

LEGISLATIVE LETTER®
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LL#5:52

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BILLS: MOSTLY INTRUSIVE AND RESTRICTIVE, PLUS ONE TO LIKE

The theme of this year's crop of bills aimed at interfering with a woman's privacy in matters of reproductive health seems to be that women aren't capable of making informed decisions. Interestingly, no such interference is ever proposed in men's reproductive health issues. Most bills claim is to "protect" women and children, but the details reveal measures that would restrict, interfere, invade and overreach. Other common features are obfuscation of true intent and neglect of possible unintended consequences.

Three bills brought early in the session have already been heard in committee and PI'd. **HB 1113 Protect Human Life at Conception (oppose)** was a straight-up attempt to outlaw abortion, with a Class 1 felony for violations. Besides its draconian punishment for a legal procedure, the bill ignored the many possible unintended consequences. Under the strict definitions of pregnancy proposed in the bill, some forms of birth control would be prohibited, including IUDs and emergency contraception. **HB 1007 Offenses against an Unborn Child (oppose)** attempted to enhance the Offenses against Pregnant Women laws by allowing (but not mandating) assault or homicide charges for harm to or death of a fetus. Interestingly, the bill did this without attempting to create personhood for the fetus. The sponsor said the bill was meant to give prosecutors a tool to maximize criminal charges when appropriate. Those already exist, created several years ago. (See previous write-ups for both bills in LL#1, p. 12 and LL#3, pp. 34-35.) Modeling itself on the federal act of the same name, **HB 1146 Born Alive Infants Protection (oppose)** would have amended definitions in the CRS to include infants who were "born alive." The state statutes already define "child" and "person" and even state explicitly that a "person" is a human who is born. We had to wonder: what is the point?

Colorado's own TRAP bill has arrived in the form of **HB 1203 Women's Health Protection Act (Rep. P. Neville; no Senate sponsor) (oppose)**, which would require all abortion clinics to be licensed and inspected by the Attorney General. This oversight of health care is a completely new role for the Attorney General, whose purpose is to be a legal advisor to government. In this health care role, the AG would also be directed to promulgate rules for clinic facilities, staff and procedures (following specific guidelines set out in the bill). This is similar to a measure now being deliberated in the U.S. Supreme Court. This bill and the next one are the winners in meeting all of our overreaching theme criteria: restricting providers, interfering in clinic operations and physician care, invading the privacy of patients, and reducing both the efficiency and effectiveness of government (See LL#4, p. 49, and p. 63 in this issue.)

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Along the same lines is **NEW HB 1218 A Woman's Right to Accurate Health Care Info (Rep. Saine; Sen. T. Neville) (oppose)**, which lays out specific requirements regarding ultrasound and informed consent prior to an abortion. The bill maintains that women seeking abortions do not have full and accurate information regarding their pregnancies. They should have the “opportunity” to undergo an ultrasound and be informed of specific factors about their pregnancies and the termination procedure – all to be concluded at least 24 hours in advance. Although women should have the “opportunity,” not following the process would be a violation of the law and could lead to criminal penalties for providers. In essence, abortion providers would be required to follow a script outlining gestational development, alternatives to abortion, and ultrasound interpretation. HB 1218 will be heard in House Health, Insurance & Environment March 31.

An additional bill in the overreaching and obfuscating categories is **HB 1200 AG Authority Over Fetal Tissue Transfers (Rep. Ransom; Sen. Lundberg) (FYI)**. This measure would give authority over fetal tissue transfers made for profit to the Attorney General. Currently the Dept. of Public Health & Environment is charged with investigating and punishing violations. Under Colorado law, such transfers are illegal. The intention of the bill, according to a sponsor, is to place the authority with an elected official, who would have to answer to the public. Of course, CDPHE reports to the Governor, who is elected. Clearly this bill is a reaction to last year's release of videos (now discredited) allegedly showing Planned Parenthood officials speaking callously about selling fetal tissue. The League has no position on this topic and will not be following the bill.

And now, a bill to cheer for: **HB 1294 Contraceptive Coverage Public and Private Insurance (Reps. Lontine & Esgar; Sen. Guzman) (support)** was heard in House Health, Insurance & Environment Committee March 17. The bill would require Medicaid managed care plans and ACA-compliant health benefit plans to provide contraception coverage as a preventive health service. It is meant to address a lack of clarity in the federal law and subsequent poor implementation, leaving many women and families without adequate family planning options. The bill is headed for 2nd reading in the House. (See LL #4, p. 49.) This bill seems to us to save insurance providers money.

We would like to see more bills like this last one: measures that ensure women's autonomy in making their own health care decisions, and measures that promote the well-being of families.

Leslie Chomic 303.863.0437

GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

INDEPENDENCE AND CONFLICTS AT THE IEC

HB 1216 Facilitate Administration IEC (Rep. McCann; Sen. Steadman) (watch) This bill requires the Independent Ethics Commission to become more independent by hiring counsel other than the Attorney General's office where conflicts can occur when the AG's attorneys prosecute someone before the Commission while also representing the Commission itself. The bill also provides staff for investigations and prosecutions undertaken by the Commission; requires procedures for rule-making by the Commission, including those governing conduct and recusal by members; and makes advisory opinions of the General Assembly's Ethics Commission non-binding on the Commission. An amendment adopted at the recent hearing removed sections allowing the Commission to

determine the appropriate standard of proof in particular cases.

Witnesses in support of the bill, including the AG's office, spoke of increased independence, integrity, and public confidence in the IEC with the pending proposals. An announcement at the beginning of the hearing that a 63-page audit of the IEC had just been released that day resulted in some members of the committee asking that action be postponed, particularly in view of testimony that the Commission itself had no part in drafting the bill, although they had been consulted on the fiscal note. Following many questions on all parts of the proposal and the functioning of the Commission, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 6 – 5. The same vote sent the bill on to Appropriations. Voting YES: Court, Foote, Melton, Salazar, Lee, and Kagan. Voting NO: Carver, Fore, Lawrence, Lundeen, Willett.

Previously reported: LL #3, p. 28.

Fern Black 303.793.0807

ELECTIONS

CLEAN UP ELECTION PROCEDURES

NEW SB 142 Miscellaneous Updates to Elections Laws (Sen. Scott; Rep Ryden) (support) is a clean-up bill that makes technical changes in the current election statutes to modernize them, correct references and inconsistencies, and bring all provisions into agreement with each other. Traditionally, there is a clean up bill every year, but no such bill has been proposed since 2012. This bill addresses issues that have accumulated, including as a result of the significant changes in the election law in 2013. The bill has bi-partisan support and was heard in Senate State Affairs on March 16. It passed unanimously and was sent to Senate Appropriations.

