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<th>Bill #</th>
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<tr>
<td>HB19-1016</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>Basic Skills Placement Tests For High School</td>
<td>T. Geithner</td>
<td>Under existing law, an institution of higher education is required to administer basic skills placement or assessment tests in English and math to matriculated students. The institution must select the tests from among those that meet standards established by CDE. The bill prohibits an institution from using tests that are not available for use by school districts and high schools, including early colleges. CDE must ensure that this requirement is included in the standards for these tests. The bill creates the K-5 Social and Emotional Health Pilot Program in the Colorado Department of Education. The competitive grant program places additional school mental health professionals in elementary or K-8 schools that have high poverty and high needs students, with the intent of reducing social, emotional, and behavioral issues, adverse childhood experiences, disciplinary referrals, delinquency, truancy, and incidences of self-harm. A school mental health professional means a school counselor, a school psychologist, or a school social worker. Among other responsibilities the team shall provide needed services to students and their families including identifying learning disabilities, conducting functional behavior assessments and developing behavior intervention plans, identifying food insecurities, and helping eligible students and their families access public benefits. Beginning with the 2020-21 school year, the participating schools must hire enough additional school mental health professionals to follow students as they advance through each grade of the pilot school. The professionals may be assigned to a cohort of students by grade, or in smaller schools, by multiple grades, with the intent that the school maintain a ratio of 250 students to each mental health professional. The pilot program must supplement but not supplant existing expenditures on school mental health professionals in elementary grades. Each school mental health professional must provide students with the services authorized under their professional special services license and specific endorsement, including functional behavior assessments, development of behavior intervention plans, and arranging for students to receive additional services from mental health professionals outside the school. Services may be provided to the student's family and household. The pilot program begins with the 2020-21 school year and continues for three years through the conclusion of the 2022-23 school year, unless the repeal of the pilot program is extended by the General Assembly. The department must employ or contract with a pilot program coordinator and contract for preliminary and final program evaluations. CDE must adopt rules for the program and contract for preliminary and final evaluations of the program.</td>
<td>1/31/2019 House Committee on Education Postpone Indefinitely</td>
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<td>HB19-1017</td>
<td>CSGA testified and redrafted the bill to allow for a team of mental health professionals to be utilized in the pilot and to change the ratio to 1:250.</td>
<td>Support Kindergarten Through Fifth Grade Social And Emotional Health Act</td>
<td>D. Michaelson Jenet / R. Fields</td>
<td>Clarifies that school counselors are school professionals who have been eligible for annual stipends awarded by the department pursuant to the same requirements for teachers and principals. Amended to include national board certification from NBCC. Adds nationally certified school psychologists as school professionals eligible for annual stipends awarded by the department of education if the school psychologist meets the licensing requirements set forth in the bill.</td>
<td>5/10/2019 Sent to the Governor</td>
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<td>HB19-1036</td>
<td>CSGA testified in support of the bill that clarified school counselors were eligible for the stipend and to add the correct national certification body for school counselors.</td>
<td>Support Annual Stipends For Certified School Professionals</td>
<td>J. Arndt</td>
<td>The bill authorizes the creation of early childhood development service districts to provide services for children from birth through 8 years of age. Early childhood development services are defined to include early care and educational, health, mental health, and developmental services, including prevention and intervention. Districts are authorized to seek voter approval to levy property taxes and sales taxes in the district to generate revenues to provide early childhood development services. The district must be organized pursuant to the &quot;Special District Act&quot; as modified by the bill. A district is authorized to contract with or work with another district or other provider of early childhood development services to provide services throughout the district.</td>
<td>2/28/2019 Governor Signed</td>
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<td>HB19-1052</td>
<td>This bill is only an FYI since mental health is included</td>
<td>Monitor Early Childhood Development Special District</td>
<td>J. McCluskie</td>
<td>The bill creates the &quot;Child Safety Account Act&quot;, which allows for a student who is directly affected by or involved in a safety incident occurring at a public school, but is not the perpetrator, to qualify for a child safety account. A child safety account will be used to pay for eligible expenses necessary for the education of the qualified student. CDE shall transfer the state share of per pupil revenues of the enrolling school district or institute charter school. Any unexpended amount left in the child safety account at the end of a school year remains in the account and may be expended on eligible expenses in subsequent school years and used for eligible expenses while the student remains enrolled in an institution of higher education. Also creates a method to accept donations from individuals or corporations for scholarship applicants. The bill creates an income tax credit for parents of qualified students with child safety accounts for payments of eligible expenses above the amount provided through a child safety account. The bill creates a tax credit to encourage donations for individuals or corporations that donate to scholarship-granting organizations for scholarships for qualified students with child safety accounts.</td>
<td>4/3/2019 Governor Signed</td>
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<td>HB19-1112</td>
<td>Monitor Child Safety Accounts</td>
<td>P. Neville</td>
<td>Creates the &quot;Child Safety Account Act&quot;, which allows for a student who is directly affected by or involved in a safety incident occurring at a public school, but is not the perpetrator, to qualify for a child safety account. A child safety account will be used to pay for eligible expenses necessary for the education of the qualified student. CDE shall transfer the state share of per pupil revenues of the enrolling school district or institute charter school. Any unexpended amount left in the child safety account at the end of a school year remains in the account and may be expended on eligible expenses in subsequent school years and used for eligible expenses while the student remains enrolled in an institution of higher education. Also creates a method to accept donations from individuals or corporations for scholarship applicants. The bill creates an income tax credit for parents of qualified students with child safety accounts for payments of eligible expenses above the amount provided through a child safety account. The bill creates a tax credit to encourage donations for individuals or corporations that donate to scholarship-granting organizations for scholarships for qualified students with child safety accounts.</td>
<td>2/5/2019 House Committee on State, Veterans, &amp; Military Affairs Postpone Indefinitely</td>
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The bill allows a minor 12 years of age or older to seek and obtain psychotherapy services with or without the consent of the minor’s parent or guardian. A registered psychotherapist or licensed social worker providing psychotherapy services to a minor may, with the consent of the minor, advise the minor’s parent or legal guardian of the psychotherapy services provided. The bill requires CDE in consultation with the office of suicide prevention, the youth advisory council, and the suicide prevention commission, to create and maintain a mental health education literacy resource bank. The resource bank is available to the public free of charge. The bill requires the state board of education to adopt standards related to mental health, including suicide prevention.

