

LEGISLATIVE LETTER[®]
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FINAL LEGISLATIVE LETTER OF 2016
JUNE 7, 2016

Legislative Action Committee
League of Women Voters of Colorado

CHAIR REPORT
Jean Fredlund

I'll begin with a sad note. For fifteen years, the Legislative Action Committee of the League of Women Voters of Colorado benefited from the wisdom, dedication, and persistence of Roberta Long-Twyman, who studied the legislation affecting child welfare issues and advocated for children and families involved in the child welfare system. Roberta passed away April 10th, and the Committee will miss her wisdom and kindness in our efforts to improve the lives of children and families in Colorado.

The 26 volunteer lobbyists of the LAC worked long and hard this session, following 149 bills in the 2016 legislative session, as compared to 104 in 2015. They logged more than 1687 hours of time spent researching bills, testifying about our positions, and reporting, both at our meetings and in the Legislative Letter. In addition, they spent \$1,013.11 for such things as parking and other expenses related to their efforts.

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I am so privileged to work with a whole group of people who are intelligent, dedicated, and passionate about the things that matter to all of us in this country. My special thanks go to Chris Watson for her mentoring, breadth of knowledge, and tireless attention to the goings-on of the Legislature; to Julie Leonard for her patience and assistance in everything as well as her volunteer work for the indigent; to Frank Bennett for his hours and hours of time and attention to detail in his editing of the Legislative Letter; and to Sally Augden for continuing to proof read the Letter for us, even while she carries a sizeable load of education bills.

We're looking forward to the next legislative session!

OVERVIEW

Chris Watson

The Second Regular Session of the Colorado General Assembly considered 695 bills – 6 more than last year – and concurrent resolutions (proposed constitutional amendments). Legislative Action Committee covered close to 140 of them, several of them coming only in the last 10 to 14 days of the session. Of those we followed:

- Almost everything we opposed (about 30) lost, except one (which didn't turn out as bad as it had started).
- Supported about 80. About half passed. We're still counting.
- “Watched” or monitored the balance.

LAC members became regulars at hearings on elections bills, reproductive rights, juvenile justice, gun safety, air and water quality, fiscal sanity, and efficient and effective government.

Editor's Note

In an effort to save wear and tear on our dedicated LAC members, we are not publishing a traditional Legislative Letter #9. Instead, we are providing our annual Wrap-Up document and information on all the bills (59 total, almost half of those we followed) that were acted upon after Legislative Letter #8 (May 2). Committee votes are provided along with final votes on those bills. This information is bolded. To find earlier reports on all the bills followed, refer to the Status Sheet beginning on page 21.

Unless otherwise specified, when bills were PI'd (Postponed Indefinitely) in the Senate State Affairs Committee, Cooke, Sonnenberg, and Scott voted to PI, and Jones and Ulibarri voted not to PI. When a bill was PI'd in the House State Affairs Committee, unless otherwise specified, Foote, Primavera, Tyler, Lontine, and Ryden voted to PI, and Humphrey, Leonard, P. Neville, and Wist voted not to PI.

GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Sigrid Higdon, Fern Black, and Carol Pace

In spite of a number of efforts, there was little change in the administration of the government in this year's legislature.

Last year the Office of Consumer Counsel (OCC) lost the authority to represent consumers in telephone utilities rate and rule making cases before the Public Utilities Commission. This year **HB 1376** was introduced to restore this authority to the OCC and also allow the OCC to act as a consumer advocate in rate cases of every common carrier, pipeline corporation, and water corporation. The bill passed the House and failed in the Senate. **(PI'd in Senate State Affairs.)** **SB 183**, originally intended to confirm that the PUC and Dept. of Regulator Agencies no longer had authority over providers of basic emergency telephone services (the 911 system), turned into a Task Force on 911 oversight, outage reporting and reliability. This is the bill we opposed, but that passed, passing in a form that was much improved over the policy as introduced. **(The House passed this bill on May 11 by a vote of 36-29. The Senate concurred with House amendments, and the bill has been sent to the Governor.)**

Two other bills that proposed improved administration were defeated. **SB 37 Public Access Digitally Stored Data Under CORA** A bill to make miniaturized, electronic, or digital forms of public records available for inspection under CORA proved objectionable on grounds of security of data and the possible cost to government of redacting confidential information.

HB 1216 Facilitate Administration IEC Seeking to increase the effectiveness and independence of the Independent Ethics Commission, this bill mandated independent legal counsel, increased staff, procedures for rule-making, and a non-binding effect on the IEC of advisory opinions of the General Assembly's Ethics Commission. **(The bill passed the House on a vote of 35-29-1, but was PI'd in Senate State Affairs on May 9th.)**

FISCAL POLICY

Chris Watson, Jeannette Hillery, and Carol Pace

From the standpoint of League's position on having reliable and sufficient funds for state needs, the demise of **HB 1420**, the Hospital Provider Fee Enterprise was as disappointing as it was expected. In 2009, Colorado imposed a fee on hospitals (based on occupied beds). The fee dollars are used to draw down Medicaid funds from the federal government to help cover unreimbursed care (and reduce cost shifting). Not only did hospitals agree to this; they drove it. However, the fee receipts were not specifically omitted from the TABOR revenue cap, and now, with those receipts, Colorado is and will exceed the TABOR revenue cap, triggering sales tax refunds, and thus reducing the amount of health care available, as well as other programs. Making this an enterprise removes the fee receipts from the TABOR revenue cap. The bill was PI'd in Senate finance on May 10, after waiting over a month after House (bi-partisan) to be taken up in the Senate. As a result, the fee is being cut back when forecasts show a TABOR

surplus. This will have the most impact on hospitals that have a disproportionate number of Medicaid patients, although how serious the issue is unclear.

The Budget, called the **Long Bill (HB 1405)** progressed on-schedule. There will be no TABOR sales tax refund next year. The increase in tax receipts is slowing and receipts from Hospital Provider Fee are being curtailed with the demise of the Hospital Provider Fee Enterprise (HB 1420).

Here are some statistics of interest to Leaguers: Total **General Fund** increase in 2016-17 from 2015-16 – approximately 5%:

- HCPF (Medicaid & related health care programs) +6.4%
- Higher Ed (+1.5% in mostly an accounting transfer) flat
- K-12 (per pupil increase only) +8.2%
- Human Services +1.3%
- Transfer to HUTF (transportation) - 20%
(per SB 09-228; modified by HB 16-1416)

The rainy day fund (a reserve account) was initially fully funded, but reduced in **SB 218**, as a result of a severance tax lawsuit (see next section).

Two other features of the budget have to do with transportation. One is that General Fund dollars are once again going to road maintenance (almost \$160 million), albeit a reduced amount from what ended up being the transfer for 2015-16. Most funds come from gasoline taxes, registration fees, federal government, and the state wide bridge enterprise (funded by registration fees that were part of FASTER program passed in 2009). This is a feature of **HB 1416 State Infrastructure General Fund Transfers (watch)**. The second is that driver's license fees (and some other related fees) will be rising in the next few years, with the objective of making the driver's license function self-sustaining. **HB 1415 Driver and Motor Vehicle Services (watch) (signed by the Governor on May 4th)** is the bill by which this happens. We hope it will also be faster.

This was the year to look at severance tax and how the legislature leverages funds and how they may be more efficiently used. A number of introduced bills attempted to use severance tax monies to meet budget needs. The bill to pass was **SB 167** which provided a one-year reduction in the Severance Tax Operational Fund Reserve for the fiscal year 2016-2017. The amount of reduction was \$2.98 million. A last minute bill was **SB 218**, triggered by a State Supreme Court ruling against the state and in favor of oil and gas operators for overcharging in taxes. This bill reserves some Severance Tax and some General Fund dollars to refund overpayments. The Supreme Court found that "the plain language of the statutes" allowed oil and gas companies to make deductions that Department of Revenue did not agree with, and, in all likelihood, lawmakers didn't really intend. Fixing the statutes will be a hot issue in the next session.

