crowder	Y	Jahn	Y	Merrifield	N	Williams A.	N
Donovan	Y	Jones	N	Moreno	N	Zenzinger	N
Fenberg	N	Kagan	N	Neville T.	Y	President	Y
Fields	N	Kefalas	N	Priola	Y		

Two bills would increase the possession of firearms in schools. First, **SB 5 Handgun Safety Training for School Employees (Sen Holbert; Rep P. Neville) (oppose)** would allow a county sheriff to provide a handgun safety training course for any employee of any public school (including charters) who possesses a concealed carry permit. The bill passed the Senate on Feb. 5 on 3rd reading on a vote of 18-17 (see vote below) and now goes to the House. Previously reported in LL#2, p. 18.

Senate vote

YES	18	NO	17	EXCUSED	0	ABSENT	0
Aguilar	N	Garcia	N	Kerr	N	Scott	Y
Baumgardner	Y	Gardner	Y	Lambert	Y	Smallwood	Y
Cooke	Y	Guzman	N	Lundberg	Y	Sonnenberg	Y
Coram	Y	Hill	Y	Marble	Y	Tate	Y
Court	N	Holbert	Y	Martinez Humenik	Y	Todd	N
Crowder	Y	Jahn	N	Merrifield	N	Williams A.	N
Donovan	N	Jones	N	Moreno	N	Zenzinger	N
Fenberg	N	Kagan	N	Neville T.	Y	President	Y
Fields	N	Kefalas	N	Priola	Y		

Second, **NEW HB 1036 Concealed Carry in Public Schools (Sens. P. Neville, Ransom; Rep. T. Neville) (oppose)** would allow any person with a valid concealed-carry permit to carry a hidden loaded handgun on public elementary, middle, junior, and senior high school schools and grounds. In testimony, supporters claimed the bill would allow teachers to be armed and able to protect themselves and students from attackers--to be "the good guy with a gun" and able to stop an attack. Opponents pointed out that schools under federal law have established precautions to avoid mass shootings, and that most schools have security arrangements that usually include armed security officers or, in rural areas, a designated employee to act as security personnel. HB 1036 was one of three gun bills heard in the House State, Veterans & Military Affairs Committee on Feb. 8 in an 8-hour session. The bill was defeated on a 6-3 vote. Voting for the bill: Humphrey, Leonard, Williams. Voting against: Foote, Lontine, Benavidez, Hooton, Melton, Weissman.

A pair of bills propose to increase the numbers and types of people allowed to carry concealed weapons.

**NEW SB 6 Concealed Carry for Military Under 21 (Sen. Cooke; Rep. Nordberg) (oppose)** would allow a sheriff to issue a permit to carry a concealed handgun to anyone 18 or older who is currently on active duty in or honorably discharged from the military or in any branch or reserve including the National Guard. Currently in Colorado, those under 21 may not purchase a handgun. The bill was heard in the Senate Judiciary Committee, where supporters claimed young soldiers receive adequate training to handle a concealed weapon; in addition, their commitment to the military should be recognized. Opponents pointed to strict military rules regarding weapons on military bases, where carrying weapons is forbidden. Jean Grattet read written testimony by LAC member Kimberly Love, who described her military experience with 18- and 19-year-olds in basic training. She also cited emerging science demonstrating that the prefrontal cortex of the brains of 18- and 19-year-olds is generally not developed enough to inhibit impulses, plan and organize behavior or meet goals. (In turn, proponents of the measure questioned, then, whether 18-year-olds should vote.) SB 6 passed to the Senate floor

where on Feb. 17 it passed on a vote of 20-15. Committee votes were Yes: Gardner, Cooke, Coram; No: Fields, Kagan.

Senate vote

YES	20	NO	15	EXCUSED	0	ABSENT	0
Aguilar	N	Garcia	Y	Kerr	N	Scott	Y
Baumgardner	Y	Gardner	Y	Lambert	Y	Smallwood	Y
Cooke	Y	Guzman	N	Lundberg	Y	Sonnenberg	Y
Coram	Y	Hill	Y	Marble	Y	Tate	Y
Court	N	Holbert	Y	Martinez Humenik	Y	Todd	N
Crowder	Y	Jahn	Y	Merrifield	N	Williams A.	N
Donovan	N	Jones	N	Moreno	N	Zenzinger	N
Fenberg	N	Kagan	N	Neville T.	Y	President	Y
Fields	N	Kefalas	N	Priola	Y		

**NEW SB 116 Concealed Handgun Carry Without Permit (Sen. T. Neville; Rep. Van Winkle) (oppose)** would remove the permit requirement to carry a hidden, loaded handgun. Anyone who could legally purchase a handgun would be able to carry the weapon concealed. Requirements for background check, training class, and sheriff or police chief discretion would all be eliminated. The bill was heard in the Senate State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee on Feb. 15. Supporters argued that if one has gone through a background check when buying a handgun they should not be required another check for a CCW permit. Opponents noted that sheriffs or police chiefs who issue permits often have information on behavior that does not show up in the CBI check (behavior such as drug and alcohol problems, a history of assault, domestic abuse, and/or mental instability). Under SB 116 these people would all be able to carry concealed weapons. The bill passed and was referred to the Finance Committee to address changes in state and local revenue and expenditures. Voting Yes: Scott, Lambert, and Sonnenberg; No: Court, Fenberg.

Finally, a new "Stand Your Ground" bill, this time for businesses: **NEW HB 1037 Deadly Force Against an Intruder at a Business (Sen. Marble; Rep. Everett) (oppose)** would have justified the use of physical force, including deadly force, when a person has made an unlawful entry into a business if an owner, manager or employee in a business has a reasonable belief that the person has committed or intends to commit a crime against a person or property in the business AND has reason to believe that the person might use physical force, no matter how slight, against any occupant of the building. The shooter would be immune from criminal prosecution for such force. LAC Chair-elect Linda Rinehart gave poignant testimony describing her brother having a manic, psychotic episode in a 7-11. Instead of using a gun, the employee used mace to subdue her brother until medical help was available. This is the eleventh consecutive year his bill has come to the legislature and been defeated. Defeat this year was on Feb. 8 in the House State, Veterans & Military Affairs Committee on a vote of 6-3. Voting to PI the bill were Foote, Lontine, Benavidez, Hooton, Melton, Weissman. Voting No to PI: Humphrey, Leonard, D. Williams.