Elizabeth Steele 303.349.3331

ELECTION TUNE UPS

HB 1070 Signature Verification in Mun Mail Ballot Election (Rep. Neville; Sen. Neville) (support) This bill requires signature verification between the mail ballot return envelope self-affirmation and the voter's signature in the SCORE database in municipal elections. House Appropriations passed an amendment on March 4th that would provide \$15,450 to be taken from the Dept. of State cash fund for Dept. of State IT services division use. As amended, the bill passed 3rd Reading in the House unanimously on March 9th. It is scheduled for hearing in Senate State Affairs on March 21st.

Previously reported: LL#1, p.7; LL#2, p.16; LL#4, p. 39.

HB 1093 Election List Maintenance Procedures (Rep. Ransom; Sen. Tate) (support) updates and corrects parts of the laws dealing with ways voter information is processed, recorded and changed. Currently voters initiate a process for changing their address, generally by filing such change with the US Post Office. This clean-up bill will also allow address changes to include mail that is returned to the post office indicating that the person is no longer at that address as well as clarify the term "confirmation card." It passed 3rd Reading in the House on March 4th unanimously and is scheduled to be heard in Senate State Affairs on March 21st.

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 7.

Both reported by Carol Tone 303.377.3746

FISCAL POLICY

SEVERANCE TAX

NEW SB 97 Use Mineral Severance Revenue for Local Govts (Sen. Scott; Rep. Coram) (support in part) would prohibit transfers to the General Fund from various mineral-related cash funds. The severance tax was established in 1977. It taxes any severed mineral and places the revenue in the Severance Tax Trust Fund that is equally divided between Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA). The rates of taxation vary on the mineral. The bill would prohibit the Governor and the Joint Budget Committee from using these funds for any purpose that is not authorized by law. As drafted, it would have changed the current allocation of the Local Government Severance Tax Fund. The bill not only directs the Joint Budget Committee to keep hands off the fund, but also prohibits the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting from proposing a budget that taps into the fund. While we believe the Severance Tax should be used for its intended purposes, we question whether this limitation on the Governor is appropriate.

There are multiple funds within DNR and DOLA that handle severance tax. While DNR receives both severance tax and Federal Mineral Lease Revenue (federal government rent and royalties for mineral extraction on federal land), this bill impacts only cash funds administered by DOLA. The programs the DNR administers are not directly impacted by this bill.

For at least 8 years, severance tax money from a variety of funds, amounting to more than \$300 million, has been transferred to the General Fund in order to reduce cuts required by falling tax revenues in recession years and contributions to TABOR refunds last year. The Severance tax is part of the overall receipts subject to TABOR. The high price of oil and gas in 2013-14 contributed to the TABOR surplus for fiscal year 2014-15. Of course, the fall in oil and gas prices reduced Severance Tax receipts more recently. Yet, the community and natural resource impacts of these and other mineral operations remain, sometimes long after the operation has ceased (as we have seen in southwestern Colorado). The inclusion of the Severance Tax in TABOR revenues effectively prevents saving "extra" money in high receipt years for use in years when prices drop but impacts remain. And, of course, the fact that the revenues might contribute to a TABOR revenue surplus makes it tempting to tap some of the grant funds for TABOR refunds (as happened in 2015-16 budget). We agree with others that such

budget balancing is not the purpose of the severance tax. It may be time to explore removing it from TABOR revenues, something that would require a vote of the people.

SB 97 was heard in Senate Agriculture Committee on March 10. At that time, witnesses noted that the change in the allocation of the Local Government Severance Tax Fund was a problem. The sponsor, Sen. Scott, heard the concerns. In a committee meeting on March 17, he amended the bill to remove the changes in the allocations of the local government fun. As amended, the bill passed to Appropriations by a vote of 7-2. Voting Yes: Baumgartner, Cooke, Donovan, Garcia, Scott, Roberts, and Sonnenberg. Voting No: Hodge, Jones.

Jeannette Hillery 303.494.7718

GUN SAFETY

March 7th was another big gun bill day at the Capitol. Five bills were heard in House State, Veterans, & Military Affairs attracting an overflow audience to the new large hearing room. HB 1204, Concealed Carry on K-12 grounds, generated the most testimony with 30 parents, teachers, volunteers, etc. speaking against the bill versus 11 supporters. High points included Bible quoting, a stunning statement by a sheriff, and a threatening tweet obviously made by someone in the hearing who took a photo of a group of moms who had opposed several bills.

If these bills seem familiar, they are. Some bills have come back as frequently as 9 or 10 consecutive years.

After nearly 7½ hours, all bills were defeated by the same 5-4 vote. Voting to PI: Ryden, Lontine, Foote, Primavera, Tyler. Voting No: Humphrey, Leonard, P. Neville, and Wist.

RISEN FROM THE DEAD AND KILLED

HB 1024 Repeal Large Ammo Ban (Rep. Saine, Humphrey; Sen. Marble) (oppose) This bill would repeal the 2013 statute that prohibits the possession of large-capacity ammunition magazines (imposing a 15 round limit) and requires large-capacity magazines manufactured in Colorado after July 1, 2013 to have a stamp indicating when the magazine was manufactured. Sheriff Chad Day, Yuma County, representing the County Sheriffs Association made a stunning statement arguing for unlimited magazines. "The second amendment is not about personal protection; it's about protection against our own government. The number of rounds, if necessary to do that if the time ever comes, should not be limited to 15 rounds, shouldn't be limited

at all." (The three Park County sheriffs who were shot, one fatally, when serving an eviction notice were representing the government.)

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 17.

HB 1023 Deadly Force Against Intruder at Business (Rep. Everett; None) (oppose) justifies physical force including deadly physical 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 any occupant of the business and use any degree of force against someone in the business. The use of physical or deadly force by the shooter would give the shooter immunity from criminal prosecution. This bill has been presented and defeated for 9 consecutive years.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 16.

SB 17 Concealed Handgun without Permit (Sen. T. Neville; Rep. P. Neville) (oppose) Having passed the Senate on February 23, SB 17 was heard in House, State and Veterans Affairs on March 7. By repealing the permit requirement (additional background check and concealed carry training), this bill would allow *anyone* who was 21 and legally possessed a gun to legally carry a hidden, loaded weapon. Despite overwhelming public support for background checks, this bill returns annually.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 17; LL#4, p. 40.