However, there were two other bills introduced that failed. One, **SB 97**, tried to ensure that severance tax money would be used in the most impacted areas of the state rather than using the money for other purposes. **(PI'd in House Finance on May 5th 6-5.)** The more significant bill, **HB 1433**, brought by the Joint Budget Committee proposed the creation of a severance tax

reserve to be a “savings account” and that would also remove severance tax from the revenue cap under Article X, Section 20. This would have required voter approval. As this was introduced late in the session, it was not able to get a full airing, and the sponsors have said they would look at introducing this again in the next session. As the state grapples with addressing funding needs, it is necessary to look at income sources that may assist in this endeavor.

ELECTIONS AND VOTING RIGHTS

Carol Tone, Elizabeth Steele, and Fern Black

The preservation of voting rights and the ability of citizens to participate in our elections was generally well preserved this Legislative Session. While one bill that the League supported was ultimately defeated, we had more victories than defeats.

Bipartisan Bills

There were a few bills this year that received bipartisan support and sailed right through the process. They were generally aimed at tweaking bills from previous years. For example, **HB 1012** requires municipal clerks to file elections results locally rather than with the Secretary of State. **SB 1070** requires election judges in municipal elections to perform signature verification between the return envelope self-affirmation and the voter’s signature in the SCORE database.

Other clean-up bills included **HB 1093** which distinguishes between the use of a confirmation card and other correspondence to a voter in order to determine if a voter remains at that address or has moved. Of particular importance is the use of NCOA (national change of address) to update records within counties in Colorado as well as between counties. **SB 142** makes technical changes to modernize and bring into agreement current election statutes. For nonpartisan local government elections not coordinated by a county clerk and recorder, **HB 1442** modifies some laws that were enacted in 2014. (**SB 142 was signed by the Governor on May 18th.**)

SB 107 was a bi-partisan effort to clarify the ability of voter registration drives (VRD) to continue to collect voter registrations in the 22-day period prior to an election and to require certain mandatory training for circulators. This is an important clarification for VRD organizers.

One bill that passed after much debate and major amendments was **SB 106 Administration of Laws Governing Campaign Finance**. This bill requires the Secretary of State to create a campaign finance course to be posted on the official website of the SOS and requires Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) who hear campaign finance cases to complete the course and certain further annual requirements for consistency of results in campaign finance cases. Attorney fees awarded must be sought in a private action with no resort to the SOS. (**The conference committee report was adopted by the House on May 10th and the Senate on May 11th.**)

Photo ID defeated

Yet again the subject of government-issued Photo IDs in order to vote was introduced and defeated. This was a clear victory for us and preserved the voting rights of potentially thousands of Colorado citizens that would otherwise be unable to vote for lack of a government-issued photo ID. **SB 83** required such identification be presented when voting in person, while **HB**

1111 proposed to require such ID for anyone registering to vote on Election Day. We did see **HB 1386** pass however, which provides funds to certain non-profits that assist victims of domestic violence or natural disaster, low-income, disabled, homeless or elderly in obtaining the underlying documents necessary to obtain a state-issued Colorado ID. This effort is something the league supports, as ID is required to access many state services and to obtain employment and housing. **(The bill passed Senate State Affairs 4-1 and Appropriations 4-3. The bill passed the Senate 23-10-2 on May 5th.)**

Good Ideas, but....

There were a few bills that the League supported that did not succeed and others where portions supported by the League were paired with provisions that led the League to oppose the bill. Once again Rep. Ryden brought forth a bill (**HB 1300**) that would remove the necessity of the voter providing postage on mail ballot return envelopes. It also gave counties authority to determine placement and security of stand-alone ballot drop off boxes, using federal HAVA funds to purchase at least one drop box for each county. The bill was defeated in Senate State Affairs.

SB 74 addressed the prospect of providing a 24-hour drop box and surveillance camera for each county which the League would support. However, part of that bill offered voters the opportunity to opt out of receiving a mail ballot, which the League felt was only confusing in an all-mail-ballot election state and would eliminate the advantage of uniformity created in 2013 when the Legislature approved the mailing of a ballot to all registered voters in all elections. This bill was defeated.

An effort was made to cut back the availability of VSPCs (Voter Service and Polling Centers) during the first week of early voting in **SB 112**. Generally, the League supports the concept of cutting back on VSPCs in the first week of early voting, as they were underutilized during that period in the last election, rendering them expensive for the counties both from the standpoint of personnel and space rental. However, VSPC usage has not yet been documented in a presidential election. With what appears to be an increased interest in voting in the upcoming election and the problems in other states during this primary season, the League does not support cutting back VSPCs until this election cycle is evaluated. This bill was also defeated. We and the sponsors of SB 112 will evaluate this activity in this election; the proposal may return.

Outcome of the Primary Bill

HB 1454 proposed to a presidential primary election to Colorado for the 2020 election. Why so early? Putting systems in place takes time, in terms of both coordination with national parties and logistics. The bill proposed a way for unaffiliated voters to register with a party temporarily in order to receive a primary ballot for one party or another. The method proposed built on processes already in place for registration and affiliation. It reserved to the parties their own caucus processes for establishing platforms and selecting candidates for other races. In making **ONLY** the presidential primary open to unaffiliated voters, it differs from the two proposed initiatives (not yet on the ballot) that open all primaries to unaffiliated voters. After both committee and floor debate, the proposal received strong bipartisan support in the House, only to fail in the Senate State Affairs Committee the next day. **(The bill passed the House 56-9 but was PI'd in Senate State Affairs.)**

CAMPAIGN FINANCE

Fern Black

We supported two bills on campaign finance and won one and lost one. Approved was **SB 186 Small-scale Issue Committees** Seeking to clarify the application of reporting requirements for campaign contributions and expenditures to small issue committees, the bill defines small-scale issue committees in the Fair Campaign Practices Act, sets specific guidelines for registration of committees and for reporting amounts between \$200 and \$5,000 when full disclosure requirements begin, and prevents a number of small committees on the same issue from escaping the reporting requirements. **(The bill passed the Senate 29-6 and the House 64-1.)**

HB 1434 Disclosure Political Party Communication Activity was defeated. This bill sought to expand the disclosure requirements related to political party communication activity under the Fair Campaign Practices Act to include spending and communication advocating for the election or defeat of a political party. Disclosure and transparency would have exceeded that required by current law. **(The Bill was PI'd in Senate State Affairs on May 2nd, Sen. Hill replaced Sen. Cooke that day and voted to PI.)**

JUSTICE SYSTEM

Carla Bennett, Jean Fredlund, Kimberly Love, Fern Black, and Angie Layton

We supported two very important justice system bills that passed and will affect children who were charged as adults for a class 1 felony and sentenced to mandatory life in prison without the possibility of parole. In 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, in *Miller v. Alabama*, that that sentence was unconstitutional. Then in 2015, the Supreme Court ruled that *Miller v. Alabama* was retroactive. There are currently 48 offenders in Colorado who must be resentenced because they are serving that unconstitutional sentence for crimes they committed between July 1, 1990 and July 1, 2006. In 2006, the sentence was changed to mandatory life with the possibility of parole after 40 years, but it could not be applied retroactively to the 48 offenders.