An increasing number of organizations have banded together to form the Colorado Coalition Against Gun Violence (CCAGV), which develops strategy to oppose irresponsible gun bills and to educate the public about gun problems facing Coloradans. Members include Colorado Ceasefire, Hunters for Gun Safety, Progress Now, Moms Demand Action, Safe Campus Colorado, the League of Women Voters of Colorado, and Colorado Faith Communities United Against Gun Violence, representing more than 30 groups. For the past two years, opponents of the pro-guns bills have outnumbered the supporters at committee hearings. CCAGV organizations urge their members to call or write their legislators. As awareness increases of efforts by the NRA and others to loosen gun safety laws and make guns more available, there will be more pressure on legislators to defeat such bills and then pass more common sense legislation to make our country safer.

Jean Grattet 303.573.7942

*Thanks to our LAC members Linda and Kimberly for their testimony in support of sensible gun regulations and to Jean for representing the League of Women Voters on the board.*

## **GOVERNMENT**

### **ELECTIONS**

#### **POPULAR VOTE v. ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

**SB 99 National Popular Vote Agreement (Sen. Kerr; Rep. Rosenthal) (support)** was heard and died in Senate State, Veterans and Military Affairs Committee on Feb.15. Passage of this bill would have resulted in Colorado joining the National Popular Vote Agreement (NPVA). Each state that passes it agrees that all of its electoral votes will go to the presidential candidate who receives the most popular votes in all fifty states and the District of Columbia. The Agreement will take effect only when enacted by states possessing a majority (270) of the 538 total electoral votes. Colorado won't be contributing electoral votes through the NPVA as of this round. Sonnenberg, Lambert, Scott voted Yes to PI the bill, Court and Fenberg voted No.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 1.

Julie Ott 719.201.3024

### **IMMIGRATION**

#### **BILL WOULD MAKE OFFERING SANCTUARY A CRIME**

**NEW HB 1134 Hold Colorado Government Accountable Sanctuary Jurisdictions (Rep. D. Williams; Sen. Marble) (oppose)** creates a civil remedy that can be brought against the state or a city, county, or any political subdivision of the state and its elected officials for creating sanctuary policies/sanctuary jurisdiction. A sanctuary jurisdiction is defined as one that adopts a law, ordinance, or policy that prohibits or restricts an official or employee from co-operating and complying with federal immigration law; sending, receiving, maintaining or using information regarding the immigration status of a person with other federal or state agencies or municipalities; inquiring about a person's name, date and place of

birth, and immigration status while enforcing or conducting an official investigation into a violation of state law; detaining an individual who has been identified as an illegal alien while in custody for violating state law; or verifying the lawful presence/eligibility of a person applying for public benefits.

The bill establishes maximum amounts for compensatory damages and sets forth the elements of the crime created under this legislation.

League supports cities, towns, counties and states that make a decision not to co-operate with federal deportation and enforcement actions involving non-criminal, undocumented immigrants.

The bill will be heard in House State Veterans and Military Affairs and Judiciary for a hearing on Feb 22.

Amy Sherwood 847.239.0236

### **INITIATIVES**

#### **AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION: FOLLOW-UP TO AMENDMENT 71**

**SB 152 Implement Changes Made by Amendment 71 (Sen. Court; none) (watch)** amends various portions of Title I, Article 40 of Colorado statutes to reflect the requirements of Amendment 71 making it more difficult to amend the Colorado constitution. The bill is a collaboration between Senator Court and the Secretary of State's office, which felt legislation was needed to instruct the title board to determine whether a proposed constitutional amendment is limited to a repeal of an existing provision of the state constitution and to provide an appeal process for the title board's determination. Legislation should also allow the SOS to: codify the initiated petition signature requirements in each state senate district in Colorado; notify proponents of the number and boundaries of state senate districts and number of registered electors in each district; instruct on the manner of conducting a random sample and the percentage of valid signatures required; and certify that a sufficient number of

valid signatures were obtained from each state senate district. In addition, the bill amends existing law by requiring a 55% vote to adopt an amendment to the Colorado constitution, while only a simple majority vote is required for proposed amendments that are limited to a repeal (in whole or part) of an existing constitutional provision

A “conceptual” amendment was adopted to replace the safety clause with an “Act Subject to Petition” clause. With that amendment, the bill passed on a motion to move it to Appropriations by a vote of 4-1. Voting Yes were Court, Fenberg, Scott, and Sonnenberg. Senator Lambert voted No following a statement declaring undemocratic the ability of one state senate district to prevent the adoption of a measure to amend the state constitution.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 17

Fern Black 303.793.0807

## **JUSTICE SYSTEM**

### **REDUCE INMATES' SENTENCES IN COUNTY JAILS**

#### **NEW HB 1015 Clarify Good Time Sentence Reductions in Jails (Rep. Hooten; Sen. Cooke)**

(support) consolidates the various statutes governing deductions of time for county jail inmates. The bill clarifies that an inmate may earn a deduction, subject to certain conditions, from the time of his or her sentence in the amount of:

- 1 day for each 15 days served for faithfully performing the duties assigned him or her; plus
- 10 days for each 30 days served for completing or demonstrating outstanding progress in a designated program or educational activity within the jail
- 13 days for each 30 days served if the inmate is designated by the county sheriff as a trusty prisoner, engaged in work within or outside the jail, performs work within or outside the jail in a creditable manner, and conducts him- or herself by the rules; and
- up to 13 days for each 30 days served if the inmate is sentenced to jail as a direct sentence or as a condition of probation and is permitted to participate in work, educational programming

outside the jail, medical release, home detention, or day reporting programs.

The bill passed with minor amendments in the House Judiciary Committee and was referred to the Committee of the Whole with a vote of 11-0 on Feb. 9. Third reading of the bill is scheduled for Feb. 21.

Lucinda Schneller 720.254.5741

### **ADDED RULES FOR JUDICIAL DISQUALIFICATION**

**NEW HB 1132 Judicial Disqualification in Civil Actions (Rep. Lundeen; Sen. Gardner) (watch)** adds a new section to Article 1, Title 13 of Colorado statutes to establish the process of judicial disqualification in statute, establishes a timeframe for filing the motion for disqualification, and requires that the issue be referred to the chief judge in cases in which the motion for disqualification is not immediately granted.