NEW HB 1204 Allow Concealed Carry on Public School Grounds (Rep. P. Neville; Sen. T. Neville) (oppose) Another repeat performance from the past 4 years. Any person with a Concealed Carry Permit could wander through public schools and school grounds legally carrying a loaded concealed weapon. Teachers and staff are included, of course. A large crowd of 30 teachers, moms, and school volunteers testified against the bill. Eleven supporters spoke.

HB 1179 Concealed Carry for Military Personnel (Rep. Buck; Sen. Sonnenberg) (oppose) would allow any person on active duty and serving in the armed forces to carry a concealed, loaded handgun. However, just before introducing her bill, Rep. Buck proposed a strike-through amendment to the bill. The new, rather confusing, wording stated that a sheriff shall issue a permit to active military 18 years or older and included the National Guard. The amendment was defeated by the same 5-4 vote.

Supporters claimed that before being accepted by the military a background check must be done and that off-duty military are often targets. Opponents spoke of the rate of domestic violence in the military being much

higher than in the civilian population and the effects of PTSD.

In addition, federally licensed gun dealers cannot legally sell handguns to those under 21. The military already has a strict process for allowing troops to carry weapons off base. And, of course, any person eligible for a concealed-carry permit can apply for one, whether they are in the military or not.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 16.

AND ONE MORE IS BORN

NEW SB 144 CCW Permits for Military Personnel (Sen. Cooke; None) (oppose) SB 144 allows sheriffs to issue permits to individuals under the age of 21, if they are members of the military on active duty or honorably discharged. It has not been scheduled for a hearing.

All reported by Jean Grattet 303.863.0437

JUSTICE SYSTEM

NEW LIMITS ON PROFILING

NEW HB 1263 Racial Profiling Prohibition (Rep. Williams; Sen. Ulibarri) (support) This bill updates the prohibition of profiling using racial or other characteristics such as gender, religion, age, etc. It also expands the circumstances where such profiling might be occurring beyond just traffic stops to include spontaneous and routine pedestrian stops, frisks, detentions and others. It was amended in the House Judiciary Committee to assure that community outreach programs that may focus on certain racial or ethnic groups are still allowed and encouraged. It passed the committee unanimously, passed the House on Third Reading (47-17-1), was sent to the Senate, and assigned to the Judiciary Committee there.

Jean Fredlund 303.428.5420

House Vote

YES	47	NO	17	EXCUSED	1	ABSENT	0
Amdt	Y	Fields	Y	Lundeen	Y	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	Y
Buck	N	Hamner	Y	Moreno	Y	Singer	Y
Buckner	Y	Humphrey	N	Navarro	N	Thurlow	Y
Carver	Y	Joshi	N	Neville P.	N	Tyler	Y
Conti	N	Kagan	Y	Nordberg	N	Van Winkle	N
Coram	N	Klingenschmitt	N	Pabon	Y	Vigil	Y
Court	Y	Kraft-Tharp	Y	Pettersen	Y	Willett	Y
Danielson	Y	Landgraf	N	Primavera	Y	Williams	Y
DelGrosso	Y	Lawrence	Y	Priola	Y	Wilson	Y
Dore	Y	Lebsock	Y	Rankin	Y	Windholz	Y
Duran	Y	Lee	Y	Ransom	N	Winter	Y
Esgar	Y	Leonard	N	Rosenthal	Y	Wist	Y
Everett	N	Lontine	Y	Roupe	E	Young	Y
						Speaker	Y

FEWER CHOKE HOLDS

NEW HB 1264 Ban Law Enforcement Use Of Choke-hold (Melton, Johnston) (Support) This bill, which was defeated last session, adds the use of a choke-hold to the statute governing the use of physical force by peace officers. A choke-hold may only be used to: defend from the threat of death or serious bodily harm; effect an arrest; or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom the officer reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit a felony involving or threatening the use of a deadly weapon or who is attempting to escape by the use of deadly force.

The League's position on individual liberties justifies our support. It passed the House Judiciary Committee 10-0 with Rep. Salazar excused and then passed the House on Third Reading by a vote of 48-16-1. It has been assigned to the House Judiciary Committee but not yet scheduled.

Jean Fredlund 303.428.5420

House Vote

YES	48	NO	16	EXCUSED	1	ABSENT	0
Amdt	Y	Fields	Y	Lundeen	Y	Ryden	Y
Becker J.	N	Foote	Y	McCann	Y	Saine	N
Becker K.	Y	Garnett	Y	Melton	Y	Salazar	Y
Brown	Y	Ginal	Y	Mitsch Bush	Y	Sias	Y
Buck	N	Hamner	Y	Moreno	Y	Singer	Y
Buckner	Y	Humphrey	N	Navarro	N	Thurlow	Y
Carver	Y	Joshi	N	Neville P.	N	Tyler	Y
Conti	Y	Kagan	Y	Nordberg	N	Van Winkle	N
Coram	N	Klingenschmitt	N	Pabon	Y	Vigil	N
Court	Y	Kraft-Tharp	Y	Pettersen	Y	Willett	Y
Danielson	Y	Landgraf	N	Primavera	Y	Williams	Y
DelGrosso	Y	Lawrence	Y	Priola	Y	Wilson	Y
Dore	Y	Lebsock	Y	Rankin	Y	Windholz	Y
Duran	Y	Lee	Y	Ransom	N	Winter	Y
Esgar	Y	Leonard	N	Rosenthal	Y	Wist	Y
Everett	N	Lontine	Y	Roupe	E	Young	Y
						Speaker	Y

DEPOSITIONS OF AT-RISK ELDERLY

HB 1027 Criminal Deposition For At-risk Persons (Rep. Danielson; Sens. Todd & Sonnenberg) (watch) This bill seeks to change way in which depositions of at risk adults and elders are taken and admitted into court. Unfortunately, the way the bill has been amended makes the language almost unintelligible. In one section an amendment appears to have been added to the wrong sentence, and the time frames for requesting and scheduling a deposition seem contradictory. We hope that a Senate clean up on the language can make the language more clear. The bill passed the House unanimously on March 9, with Rep. Rankin excused.

Previously reported: LL#3, p. 29.

Angie Layton 720.934.9497

JUVENILE JUSTICE

BILL TO RESTRICT SHACKLING OF YOUTH IN COURT RETURNS

NEW HB 1331 Policies on Juvenile Shackling in Court (Rep. Lontine; Sen. Merrifield) (support) is scheduled to be heard in Senate Judiciary on March 22. This is the third attempt to pass a bill aimed at ending the automatic shackling of detained youth in court. Being shackled can be humiliating, traumatic, and psychologically harmful to a youth, and it does not give the impression that the juvenile court is a more rehabilitative system. Children as young as 10 years of age have been shackled. Shackles can include wrist and ankle cuffs as well as a waist chain. They can weigh as much as 25 lbs.