The bill makes such a student eligible for certain student financial assistance programs offered by the department of higher education to in-state students. Prior to becoming eligible, the student is subject to the same verification requirements for eligibility to participate in the college opportunity fund program.

Under existing law, a student who does not have lawful immigration status who attended high school in Colorado for at least 3 years before graduating from a Colorado high school or before successfully completing a high school equivalency examination, is admitted to a qualifying institution of higher education within 12 months after high school graduation, and has submitted an affidavit stating that the student has applied for lawful presence or will apply as soon as he or she is eligible, must be classified as an in-state student for tuition purposes. Such a student is eligible for certain student financial assistance programs offered by the department of higher education to in-state students. Prior to becoming eligible, the student is subject to the same verification requirements for eligibility to participate in the college opportunity fund program.

Under existing law, the advanced placement exam fee grant program provides funds to high schools to reduce or eliminate the advanced placement exam fee for low-income students. The bill makes funds from the grant program available to high schools to reduce or eliminate the international baccalaureate exam fee for low-income students. Under the existing program, all grants awarded to cover exam fees must be awarded in the same amount, regardless of the cost of the exam. The fiscal note estimates that if the current appropriation funded all expected AP and IB exams taken by eligible students, $33,45 would be provided for each exam. Actual award amounts will be determined by the Colorado Department of Education. The bill allows the department to award a grant in a greater amount to cover a higher exam fee so long as any grants awarded for a lesser amount cover the entire cost of the exam fee for which the lesser grant is awarded.
HB 19-1257