Under the current Rule 97, the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure adopted by the Supreme Court of Colorado, a party may by motion and affidavit request the disqualification of a judge in an action in which the judge “... is interested or prejudiced, or has been of counsel for any party, or is or has been a material witness, or is so related or connected with any party or his attorney as to render it improper for him to sit on the trial, appeal, or other proceeding therein.” In addition, a judge may be disqualified on his or her own motion for any of the stated reasons.

This bill allows a party to file a motion to disqualify a judge for the same reasons as set forth in Rule 97. The motion must be supported by an affidavit and a timeframe for filing is required. The judge who is the subject of the motion must enter an order granting the motion and assign the action to a different judge or certify the motion to the chief judge of the court. If the judge to be disqualified is the chief judge, the motion must be sent to a chief judge in an adjoining district. The bill specifies criteria for reassignment by the chief judge.

League has long been a proponent of the non-partisan selection of judges on an appointive-retentive basis and of mandatory training for judges

in matters related to administration of the courts and courtroom procedures. The similarity of this proposal to the existing law contained in the Supreme Court's Rule 97 raises reservations given this strong position on the judiciary. A hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, Feb. 21, in House Judiciary Committee.

Fern Black 303.793.0807

## DEATH PENALTY REPEAL GOES DOWN IN SENATE JUDICIARY

**NEW** SB 095 Repeal the Death Penalty (Sen. Guzman; Rep. Garnett) (support) would have repealed the death penalty in Colorado. It was heard by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It was not retroactive, so the three people on death row would still have been subject to execution. Even though more than 20 people testified for it, including two DAs and several survivors of murder victims, with only five or six against it, the bill was defeated 3-2. Kagan and Aguilar voted Yes, while Gardner, Foote and Coram voted No. Senator Fields, who is normally on this committee, recused herself and was temporarily replaced by Senator Aguilar.

Jean Fredlund 303.428.5420

## ALLOW LOW-RISK SEX OFFENDERS COMMUNITY BASED TREATMENT

**NEW** SB 141 Low-Risk Offender Community-Based Treatment (Rep. Herod; Sen. Aguilar) (support) requires the sex offender management board, in collaboration with the department of corrections, the judicial department, and the parole board, and in consultation with sex offender research experts, to establish evidence-based criteria for the release of low-risk offenders. The bill requires the department of corrections to allow a low-risk sex offender to complete his or her required treatment in a community-based program if the department does not have sufficient prison-based treatment for the offender. The bill also prohibits the parole board from denying parole to a low-risk sex offender because the offender did not complete treatment if the offender is seeking release to complete treatment in a community-based program.

This bill would allow low-risk sex offenders to start community-based treatment, thereby freeing up prison beds that would be used for offenders who pose a greater public safety risk. Assigned to Senate Judiciary Committee with first hearing scheduled on Feb. 22.

Lucinda Schneller 720.254.5741

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

#### PROPOSAL TO LIMIT GAS STORAGE TANK INSPECTIONS

**SB 14 Limits on Underground Storage Tank Regulations (Sens. Baumgardner, Coram; Rep. Becker) (oppose).** There are 7,200 active underground petroleum storage tanks in Colorado. This bill was supported by stakeholders who were against being charged for inspections by the state and the local governments. The bill prohibits local governments from imposing requirements or fees on inspection of underground petroleum storage tanks, with the exception of requirements established pursuant to local zoning regulations. League supports measures by governmental units within the state that promote planning for environmental management--in this case, storage tank regulations. The bill passed 3rd reading unanimously with no amendments on Feb. 6. It will be heard on Feb. 23 in House Transportation and Energy. Previously reported in LL#1, p.8.

Amy Sherwood 847.239.0236

### WATER

#### STAKEHOLDER REVIEW FOR WATER QUALITY

**NEW** SJR 13 Public Input and GA Review Before Nutrient Requirements (Sen. Coram) (watch) asks for more public input into the nutrient standards that have been developed by the Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) based on work done by the Water Quality Forum workgroup and adopted into regulation. This standard deals with total phosphorus and total inorganic nitrogen

discharged into surface waters having potential negative impacts on aquatic life and recreational uses. The bill also recommends that before a scheduled hearing of the WQCC that the strategies identified by the Water Quality Forum workgroup be presented to the Senate and House Agriculture committees, no later than Feb. 28, 2017. We support public involvement, but there already has been quite a bit of stakeholder input, and the workgroup is proceeding well. It seems unnecessary to require a report to the General Assembly with such a short turnaround time. The bill has not been heard in the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Jeannette Hillery 303.494.7718

## **SOCIAL POLICY**

### **BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**

#### **TASK FORCE STAFFING ASSIST**

**HB 1020 Staffing Task Force Mental Illness Justice System (Rep. Singer; Sen. Humenik) (support).** Having passed the House on Jan. 31, this bill passed unanimously out of the Senate Health & Human Services Committee and also passed its second reading in the Senate on Feb. 17. The bill amends provisions in current statute to provide for ongoing staff support by the Office of Behavioral Health within existing appropriations for the task force concerned with the treatment of persons with mental illness in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Under current law, the Division of Criminal Justice in the Dept. of Public Safety is the only agency authorized to receive and expend gifts, grants and donations for the task force. This bill expands that authority to the Office of Behavioral Health and clarifies that gifts, grants and donations of in-kind services for staff support from any public or private sources may be received or expended for direct or indirect costs associated with the duties of the task force.

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 9; LL#2, p. 21.

## **NON-STIGMATIZING TERMINOLOGY IN STATE STATUTES**

**HB 1046 Update Outdated Statutes Persons with Disabilities (Rep. Lebsack; Sen. Donovan) (support)** passed the Senate Health & Human Services Committee unanimously and is referred to the Senate Committee of the Whole. The bill replaces Colorado statutes that contain outdated and insensitive terms related to persons with an intellectual or physical disability. The bill does not make any changes to the substance of existing law or policy.

The League supports the use of terminology that aims to reduce societal stigmas associated with insensitive or outdated terms. Previously reported: LL#1, p. 8; LL#2, p. 21.