Last year, HB15-1091 was defeated because the Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court had directed the judicial districts to come up with a shackling policy following the guidelines in the bill. The districts have created shackling policies, but now we have inconsistent policies across the state. For example, two judicial districts do not have a presumption against shackling. In the majority of judicial districts, the decision to shackle is not made by the judge. Only four judicial districts give the right to a hearing before a youth is shackled. We believe that it is time to have a consistent policy statewide.

HB 1331 creates a presumption that youth should appear in court unshackled unless **the court** determines that shackling is necessary based on specified criteria and after hearing from all sides.

The bill requires that restraints are to be removed from a youth prior to any court proceeding except when the court determines that the restraints are necessary to:

- Prevent physical harm to the youth or another person
- Prevent disruptive behavior on the part of the youth
- Prevent the youth from fleeing the courtroom

The prosecution, sheriff, or any other detention or pretrial personnel may request that a youth be restrained in the courtroom, and the youth's lawyer is allowed to speak to the court regarding the shackling of his/her client. The bill also allows the court to conduct a hearing on the use of restraints without the juvenile present in the courtroom.

Carla Bennett 303.757.2930

TEEN SEXTING BILL

NEW HB 1058 Misuse of Electronic Images by a Juvenile (Reps. Willett and Fields; Sens. Newell and Cooke) (watch) was heard in House Public Health Care and Human Services on March 15. Testimony was taken, and the bill was laid over for action only because, as the chair explained, there were lots of unanswered questions that might be addressed in amendments.

We appreciate the sponsors' bringing this bill forward because it opens the discussion on an important problem with the current legal consequences for youth who share sexually explicit images of themselves on their electronic devices. Under current law, youth who share these images can be charged with sexual exploitation of a child, which is a felony, and will have to be placed on the sexual offender registry. This is a consequence that can have a lifelong, negative impact on those youth.

The bill creates the misdemeanor crime of misuse of electronic images by a juvenile and creates an affirmative defense for the youth who is charged if certain conditions are met. If the youth is charged with this new crime, he/she cannot be charged with sexual exploitation of a child. During the hearing, Rep. Willett said he was prepared to offer an amendment, supported by the district attorneys that would reduce the charge even further down to a petty offense. Even the DAs think that the felony charge is much too harsh and because of that they rarely bring charges in these cases.

We are currently watching this bill because we see some problems that need to be addressed. As the bill is written, it criminalizes sexting by two consenting youth, even when the pictures stay between them. Sexting between two consenting adults is not a crime. We are not convinced that criminalizing it for youth is the best way to deal with the issue except in cases where the pictures are distributed further without consent or are used to intimidate or coerce one of the parties. Educating youth about the dangers of sexting might be a more reasonable approach. We may not like that our youth engage in this behavior, but unfortunately they do (and in large numbers according to some of the testimony), and a lot of them are unaware of the dangers that it poses for them, particularly the legal consequences.

Also, as written, the bill would allow charges to be brought against a youth who participated in sexting but was ultimately victimized by it. Victim's advocates testified that, in that case, the victim would not be eligible for victim compensation funds.

While this bill is an improvement over our current treatment of youth sexting and would be even more of an improvement if the penalty were reduced even further, we urge our legislators to continue the discussion and try to address the problems with the bill.

Carla Bennett 303.757.2930

VOTING RIGHTS

PREVENTING VOTER FRAUD OR INTERFERING WITH VOTING?

SB 83 Government-issued Photo ID for Voting (Sen. Baumgardner; Rep. Joshi) (oppose) eliminates various forms of acceptable documentation for voting purposes which do not include a government issued photo ID. The bill also prohibits the Department of Revenue from charging certain applicants a fee for a state-issued identification card. Senate Appropriations amended the bill on March 11th to appropriate \$28,355 from the SOS cash fund to the Dept. of State for use by the Elections Division. On March 16th it passed 3rd Reading in the Senate in an 18-17 vote. It is not yet scheduled for hearing in House State Affairs.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 18.

Carol Tone 303.377.3746

Senate Vote

YES	18	NO	17	EXCUSED	0	ABSENT	0
Aguilar	N	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	Tate	Y
Crowder	Y	Jahn	N	Merrifield	N	Todd	N
Donovan	N	Johnston	N	Neville T.	Y	Ulibarri	N
Garcia	N	Jones	N	Newell	N	Woods	Y
Grantham	Y	Kefalas	N	Roberts	Y	President	Y
Guzman	N	Kerr	N	Scheffel	Y		

NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TAX CREDIT CHANGES FOR VEHICLES

NEW **HB 1332 Alternative Motor Vehicle Income Tax Credits (Reps. Duran & Rankin; Sens. Scott & Johnson) (watch)**

This bill:

- Fixes a specified dollar amount for the income tax credits for motor vehicles and trucks instead of requiring the taxpayer to

calculate using formulas based on a specified percentage of the actual cost incurred and battery size;

- Distinguishes between purchases and leases of a motor vehicle or truck in fixing the values of the income tax credits;
- Requires a lessee to enter into a lease term of not less than 2 years to qualify for credit on or after Jan. 2017;
- Removes the income tax credit for the purchase or lease of light duty passenger motor vehicle, diesel-electric hybrids and light duty passenger motor vehicle, light duty, truck, and medium duty truck diesel-electric hybrid conversions;
- Makes all used motor vehicles and trucks ineligible for the credits;
- Allows a taxpayer to assign the income tax credit to a finance entity and forfeits the right to claim the tax credit on the taxpayer's income tax return in exchange for the full nominal value of the income tax credit, minus \$150 administrative fee;
- Requires the taxpayer claiming credit to provide the department of revenue the motor vehicle or truck's ID number;
- Requires the department of revenue to commence tracking the vehicle ID.

While the League supports clean energy tax incentives, we need to examine this bill more closely to see what the full effects of this legislation are.

Amy Sherwood 847.239.0236

ENERGY

STATE PAYS UTILITY BILLS?

