



2020 End of Session Report

June 18, 2020

The 2020 Colorado Legislative Session is difficult to summarize. Words such as unique, historic, extraordinary and remarkable come to mind. It certainly was a session unlike anything we have ever experienced. If Oscar Wilde was correct that “to expect the unexpected shows a thoroughly modern intellect,” we have all been converted to modernity.

In its role as a representative democratic body, the General Assembly is always influenced by and responsive to what is happening outside of the Capitol. This year’s events – first a global pandemic, then the impact of the pandemic on the economy and the state budget, followed by days of protests centered on the Capitol grounds – took the legislature by storm and influenced outcomes more than ever.

As always, it has been a pleasure to represent the State Board of Education and the Colorado Department of Education at the legislature. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 720-301-6137 or jennifer@augustpolicy.com if you have a specific question or need.

Sincerely,



SESSION OVERVIEW

Under the Colorado Constitution, the legislature meets for 120 days typically starting early in January and finishing early in May. This year, after convening on **January 8**, the legislature met for 9 ½ weeks. After **March 14**, they stopped meeting for 10 weeks because of COVID-19. The Colorado Supreme Court had opined that the legislature could “stop the clock” when it was not meeting due to the pandemic. For the first time in memory, the General Assembly was thus working with a flexible end-date.

The Joint Budget Committee officially began its herculean work to re-write the state budget on **May 4**. On **May 26**, the full legislature reconvened for what became approximately three additional weeks. After suspending work for two days while protest activity swept the Capitol grounds, *Sine Die* came officially on **Monday, June 15**. **At 160 days, 2020 was the longest Colorado legislative session in history.**

Remember in early March when everything seemed normal? At that point, the legislature was focused on the daily hustle and bustle of processing through several hundred bills. The Joint Budget Committee was nearing completion of the state budget. Several key initiatives including the **creation of a public insurance option** and a **family and medical leave** program were moving forward. And the General Assembly had voted to **eliminate the death penalty** in Colorado.

Remember when the COVID-19 crisis exploded and everything changed? True to the design of our system, the Executive Branch became prominent with Governor Polis using his emergency authority to address key issues from evictions to travel bans to which businesses could stay open. Legislative leadership grappled with questions about if, when and how the General Assembly could resume the 2020 session.

Remember when the new normal started to emerge? Many of bills that had been introduced before the COVID-19 hiatus, including public option and family medical leave, did not move forward when the legislature reconvened. Instead, in response to COVID-19, within the last three weeks of the 2020 Session, the legislature introduced and passed measures related to **price gouging, debt collection, whistleblower protections, unemployment insurance, funding for eviction prevention programs, funding for Colorado’s reinsurance program, law enforcement accountability, and sick-leave for all Colorado employees.** Lest we think Colorado’s citizens only prioritize the Great Outdoors, **restaurants will be able to sell cocktails to-go for at least one more year.** Legislation that would have created a presumption within the worker’s compensation system that contraction of COVID-19 by an essential worker was work-related, did not pass. A bill to

change Colorado's *immunization standards*, which had been introduced before the COVID-19 hiatus, was also adopted.

To produce a balanced budget for Fiscal Year 2020-2021, the legislature made over \$3 billion in adjustments. In addition to cutting a variety of programs, reducing reimbursement for Medicaid providers, and requiring state agencies to cut personnel costs, budget writers relied on cash fund transfers and the state's existing reserve fund to curtail the pain. One-time federal dollars began to flow into the State, partially offsetting the impact of some of the state budget reductions. To date, the federal money comes with strict restrictions: spending must be tied directly to the COVID-19 crisis and large portions of the funding must be spent by December 31, 2020.

Motivated, at least in part, by the new fiscal realities, the General Assembly adopted legislation that *decouples federal tax relief from state taxes*. Additionally, they referred two measures to voters in November: **1) an increase in the nicotine tax and an extension of that tax to vaping products; and 2) a measure to repeal the Gallagher Amendment, which defines the distribution of property taxes between commercial and residential property**. Finally, as passed, the School Finance Act contains a provision that *impacts school district mill levies* in a manner that could lead to more local property tax revenue for school districts in the future.

As human beings, crisis has a way of focusing our attention on our priorities. Democrats, who gained significant majorities in both Chambers in the 2018 election, finished the session focused on pushing through legislation important to their progressive voter base. Yes, bills were amended along the way and in some cases gained bi-partisan support. But the pace, range and scope of the major policy changes adopted in the last three weeks is extraordinary. Colorado is the first state in the nation to adopt such extensive law enforcement changes and to require sick leave for every Colorado employee. Colorado progressives achieved years of aspirational work in just three short weeks.