#### **MEDICAL POT FOR PTSD**

**SB 17 Allow Medical Marijuana Use for Stress Disorders (Sen. Aguilar; Rep. Singer) (support)** passed the Senate on Feb. 3 and has been assigned to the House State, Veterans, and Military Affairs Committee, with its hearing set for March 8. The question of whether medical marijuana could be used to treat the symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) has been a highly contested debate in Colorado in recent years. The Colorado Board of Health, which has not added any new qualifying conditions to the state's medical marijuana law since it was implemented in 2001, has denied requests to put PTSD on that list. There is presently a legal challenge to the Board's 2015 ruling denying PTSD as a qualifying condition, currently before the Colorado Court of Appeals.

The bill's fiscal impact is expected to be minimal. The League supports this bill under our Behavioral Health position endorsing "access to needed medications."

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 20-21.

## **MEDICATION CONSISTENCY IN JAILS AND PRISONS FOR MENTAL ILLNESS**

**SB 19 Medication Mental Illness In Justice Systems (Sen. Martinez Humenik; Rep. Singer) (support)** Implementing recommendations from the Legislative Oversight Committee on the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems, this bill aims to increase medication consistency for persons with mental illness in the criminal and juvenile justice system. The bill increases General Fund costs in the Dept. of Human Services and the Office of Information Technology by \$540,575 in 2017-18; of that amount are one-time costs of \$418,200 for contract staff to design, implement, and support the use of encrypted mail services among state agency staff and mental health care providers. 2017-18 costs include 0.9 full-time employee and 1.0 FTE in 2018-19. The bill, with minor amendments, passed out of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Feb. 13 and is now in Senate Appropriations. The League supports this bill on the basis of providing needed medications to persons with a mental illness.

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 9; LL#2, p.22.

## **MORE SCHOOL COUNSELORS FOR ALL GRADES K-12**

**SB 68 School Counselors Early Support for Students (Sen. N. Todd; Rep. Singer) (support)** concerns early support for student success through access to school counselors via the behavioral health care professional matching grant program and the school counselor corps grant program. The bill does not change the overall state expenditures for the grant programs; however, expanding the eligibility to include elementary schools will result in a larger applicant pool for the same amount of available funds. In FY 2016-17, nearly \$21 million in requests were received for \$10 million in available funds for the counselor corps program, and \$5 million in requests were received for approximately \$2 million in available funds for the behavioral health care professional program. The bill increases the workload for elementary schools that apply for the grant programs, and increases the revenue for elementary schools that are awarded grants. For middle and high schools that currently

apply for grants, the programs will become more competitive as a result of the bill and likelihood of increased revenue from a grant award will decrease.

The bill passed 5-2 in the Senate Education Committee on Feb. 16, with Gardner, Merrifield, Todd, Zenzinger & Priola voting yes and T. Neville and Hill voting no. It is scheduled for its second hearing by the Senate Committee of the Whole on Feb. 22. The League supports this legislation for its focus on early and affordable behavioral health diagnosis and treatment for children and youth from early childhood through adolescence.

## **FIGHTING THE EPIDEMIC OF OPIOID ADDICTION**

**SB 74 Create Medication Assisted Treatment Pilot (Sen. Garcia; Rep. Esgar) (watch)** seeks to create a two-year pilot program in certain areas of the state experiencing high levels of opioid addiction (Pueblo and Routt counties) to award grants to increase access to addiction treatment. Grant funding is to be used for assisting nurse practitioners and physician's assistants to obtain training and support to prescribe medications, such as buprenorphine (an FDA-approved opioid addiction treatment) and to increase access to medication-assisted treatment. The program would receive \$1 million in initial funding from the marijuana tax cash fund (\$500,000 for both FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19), while also seeking additional federal grants. The bill passed 5-0 in the Senate Health & Human Services Committee on February 8 with a minor amendment and is now in Senate Appropriations.

The League maintains a "watch" position, pending the outcome in Appropriations. A jail-based treatment program was introduced in the City and County of Denver in September 2016 with a limited number of participants, and it was recently reported that out of seven original participants, four remain enrolled.

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 8; LL#2, p. 22.

All reported by Linda Rinehart 720.989.8944



**EDUCATION**

**CHARTER SCHOOL FUNDING BILL  
ADVANCES**

**PARENTAL LEAVE BILL MOVES TO  
SENATE**

**1001 Employee Leave Attend Child’s Academic Activities (Rep. Buckner; Sen. Kerr) (support)** passed the House on a 37/27/1 excused vote on February 10. It moves to the Senate, but has not yet been assigned a committee. The bill passed out of House Education 7/5 on February 6. (Voting yes: Reps. Bridges, Exum, Garnett, Lee, McLachlan, Buckner, Pettersen; voting no: Reps. Everett, Leonard, Lundeen, Sias, Wilson; Exc. Rep. Navarro).

The bulk of testimony favored the bill. Groups favoring the idea: Colorado Women’s Lobby, Nine to Five, the Junior League, Colorado PTA, LWVCO. Business groups such as the Chamber of Commerce remain neutral. Representative Buckner worked with business groups, in particular, to achieve a system easy to put into practice for employers as well as employees. A 10-year-old student testified in favor of the bill, wishing his parents could attend his during school activities, including his being honored for his science project.

Concerns about the bill from members of the committee included questions about how flexible schools are in arranging conferences (in Cherry Creek, as one example, conferences run from 7:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.), about whether schools could consider scheduling conferences on weekends, and about the intrusion of government in business affairs. Previously reported: LL#1, p. 11.

House vote

YES	37	NO	27	EXCUSED	1	ABSENT	0
Arndt	Y	Foote	Y	Leonard	N	Ransom	N
Becker J.	N	Garnett	Y	Lewis	N	Rosenthal	Y
Becker K.	Y	Ginal	Y	Liston	N	Saine	N
Beckman	N	Gray	Y	Lontine	Y	Salazar	Y
Benavidez	Y	Hamner	Y	Lundeen	N	Sias	N
Bridges	Y	Hansen	Y	McKean	N	Singer	E
Buck	N	Herod	Y	McLachlan	Y	Thurlow	N
Buckner	Y	Hooton	Y	Melton	Y	Valdez	Y
Carver	N	Humphrey	N	Michaelson	Y	Van Winkle	N
Catlin	N	Jackson	Y	Mitsch Bush	Y	Weissman	Y
Coleman	Y	Kennedy	Y	Navarro	N	Willett	N
Covarrubias	Y	Kraft-Tharp	Y	Neville P.	N	Williams D.	N
Danielson	Y	Landgraf	N	Nordberg	N	Wilson	N
Esgar	Y	Lawrence	N	Pabon	Y	Winter	Y
Everett	N	Lebsock	Y	Pettersen	Y	Wist	N
Exum	Y	Lee	Y	Rankin	N	Young	Y
						Sneaker	Y

**SB 61 Additional Funding Charter School Operating Costs (Sens. Hill and Williams A.; Rep. Sias) (oppose)** is being heard today (Tuesday, Feb. 21) on the Senate floor at 9 a.m. The bill passed out of Senate Education on Feb. 9 on a 4/3 vote. (Voting yes: Sens. Gardner, Neville, T., Hill, and Priola; Voting no: Sens. Merrifield, Todd and Zenzinger).