NEW **SB 61 Ratepayer Carbon Dioxide Increased Cost (Sens. Cooke & Sonnenberg; None) (Oppose)**

This bill starts with the assumption that compliance with the EPA's Clean Power Plan will raise electricity rates across the state by requiring electricity generators to use non-renewable fuel in the place of renewable fuel, and that the renewable fuel will be more expensive than non-renewable fuel. It is a logical assumption in the current energy environment, but it ignores both external costs of non-renewables, and also the fact that technology and resources prices are always changing. This bill requires

the Colorado Public Utilities Commission to create a Ratepayer Protection Program. The fund created by the program would attempt to fill the assumed gap between the costs to electricity customers resulting from use of renewables vs. non-renewables. Interestingly, the bill makes all electricity generators, including cooperatives, subject to PUC action on this issue. The bill is premature, at best, since the Clean Power Plan is on hold.

At a hearing in Senate Agriculture Committee on March 10, the bill was amended to change the source of the funds for the rate payer protection program from the Stationary Sources Fund (paid into by polluters) to the General Fund.

The League believes that the nonrenewable resources of Colorado constitute a wealth that is a heritage of the people. The people of the state of Colorado bear the burden of the social, economic, environmental and aesthetic impact of the extraction of these resources from the state and should be compensated accordingly. For this reason, as well as the source of funds and the prematurity of the bill, we oppose it.

SB 61 passed out of the Senate Ag committee on a vote of 5-4. Voting Yes: Baumgartner, Cooke, Scott, Roberts, and Sonnenberg. Voting No: Donovan, Hodge, Garcia, and Jones. It must be heard by the Appropriations Committee before moving to Second Reading in the Senate.

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Christine Watson 303.250.1795

SOCIAL POLICY

CHILDREN'S ISSUES

DIGITAL IMAGES OF CHILD ABUSE

NEW HB 1377 Task Force Digital Images of Child Abuse Neglect (Rep. Primavera; None) (support) has been introduced and assigned to House Public Health Care and Human Services. It will be heard on March 22.

The bill creates a task force that is charged with examining our current system of collecting, documenting, and securing the digital images of evidence of child abuse or neglect. It will also be responsible for studying the best practices for how this digital evidence should be collected, documented, and

secured. The bill lists who the members of the task force should be and their qualifications. It also lists the issues that the task force must study. The task force is required to submit a preliminary report on its progress and findings to specified state and local officials and entities no later than December 1, 2017 and to submit a final report with findings and recommendations to the same officials and entities no later than December 1, 2018.

The League has a long history of supporting the public's responsibility for the care and protection of our state's vulnerable children. When children are thought to have been abused or neglected, one of the ways to preserve evidence of that is by taking pictures of the child. Now these pictures are digital and the security of those digital images is a reasonable concern. Also, children who have been abused or neglected have been traumatized, and it is important that when those children are photographed, it is done in a way that is sensitive to their feelings and does not traumatize them further.

It makes sense to create a task force to study the best practices in this area so that we can do a better job of collecting, documenting, and securing this digital evidence in a way that serves the best interests of the child.

Carla Bennett 303.757.2930

EDUCATION

VOUCHERS BY ANOTHER NAME ARE STILL VOUCHERS

NEW SB 154 Tax Credits for Nonpublic Education (Sen. Lundberg; None) (oppose) As in 2011, 2013 and 2014, this bill allows a tax credit for full tuition or 50% of the previous year's state average per pupil revenues, whichever is less, for an individual who enrolls a student in a private school, or an individual or entity (partnership, LLC, S corporation, etc.) that provides a scholarship for a student at a private school. The bill also allows a \$1,000 tax credit for taxpayers who use home-based education for a qualified child or \$500 for homeschooling half time.

LWV has for decades opposed vouchers or tax credits for nonpublic education, whatever the nomenclature of the moment. LWVCO concerns center on our positions supporting equity for students, districts and taxpayers, and accountability for education quality. There is also the Colorado Constitutional issue of using taxpayer funds to support religious schools, the reason this effort now involves a "tax credit." The definition of "private

school” in Colorado statute only refers to schools for which funding is private.

While there is only one “certificate of credit” allowed per student, there appear to be no caps on the number of “scholarships” an individual or “entity” can offer, leaving one to wonder if this is more of a tax dodge effort than the short title’s concept of “Quality Education and Budget Reduction Act.” Added to this year’s bill is the indication that tax credits for “scholarships” can be transferred and even sold to another party.

Equity is a major issue. Because this tax credit is non-refundable, it will be of most benefit to taxpayers with high incomes. It may work well for citizens in neighborhoods where private schools are located and for families that have the resources and flexibility to transport their children to private schools far away, but for those who lack these advantages or for families in rural communities where there are no private schools, this credit is not even an option.

Accountability is another problem. Tax supported public schools, which include charter schools, are held to account through the common tests that are required by the state. Private school students are not required to take these tests. Home schooling is essentially deregulated in Colorado. Home schooled students are required by state law to take a test determined by their school district every two years. The minimum score requiring return to public school is the 13th percentile. Would students truly be guaranteed a quality education?

The bill will be heard in Senate Education on Thursday, March 24.

Sally Augden 303.455.5800

REDUCED COST PUSHES RURAL HELP FORWARD

An amended version of **SB 104 Incentives to Build Number of Rural Teachers (Sen. Todd; Rep. J. Becker) (support)** was passed on to Senate Appropriations on a 6-3 vote in Senate Education on March 7. (Voting YES: Johnston, Kerr, Merrifield, Todd, Woods, and Hill. Voting NO: Holbert, Marble, and T. Neville.) Amendments substitute a rural education coordinator for four regional educational centers dropping \$600,000 from the original cost and put caps on the number of stipends offered for student teachers and aid for National Board Certification and concurrent enrollment certification. At \$444,307, the cost is a small price to pay to help rural districts recruit and keep teachers.

The rural education coordinator will help with teacher preparation programs that focus on teaching in rural areas, increasing rural teacher recruitment, developing an educator pipeline to rural schools and districts, and providing other support mechanisms.

Previously reported: LL#3, p. 32; LL#4, p. 45.

Sally Augden 303.455.5800

PARENTS ATTENDING CHILD’S ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

HB 1002 Employee Leave Attend Child’s Academic Activities (Rep. Buckner; Sen. Kerr) (support) This bill allows employees to request unpaid leave for academic activities. It is limited to employers with more than 50 employees, provides various exemptions for vital workers, and limits the amount of time employees can request. This bill is important to allow parents to be an integral part in helping schools raise academic performance of their children. The bill passed out of the House with 35 Yes votes. It is unfortunate that a bill that promotes academic achievement had so little bipartisan support.