Support

Voter Approval To Retain Revenue For Ed & Transp

K. Becker | J. McCluskie / L. Court | K. Prinda

Beginning with the 2018-19 fiscal year, the bill authorizes the state to annually retain and spend all state revenues in excess of the constitutional limitation on state fiscal year spending that the state would otherwise be required to refund. The bill is a referendum that will be submitted to the voters at the statewide election held on November 5, 2019, and approval of the ballot title at the election constitutes a voter-approved revenue change to the constitutional limitation on state fiscal year spending. If approved, an amount of money equal to the state revenues retained under this measure is designated as part of the general fund exempt account. The general assembly is required to appropriate or the state treasurer is required to transfer this money to provide funding for: Public schools; Higher education; and Roads, bridges, and transit. Legislative council staff will be required to specify this retained amount and its associated uses in an annual report that it currently prepares related to revenue retained and spent under referendum C. In addition, the state auditor is required to contract with a private entity to annually conduct a financial audit regarding the use of the money that the state retains and spends under this measure.

HB 19-1258

Support

Allocate Voter-approved Revenue For Education & Transportation

K. Becker | J. McCluskie / L. Court | K. Prinda

The bill is contingent on voters approving a related referred measure to annually retain and spend state revenues in excess of the constitutional spending limit. If the measure passes, in years when the state retains and spends revenue under the authority of the voter-approved revenue change, with an exception for the state fiscal year 2018-19. The money appropriated for public schools must be distributed on a per pupil basis and used by public schools only for nonrecurring expenses for the purpose of improving classrooms, and it may not be used as part of a district reserve. Section 2 includes a conforming amendment to ensure that the allocation for the referendum C money does not apply to any new revenue in the account as a result of the 2019 voter approval.

HB 19-1262

Support

State Funding For Full-day Kindergarten

J. Wilson | B. McLachlan / J. Bridges | R. Fields

Under existing law, the school finance formula provides funding for half-day kindergarten educational programs plus a small additional amount of supplemental kindergarten funding. The bill provides funding through the school finance formula for full-day kindergarten educational programs. A school district or a charter school that provides a full-day kindergarten educational program shall not charge fees for attending kindergarten other than those fees that are routinely charged to parents of students enrolled in other grades and are applicable to the kindergarten educational program. However, if the general assembly stops funding kindergarten students as full-time pupils, then a school district or charter school may resume charging a fee or tuition for the unfunded portion of the school day. Under existing law, a school district may use a half-day preschool position to enroll a child in full-day kindergarten. The bill directs a school district that is not offering a full-day kindergarten educational program as of the 2019-20 school year to submit a plan to the department of education addressing how it could phase in a full-day kindergarten educational program, but a school district is not required to offer a full-day kindergarten educational program. If a charter school seeks to expand an existing half-day kindergarten educational program to full day, it must notify the charter authorizer and amend the charter contract, if necessary.

HB 19-1276

Monitor

Ninth Grade Success Grant Program

B. Buentello | T. Exum / N. Todd | D. Coram

The bill establishes the ninth grade success grant program to provide money for school districts, boards of cooperative services, and charter schools to implement a ninth grade success program to assist ninth-grade students in developing the skills they need to graduate from high school and be successful post-graduation. A local education provider or charter school that receives a grant must provide matching money or in-kind contributions in amounts set by the state board, not to exceed specified percentages.