The pros and cons in the education committee

hearing broke down into a conflict between school district concerns for local control and “equity” and charter schools desire for “equality,” with the echoes of “there isn’t enough money to go around” never far in the distance.

On the “equal” side of the equation were representatives from individual charter schools, including parents. While many school districts do share mill levy funds with their charter schools, some do not. Small districts, in particular, feeling the crunch of limited funding are less generous than larger districts like Denver with more play in their budgets. Parent founded charters, especially, do not typically have the large gifts and grants of charter networks like DSST (Denver School of Science and Technology) and Strive. They often struggle to keep the doors open, and parents are heavily involved in fundraising. When asked about private donations to DSST, the CEO replied that they retain their donations for starting new schools rather than incorporating those funds into the operating budget. The first DSST school opened in 2004 with \$10M in donations. Bill Gates and Oprah Winfrey have been generous contributors.

On the “equity” side of the discussion were the state’s superintendents (CASE), school boards (CASBE), and teachers (CEA). All of these groups spoke on the side of districts having the control locally to distribute funds on an equitable basis— not all students and schools having equal needs. Joyce Brooks, retired teacher and education chair of the NAACP, cited the organization’s concern for greater transparency from charter schools and about privatization. Another group, Padres and Jóvenes Unidos, expressed similar concerns about equitable use of resources.

LWVCO shares the concerns around equity, local control, creeping privatization, transparency, and the ever limited resources. The \$13.7 M from the general fund to distribute to Charter School Institute (CSI) schools would be a serious blow to already strapped school districts. When a teacher in the Alamosa area can make more money working at Bed, Bath, and Beyond than teaching, we are in a world of hurt.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 24.

## **MODIFYING TEACHER EVALUATIONS PI'D**

Last Thursday's (Feb. 16) Senate Education hearing on **SB 67 Educator Effectiveness 50% Student Growth (Sens. Merrifield, Guzman, Kagan, Kerr, Todd; none) (support)** is a perfect example of how people hear entirely different things depending on their own point of view. In Chairman Owen Hill's summary, his view was that the testimony supported the success of Senate Bill 191 teacher effectiveness mandates. When Senator Todd (who was in the legislature in 2010 when 191 was passed) spoke to the issue, it was quite a different story.

The first witness, Stephanie Aragon—policy analyst at the Education Commission of the States—reported that eight states of the 40 using student growth scores as a means of evaluating teacher effectiveness are considering moving away from or delaying the use. Several states have eliminated it altogether. Colorado is one of 11 states that use student growth as a preponderance of teacher evaluations, others do to a lesser degree.

Groups supporting the bill include school boards and school executives (superintendents), teachers (CEA and teachers representing themselves), parents (Colorado PTA), as well as LWVCO. School boards and superintendents are looking to local control, particularly in light of funding limitations. While understanding that evaluating and mentoring teachers is an important task, fairly evaluating staff members on a yearly basis is additionally time consuming, taking administrators away from their other responsibilities, or requiring hiring additional staff to help. The student growth

model is based on testing, also expensive and time consuming. In addition, because of the emphasis on reading and math as the subjects actually tested, other important coursework, as well as recess have been reduced, curtailing a well-rounded education for our students. It was also emphasized that with the advent of ESSA (Every Student Succeeds Act), states can have much more flexibility to design evaluation procedures that work for their community. Emphasized here, too, was the pressure put both on teachers and on principals to accomplish this task. The turnover rate for both is increasing exponentially.

Opposing the bill were individual teachers representing themselves and education reform groups—DFER (Democrats for Education Reform, Colorado Succeeds, and the Denver Metro Chamber of Commerce, etc. Their emphasis is on quality teaching and being able to rate schools so that parents can have more information as they choose schools for their kids.

SB 67 was PI'd on a 5/2 vote. Voting yes: Sens. Gardner, Neville, T., Zenzinger, Priola, and Hill. Voting no: Sens. Merrifield and Todd.

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 11

## **SUGGESTED HELP FOR SCHOOL FUNDING CRISIS FAILS**

Senator Court's attempt to find a fix for the education funding crisis, **SB 119 Restoration of School District Mill Levies (Sen. Court; None) (watch)**, by requiring school districts to fund to the maximum of their voter approved mill extension was postponed indefinitely on Feb. 13 in Senate State, Veterans, and Military Affairs. The vote was 3 to 2. (Voting to PI: Sens. Sonnenberg, Marble, Scott; Voting no: Sens. Court and Fenberg).

The major concern expressed in discussion is what this could do in financially strapped areas like Conejos County where residents simply do not have the income to comply with such an increase in property taxes.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 24.

All reported by Sally Augden 303.455.5800

## **THREE ED BILLS PASS TO SENATE APPROPRIATIONS**

**SB 39 Education Income Tax Credits for Non-Public School (Sen. Lundberg; none) (oppose)** establishes income-tax credits for a dependent's private school tuition, for scholarships to attend private school, and for students who use home-based education. The League opposes this bill because it disproportionately benefits the rich, diverts resources from public schools, and may indirectly violate the prohibition on public financial aid to religious institutions.

The bill passed in the Senate Finance Committee on Feb. 7 and was referred un-amended to Appropriations. Voting yes to pass: Tate, Hill, T. Neville. Voting no: Court, Guzman. The fiscal note on this bill shows an overall decrease in state revenue and expenditures, along with a decrease in funding to public schools.

Previously reported: LL #1, pp. 10-11.