The bill was postponed indefinitely by the Senate State Affairs Committee. Voting to PI: Hill, Sonnenberg, and Scott. Voting Not to PI: Jones and Kerr.

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 9.

Angie Layton 303.926.1197

House Vote

	YES	35	NO	30	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	Thurlow	N
Carver	N		Joshi	N	Neville P.	N	Tyler	Y
Conti	N		Kagan	Y	Nordberg	N	Van Winkle	N
Coram	N		Klingenschmitt	N	Pabon	Y	Vigil	Y
Court	Y		Kraft-Tharp	Y	Pettersen	Y	Willett	N
Danielson	Y		Landgraf	N	Primavera	Y	Williams	Y
DelGrosso	N		Lawrence	N	Priola	N	Wilson	N
Dore	N		Lebsock	Y	Rankin	N	Windholz	N
Duran	Y		Lee	Y	Ransom	N	Winter	Y
Esgar	Y		Leonard	N	Rosenthal	Y	Wist	N
Everett	N		Lontine	Y	Roupe	Y	Young	Y
							Speaker	Y

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

NO SALARY HISTORY ALLOWED

NEW **HB 1166 Prohibit Seeking Salary History for Job Applicants (Reps. Winter and Pettersen; Sens. Todd and Donovan) (support)** The lengthy bill is really quite simple. It prohibits prospective employers from asking applicants about salary history. Once salary history is known, an employer seeking a new employee will offer a salary that is some increase over prior salary, but may be less than is paid to a current employee of with same qualifications, job responsibilities, etc. In this way, studies have shown, women's pay gaps are continued.

The House Business Affairs and Labor Committee heard HB 1166 on March 17. Supporters testified about correlations between pay gaps and women having been asked for salary histories. They also testified about the benefit of using good, transparent pay practices. Such testimony supports our contention that, like the wage transparency bill so many years ago, this bill will boost good, transparent human resource practices.

Opponents of the bill objected to placing the restriction in the civil rights statutes and proposed that having such salary history was necessary to assess the dedication an applicant might bring to a job.

The committee moved the bill to the floor on a vote of 7-6. Voting Yes: Arndt, Garnett, Pabon, Rosenthal, Winter, Kraft-Tharp, Williams. Voting No: Navarro, Nordberg, Sias, Thurlow, Wilson, and Wist.

Previously reported: LL#2, p. 21.

Christine Watson 303.250.1795

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

HB 1001 State Contr Certify Compliance with Equal Pay Laws (Rep. Danielson & Buckner) (support) This bill requires any entity that contracts with the state to certify that they comply with equal pay for equal work laws. This seems a good step towards ensuring that all workers are treated fairly by state contractors. This was heard in House Business Affairs for testimony only on March 15.

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 10.

Angie Layton 720.926.1197

HEALTH CARE

ONE HEALTHCARE BILL KILLED; OTHERS INTRODUCED

HB 1102 Drug Production Costs Transparency (Rep. Ginal; Sens. Newell & Roberts) (support) The bill requires that drug manufacturers provide detail on production costs for certain high cost pharmaceuticals.

The bill initiated an important transparency discussion on the high cost of specialty drugs, which is contributing to rising premium rates. The bill was supported by a number of consumer groups, but opposed by a host of pharmaceutical companies. It was heard in Health, Insurance, & Environment on March 10, and in spite of efforts to amend the bill to focus on Medicaid costs, which affects the broader public budget, the bill was postponed indefinitely on a 12-1 vote. Voting Not to PI: Ginal.

Previously reported: LL#1, p. 11; LL#2, p. 22; LL#4, p. 46.

NEW **HB 1212 Temp Tax Incentive for Unreimbursed Medicaid Fees (Rep. Roupe; None) (support)** The bill creates a temporary (2016, 2017, 2018) income tax credit for Medicaid health care providers not receiving the full Medicaid reimbursement for their services. The tax credit is calculated as 50% of the difference between the Medicaid fee schedule and what was received. The bill is consistent with League position on supporting health care for underserved populations by encouraging Medicaid providers.

The bill was introduced February 4th and assigned to State, Veterans & Military Affairs and to Finance.

NEW **HB 1361 Patient Choice in Pharmacy (Reps. Primavera & Becker J.; Sens. Sonnenberg & Newell) (support)** The bill prohibits a health benefit plan or pharmacy benefit manager from restricting a person's ability to select a pharmacy of their choice, or imposing additional co-payments as a result, provided certain conditions are met. The bill similarly prohibits denying interested licensed Colorado pharmacists the right to participate in any of its pharmacy network contracts or as a contacting provider, provided certain conditions are agreed to. The bill is consistent with League position on access to health care, which could be a factor in non-urban settings, as well as affordability of health care.

The bill was introduced in the House March 16th and assigned to Public Health Care & Human Service.

NEW HB 1374 Required Notice & Disclosures Freestanding ERs (Rep. McCann; Sen. Kefalas)

(support) The bill requires freestanding emergency rooms to provide disclosures to its patients, including posting notices that: it provides emergency services which result in a facility fee, although it is not attached to a hospital; emergency room rates will be charged, although there may not be an emergency medical condition; and the facility may not be covered under the patient’s health benefit plan. The bill requires the freestanding ER to advise the patient that they may want to use their primary care provider for non-emergency care, and the bill required that the patient be provided a written statement which is explained to them, signed by them, and retained in their medical record. Disclosures are only to be provided following initial patient examination and required care for emergency medical conditions. The bill is consistent with League interest in transparency in health care costs and services, enabling patients to receive quality and affordable health care.

The bill was introduced in the House on March 16th and assigned to Public Health Care & Human Service where it is scheduled to be heard April 14.

NEW HB 1380 Add In-Home Support Services Certain Medicaid Waivers (Rep. Young; None)

(support) The bill adds in-home support services to allowable Medicaid services for clients in home and community-based services for persons with major mental illness and with brain injury. Services are contingent upon state Medicaid receiving federal authorization for these services.

The bill was introduced in the House March 16th and assigned to Public Health Care & Human Service.

All reported by Carol Pace 303.863.0437

HIGHER EDUCATION

HOUSE SUPPORTS IN-STATE TUITION BILL

HB 1100 Define Tuition Status Unoccupied Homeless Youth (Reps. Pettersen & Esgar; Sen. Cooke)

(support) This bills defines an “unaccompanied homeless youth” for the purpose of being considered as a state resident thus qualifying them for in-state tuition at state institutions of higher education.

This bill passed Third Reading in the House on March 16 by a vote of 49-15-1. The bill was introduced in the Senate and assigned to the Senate Education Committee on March 16.