SB 181 Sentencing Juveniles Convicted of Class 1 Felonies creates options for resentencing the 48 offenders who are currently serving a sentence of mandatory life without parole. In the case of an offender who was convicted of 1st degree murder (not felony murder), the judge must give a sentence of life in prison with the possibility of parole after 40 years minus earned time and with parole for the rest of their life. In the case of an offender who was convicted of class 1 felony murder (participated in the crime but did not commit the murderous act), the court is given two options – life in prison with the possibility of parole after 40 years minus earned time or a determinate sentence in the range of 30 to 50 years minus earned time with 10 years of parole.. In choosing between the options the court shall consider specified factors including the impact of the crime on the victim and the immediate family.

SB 180 DOC Program for Juvenile Offenders directs the Department of Corrections (DOC) to create and implement a program for offenders who were sentenced as adults for a felony offense they committed when they were a child. Offenders will have to apply to get into the program, and DOC will decide if they qualify. The program will be designed to prepare the chosen offenders for life outside of prison. If an offender successfully completes the program, he/she

will be able to petition the governor for early parole. The bill sets time requirements for how many years the offender must serve before he/she can apply for the program and how many years they must stay in the program before they can graduate and request early parole. The length of time depends on the type of offense. The intent of this program is to reward those offenders who have rehabilitated themselves with an opportunity to request to be returned to the community. The bill also allows DOC to make restorative justice practices available to any victim of any offender who requests to be placed in the program.

These bills were introduced late in the session and drew heavy opposition from the DAs and victims' families, especially in the Senate committee hearing. Amendments were passed to try to address their concerns. Ultimately the bills passed in a form that was a compromise that balanced the rights of the victims and their families with the recognition that children can change, be rehabilitated, and be redeemed. They passed with overwhelming bi-partisan support. **(On May 5th SB 180 was passed by House Judiciary 10-1. House Appropriations approved it 11-2 on May 9th. It was ultimately approved after compromises by the second conference committee on amendments added in House Judiciary. The House passed that version 65-9 and the Senate by 30-5. SB 181 was passed by the Senate on May 3rd 32-3. It passed House Judiciary on May 5th 8-3 and the full House on May 10th 43-22. The Senate concurred with the House amendments. The Governor is scheduled to sign both bills on June 10th.)**

With respect to law enforcement and justice system in general, one bill we opposed would have made it easier to impose the death penalty was defeated, while three bills improving the justice system and law enforcement were approved. **SB 64 Death Penalty Jury Decision** After the bill was amended by the sponsor to call for an 11 to 1 jury decision rather than the original 9 to 3, the bill was postponed indefinitely. **SB 065 Restitution in Criminal Cases** This bill would have reduced the interest on unpaid criminal restitution from 12% to 3% and also stated that interest would not accrue while a defendant is incarcerated or is current on a payment plan. It was amended to make the interest rate 8% and retain the accrual while the offender was incarcerated. It awaits the Governor's signature.

HB 1263 Racial Profiling Prohibition This bill updates the prohibition of profiling using racial or other characteristics such as gender, religion, age, etc. It passed both houses and was sent to the Governor **(on May 5.)** **HB 1264 Ban Law Enforcement Use of Choke-hold** 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. After some clarifying amendments, it was passed by both houses and sent to the Governor **(also on May 5th.)**

Human Trafficking

This year, we are pleased with **HB 1224 Treat Trafficking of Children as Child Abuse** which allows the law to consider minor victims of human trafficking as abused children. Formerly only caregivers could be charged with child abuse and now 3rd parties can be charged with child abuse. This is important because up until now, the only way that minor sex trafficking victims could receive resources or treatment through the system was by being arrested and charged with a crime.

We are also pleased with **HB 1320 Regulation of Massage Therapy**. This bill addresses the issue of human trafficking by closing loopholes that help traffickers operate under the guise of

massage therapy. It also broadens accountability for human trafficking to those that facilitate human trafficking. In the past law enforcement would typically arrest the “working girls” for prostitution, but this bill allows law enforcement to focus on the real problem of the facilitator and traffickers disguised as managers, cleaning ladies, transporters, etc. shifting the focus from the victims to the perpetrators to identify these modern-day slave owners. **(The bill passed the Senate 26-9 on May 2nd, and the House concurred with the Senate amendments.)**

Finally, **HB 1033 Travel Costs & Members Human Trafficking Council** allows members of the Human Trafficking Council to be reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties on the council. This bill also removes the requirement that one member of the council be appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture and instead requires that one person representing the judiciary be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Miscellaneous

One bill that was defeated was **HB 1235 Commissions Evaluating State Judicial Performance**. Seeking to increase transparency of information related to the state’s judges, this bill would have increased the frequency of judicial performance evaluations, required financial and other disclosures by judges not required by current law, and, among other provisions, would have increased the size of the state commission on judicial performance from ten members to twenty-two.

HB 1027 Concerning Depositions in Criminal Cases aimed to ensure that elderly or very ill victims of crimes could testify by deposition and their testimony would not be lost due to death. Unfortunately, the drafters of the bills made significant errors that made the bill difficult to understand and administer. **(Signed by the Governor May 19th.)**

All in all it was a good year for our work on the justice system.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Carla Bennett

We followed four juvenile justice bills only one of which passed. We supported **HB 1328 Use of Restraint and Seclusion on Individuals**. The bill codifies safety provisions for the use of restraint and seclusion on individuals, particularly youth, who are detained by a state or local agency. It clarifies that seclusion can only be used in cases of a demonstrated emergency and only for as long as necessary. As regards the Division of Youth Corrections, the bill sets specific time limits on how long a youth can be held in seclusion and requires that certain procedures be followed. It also requires that any DYC facility that uses seclusion must have its staff trained in its use and its effect on youth. In addition, the bill makes the use of seclusion more transparent by requiring that DYC report and document cases in which a youth is held in seclusion. **(HB 1328 passed House Appropriations on May 3rd 9-4, the full House on May 4th 35-30, Senate Finance and Appropriations on May 5th unanimously and the full Senate on May 6th 35-0. The House concurred with the Senate amendments.)**

The three other bills we followed were PI’d. The defeat of **HB 1331 Policies on Juvenile Shackling in Court** was a big disappointment. It was the third attempt to pass a bill to end the automatic shackling of detained youth in court. Last year the Chief Justice of the Colorado

Supreme Court directed all judicial districts to come up with a shackling policy following the guidelines in last year's shackling bill. They did so, and the automatic use of shackles has decreased. However, we now have inconsistent policies across the state regarding whether or not a youth is shackled, who makes the decision, and whether or not the youth and/or their lawyer has a right to be heard regarding the decision. The bill would have created a consistent policy whereby there would be a presumption that youth should appear unshackled in court with specified exceptions. When changes were made to address the concerns of the Sheriffs, they dropped their opposition. Nonetheless, Senate Judiciary PI'd the bill.

We supported **SB 47 No Detention for Juveniles Who Are Truant**, but the sponsor requested that it be PI'd because she believed it was premature. The bill was a follow-up bill to last year's SB-184 that required the Judicial Department to hold stakeholder meetings with the goal of coming up with best practices regarding alternatives to detention for youth whose only offense is truancy. The Judicial Department's report was due to be released in March of this year not long after the bill was introduced.

An issue of particular interest concerned teen "sexting." We watched **HB 1058 Misuse of Electronic Images by a Juvenile** and were not surprised that it died in House Judiciary. It lowered the penalty for teen sexting from a felony for sexual exploitation of a minor to a misdemeanor for a new crime of misuse of electronic images by a juvenile. This issue turned out to be more complicated than it first seemed, and legislators struggled with it. No one likes the current penalty; so we would expect work on this issue to continue.