**SB 107 Reward Access to Arts Education in Public Schools (Sen. Merrifield; Rep. McLachlan) (support)** creates an additional performance indicator that measures the degree to which a school, district or charter school provides access to educational programs in dance, drama, theatre, music, and visual arts. The League supports this bill based on a large body of evidence showing the effectiveness of arts integration in reducing disciplinary issues, engaging students with diverse learning styles, and increased academic performance.

On a unanimous vote, Senate State, Veterans & Military Affairs Committee referred the bill un-amended to Appropriations on Feb. 13. Previously reported in LL#2, p. 23.

**SB 103 Early Learning Strategies in Education Accountability (Sen Merrifield; none) (support)** requires schools operating under an improvement plan or turn-around plan to include an early-childhood learning needs assessment in their performance plan for districts and public schools that serve children in kindergarten through third grade. Research-based strategies will be used to address any inadequacies. The bill passed Senate

Education Committee 4-3 (voting yes: Merrifield, Todd, Zenzinger, Hill; voting no: Gardner, T. Neville, Priola) and on Feb. 16 was referred as amended to Appropriations.

The League supports educational standards and improvements that are research-based and help prepare students for academic success. Previously reported in LL#2, pp. 23-24.

All reported by Gail Nuth, 303.863.0437

## **HEALTH CARE**

### **INTERSTATE PT LICENSURE COMPACT MOVING TO HOUSE APPS**

**HB 1057 Interstate Physical Therapy Licensure Compact (Reps. Winter & Liston; Sens. Gardner & Kerr) (support)** concerns the adoption of an interstate compact to allow persons authorized to practice physical therapy in a state to obtain the privilege to practice physical therapy in other member states. The compact is effective if enacted in ten states. It is currently enacted in four states and pending in six states, including Colorado.

The bill was heard in House Health, Insurance, & Environment on Jan. 26, where it passed unanimously and was referred un-amended to Finance. Passing Finance on Feb. 1 on a vote of 12-1 (Voting No: Thurlow), it was referred un-amended to Appropriations. Previously reported: LL#1, p. 11.

### **TELEHEALTH COVERAGE CLARIFICATIONS ADVANCES**

**NEW** **HB 1094 Telehealth Coverage Under Health Benefit Plans (Reps. Buck & Valdez; Sens. Crowder & Donovan) (support)** clarifies policies regarding telehealth services under health benefit plans. These include: telehealth does not modify network adequacy requirements on the part of insurance carriers; telehealth may have cost sharing (such as co-pays, co-insurance or deductibles), but these may not exceed cost sharing for in-person health care; health insurers are not obligated to cover the cost of transmission from a private residence or other site; HIPAA-compliant

interactive audio-visual communication and cell phone applications may be used for telehealth, but neither text messaging nor voice-only telephone would qualify as telehealth.

League supports this bill, as the clarification of services provides additional transparency to the consumer.

The bill was heard in House Health, Insurance & Environment Committee on Feb. 7, where it passed unanimously with two excused. Referred with a minor amendment to the Committee of the Whole, it passed third reading on Feb. 13. It will be heard in Senate Health & Human Services Feb. 23.

**House vote**

YES	62	NO	2	EXCUSED	1	ABSENT	0
Arndt	Y	Foote	Y	Leonard	Y	Ransom	Y
Becker J.	Y	Garnett	Y	Lewis	Y	Rosenthal	Y
Becker K.	Y	Ginal	Y	Liston	Y	Saine	Y
Beckman	Y	Gray	Y	Lontine	Y	Salazar	Y
Benavidez	Y	Hamner	Y	Lundeen	Y	Sias	Y
Bridges	Y	Hansen	Y	McKean	Y	Singer	Y
Buck	Y	Herod	Y	McLachlan	Y	Thurlow	Y
Buckner	Y	Hooton	Y	Melton	Y	Valdez	Y
Carver	Y	Humphrey	Y	Michaelson	E	Van Winkle	Y
Catlin	Y	Jackson	Y	Mitsch Bush	Y	Weissman	Y
Coleman	Y	Kennedy	Y	Navarro	Y	Willett	Y
Covarrubias	Y	Kraft-Tharp	Y	Neville P.	Y	Williams D.	N
Danielson	Y	Landgraf	Y	Nordberg	Y	Wilson	Y
Esgar	Y	Lawrence	Y	Pabon	Y	Winter	Y
Everett	N	Lebsock	Y	Petterson	Y	Wist	Y
Exum	Y	Lee	Y	Rankin	Y	Young	Y
						Speaker	Y

**REPEAL OF COLORADO ACA PLAN ADVANCES IN SENATE**

**SB 3 Repeal Colorado Health Benefit Exchange (Sen. Smallwood; Rep. P. Neville) (oppose)** would repeal the act that created the Colorado Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Connect for Health Colorado, which allows Colorado to support the Affordable Care Act (ACA) within a state-directed model. The bill was heard in Finance on Feb. 7, where it passed on a vote of 3-2 (voting Yes: Tate, Hill, T. Neville; voting No: Court, Guzman) and was referred to Appropriations.

**MEDICAID ACCESS BILL MOVES THROUGH SENATE**

**SB 4 Access to Providers for Medicaid Recipients (Sen. Tate; Rep. Wist) (oppose).** Under this bill, a Medicaid client is liable for the cost of medical services from a non-enrolled health care provider even in cases where the service is reimbursable under Medicaid. League opposes the

bill because it may create confusion to the Medicaid client about their eligibility for covered services and additionally may be a deterrent for health care providers to enroll as Medicaid providers.

The bill was heard on Feb. 9 in Senate Health & Human Services, where it passed on a vote of 3-2 (voting Yes: Crowder, Martinez-Humenik, Smallwood; voting No: Aguilar, Kefalas) and was

referred to the Committee of the Whole. It is laid over on 2nd reading to Feb. 21. Previously reported: LL#1, p. 13.

**ER AND DRUG COVERAGE BILLS PI'd IN SENATE COMMITTEES**

**SB 64 License Free Standing Emergency Departments (Sen. Kefalas; Rep. Lontine) (support)** concerns the licensing of freestanding emergency departments (FSEDs) that provide emergency care outside a hospital setting. The bill was heard Feb. 8 in Senate State, Veterans & Military Affairs and PI'd on a vote of 3-2 (voting Yes: Hill, Sonnenberg, Marble; No: Court, Fenberg). Previously reported: LL#1, p. 12.