STATE BOARD POSITIONS ON LEGISLATION

Given the truncated nature of the legislative session, the State Board took positions on only two bills.

- ≠ By a vote of 6-1 the Board supported HB20-1015 Future Educator Pathways Grant Program by Reps. Wilson (R) and Buentello (D). Part of the rationale for supporting was that the bill was connected to a Governor's budget request that the Board also supported. Ultimately, the bill did not pass. Given the impact of COVID-19 on the state

budget almost all requests for new money, and thus legislation connected with these requests, did not move forward.

- ≠ The State Board also voted to support SB20-158 Professional Training for Educators by Sen. Todd (D) and Reps. Wilson (R) and McLachlan (D). The bill modifies several existing programs intended to increase the number of educators in the state and changes the funding allocation for the rural teacher program. It also clarifies that the Colorado Commission on Higher Education may conditionally approve an educator preparation program offered by an institution of higher education and may do so upon the recommendation of the State Board. SB20-158 passed and is expected to be signed by Gov. Polis.

STATE BUDGET

As described in the introduction to this report, there were two distinct phases to the state budget process this year.

Before COVID-19

- ≠ The State Board/CDE had submitted an infrastructure budget request to allow the Department to “catch-up” to existing workloads in areas such as procurement. The JBC had approved the request for inclusion in the Long Bill.
- ≠ Gov. Polis included several budget requests related to education within the CDE budget. This was not the first time a Governor has included items representing his priorities in the CDE budget, though the number of such requests was higher than we have previously experienced.
- ≠ In late January, the State Board voted to officially support three of the Governor’s budget requests including: Concurrent Enrollment for Educators, Empowering Parents with School Information and Expanding Eligibility for School Improvement funds.

During COVID-19

In early May, the Joint Budget Committee began meeting to re-write the Long Bill. As previously mentioned, they faced the daunting task of making about \$3.3 billion in spending reductions relative to last fiscal year. Impacts to programs administered by CDE were

concentrated in the School Finance Act, but changes to the CDE budget were also imposed by the Long Bill.

- ≠ The JBC reversed all previous approvals of CDE/Governor's education budget requests.
- ≠ All state agencies, including CDE, will have to reduce their general fund personal services line by 5 percent.
- ≠ The State Board was provided with a detailed list of programs at CDE that have been reduced or eliminated at its June meeting. In all, 11 programs administered by CDE were eliminated and 14 saw reduced funding. The bulk of the cuts were concentrated in the area of competitive grants. The legislature took \$135 million from the BEST Cash Grant Program, a reduction of 84 percent, to help balance the budget. Examples of other programs that were eliminated or reduced include National Board Stipends, Comprehensive Quality Physical Education Program, AP Exam Fee Program, Local School Food Purchasing Program and Computer Science Education Grants.
- ≠ All public schools in the state were also impacted by budget reductions. Relative to last year, districts and the Charter School Institute will see a \$576.9 million decrease in funding via the School Finance Act. This reduction is partially offset by at least \$510 in federal dollars, though those dollars come with restrictions. Average per pupil funding was \$8,488 in FY19/20 and will be \$8,065 in 20/21. This is a 5.24 percent decrease.

SUCCESSFUL LEGISLATION

Ultimately, 28 bills related to preschool and K-12 education or to education funding were adopted in the 2020 legislative session. Most years, the number of bills passed that impact Colorado's public education system is double this amount. It is not that there were fewer bills, this year's bill chart has 80 pieces of legislation, but a smaller number of bills made it across the finish line as a result of the unusual legislative climate.

The most significant bills to be adopted include the following.

- ≠ HB20-1032 Timing K-12 Education Standards Review by Reps. Wilson (R) and Kipp (D) and Sens. Coram (R) and Ginal (D) changes the schedule for reviewing, revising and adopting academic content standards by the State Board of Education. Instead of reviewing all standards every six years, the review process will now take place on a

rolling two-year basis. Additionally, HB20-1336 requires the State Board of Education to adopt standards related to Holocaust and genocide studies by July 1, 2021.