Gun Safety Jean Grattet

The 2016 Legislative session saw another barrage of eight gun bills. All were opposed by League, and all were defeated in House, State, Veterans, and Military Affairs. Five bills have been brought back repeatedly over the past 10 years.

- **Allow Concealed Carry on School Grounds**
- **No Concealed Handgun Permits**
- **Deadly Force Against Intruder at Business**
- **Repeal the over 15 Round Ammo Magazine Ban passed in 2013**
- **Repeal the Governor's Authority to Prohibit Transportation, Dispensing of Firearms during Emergency Disaster**

House bills were brought to the House Committee, defeated, and then identical bills were introduced as Senate bills. After lengthy discussion the Senate bills would pass on small bipartisan vote, then be returned to House State, Veterans, and Military affairs where again they would be defeated. The whole lengthy, inefficient process is an effort to get votes on record for campaign purposes

The only new 2016 bill was **HB 1179** which would allow 18 year olds on active duty military or National Guard service to receive a CCW (Concealed Carry Weapon) permit. Colorado law requires age 21 for CCW permits. Federally licensed gun dealers require purchasers to be 21.

After defeat in House State Veterans Affairs, HB 1179 was presented again as **SB 144** which passed through the Senate and ended up again for defeat in House State Affairs.

A number of groups concerned about mass shootings and the high rate of gun deaths in the U.S. have organized. Colorado Ceasefire has been in existence for 16 years since Columbine. But over the past few years Hunters for Gun Safety, Colorado Faith Communities United, Progress Now and Bloomberg sponsored Everytown and Moms Demand Action have sprung up and have formed the Colorado Coalition Against Gun Violence. League is a member of this group that strategizes testimony at the Legislature, legislative contacts, press conferences, and awareness activities.

REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM

Leslie Chomic

All six bills introduced this session in the area of Reproductive Rights died in committee. Only one bill, **HB 1294** – which also happened to be the only one that would have improved reproductive health care for women – made it to the second house for consideration. This bill would have brought contraceptive insurance coverage in Colorado in line with mandates in the Affordable Care Act. All other bills died justifiably swift deaths in their first committee outings, saving legislators further debate on the restrictive, intrusive, and punitive measures.

Two bills were based on assumptions that women seeking abortions are in peril due to their own lack of knowledge and/or dangerous conditions in clinics. **HB 1203** (Women's Health Protection Act) would have required clinics to meet unnecessarily rigorous standards and to be inspected by the Attorney General. **HB 1218** would have required abortion providers to follow a script explaining the stages of gestation and the dangers of abortion; patients would have been required to undergo ultrasounds, whether medically indicated or not. These two measures in particular proposed unconscionable violations of privacy and levels of intrusion.

Two other bills attempted to alter definitions of personhood in the CRS. In cases of assaults on pregnant women, **HB 1007** would have allowed assault or homicide charges to be brought on behalf of the fetus as well. Colorado already has laws on the books, in the Offenses Against Pregnant Women Act, to allow maximum charges in such cases. **HB 1146** attempted to change the definition of legal person in the CRS to include infants who are "born alive" – a definition that already exists.

Just one bill, **HB 1113**, was an outright attempt to ban abortion, with a Class 1 felony charge against providers in violation.

None of these bills (except HB 1294) offered plans that would actually help women or solve a problem. We could use more measures that protect children and mothers from hunger and abuse. These proposals would have interfered in women's constitutionally protected right to privacy in determining their own health care, without actually protecting mothers and children from hunger and abuse. We also note that these same bills keep popping up, year after year, both in Colorado and in other states. Clearly they are part of a national anti-abortion strategy that is being challenged at state and federal levels.

TRANSPORTATION

Carol Andersen

We were one for two in the transportation area this year. We supported two bills, and one passed.

HB 1172 CDOT Efficiency and Accountability Committee requires the transportation commission to re-establish and broaden this committee which was disbanded by CDOT in 2013. In 2015 auditors were unable to obtain adequate information on over \$1.4 billion of CDOT's expenditures. The bill was passed the House and Senate unanimously. **(After previously passing the House unanimously, this bill passed the Senate unanimously on May 4th.)**

HB 1304 Transportation Priorities Community Conversations would have required the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) to hold community conversations in each of the state's 15 regional transportation districts to discuss transportation needs and preferred options for funding them. The meetings were to include the participation of representatives of any economic development district within the transportation district. Regional reports based on the discussions and testimonies would have included rankings of the meeting participants' top priorities and their preferred means of raising revenue to fund them. Regional reports would have been presented to legislative committees prior to the commencement of the 2017 session.

The bill passed the House but was PI'd in Senate State Affairs **(on May 4th)**.

NATURAL RESOURCES

ENERGY

Jeannette Hillery, Sigrid Higdon

A number of bills were introduced addressing Oil and Gas operations. The League supported **SB 129** asking for the replacement of the word "foster" with "administer" in the statute to neutralize the oversight of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC). This failed. There is continued discontent with oversight of oil and gas operations and two bills were introduced to address these. Two others also failed. One, **HB 1310**, proposed strict liability for conduct of oil and gas operators regarding surface owners. It also proposed to put in statute the assumption that earthquakes and the damage they cause come from fracking (a more scientifically supported hypothesis is injection of waste water after production). We watched this bill. The other, **HB 1430** (support), proposed that oil and gas operators share development plans with affected local governments. Shortly after the Senate Transportation and Energy Committee killed this bill, the State Supreme Court published its ruling affirming the state's authority to direct oil and gas operations. Although the COGCC has made incremental changes in dealing with local governments on the siting of wells and potential hydraulic fracturing, many local citizens would like more control. Expect either ballot initiatives and/or more bills next year.

Reflecting growing concern about the impact of burning fossil fuels, **HB 1441** was introduced in the House to require the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to consider the costs of greenhouse gases when authorizing the electric resource plans for rate-regulated utilities. It passed in the House and failed in the Senate. Similar legislation will be back. (**HB 1441 was PI'd in Senate State Affairs on May 5th.**)

Water Jeannette Hillery

The highlight of the session was **HB 1005**, the rain barrel bill which was well worked and was signed by the Governor on May 12. This will encourage conservation by homeowners who will be able to collect 110 gallons of rain water for outdoor watering. The League is always in support of new tools in the tool box for water use. (**Signed by the Governor on May 12th.**) **HB 1228** proposed protection of water rights in Agriculture transfers. This passed. (**Signed by the Governor on May 18th.**) Another bill, **HB 1392**, to expand Water Banks Administration failed. The League supported the Arkansas River water bank authority and felt that this is another tool to look at river basins and how to address water needs in their region.

Despite the demise of these bills that we supported, a few bills making small changes in water rights, protection, and water law passed with bipartisan support. Many others, whose purpose seemed to be politics rather than policy, died appropriately. We kept an eye on these, but did not follow them specifically. Those passed included SB 200 concerning water project permitting; HB 1413 concerning financing of the Water Pollution Control Program, HB 1276 concerning pollution from “legacy” mines, e.g. Gold King. We did support **Senate Joint Memorial 001**, which requested that Congress pass a federal Good Samaritan bill protecting from liability anyone doing voluntary reclamation on abandoned hard rock mines. The seepage and spills from abandoned mines is one of the major sources of water pollution in Colorado rivers and streams. Adopted by both chambers, it will be sent to Colorado’s Congressional delegation to signal that Colorado, significantly affected by the problem, agrees to this policy.