**SB 84 Coverage for Drugs in a Health Coverage Plan (Sen. Jahn; Reprs. Esgar & Singer) (support)** prohibits a health insurance carrier from excluding or limiting a drug for an enrollee in a health coverage plan if the drug was covered at the time the enrollee enrolled in the plan. In addition, a carrier may not raise the costs to the enrollee for the drug during the enrollee's plan year, such as by changing to a higher-cost tier level. On Feb. 9 the bill was PI'd in Senate Health & Human Services on a vote of 3-2 (voting Yes: Crowder, Kefalas, Martinez-Humenik; No: Aguilar, Smallwood).

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 12.

**MEDICAID HOME HEALTH SERVICES BILL PLEASES**

**SB 91 Allow Medicaid Home Health Services in Community (Sens. Crowder & Moreno; Rep. Ginal) (support).** Under current law, for some clients, home health services under

the Medicaid program may only be provided in the client's residence. This bill would allow home health services to comply with changes to federal Medicaid rules, which now allow for services to be delivered in the community as well as the residence. The bill was heard on Feb. 1 in Senate Health & Human Services, where it passed unanimously and was referred to Appropriations. Previously reported: LL#1, p. 12.

All reported by Carol Pace 303.863.0437

## **EQUAL OPPORTUNITY**

### **BANNING CONVERSION THERAPY**

For the third year, Representative Rosenthal presents his **NEW** **HB 1156 Prohibits Conversion Therapy Mental Health Provider (Sen. Fenberg) (support)**. The bill would ban mental health providers from engaging in "conversion" or reparative therapy with minors who express homosexual feelings and/or attractions. The discredited therapy is intended to change and/or eliminate these behaviors and feelings. The Human Rights Campaign, the American Psychological Association, and many other organizations reject the protocol. In Colorado and other states, opponents of such bans have cited free choice and freedom of speech in defense of the deplorable practice--yet the bans have been upheld by federal courts. HB 1156 will be heard Feb. 28 in House Public Health Care & Human Services.

Leslie Chomic 303.863.0437

## **INCOME ASSISTANCE**

### **CONTINUE ENERGY ASSISTANCE**

**HB 1116 Continue Low-Income Household Energy Assistance (Reps. Hamner & Exum; Sen. Martinez-Humenik) (support)** will continue energy-related assistance to low-income households. Current law provides that conditional funding of up to \$13 million from the severance tax operational fund be divided as follows: 25% each to the Dept. of Human Services and Energy Outreach Colorado for direct financial assistance and 50% to

the Colorado Energy Office for weatherization services.

Current law provides that funding is to be available through the fiscal year starting on July 1, 2018. The bill as written would have removed the automatic repeal and continued the funds indefinitely, but it was amended in House Transportation and Energy Committee Feb. 16 to continue funding for only

five years, to July 1, 2023. The bill, as amended, passed unanimously and was sent to Appropriations.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 25.

Carol Andersen 720.692.0407

## **REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM**

### **HOUSE COMMITTEES PI THREE**

In a marathon 11-hour session, the House Health, Insurance & Environment Committee killed three bills that would have restricted reproductive freedom. All three measures contained unconstitutional elements and provisions that would have created ill-considered state mandates.

**HB 1086 Abortion Pill Reversal Act (Reps. Everett & Nordberg; Sen. Marble) (oppose)** was the first and longest hearing: 5 hours and 38 witnesses. The bill would have required the state to inform women who choose medical, or chemical, abortion that the procedure could be reversed after the first of two pills. This "reversal" method was developed by Dr. George Delgado, medical director of the Culture of Life Family Services, a center in San Diego run by the local Catholic Archdiocese, and based on extremely limited scientific study. The possibly dangerous method is not FDA approved or backed by the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Dr. Delgado himself appeared at this hearing. Current law does not prohibit this reversal process or doctors' ability to tell patients about it, but this bill would have *required* doctors to present a specifically worded statement and would have *required* the Colorado Dept. Of Public Health and the Environment (DPHE) to publish on its website a statement promoting the procedure and including

the website and phone number of the San Diego center.

Next up was **HB 1085 Women's Health Protection Act (Rep. P. Neville) (oppose)**, the annual attempt to regulate women's reproductive health clinics into nonexistence. Past attempts have required facility, equipment and specific procedures that would be overly stringent considering that abortion is very safe. This bill would have required registration and annual inspections. Currently in Colorado abortion clinics are not regulated by any state agency, and we are not against some regulation *as long as it serves the interest of safety*. The bill included some sensible requirements but was still a bit too focused on abortion-specific items like "number of born-alive infants" and "number of abortions performed after 20 weeks." One huge concern is that the inspections would have been conducted by the Attorney General's office--plus

the AG would have had a lot of leeway in establishing its own policies. The fiscal note alone (the cost of creating medical expertise in the AG's office) should have raised general alarm.

Once again, **HB 1108 Protect Human Life At Conception (Reps. Humphrey & Ransom; Sen. T. Neville) (oppose)** sought to criminalize abortion and charge providers with a class 1 felony. FYI: This bill was model legislation provided by Americans United for Life, a legal and advocacy organization for the right-to-life movement.

All three bills were PI'd on votes of 6-5: Voting Yes to PI: Buckner, Jackson, Kennedy, Lontine, Esgar, Ginal. No: Beckman, Covarrubias, Humphrey, Landgraf, Ransom.