- ≠ HB20-1128 Educator Education Requirements Special Education by Reps. Wilson (R) and Buentello (D) and Sens. Priola (R) and Zenzinger (D) requires that educators complete at least 10 hours of professional development related to students with disabilities to renew their professional educator license. After 20-1128 had moved through the process, HB20-1312 came along. This bill regarding Behavioral Health Training Requirements Educator License by Reps. Michaelson Jenet (D) and Titone (D) and Sens. Todd (D) and Hisey (R) requires that the 10 hours mandated by HB20-1128 must also include behavioral health training.
- ≠ HB20-1135 Replace High School Social Studies Assessment by Reps. Buck (R) and McLachlan (D) and Sens. Todd (D) and Lundeen (R) eliminates the statewide social studies assessment in high school.
- ≠ SB20-158 Professional Training for Educators by Sen. Todd (D) and Reps. Wilson (R) and McLachlan (D) was supported by the State Board and is described in the section above.
- ≠ SB20-175 Assessment Score on a Student's Transcript by Sens. Zenzinger (D) and Rankin (R) and Rep. Titone (D) requires that public schools get a student's permission before including a national college readiness assessment score on a high school transcript.
- ≠ SB20-185 The Colorado Imagination Library Program by Sens. Bridges (D) and Tate (R) and Reps. Tipper (D) and Wilson (R) requires the State Librarian, subject to available appropriations, to implement the Colorado Imagination Library Program designed to assist non-profits in delivering books to young children.

At the very end of the legislative session, several bills were introduced and passed that may impact taxes and revenue available for education in the future. HB20-1420 decouples federal tax relief from state taxes with the revenue going to education. Both measures referred to the ballot by the legislature (HB20-1427 which increases nicotine taxes and extends the tax to vaping products and SCR20-001 which would repeal the Gallagher Amendment) could also impact the revenue picture for schools and school districts in the future.

More information on all additional bills that passed is included in the comprehensive chart of legislation below.

UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The nature of the 2020 legislative session put three substantive topics on the back burner, but all are likely to return next year.

First, some stakeholders have expressed concern about the State Board of Education process in cases between charter schools and school districts. Under current law, the Board's decisions are not subject to appeal within the judicial branch and some believe that should be changed. Additionally, stakeholders have expressed frustration with what is perceived as a lack of explanation for how and why the Board comes to a specific conclusion. When the legislature went on hiatus on March 14, a bill to address these issues was about to be introduced.

Second, HB20-1295 Education Accountability and Accreditation Systems Audit by Reps. Bird (D) and Wilson (R) and Sen. Todd (D) was introduced just before the temporary pause. It would have funded an audit of the state's accountability and assessment systems. This is a controversial topic to say the least. Those who believe the existing systems are unfair and fail to provide meaningful information are the strongest proponents of an audit or study to determine if the systems are meeting the original legislative goals. The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on schools this Spring and potentially in the Fall and Winter will now come into play as well. The School Finance Act includes language requiring the Commissioner to convene a group to discuss how to handle accountability for the 2020/2021 school year.

Finally, the COVID-19 crisis has added momentum to critics of the current educator evaluation system. Without testing data, districts have exercised even more discretion than is typical in how they handle evaluations. Greater discretion may mean greater inconsistencies between districts, which is concerning to some advocates.

We look forward to conversations over the Summer and Fall about these important topics and intend to work closely with State Board members in the shaping of CDE's approach.

LOOKING AHEAD

All eyes are now firmly fixed on the June 30 primary election and the November 3rd general election. Questions abound.

- ≠ Will Democrats hold their majorities in the Colorado House and Senate?
- ≠ Will Republicans pick up seats or even manage to seize control of the Senate?

- ≠ How will COVID-19 impact the functioning of elections?
- ≠ Will Colorado become more solidly “blue” or revert to “purple” status?

Conventional wisdom is that Colorado has been and will continue to trend more progressive, helping Democrats at the ballot box. However, we wonder about the degree to which the 2018 “blue wave” was about **voting for Democratic legislative candidates versus voting against President Trump** by voting against Republican candidates. We also wonder if COVID-19 will cause independent voters, who typically control election outcomes in Colorado, to support candidates who propose a stronger safety net or candidates who focus on supporting businesses and reviving the economy. If Democrats have a strong showing in November, then we are likely to agree that Colorado has become a blue state. For now, we are going to **wait and see how the election turns out** before reaching that conclusion.

All 65 House seats are on the ballot and half of the 35 Senate seats are as well. Currently, Democrats hold a 19-16 margin in the State Senate and a 41-24 margin in the House.

At a statewide level, we have a competitive U.S. Senate race and Colorado may be in play in the race for President.

In less than two weeks, we will complete the primary elections. Key races to watch include the following.