HB 19-1293

Monitor

Government Youth Apprenticeship Program Stipends

B. Buentello | A. Garnett / J. Bridges | B. Rankin

The bill creates the government youth apprenticeship stipend program in the state work force development council to provide grants to certain nonprofit organizations to provide stipends to governmental entities that offer government youth apprenticeships. Governmental entities include the state and any state agency or institution, including the judicial and legislative departments, a county, city and county, incorporated city or town, school district, special improvement district, and authority required to award and distribute the grants to one or more nonprofit organizations.
HB19-1294 Monitor Transfer Apprenticeship Credit A. Benavidez | S. Jaquez To College Credit Lewis / T. Story

The bill requires the chief administrative officer of the Colorado community college system, or his or her designee, to convene a working group to determine the most efficient and appropriate manner in which to facilitate the transfer of earned construction industry registered apprenticeship program credit to college credit. If possible, the chief administrative officer shall include representatives from varying community colleges, area technical schools, local district colleges, relevant 4-year institutions that grant bachelor degrees, applicable union and non-union labor organizations, and other interested parties. The working group is required to meet during the interim following the first regular session of the seventy-second general assembly. The bill specifies issues in connection with the transfer of earned construction industry registered apprenticeship program credit to college credit that the working group is required to consider. The working group is required to solicit input from subject matter experts, including, but not necessarily limited to, labor organizations, community college administrators, and people who are in or have completed registered apprenticeship programs. The working group is also required to submit to the general assembly its recommendations for the most efficient and appropriate manner in which to facilitate the transfer of earned construction industry registered apprenticeship program credit to college credit, including any recommendations for necessary legislation.

5/2/2019 Senate Second Reading Special Order - Lost

HB19-1333 Monitor Cigarette Tobacco & Nicotine Products Tax Y. Caraveo / R. Fields

The bill refers a ballot issue to the voters at the November 2019 statewide election for the following tax increases: to increase the cigarette tax by 8.75 cents per cigarette; to increase the tobacco products tax by 22% of the manufacturer’s list price; and to create a tax on nicotine products that is equal to 62% of the manufacturer’s list price, which is the same total tax as the tax levied on tobacco products with the increase. If voters approve the tax, then the state will have the authority to impose these taxes and retain and spend the revenue as a voter-approved revenue change, and the remainder of the bill takes effect upon approval. The new nicotine products tax is modeled after the tobacco products tax. In general, 50% of the revenue from the new nicotine products tax and the additional cigarette and tobacco products taxes (new tax revenue) is allocated for purposes related to health care, and 50% is allocated for preschool programs and expanded learning opportunities. The bill also creates the Colorado expanded learning opportunities program, which is established to allow eligible students to participate in out-of-school learning experiences. The Colorado expanded learning opportunities agency, which is an independent agency in the department of education, through an administering nonprofit, pays providers for eligible students to participate in such experiences.

5/2/2019 Senate Second Reading Special Order - Lost

SB19-003 Monitor Educator Loan Forgiveness Program R. Zenzinger | D. Coram / B. McLachlan | J. Wilson

Renames the teacher loan forgiveness program the educator loan forgiveness program and revises the eligibility criteria to include a special service provider, which means any person other than a teacher, principal, or administrator who is employed by any school district to provide professional services to students in direct support of the education instructional program.

5/28/2019 Governor Signed by Governor

SB19-010 Monitor Professional Behavioral Health Services For Schools R. Fields / B. McLachlan | D. Valdez

Allows grant money to be used for behavioral health care services at recipient schools and specifies that grants may also fund behavioral health services contracts with community providers. Requires CDE to prioritize grant applications based on the school’s need for additional health professionals, and grant applicants must specify the extent to which the school has seen an increase in activities or experiences that affect students’ mental well-being. Allows school districts to enter into agreements to implement evidence-based, school-wide behavior supports and strategies to build and support positive school climates, including providing behavioral health services and supports; implement strategies to reduce the incidence of suspension and expulsion; and implement alternatives to suspension or expulsion. Amended to include a request for $3m additional funds from Marijuana Tax Dollars.