Previously reported: LL#3, p. 27, LL#4, p. 48.

Barbara Whinery, 970.353.6731

House Vote

YES	49	NO	15	EXCUSED	1	ABSENT	0
Amdt	Y	Fields	Y	Lundeen	Y	Ryden	Y
Becker J.	N	Foote	Y	McCann	Y	Saine	N
Becker K.	E	Garnett	Y	Melton	Y	Salazar	Y
Brown	Y	Ginal	Y	Mitsch Bush	Y	Sias	Y
Buck	N	Hamner	Y	Moreno	Y	Singer	Y
Buckner	Y	Humphrey	N	Navarro	N	Thurlow	N
Carver	Y	Joshi	N	Neville P.	N	Tyler	Y
Conti	Y	Kagan	Y	Nordberg	N	Van Winkle	N
Coram	N	Klingenschmitt	N	Pabon	Y	Vigil	Y
Court	Y	Kraft-Tharp	Y	Pettersen	Y	Willett	Y
Danielson	Y	Landgraf	Y	Primavera	Y	Williams	Y
DelGrosso	Y	Lawrence	Y	Priola	Y	Wilson	Y
Dore	Y	Lebsack	Y	Rankin	Y	Windholz	Y
Duran	Y	Lee	Y	Ransom	N	Winter	Y
Esgar	Y	Leonard	N	Rosenthal	Y	Wist	Y
Everett	N	Lontine	Y	Roupe	Y	Young	Y
						Speaker	Y

INCOME ASSISTANCE

RE-INTEGRATION OF EX-CRIMINALS

NEW HB 1388 Employer Hiring Criminal History Employee (Rep. McCann; none) (support)

would make changes in the job application process that could help people with a criminal history to be able to support themselves. The same measures adopted for state hiring in 2012 would be extended to private employers: job announcements could not say that a person with a criminal history may not apply, and initial job application forms could not ask about arrests or convictions. There is an exception for positions that are subject to laws disqualifying people with certain criminal convictions. The question could be raised lawfully once an applicant has been determined to be qualified and offered an interview or conditional offer of employment.

Twenty-one states and over 100 cities and counties have passed similar laws to promote reintegration of ex-prisoners into society and to mitigate the effects of arrests where the person did nothing wrong. For example, think of nonviolent protesters who were arrested for sitting at a “whites only” lunch counter. If employers can’t sort through applications, automatically discarding applicants with criminal histories, they may find that someone has such good qualifications for the job that they outweigh that history, or the arrest doesn’t raise any ongoing concerns. In light of the high percentage of Americans who have been incarcerated, as

well as the disproportionate number of people of color who are arrested in this country, this is an issue with widespread effects and civil rights implications.

The bill has been assigned to the Judiciary Committee, but a hearing is not yet scheduled.

Julie Leonard 720.384.8421

REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM

CORRECTION ON T.R.A.P. BILL

The report on **HB 1203 Women's Health Protection Act (Rep. P. Neville; None) (oppose)** in LL#4, page 49, erroneously stated that Colorado abortion clinics are currently regulated by the

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and by the CDC. As medical facilities, the clinics do follow regulations related to pharmacies, labs, and workplace conditions, plus physicians and other practitioners must be appropriately licensed and insured. Clinics follow guidelines set by the National Abortion Federation, but there are no regulations specific to abortion clinics in Colorado. (Thanks to the Boulder Valley Women's Health Clinic for this clarification.)

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 F=Follow

POLICY AREA	S/H	BILL #	BILL TITLE	S/O	PAGE	STATUS
Administration	SB	37	Public Access Digitally Stored Data Under CORA	S	15,39	PI'd
Administration	HB	1077	Recreate Statutory Revision Committee	S	7	H-App
Administration	HB	1216	Facilitate Administration IEC	W	28,53	H-App
Behavioral Health	SB	39	Mental Health And Collaborative Management Teams	S	9,32,44	PI'd
Behavioral Health	SB	77	Employment First For Persons With Disabilities	W	9,31	S-App
Behavioral Health	HB	1063	Mental Hlth Professional Disclosure School Safety	S	9,31,44	S-HHS
Children's Issues	SB	13	Clean-up Office Of The Child Protection Ombudsman	S	9,44	H-PHCHS
Children's Issues	SB	118	Screening to Identify Prenatal Substance Abuse	W	19,45	PI'd
Children's Issues	HB	1110	Parent's Bill of Rights	O	18	H-SVM
Children's Issues	HB	1224	Treat Trafficking Of Children As Child Abuse	W	32,45	S-Jud
Children's Issues	HB	1377	Task Force Digital Images Of Child Abuse Neglect	S	59	H-PHCHS
Education	SB	101	School Board Education Ethics Commission	W	20,45	PI'd
Education	SB	104	Incentives To Build Number Of Rural Teachers	S	32,45,60	S-App
Education	SB	105	Adjustments to Educator Evaluation System	S	20,33	PI'd
Education	SB	154	Tax Credits For Nonpublic Education	O	59	S-Ed
Education	HB	1002	Employee Leave Attend Child's Academic Activities	S	9,60	PI'd
Elections	SB	107	Regulation of Voter Registration Drive Circulators	S	16,29,39	To Gov
Elections	SB	74	Voter Service & Polling Centers For Early Voting	SIP	15,40	H-SVM
Elections	SB	112	Voter Service & Polling Centers For Early Voting	S	15,28,40	H-SVM
Elections	SB	142	Miscellaneous Updates To Elections Laws	S	54	S-App
Elections	HB	1012	Clerk File Copy Of Mun Election Results With DOLA	S	7,16,29,39	Signed
Elections	HB	1070	Signature Verification In Mun Mail Ballot Election	S	7,16,28,39,54	S-SVM
Elections	HB	1093	Election List Maintenance Procedures	S	7,54	S-SVM