- ≠ Senate District 8 in Northwest Colorado features a Republican primary race between incumbent Sen. Bob Rankin and Debra Irvine. In this seat, the outcome of the primary could influence the outcome of the general election. Sen. Rankin would be difficult to beat in the general but having a newcomer as the Republican candidate could open the door for Democrats to pick up this seat.
- ≠ Senate District 23 which extends across parts of Broomfield, Larimer and Weld counties has a Republican primary between Rupert Parchment and Barbara Kirkmeyer. There is no doubt the winner will succeed term-limited Republican Senator Vicki Marble.
- ≠ Senate District 31 in Southeast Denver features Democrat Chris Hansen vs. Maria Orms. Hansen is the incumbent, elected to the seat via a vacancy committee earlier this year. In this safe Democratic seat, the primary winner will definitely go on to succeed in the general election.
- ≠ House District 6 in central Denver has a three-way Democratic primary with incumbent Rob Woodrow, Steven Paletz and Dan Himelspach. Woodrow is the incumbent. He took over the seat in a vacancy committee when Chris Hansen moved to the Senate

earlier this year. There is no doubt that the winner of the primary will win the general election.

- ≠ House District 22 in Jefferson County showcases incumbent Republican Rep. Colin Larson vs. Justin Everett. Everett previously held the seat but left to run an unsuccessful campaign for State Treasurer. The winner likely will go on to win this lean Republican seat in the general election.
- ≠ House District 38 in Littleton presents Candice Ferguson vs. David Ortiz to determine which Democrat will take on incumbent Republican Richard Champion.
- ≠ House District 40, which is in Aurora, is facing a Democratic primary between Naquetta Ricks and John Ronquillo. The winner is highly likely to join the legislature for the 2021 General Assembly session.
- ≠ House District 48 in Weld County, a safe Republican seat, features Republican Grady Nouis against Republican Tonya Van Beber to replace term-limited Rep. Humphrey.
- ≠ House District 49 in Larimer and Weld counties has Republican Vicki Marble running against Republican Mike Lynch to replace Rep. Perry Buck. The winner will hold the seat in the general election.
- ≠ House District 63 has been represented by Rep. Lori Saine who is term-limited. In a three-way Republican primary with Patricia Miller vs. Corey Seulean vs. Dan Woog, the winner is highly likely to be successful in November.

In November, key races to watch are as follows.

- ≠ Senate District 19 in Jefferson County may be the most competitive of all the legislative races. Incumbent Democrat Rachel Zenzinger has shown her independence on a handful of key votes citing the needs and desires of her constituents. Her opponent is Republican Lynn Gerber.
- ≠ Senate District 26 in Arapahoe County features incumbent Democrat Jeff Bridges against Republican Bob Roth.
- ≠ Incumbent Republican Sen. Jack Tate has chosen not to run for re-election in Senate District 27. Democrat Chris Kolker will face Republican Suzanne Staiert in what could be a pick-up seat for the Democrats.

- ≠ House Districts 25 and 27 both in Jefferson County feature incumbent Democrats who won their seats in 2018 by the slimmest of margins. In House District 25, incumbent Lisa Cutter faces former County Commissioner Don Rosier. In House District 27 incumbent Democrat Brianna Titone faces her 2018 opponent Vicki Pyne.
- ≠ Also in 2018, Rep. Bri Buentello from House District 47 eked out a narrow win. She will face the winner of the Republican primary, either Stephanie Luck or Ron Parker.

Ballot initiatives that have officially qualified for the November ballot as of June 19, 2020 include the following.

- ≠ **22-Week Abortion Ban Initiative.** Prohibits abortion after 22 weeks gestational age.
- ≠ **Citizen Requirement for Voting Initiative.** Amends the Colorado Constitution to state that “only a citizen” of the U.S. can vote in federal, state, and local elections, instead of the existing language that says “every citizen” of the U.S. can vote.
- ≠ **Gray Wolf Reintroduction Initiative.** Reintroduces gray wolves on public lands.
- ≠ **National Popular Vote Interstate Compact Referendum.** Joins Colorado into the National Popular Vote Interstate Compact, awarding Colorado's electoral votes to the winner of the national popular vote.
- ≠ **Charitable Bingo and Raffles Amendment (Referred).** Requires charitable organizations to have existed for three years before obtaining a charitable gaming license instead of five years; allows charitable organizations to hire managers and operators of gaming activities so long as they are not paid more than the minimum wage.
- ≠ **Repeal Property Tax Assessment Rates Amendment (Referred).** Repeals the Gallagher Amendment of 1982, which limited the residential and non-residential property tax assessment rates so that residential property taxes amounted to 45% of the total share of state property taxes and non-residential property taxes amounted to 55% of the total share of state property taxes.
- ≠ **Colorado Tobacco and E-Cigarette Tax Increase for Health and Education Programs Measure (Referred).** Increases taxes on tobacco, creates a new tax on nicotine products such as e-cigarettes; dedicates funds to education, housing and health programs

- ≠ **Transportation Bond Issue.** Authorizes the state to issue transportation revenue anticipation notes (TRANS)—a specific type of bond debt—in the amount of \$1.837 billion with no increase to taxes.