Environmental Quality Amy Sherwood

Two bills related to climate change were introduced in the House and Senate. **HB 1004** (Rep. Winter, Arndt; Sen. Kefalas) which we supported, required the Colorado Department of Health and Environment to set measureable goals with deadlines in its climate action plan. It was defeated in the Senate. **SB 046** was PI'd, revised, and reintroduced as **SB 157** (Sens. Cooke, Sonnenberg; Rep. Dore) which LWV opposed. This bill required the Colorado Department of Health and Environment to stop work on the developing a plan to meet the federal regulations on carbon emissions due to a U.S. Supreme Court stay on implementing the federal Clean Power Plan. This bill was defeated in the House.

Other bills regarding the environment came out of the Senate. **SB 7** (Sen. Roberts; Rep. Coram) provided a 3 kilowatt hour credit toward the renewable energy standard for every kilowatt hour of electricity generated by biomass from high fire-risk areas. We watched this bill and realized there were too many unknowns. These incentives are phasing out. This bill passed the Senate,

but failed in the House Transportation and Energy Committee. Another bill, **SB 61**, would have created a state fund to cover assumed increased costs for electricity due to complying with the EPA's Clean Power Plan. The bill passed the Senate, but also failed in the House Transportation and Energy Committee.

HB 1355 supported by League, proposed that municipalities and counties designate their own control of locations for oil and gas development. This bill failed on House Second Reading.

Finally, a bi-partisan bill **HB 1332**, which League supported, simplifies tax credits for the purchase of new fuel efficient cars and trucks purchased in Colorado, passed the House and Senate. It awaits the Governor's approval. **(This bill passed Senate Appropriations on May 3rd and the full Senate on May 4th both unanimously. In all its committee hearings and full house votes, only one vote was cast against it.)**

The end result: virtually no change in the status quo.

SOCIAL POLICY

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Linda Rinehart

A number of bills the League supported that make incremental improvements to behavioral health care were approved by the legislature this year.

SB 38 Transparency of Community-Centered Boards This bill, promoting transparency of 20 community-centered boards (CCBs) serving individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, was amended by the House Health, Insurance & Environment committee on May 3 to expand public disclosure of the administration and operations of these boards. **(This bill passed Health, Insurance and Environment on May 3rd 11-2, House Appropriations on May 5th 12-1, and the full House on May 6th 63-1-1. The Senate concurred with the House amendments.)**

HB 1063 Mental Health Professional Disclosure & School Safety This bill requires mental health professionals to report to schools and law enforcement authorities when a person makes a creditable threat against a school or the people in a school. **(Signed by the Governor on May 18th.)**

SB 147 Suicide Prevention through Zero Suicide Model This bill establishes the Colorado Suicide Prevention Plan in the Department of Public Health and Environment but provides no funds for its implementation or the training that would be required to put it into effect. **(SB 147 passed the full House on May 4th with no amendments on a vote of 29-25-1.)**

SB 77 Employment First for Persons with Disabilities This bill was designed to increase and integrate employment opportunities for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

It will be largely paid for by federal funds. **(This bill passed the full House on May 11th on a vote of 49-16.)**

CHILDREN'S ISSUES

Carla Bennett

This year the results in the Children's Issues area were mixed. Two bills we supported passed. **SB 13 Clean-up Office of the Child Protection Ombudsman** makes some clean-up changes that are consistent with the intent of the original legislation. It had bipartisan support. It passed easily and has been signed by the governor. **HB 1377 Task Force Digital Images of Child Abuse Neglect** 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 and with studying the best practices for how this should be done. It will then make recommendations based on what it learns. **(This bill passed the Senate on May 3rd 30-5. The House then concurred with the Senate amendments.)**

Three other bills that we followed were PI'd. We opposed **HB 1110 Parent's Bill of Rights** which would have tilted the law more in the direction of protecting parent's rights **over** protecting the welfare of children. The way this bill was written it could have impacted issues beyond child welfare such as education, children's health care, and juvenile justice. Efforts to make this change in the statute are ongoing and, so far, have always been defeated. We watched **SB 118 Screening to Identify Prenatal Substance Abuse**. It was PI'd at its first hearing. The intent of the bill was to identify, as early as possible through a screening tool, those children who have been prenatally exposed to substances so that they could be connected to the services that could benefit them. While we agreed with the goal of connecting children as early as possible to services, we had some concerns. No identified, validated screening tool is currently available. The bill concerned both alcohol and drug exposure. However, the science is clearer about the damaging effects of fetal alcohol exposure than it is for prenatal drug exposure. There are some successful interventions for children who have been exposed to alcohol prenatally, but it is not clear that the same is true for drug-exposed babies. Also, we were concerned about labeling a child as prenatally substance exposed when the child suffers no ill effects. Those labels can follow a child as he/she grows up. We supported **HB 1385 Definition Child Abuse Substance Exposure**. It would have tightened up the definition of child abuse or neglect in cases involving substance use or exposure to make clear that it had to result in harm to the child's health or welfare. Another part of the bill dealt with situations where a child tests positive at birth for alcohol or a controlled substance. That piece proved to be the most contentious. In spite of a House strike-below amendment that tried to address the concerns of the opposition, the bill died in the Senate. **(This bill passed the House 36-29 on May 5th but was PI'd in Senate Appropriations on May 6th 4-3.)**

EDUCATION – K-12

Sally Augden

While not making much of a dent in the \$836 million Colorado underfunds its public schools each year, the 2016 General Assembly did hold back this session on creating new unfunded mandates and even managed to eke a bit more funding out of state coffers for education. So, all in all, public schools fared fairly well.

Passage of the School Finance Act is always the major legislation for public schools of any legislative session. School districts were forced to wait until the end of the session to know what their budgets for 2016-17 would look like. Haggles over including charter schools in district mill levy funding and other charter school requests/demands held up **HB 1422 Financing Public Schools** to the final hour. The Act does, however, hold the negative factor constant rather than increasing it, as the Governor had requested, and, in fact, specifies that it remain level for the 2017-18 school year. Per pupil funding is increased to \$6,367.90 to reflect a 1.2 percent inflation rate thus increasing per pupil spending by \$112. The bill also makes adjustments to six other funding mechanisms. In a last minute effort in the Senate on Third Reading, an attempt to insert the content of two charter school bills partially succeeded. **SB 187** slipped in and **SB 188** did not. The elements of SB 187 included in the Senate version of the finance bill make adjustments to the institute chartering authority, automatic waivers, charter school network audits, and school district overhead accounting, and deem governing boards of institute charter schools as immune from the state's open meeting laws. **(HB 1422 passed the Senate 31-2-2. A conference committee resolved differences between the House and Senate versions and both houses repassed the bill.)**

League opposed **SB 188** on the grounds that local districts need flexibility in determining funding of program, that equity is the question, not equal funding, and that in an environment of seriously tight budgets, designating specific funding to charter schools is setting up a situation of conflict in districts, not one of cooperation. SB 188 was PI'd by House Education. **SB 187** was PI'd, but elements of the bill, folded into school finance, relax transparency and accountability measures for charter schools, creating an even more uneven playing field for traditional public schools. **(SB 187 passed the Senate 25-10 on May 3rd and was PI'd by the House Education Committee 9-2 on May 10th, but many of its provisions were included in the revised HB 1422. SB 188 passed the Senate 22-13 on May 3rd, but was PI'd by the House Education Committee on May 10th 9-2.)**

Education bills the League supported this year that passed included **SB 104** which provides funding to help rural districts recruit and retain teachers. The state will hire a rural education coordinator to help with recruitment and support mechanisms for rural educators, provide financial incentives for student teachers, create a teacher cadet program, and provide financial stipends to help rural teachers obtain national board certification, professional development, or concurrent enrollment certification. **HB 1282** flew through the legislature virtually unobstructed. The bill aligns disclosure requirements in the Fair Campaign Practices Act for school board elections with the deadlines for expenditure reports in regular even-year elections. Campaign expenditures must now be reported before school board elections are over. **(SB 104 passed the Senate 29-6 on May 2nd, House Education 8-2-1 on May 9th, House Appropriations 11-2 on May 9th, and the full House 49-16 on May 11th. The Senate then concurred with the House amendments.)**

League supported **HB 1002** which would have renewed an expired bill that required employers to grant leave to parents for their children's academic activities and **SB 105** which would have eliminated the requirement that 50% of a teacher's evaluation be based on student test scores. This bill had sponsors from both parties, all of whom had supported similar legislation in past

years. The members from the Senate's majority party bailed before the Senate Education hearing. Without their votes, the bill was dead. Also PI'd were **SB 154**, the almost yearly version of tax-credits for non-public education, which we opposed, and **SB 101** (watch), which would have created a school board ethics commission. (**SB 154 was PI'd by the House Education Committee on a vote of 6-4-1 on May 2nd.**)

HIGHER EDUCATION

Barbara Whinery and Chris Watson

Two bills allowed greater access to higher education and supported persistence by students to complete pre-K through 20 education. One bill passed with bipartisan support and the other was defeated.