5/10/2019 Governor Signed

SB19-048 Monitor Protect Students From Harmful Material C. Holbert / K. Ransom

The bill requires an entity that provides electronically accessible educational materials to a public school or school district to equip the materials with computer software or a filter service that prohibits access to material that is harmful to children or obscene. A parent or legal guardian may bring a civil action against an entity that provides electronically accessible educational materials and that violates this requirement if the parent’s child viewed a material that is harmful to a child or obscene through the material provided by the entity. Also requires each school district or public school to ensure that any database provided by an entity accessible to students is equipped with computer software or a filter service that prohibits access to material that is harmful to children or obscene by that entity, and each computer or other electronic device that a student may have access to is equipped with computer software or a filter service that prohibits access to material that is harmful to children or obscene.

1/23/2019 Senate Committee on Judiciary Postpone Indefinitely


Makes the statute of limitations 5 years for failure to report child abuse when a child makes a verbal or written allegation of unlawful sexual behavior to a mandatory reporter.

3/28/2019 Governor Signed
Extends the work of the legislative interim committee on school finance for one year to include the 2019 legislative interim. For the 2019 legislative interim, the bill maintains the party and chamber balance of legislative members on the interim committee and specifies the method for appointing interim committee members. Permits the interim committee to determine whether and in which interim to study the issues set forth in statute. The bill authorizes the interim committee to contract with a vendor or vendors to assist with or facilitate the work of the interim committee. Authorizes the interim committee to use unexpended money from the 2018-19 budget year during the 2019-20 budget year to cover costs incurred by the interim committee, including the hiring of a consultant or facilitator, if applicable.

School Finance Mid-year Adjustments

Joint Budget Committee Bill 88. The general assembly recognizes that the actual funded pupil count and the actual at-risk pupil count for the 2018-19 budget year are lower than anticipated when the appropriation amount was established during the 2018 legislative session. In addition, local property tax and specific ownership tax receipts are more than anticipated, increasing the local share of total program funding. The bill declares the general assembly's intent to reduce state share of total program funding to maintain the budget stabilization factor established during the 2018 legislative session. The bill adjusts the amount of total program funding specified in statute to reflect this intent. The House amended the bill to keep $13M with school districts to prevent PPD from decreasing by $14.82/student and resulting in a mid-year cut due to incorrect projections. The bill makes an appropriation to the department of education to correct errors in the calculation and distribution of at-risk funding to the state charter school institute in 2 previous budget years.

Inquiry Into College Applicant Criminal History

The bill prohibits a state institution of higher education from inquiring about an applicant's criminal history, or disciplinary history at an elementary, secondary, or postsecondary institution (disciplinary history), prior to admission; except that the institution may inquire about any pending criminal charges against the applicant and an applicant's prior convictions or disciplinary history for stalking, sexual assault, and domestic violence. An institution that accepts a form of application that may be used to apply to other institutions of higher education is prohibited from considering any criminal or disciplinary history information provided on that application that the institution is prohibited from inquiring into on its own application. An institution that accepts a form of application that is designed by a national application service, tailored for admission to a specific degree program, and used in other states may consider criminal history information provided on that application. An institution's review of an otherwise qualified applicant's disclosed criminal history or disciplinary history must be made in a reasonable amount of time. An institution must provide an appeals process for an otherwise qualified applicant denied admission based on the applicant's criminal or disciplinary history. An institution is required to post its policies regarding inquiries into an applicant's criminal and disciplinary history on its website and file such policies with the Colorado commission on higher education. An institution must notify the commission at least 30 days before making any changes to such policies.

Expanding Concurrent Enrollment Opportunities

Beginning in the 2020-21 school year, each public school that enrolls students in grades 9 through 12 is required to provide the opportunity for concurrent enrollment and cannot unreasonably deny approval for concurrent enrollment or limit the number of postsecondary courses in which a qualified student may enroll unless the local education provider is unable to provide access due to technological capacity. Students must still meet higher education prerequisite requirements, superintendents still must approve qualified student participation and books and other fees may be charged to parents. The bill clarifies the information that must be provided to qualified students and their parents concerning concurrent enrollment, dual enrollment programs, the transferability of postsecondary course credits, and the costs that a qualified student or the student's parent may incur by enrolling in a postsecondary course. The bill requires the department of education and the department of higher education to create a concurrent enrollment website to provide information to the public concerning the various types of programs available to enable students to earn postsecondary credits while enrolled in high school. The bill creates the Concurrent Enrollment Expansion and Innovation Grant Program in CDE to provide grants to partnerships between LEAs and institutions of higher education that begin to offer or expand concurrent enrollment opportunities, beginning in with the 2020-21 school year. Grants may be used to: assist teachers with the costs of obtaining a graduate degree that allows the teacher to teach a postsecondary course; cover the cost of books, supplies, fees, and transportation; purchase technology to share data and streamline the enrollment process; or provide services, support, and coordination resources for