Elections	HB	1300	Mail Ballot Return Options Reqmnts & Procedure	S	39	H-SVM
Energy	SB	7	Biomass Renewable Energy Wildfire High Risk Areas	W	43	PI'd
Energy	SB	129	Neutral Oversight of Oil and Gas Activities	S	43	PI'd
Environmental Quality	SB	46	Preserve Options Respond EPA Clean Power Plan Rule	O	42	PI'd
Environmental Quality	SB	61	Ratepayer Protection Carbon Dioxide Increased Cost	O	58	S-App
Environmental Quality	HB	1004	Measureable Goals Deadlines CO Climate Action Plan	S	8,18,31	S-Ag
Environmental Quality	HB	1332	Alternative Fuel Motor Vehicle Income Tax Credits	W	58	H-Fin
Equal Opportunity	HB	1001	State Contr Certify Compliance With Equal Pay Laws	S	10,61	H-2nd Rdg
Equal Opportunity	HB	1123	Religious Freedom of Certain Religious Persons	O	20,33	PI'd
Equal Opportunity	HB	1156	Extend Pay Transparency Protection All Employees	S	21	H-BAL
Equal Opportunity	HB	1166	Prohibit Seeking Salary History for Job Applicants	S	21,61	H-2nd Rdg
Equal Opportunity	HB	1167	Colorado Family First Employer Act	W	46	H-BAL
Equal Opportunity	HB	1180	Free Exercise Of Religion	O	34	PI'd
Equal Opportunity	HB	1191	Bill Of Rights For Persons Who Are Homeless	S	34,46	PI'd
Fiscal Policy	SB	97	Use Mineral Severance Revenue For Local Govts	SIP	54	S-App
Gun Safety	SB	17	Concealed Handgun without Permit	O	17,40,55	PI'd
Gun Safety	SB	113	Repeal Large Ammo Ban	O	17	S-SVM
Gun Safety	SB	144	CCW Permits For Military Personnel	O	56	S-SVM
Gun Safety	HB	1023	Deadly Force Against Intruder at Business	O	16,55	PI'd
Gun Safety	HB	1024	Repeal Ammo Magazine Prohibition	O	17,55	PI'd
Gun Safety	HB	1179	Concealed Carry for Military Personnel	O	16,55	PI'd
Gun Safety	HB	1204	Allow Concealed Carry On Public School Grounds	O	55	PI'd
Health Care	SB	2	Health Exchange Voter Approval To Impose Tax	O	11,47	S-App
Health Care	SB	25	End-of-life Options For Terminally Ill Individuals	F	10,14	PI'd
Health Care	SB	27	Medicaid Option For Prescribed Drugs By Mail	S	11,47	H-App
Health Care	SB	69	Community Paramedicine Regulation	S	11,23	S-App
Health Care	HB	1015	Contingent Repeal Hlth Ins Laws Aligning With ACA	O	10,21	PI'd
Health Care	HB	1047	Interstate Medical Licensure Compact	S	10,46	H-Fin
Health Care	HB	1054	End-of-life Options For Terminally Ill Individuals	F	10,14,48	PI'd
Health Care	HB	1065	Income Tax Credit For Home Health Care	S	10,21,46	PI'd
Health Care	HB	1097	PUC Permit For Medicaid Transportation Providers	S	11,46	H-App
Health Care	HB	1102	Drug Production Costs Transparency Requirements	S	11,22,46,61	PI'd
Health Care	HB	1142	Rural & Frontier Health Care Preceptor Tax Credit	S	11,22,47	H-App
Health Care	HB	1195	Home Modification Services In Medicaid Waivers	S	47	H-App
Health Care	HB	1212	Temp Tax Incentive For Unreimbursed Medicaid Fees	S	61	H-SVM
Health Care	HB	1322	Health Coverage Prescription Contraceptives Supply	S	47	H-PHCHS
Health Care	HB	1336	Study Single Geographic Area Individual Hlth Plans	S	47	H-HIE
Health Care	HB	1361	Patient Choice In Pharmacy	S	61	H-PHCHS
Health Care	HB	1374	Required Notice & Disclosures Freestanding ERs	S	62	H-PHCHS
Health Care	HB	1380	Add In-home Support Servs Certain Medicaid Waivers	S	62	H-PHCHS
Higher Education	HB	1100	Define Tuition Status Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	W	27,48,62	S-Ed
Higher Education	HB	1196	Aspire To College Colorado Pilot Program	S	27,48	H-App
Income Assistance	SB	22	Child Care Assistance Cliff Effect Pilot Program	S	12,23,26,48	To Gov
Income Assistance	SB	54	Local Government Minimum Wage	S	23,28	PI'd
Income Assistance	HB	1050	Low-income Parents Ed Child Care	S	12,23	H-App

Income Assistance	HB	1227	Exemptions Child Support Reqmnts Child Care Assist	S	24	H-PHCHS
Income Assistance	HB	1388	Employer Hiring Criminal History Employee	S	62	H-Jud
Justice System	SB	64	Death Penalty Jury Decision	O	7,29	PI'd
Justice System	HB	1027	Criminal Deposition For At-risk Persons	W	29,56	To Senate
Justice System	HB	1033	Travel Costs & Members Human Trafficking Council	S	8,30	To Gov
Justice System	HB	1235	Commissions Evaluating State Judicial Performance	W	40	H-SVM
Justice System	HB	1263	Racial Profiling Prohibition	S	56	S-Jud
Justice System	HB	1264	Ban Law Enforcement Use Of Chokehold	S	56	S-Jud
Juvenile Justice	SB	47	No Detention for Juveniles Who Are Truant	S	17,30	PI'd
Juvenile Justice	HB	1058	Misuse Of Electronic Images By A Juvenile	W	57	H-PHCHS
Juvenile Justice	HB	1328	Use Of Restraint And Seclusion On Individuals	S	41	H-Jud
Juvenile Justice	HB	1331	Policies On Juvenile Shackling In Court	S	57	H-Jud
Natural Resources	SJM	1	Good Samaritan Remediation Abandoned Mines	S	8,31	Passed
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1007	Offenses Against Unborn Children	O	12,35,52	PI'd
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1113	Protect Human Life At Conception	O	12,35,52	PI'd
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1146	Born Alive Infant Protection Act	O	35,49,52	PI'd
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1203	Women's Health Protection Act	O	49,52,63	H-HIE
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1218	A Woman's Right To Accurate Health Care Info	O	53	H-HIE
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1294	Contraception Coverage Public & Private Insurance	S	49,53	H-2nd Rdg
Transportation	HB	1172	CDOT Efficiency And Accountability Committee	S	30	H-App
Transportation	HB	1304	Transportation Priorities Community Conversations	S	42	H-T&E
Voting Rights	SB	83	Government-issued Photo ID for Voting	O	18,42,58	H-SVM
Voting Rights	HB	1111	Same Day Voter Registration With Photo ID	O	8,17,42	PI'd
Water	HB	1005	Residential Precipitation Collection	S	8,44	To Senate

The Legislative Letter is written by the members of the Legislative Action Committee, edited by Frank Bennett and Chris Watson, 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 or 303-863-0437 for information about rates and delivery.