HB 1100 Define Tuition Status Unaccompanied Homeless Youth provides a way for homeless young people to be classified as residents of Colorado for the purpose of eligibility for in-state tuition at colleges and universities. The League believes this will encourage these young people to gain education and skills. It passed with strong bipartisan support. (**Signed by the Governor on May 17th.**)

HB 1196 Aspire to College Colorado Pilot Program proposed to create the Aspire to College pilot program to jump start a college saving account for low-income children. The Department of Human Services proposed make the initial donation of \$50 for each student into the college savings account for up to 2,000 low-income, pre-school-age children per year for three years. (Often a required initial minimum deposit of \$250 is needed to get involved in a colleges savings program, unaffordable for many.) Ideally, families and other donors would add to the account. Public-Private partnerships were prepared to commit \$1.2 million dollars in matching funds to the program. The bill passed the House with bipartisan support but unfortunately was Postponed Indefinitely by the Senate Committee on State, Veterans & Military Affairs on May 2.

A late bill that we kept a close eye on concerned relationship between high schools (school districts) and community colleges. **SB 209** proposed allowing school districts to lease space to colleges, including allowing payment in-kind, and also allowing new facilities for the purpose to be built with money raised through school bonds. The bipartisan bill came from Aurora, where Community College of Aurora seeks new ways to address concurrent enrollment and to meet the needs of a geographically wide-spread population. In the last ten days of the session, the bill passed the Senate, saw significant revision by the House, and was sent to the Governor. The House's changes put a lot of important guard rails on the ability to bond for this purpose, limited that application to public "colleges" (and not universities), thereby effectively limiting to community colleges, and specified that any reduction in tuition received as in-kind payment would apply to graduates of the school district who live in Colorado, wherever they now live. This sort of program, meeting local needs and carefully crafted, is an important step in making community college more available to young people for vocational education or the beginning of traditional higher education.

INCOME ASSISTANCE

Julie Leonard

Some common-sense bills that LWVCO supported sailed through the legislature this session, such as **SB 22**, which, with no additional funding needed, allows more counties to participate in the pilot program to ease the cliff effect for families whose rising income makes them ineligible for child care assistance. Another example is **HB 1227**, which allows victims of domestic violence, sexual offenses, and stalking to receive Child Care Assistance without pursuing child support from the perpetrator. It also exempts teen parents, since the extra burden has been shown to cause higher dropout rates. **(Signed by the Governor on May 19th.)**

We thought that **HB 1050** made sense, too, creating a task force to help low-income parents access the scattered sources of child care assistance that would allow them to further their own education and increase their earning potential. The Senate State, Veterans and Military Affairs (SVM) committee didn't agree.

SB 54 to allow local governments to set their own minimum wages higher than the state minimum wage didn't find favor with the Senate SVM, either, although everyone admits that the cost of living varies greatly across the state. When workers earn the same minimum wage in Aspen as in Grover, the taxpayers end up paying for social services for families that can't make ends meet, as well as costs such as transportation for workers who can't afford to live where they work. This issue is likely to be back.

When people with criminal records are trying to reenter the community, they need a way to support themselves. **HB 1388** would have helped them get a foot in the door with employers by delaying the requirement to disclose previous criminal record unless/until the individual is selected from the applicant pool for interviews, but it was also killed in the Senate SVM. The same measures adopted for state hiring in 2012 would have been 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. The question could be raised lawfully once an applicant was determined to be qualified and offered an interview or conditional offer of employment. The bill wouldn't have required businesses to hire people with criminal records; it just asked them to take an extra minute to look at people's qualifications and experience. 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. Watch for a similar bill next year. **(PI'd in Senate State Affairs on May 4th.)**

HEALTH CARE Carol Pace, Carol Andersen

We followed a multitude of bills this year. Those that passed made minor changes that (for the most part) should improve the Colorado health-care system.

Help for Rural Colorado and Underserved Areas

SB 27 Medicaid Option for Prescribed Drugs by Mail allows Medicaid recipients the option to receive prescribed drugs for chronic medical conditions through the mail, paying no higher copays as recipients receiving prescribed drugs through any other method.

SB 69 Community Paramedicine Regulation authorizes the department of health and environment to adopt rules for emergency medical services providers who, as community paramedics, provide community-based, out-of-hospital medical services to medically underserved and medically served, yet vulnerable, populations. The bill also establishes the Community Assistance Referral and Education Services (CARES) program to improve the health of residents, prevent illness and injury, or reduce the incidence of 911 calls and emergency department visits for non-emergency, non-urgent care. Also important to our diverse state, **HB 1047 Interstate Medical Licensure Compact** authorizes the governor to enter into an interstate compact with other states to allow physicians licensed in a member state to obtain an expedited license, enabling them to practice medicine in Colorado and vice versa. **(SB 69 passed the Senate 31-4 on May 2nd, House Health, Insurance, Environment 8-5 on May 5th, House Finance 11-0 on May 6th, House Appropriations 9-4 on May 9th, and the full House 40-25 on May 10th. On May 11th the Senate concurred with the House amendments.) (HB 1047 passed Senate Finance 5-0 on May 3rd, Senate Appropriations 7-0 on May 5th, and the Full Senate 32-1-2 on May 6th. On May 9th, the House concurred with the Senate amendments.)**

HB 1142 Rural & Frontier Health Care Preceptor Tax Credit The bill creates a state income tax credit for licensed Colorado health care professionals who provide personalized instruction, training and supervision to graduate health care students for a rural health care rotation. **On May 5th HB 1142 passed House Appropriations 12-1, on May 6th in passed the full House 51-13-1. On May 9th it passed Senate Finance 3-2, and Senate Appropriations 5-2. On May 10th it passed the full Senate 28-7.**

An important bill with regard to costs of health insurance was **HB 1336**, requiring the insurance commissioner to study the impact of having Colorado be a single rating area. Not surprisingly, the sponsors were from areas where insurance premiums are incomprehensibly high, even though health care prices are lower than in the metro area. **(Signed by the Governor on May 17th.)**

Rejection of Unnecessary Health Care Bills

We opposed bills seeking to limit access to health care, including **SB 2**, which would have required a ballot measure to approve the fee charged by Connect for Health Colorado (the health care exchange). The fee is paid by health insurance companies and supports the operation. **HB 1015**, proposed to prepare for a time when the Affordable Care Act might be repealed, by

making Colorado's health care laws contingent on the existence of the ACA. Both failed. **(SB 2 was PI'd in House State Affairs on a vote of 5-4 on May 4th.)**