FAMU Family Medical Leave Insurance Program

The bill creates a study of the implementation of a paid family and medical leave program in the state by: 1) requiring the department of labor and employment to contract with experts in the field of paid family and medical leave; 2) requiring the department to make requests for information from third parties that may be willing to administer all or part of a paid family and medical leave program; 3) creating the family and medical leave implementation task force that is responsible for recommending a plan to implement a paid family and medical leave program for the state; and 4) Requiring an actuarial study of the final plan recommended by the task force.
SB19-195  Child And Youth Behavioral Health System Enhancements  R. Fields | B. Gardner / M. Froelich | L. Landgraf
This bill requires the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing and the Department of Human Services to work collaboratively to provide Medicaid-covered wraparound services for children and youth at risk of out-of-home placement or who are currently in out-of-home placement. Out-of-home placement is defined to mean a child or youth who has been diagnosed as having a mental health or behavioral health disorder that may require a level of care that is provided in a residential child care facility, inpatient psychiatric hospital, or other intensive care setting outside the home. It also includes children and youth who have entered the Division of Youth Services or are at risk of child welfare involvement. The DHS is also required to create three new tools to assess, screen, and provide a single referral and entry point for children with mental or behavioral health issues. The Department of Public Health and Environment must provide free training for providers on these tools. By July 1, 2020, the DHS is required to select a developmentally appropriate and culturally competent statewide behavioral health screening tool for primary care providers serving children, youth, and caregivers in the perinatal period, including postpartum women. By July 1, 2020, the DHS must develop a plan for establishing a single statewide referral and entry point for children and youth who have a positive behavioral health screening or whose needs are identified through a standard assessment.

SB19-207  FY 2019-20 Long Bill  D. Moreno / D. Esgar
Provides for the payment of expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state of Colorado, and of its agencies and institutions, for and during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2019, except as otherwise noted. Includes place holders for school finance funding and marijuana proceeds dedicated to grant programs.

SB19-246  Public School Finance  N. Todd | P. Lundeen / B. McLachlan | J. Wilson
The bill increases the statewide base per pupil funding for the 2019-20 budget year by $182.76 to account for inflation, for a new statewide base per pupil funding of $6,951.53. The district total program funding reflects a $100 million reduction in the dollar amount of the budget stabilization factor. For the 2019-20 budget year, distributes $20 million on a per pupil basis to large rural school districts and small rural school districts, including district charter schools and each institute charter school whose accounting district is a large or small rural school district. The bill requires each rural district that receives money to report to the department of education concerning the district's use of the money. Under existing law, the state appropriates a certain amount per pupil to fund services for all children with disabilities, which is referred to as tier A funding, and a separate amount to fund services for children identified with certain disabilities, which is referred to as tier B funding. Increases the amount of tier B funding by $22 million and allows the amount to be appropriated from the state education fund or the general fund.

SB19-255  Gallagher Amendment  L. Court | J. Tate / L. Herod | D. Esgar
Based on a residential target percentage that is equal to 45.69%, the bill lowers the ratio of valuation for assessment for residential real property from 7.2% to 7.15% for property tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2019, until the next property tax year that the general assembly adjusts this ratio. The bill’s revenue will be distributed through SB 19-246 and provided to K-12 education through $20M towards special education, $20M towards rural schools, and $49M towards buying down the budget stabilization factor.