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 or Monitor

POLICY AREA	S/H	BILL #	BILL TITLE	S/O	PAGE	STATUS
Administration	SB	40	Public Access To Gov Files	S	15	S-SA
Behavioral Health	SB	17	Allow Medical Marijuana Use For Stress Disorders	S	20, <b>34</b>	<b>S-SA</b>
Behavioral Health	SB	19	Medication Mental Illness In Justice Systems	S	9,22, <b>35</b>	<b>S-2<sup>nd</sup> R</b>
Behavioral Health	SB	68	School Counselors Early Support For Students	S	8,21, <b>35</b>	<b>S-2<sup>nd</sup> R</b>
Behavioral Health	SB	74	Create Medication-assisted Treatment Pilot Program	W	8,22, <b>35</b>	<b>S-App</b>
Behavioral Health	HB	1020	Staffing Task Force Mental Illness Justice Systems	S	9,21, <b>34</b>	<b>S-3<sup>rd</sup> R</b>
Behavioral Health	HB	1046	Update Outdated Statutes Persons With Disabilities	S	8,21, <b>34</b>	<b>S-2ndR</b>
Children's Issues	SB	16	County Choice Child Protection Teams	O	10,22	To House
Education	SB	39	Education Income Tax Credits For Nonpublic School	O	10, <b>38</b>	<b>S-App</b>
Education	SB	61	Additional Funding Charter School Operating Costs	O	24, <b>36</b>	<b>S-2<sup>nd</sup> R</b>
Education	SB	67	Educator Effectiveness 50% Student Academic Growth	S	11, <b>37</b>	<b>PI'd</b>
Education	SB	103	Early Learning Strategies In Ed Accountability	SIP	23, <b>38</b>	<b>S-Apps</b>
Education	SB	107	Reward Access To Arts Education In Public Schools	SIP	23, <b>39</b>	<b>S-Apps</b>
Education	SB	119	Restoration Of School District Mill Levies	W	24, <b>37</b>	<b>PI'd</b>
Education	HB	1001	Employee Leave Attend Child's Academic Activities	S	11,36	To Senate
Elections	SB	69	Candidate Petition Info Verify Elec Process Study	S	16	S-SA
Elections	SB	99	National Popular Vote Agreement	S	14, <b>31</b>	<b>PI'd</b>
Elections	SB	71	Voter Serv & Polling Ctr Early Voting Gen Election	W	17	S-SA
Elections	SB	138	Election Watchers	W	16	S-SA
Elections	HB	1088	Voter Signature Verification & Elec Petition Pilot	O	16	H-SA
,Energy	HB	1124	Local Gov Liable Fracking Ban Oil & Gas Moratorium	O	19	H-SA
Environmental Quality	SJR	2	Support For Use Of Biochar	W	7,20	Adopted

<b>Environmental Quality</b>	SB	14	Limits On Underground Storage Tank Regulation	O	8,33	S-Tra
<b>Equal Opportunity</b>	HB	1122	Gender Identification On Birth Certificates	S	25	H-Jud
<b>Equal Opportunity</b>	HB	1156	<b>Prohibits Conversion Therapy Mental Hlth Provider</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>H-HHS</b>
<b>Gun Safety</b>	HB	1036	<b>Concealed Carry in Public Schools</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Pl'd</b>
<b>Gun Safety</b>	HB	1037	<b>Deadly Force Against an Intruder at a Business</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Pl'd</b>
<b>Gun Safety</b>	HB	1097	<b>Repeal Ammunition Magazine Prohibition</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>Pl'd</b>
<b>Gun Safety</b>	SB	5	Handgun Safety Training For School Employees	O	18	S-3rd Rdg
<b>Gun Safety</b>	SB	6	<b>Concealed Carry for Military Under 21</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>To House</b>
<b>Gun Safety</b>	SB	7	Repeal Ammo Magazine Prohibition	O	18	S-2nd Rdg
<b>Gun Safety</b>	SB	116	<b>Concealed Handgun Carry Without Permit</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>30</b>	S-Fin
<b>Health Care</b>	SB	3	Repeal Colorado Health Benefit Exchange	O	12	S-Fin
<b>Health Care</b>	SB	4	Access To Providers For Medicaid Recipients	O	12	S-HHS
<b>Health Care</b>	SB	57	CO Healthcare Affordability & Sustainability Enter	S	11	S-Fin
<b>Health Care</b>	SB	64	License Freestanding Emergency Departments	S	12	S-SVM
<b>Health Care</b>	SB	84	Coverage For Drugs In A Health Coverage Plan	S	12	S-HHS
<b>Health Care</b>	SB	91	Allow Medicaid Home Health Services In Community	S	12	S-HHS
<b>Health Care</b>	HB	1057	Interstate Physical Therapy Licensure Compact	S	11	H-HIE
<b>Health Care</b>	HB	1094	<b>Telehealth Coverage Under Health Benefit Plans</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>S-HH</b>
<b>Immigration</b>	HB	1134	<b>Hold Colorado Government Accountable Sanct Jsdct</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>H-SA</b>
<b>Income Assistance</b>	HB	1116	Continue Low-income Household Energy Assistance	S	25,40	<b>H-App</b>
<b>Initiatives</b>	SB	79	Limit Amendments To Initiated Statutory Laws	S	7,18	Pl'd
<b>Initiatives</b>	SB	152	Implement Changes Made By Amendment 71	W	17,31	<b>S-App</b>
<b>Justice System</b>	SB	24	Clarify Intellectual & Dev Disab Hearsay Exception	S	19	H-Jud
<b>Justice System</b>	SB	95	<b>Repeal the Death Penalty</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>Pl'd</b>
<b>Justice System</b>	SB	141	<b>Low-Risk Offender Community-Based Treatment</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>S-Jud</b>
<b>Justice System</b>	HB	1015	<b>Clarify Good Time Sentence Reductions in Jails</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>H-2ndR</b>
<b>Justice System</b>	HB	1132	<b>Judicial Disqualification in Civil Actions</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>H-Jud</b>
<b>Justice System</b>	HB	1072	Human Trafficking Sexual Servitude	S	19	H-Jud
<b>Justice System</b>	HB	1040	Interception Of Human Trafficking Communications	S	19	H-2nd Rdg
<b>Juvenile Justice</b>	HB	1064	Misuse Of Electronic Images By A Juvenile	W	7	H-Jud
<b>Reproductive Freedom</b>	HB	1085	Women's Health Protection Act	O	25	H-HIE
<b>Reproductive Freedom</b>	HB	1086	Abortion Pill Reversal Information Act	O	26	H-HIE
<b>Reproductive Freedom</b>	HB	1108	Protect Human Life At Conception	O	25	H-HIE
<b>Water</b>	HJR	1004	Funding Prevent Aquatic Nuisance Species	S	20	Adopted
<b>Water</b>	SJR	13	<b>Public Input and GA Review Before Nutrient Reqmts</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>S-Ag</b>
<b>Water</b>	HB	1008	Graywater Regul Exemption For Scientific Research	S	20	H-Ag

The Legislative Letter is written by the members of the Legislative Action Committee, edited by Frank Bennett and Andrea Wilkins, and published by the Colorado League of Women Voters every two weeks during the Legislative Session. To subscribe, please contact the League Office at [info@lwvcolorado.org](mailto:info@lwvcolorado.org) or 303-863-0437 for information about rates and delivery.