Bills with Costs Rejected

League supported health care bills **HB 1065, HB 1195, HB 1212, and HB 1380** which would have added services to Colorado's health care systems or increased payments to certain providers. All failed. **(HB 1380 passed House Appropriations on May 3rd 8-4, the full House on May 4th 44-21, and was PI'd by Senate Finance on May 5th 3-2.)**

Transparency and Choice Rejected

League supported transparency and choice for consumers in bills that were ultimately defeated. **HB 1102 Drug Production Costs Transparency** failed to pass its first committee. **HB 1374 Required Notice & Disclosures Freestanding ERs; HB 1322 Health Coverage Prescription Contraceptive Supply; and HB 1361 Patient Choice in Pharmacy** passed the House, but were defeated in the Senate. **(HB 1322 and HB 1374 were PI'd in Senate State Affairs on May 5th on votes of 3-2. HB 1361 was PI'd in Senate Finance on a vote of 3-2.)**

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Carol Andersen, Chris Watson, Linda Rinehart, and Angie Layton

It was a quiet year for equal opportunity legislation – no gains, no losses. **HB 1123**, Religious Freedom of Certain Religious Persons, proposed to allow people offering public accommodation (stores, restaurants, hotels, etc.) to deny service to customers based on religious beliefs. We opposed, as did the House State Affairs Committee. **HB 1156**, a proposal to expand the Colorado Wage Transparency Act (prohibits companies from sanctioning employees who choose to share their salaries) to cover government as an employer, failed in its final vote when three senators who had supported in committee changed their votes. **HB 1166**, a proposal to prohibit employers from asking for salary history also met an immovable force in the Senate. **HB 1001** (the first bill in the House) would have required state contractors to certify that they complied with equal pay laws. That also met an immovable object in the Senate.

HB 1191 Bill of Rights for Persons Who Are Homeless sought to, among other things, reduce the many costs of enforcing local camping bans that make it illegal to sleep in public places or to cover oneself with a blanket, regardless of the outside temperature. In addition to the costs of enforcing these bans, for police departments, jails, and the criminal justice system, these ordinances imperil the ability of homeless people to find work or rent an apartment – in other words, to exit the homeless population – because they have a criminal record. In spite of broadly based support, the bill was defeated in House Local Affairs.

HB 1167 Colorado Family First Employer Act This harmless bill, which would have established a program recognizing Colorado employers meeting certain family-friendly requirements, was PI'd by Senate State Affairs. **(The Senate State Affairs Committee PI'd this bill on May 2nd with Sen. Hill replacing Sen. Cooke and voting to PI.)**

STATUS SHEET

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

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	SCR	5	Allow Counties To Appoint County Surveyors	S	95	Lost
Administration	SB	37	Public Access Digitally Stored Data Under CORA	S	15,39	Pl'd
Administration	SB	183	Clarify Portion Of 911 Call Subject To PUC Regul	O	82	To Gov
Administration	HCR	1001	Modify Operations Of The General Assembly	O	67,81	Pl'd
Administration	HB	1077	Recreate Statutory Revision Committee	S	7	To Gov
Administration	HB	1216	Facilitate Administration IEC	W	28,53	Pl'd
Administration	HB	1376	Expand Authority Office Of Consumer Counsel	S	81	Pl'd
Behavioral Health	SB	38	Transparency Of Community-centered Boards	S	87	To Gov
Behavioral Health	SB	39	Mental Health And Collaborative Management Teams	S	9,32,44	Pl'd
Behavioral Health	SB	77	Employment First For Persons With Disabilities	S	9,31,88	To Gov
Behavioral Health	SB	147	Suicide Prevention Through Zero Suicide Model	S	88	To Gov
Behavioral Health	HB	1063	Mental Hlth Professional Disclosure School Safety	S	9,31,44,72,88	Signed
Children's Issues	SB	13	Clean-up Office Of The Child Protection Ombudsman	S	9,44,73	Signed
Children's Issues	SB	118	Screening to Identify Prenatal Substance Abuse	W	19,45	Pl'd
Children's Issues	HB	1110	Parent's Bill of Rights	O	18,72	Pl'd
Children's Issues	HB	1224	Treat Trafficking Of Children As Child Abuse	W	32,45,72	Signed
Children's Issues	HB	1377	Task Force Digital Images Of Child Abuse Neglect	S	59,72,103	To Gov
Children's Issues	HB	1385	Definition Child Abuse Substance Exposure	S	103	Pl'd
Education	SB	101	School Board Education Ethics Commission	W	20,45	Pl'd
Education	SB	104	Incentives To Build Number Of Rural Teachers	S	32,45,60,104	To Gov
Education	SB	105	Adjustments to Educator Evaluation System	S	20,33	Pl'd
Education	SB	154	Tax Credits For Nonpublic Education	O	59,74,88,104	Pl'd
Education	SB	187	Measures Affecting Charter Schools	O	104	Pl'd
Education	SB	188	Access To Resources For Charter Schools	O	89,104	Pl'd
Education	HB	1002	Employee Leave Attend Child's Academic Activities	S	9,60	Pl'd
Education	HB	1422	Financing Public Schools	W	73,88,103	To Gov
Elections	SB	107	Regulation of Voter Registration Drive Circulators	S	16,29,39	Signed
Elections	SB	186	Small-scale Issue Committees	S	97	To Gov
Elections	SB	74	Mail Ballots Opt-out & Provide 24-hour Drop Boxes	SIP	15,40,83	Pl'd
Elections	SB	106	Administration Of Laws Governing Campaign Finance	S	67,97	To Gov
Elections	SB	112	Voter Service & Polling Centers For Early Voting	S	15,28,40,96	Pl'd
Elections	SB	142	Miscellaneous Updates To Elections Laws	S	54,83,96	Signed
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	7,16,28,39,54,68,82	Signed
Elections	HB	1093	Election List Maintenance Procedures	S	7,54,68	Signed
Elections	HB	1282	Align Regular Biennial School Elections & FCPA	S	68,83,95	To Gov
Elections	HB	1300	Mail Ballot Return Options Reqmnts & Procedure	S	39,82,96	Pl'd
Elections	HB	1434	Disclosure Political Party Communication Activity	S	97	Pl'd
Elections	HB	1454	Primary Participation Act	W	94	Pl'd
Energy	SB	7	Biomass Renewable Energy Wildfire High Risk Areas	W	43	Pl'd
Energy	SB	61	Ratepayer Protection Carbon Dioxide Increased Cost	O	58,71,87,102	Pl'd

Energy	SB	129	Neutral Oversight of Oil and Gas Activities	S	43	Pl'd
Energy	HB	1355	Affirm Local Gov Siting Auth Oil & Gas Facilities	S	70	Lost
Energy	HB	1441	PUC Consider Full Cost Carbon For Elec Generation	S	102	Pl'd
Environmental Quality	SB	46	Preserve Options Respond EPA Clean Power Plan Rule	O	42	Pl'd
Environmental Quality	SB	157	Don't Implement Clean Power Plan Until Stay Lifted	O	70,102	Pl'd
Environmental Quality	HB	1004	Measureable Goals Deadlines CO Climate Action Plan	S	8,18,31	Pl'd
Environmental Quality	HB	1332	Alternative Fuel Motor Vehicle Income Tax Credits	W	58,70,87,102	To Gov
Equal Opportunity	HB	1001	State Contr Certify Compliance With Equal Pay Laws	S	10,61	Pl'd
Equal Opportunity	HB	1123	Religious Freedom of Certain Religious Persons	O	20,33	Pl'd
Equal Opportunity	HB	1156	Extend Pay Transparency Protection All Employees	S	21,74,89,105	Lost
Equal Opportunity	HB	1166	Prohibit Seeking Salary History for Job Applicants	S	21,61,74	Pl'd
Equal Opportunity	HB	1167	Colorado Family First Employer Act	W	46,75,89	Pl'd
Equal Opportunity	HB	1180	Free Exercise Of Religion	O	34	Pl'd
Equal Opportunity	HB	1191	Bill Of Rights For Persons Who Are Homeless	S	34,46	Pl'd
Fiscal Policy	SCR	2	Prop Tax Exemption Real Prop Possessory Interests	S	95	Passed
Fiscal Policy	SB	97	Use Mineral Severance Revenue For Local Govts	SIP	54	Pl'd
Fiscal Policy	SB	167	Severance Tax Operational Fund Reserve Reduction	W	83,98	To Gov
Fiscal Policy	HB	1405	2016-17 Long Appropriation Bill	W	80	Signed
Fiscal Policy	HB	1415	Driver & Motor Vehicle Services	W	81	Signed
Fiscal Policy	HB	1416	State Infrastructure General Fund Transfers	W	81	Signed
Fiscal Policy	HB	1420	CO Healthcare Affordability & Sustainability Enter	S	66,98	Pl'd
Fiscal Policy	HB	1421	Allocate Additional FY 2016-17 Gen Fund Revenues	S	66	Died
Fiscal Policy	HB	1433	Retain & Spend Sev Tax Revenues For Reserve Fund	W	83,98	Pl'd
Fiscal Policy	HB	1450	Allocate Additional Available State Revenues	S	98	Pl'd
Gun Safety	SB	176	No Governor Authority Over Firearms In Emergencies	O	84,99	Pl'd
Gun Safety	SB	17	Concealed Handgun without Permit	O	17,40,55	Pl'd
Gun Safety	SB	113	Repeal Large Ammo Ban	O	17,68,84,99	Pl'd
Gun Safety	SB	144	CCW Permits For Military Personnel	O	56,68,84,99	Pl'd
Gun Safety	HB	1023	Deadly Force Against Intruder at Business	O	16,55	Pl'd
Gun Safety	HB	1024	Repeal Ammo Magazine Prohibition	O	17,55	Pl'd
Gun Safety	HB	1179	Concealed Carry for Military Personnel	O	16,55	Pl'd
Gun Safety	HB	1204	Allow Concealed Carry On Public School Grounds	O	55	Pl'd
Health Care	SB	2	Health Exchange Voter Approval To Impose Tax	O	11,47	Pl'd
Health Care	SB	25	End-of-life Options For Terminally Ill Individuals	F	10,14	Pl'd
Health Care	SB	27	Medicaid Option For Prescribed Drugs By Mail	S	11,47	To Gov
Health Care	SB	69	Community Paramedicine Regulation	S	11,23	To Gov
Health Care	HB	1015	Contingent Repeal Hlth Ins Laws Aligning With ACA	O	10,21	Pl'd
Health Care	HB	1047	Interstate Medical Licensure Compact	S	10,46	To Gov
Health Care	HB	1054	End-of-life Options For Terminally Ill Individuals	F	10,14,48	Pl'd
Health Care	HB	1065	Income Tax Credit For Home Health Care	S	10,21,46	Pl'd
Health Care	HB	1097	PUC Permit For Medicaid Transportation Providers	S	11,46	Signed
Health Care	HB	1102	Drug Production Costs Transparency Requirements	S	11,22,46,61	Pl'd
Health Care	HB	1142	Rural & Frontier Health Care Preceptor Tax Credit	S	11,22,47	To Gov
Health Care	HB	1195	Home Modification Services In Medicaid Waivers	S	47	Pl'd
Health Care	HB	1212	Temp Tax Incentive For Unreimbursed Medicaid Fees	S	61	Pl'd

Health Care	HB	1322	Health Coverage Prescription Contraceptives Supply	S	47	Pl'd
Health Care	HB	1336	Study Single Geographic Area Individual Hlth Plans	S	47,75	Signed
Health Care	HB	1361	Patient Choice In Pharmacy	S	61	Pl'd
Health Care	HB	1374	Required Notice & Disclosures Freestanding ERs	S	62	Pl'd
Health Care	HB	1380	Add In-home Support Servs Certain Medicaid Waivers	S	62	Pl'd
Higher Education	HB	1100	Define Tuition Status Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	W	27,48,62,75	Signed
Higher Education	HB	1196	Aspire To College Colorado Pilot Program	S	27,48,90,105	Pl'd
Income Assistance	SB	22	Child Care Assistance Cliff Effect Pilot Program	S	12,23,26,48	Signed
Income Assistance	SB	54	Local Government Minimum Wage	S	23,28	Pl'd
Income Assistance	HB	1050	Low-income Parents Ed Child Care	S	12,23,106	Pl'd
Income Assistance	HB	1227	Exemptions Child Support Reqmnts Child Care Assist	S	24,75,90,105	Signed
Income Assistance	HB	1388	Employer Hiring Criminal History Employee	S	62,105	Pl'd
Justice System	SCR	6	No Exception To Involuntary Servitude Prohibition	S	95	Passed
Justice System	SB	64	Death Penalty Jury Decision	O	7,29	Pl'd
Justice System	SB	65	Restitution In Criminal Cases	S	69,86,99	To Gov
Justice System	SB	180	DOC Program For Juvenile Offenders	S	85,100	To Gov
Justice System	SB	181	Sentencing Juveniles Convicted Of Class 1 Felonies	S	84,100	To Gov
Justice System	HB	1027	Criminal Deposition For At-risk Persons	W	29,56	Signed
Justice System	HB	1033	Travel Costs & Members Human Trafficking Council	S	8,30,69	Signed
Justice System	HB	1235	Commissions Evaluating State Judicial Performance	W	40,82	Pl'd
Justice System	HB	1263	Racial Profiling Prohibition	S	56,69	To Gov
Justice System	HB	1264	Ban Law Enforcement Use Of Chokehold	S	56,69	To Gov
Justice System	HB	1320	Regulation of Massage Therapy	S	85	To Gov
Juvenile Justice	SB	47	No Detention for Juveniles Who Are Truant	S	17,30	Pl'd
Juvenile Justice	HB	1058	Misuse Of Electronic Images By A Juvenile	W	57,86	Failed
Juvenile Justice	HB	1328	Use Of Restraint And Seclusion On Individuals	S	41,101	To Gov
Juvenile Justice	HB	1331	Policies On Juvenile Shackling In Court	S	57,70, 86,101	Pl'd
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	Pl'd
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1113	Protect Human Life At Conception	O	12,35,52	Pl'd
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1146	Born Alive Infant Protection Act	O	35,49,52	Pl'd
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1203	Women's Health Protection Act	O	49,52,63,90	Pl'd
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1218	A Woman's Right To Accurate Health Care Info	O	53,106	Pl'd
Reproductive Freedom	HB	1294	Contraception Coverage Public & Private Insurance	S	49,53,76,90	Pl'd
Transportation	HB	1172	CDOT Efficiency And Accountability Committee	S	30	To Gov
Transportation	HB	1304	Transportation Priorities Community Conversations	S	42	Pl'd
Voting Rights	SB	83	Government-issued Photo ID for Voting	O	18,42,58,101	Pl'd
Voting Rights	HB	1111	Same Day Voter Registration With Photo ID	O	8,17,42	Pl'd
Voting Rights	HB	1386	Necessary Document Program	S	86	To Gov
Water	HB	1005	Residential Precipitation Collection	S	8,44,72	Signed
Water	HB	1228	Ag Protection Water Right Transfer Mechanism	S	71	Signed
Water	HB	1392	Water Banks Administration	S	71,87	Pl'd