On May 17, Gov. Polis signed an Executive Order to establish temporary rules allowing for ballot initiatives to be signed through mail and email. Prior to the order, the process for gathering signatures to qualify for the ballot had to be done in person. A legal challenge has been filed. The Denver District Court upheld the Order, but the ruling has been appealed and is set to heard by the Colorado Supreme Court. There are several statewide initiatives that are attempting to gather the 124,000 required signatures needed by August 3. Supporters are trying to qualify measures that create a paid family and medical leave program, make Election Day a state holiday, draft a new criminal record expungement process for convicts and reduce the state's income tax rate.

Once the legislative session comes to a close, the action typically continues via interim committees. However, in response to COVID-19, there will be **no interim committees authorized to meet in 2020.**

CONCLUSION

The more things change the more they stay the same. Last year in concluding the end-of-session report we wrote that 2019 had been a unique session. That was true. At the time there was no way anyone could have predicted COVID-19 and the impact it would have on the legislature. Suffice it to say, 2020 was the unique to beat all previous uniques. We will now officially retire that word.

There is no doubt that Colorado's 2020 legislative session will go down in history. What remains to be seen is how the history books will characterize the remarkable manner in which the Colorado legislature responded to this unprecedented time.

Thank you for giving August Policy Strategies the opportunity to represent your interests at the Capitol this year.

COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF K₁₂ EDUCATION LEGISLATION

Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
HB20-1005	Enhance Safe2tell	Reps. Van Winkle (R) and Michaelson Jenet (D) Sens. Fields (D) and Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1007	Diverse Kindergarten Through 12 th Grade Educator Workforce Report	Reps. Coleman (D) and Buentello (D) Sens. Fields (D) and Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1011	Helping Others Manage Early Childhood Act	Reps. Wilson (R) and Buckner (D) Sens. Pettersen (D) and Story (D)	Monitor	Failed

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Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
HB20-1015	Future Educator Pathways Grant Program	Reps. Wilson (R) and Buentello (D) Sens. Bridges (D)	Support 6 - 1	Failed
HB20-1016	Increase Quality in Early Childhood Education Programs	Reps. Wilson (R) and McCluskie (D) Sens. Pettersen (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1021	Colorado Youth Advisory Council Membership	Reps. McKean (R) and Buentello (D) Sens. Todd (D) and Coram (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB20-1028	Need For Juvenile Behavior Health Treatment	Reps. Michaelson Jenet (D) and Sen. Gonzales (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1032	Timing K-12 Education Standards Review	Reps. Wilson (R) and Kipp (D) Sens. Coram (R) and Ginal (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB20-1034	Income Tax Deduction for 529 Account K-12 Kindergarten Through 12 th -grade	Rep. Larson (R)	Monitor	Failed

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Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
HB20-1040	Concealed Handguns on School Grounds	Rep. Neville (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1043	Income Tax Credit for Early Childhood Education Fix	Reps. Buckner (D) and Wilson (R) Sens. Todd (D) and Priola (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1053	Supports for Early Childhood Educator Workforce	Reps. Sirota (D) and Wilson (R) Sen. Story (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB20-1058	Behavioral Analysts in Public Schools	Rep. Froelich (D) Sen. Bridges (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1062	Colorado Student Free Expression Law	Rep. McLachlan (D) Sens. Lee (D) and Coram (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB20-1066	Contribution Limits School District Director Candidate	Rep. Sirota (D) Sen. Gonzales (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1111	Parent Authority to Require Educational Reforms	Rep. Geitner (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1125	Eligible Educator Supplies Tax Credit	Reps. Buentello (D) and Baisley (R) Sens. Zenzinger (D) and Woodward (R)	Monitor	Failed

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Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
HB20-1127	Extend Public Employees' Retirement Association Retiree Work After Retirement Limit	Reps. McLachlan (D) and McCluskie (D) Sens. Sonnenberg (R) and Todd (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB20-1128	Educator Education Requirements Special Education	Reps. Buentello (D) and Wilson (R) Sens. Zenzinger (D) and Priola (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB20-1131	Menstrual Hygiene Products in Schools Programs	Reps. Caraveo (D) and Titone (D) Sen. Winter (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1135	Replace High School Social Studies Assessment	Reps. Buck (R) and McLachlan (D) Sens. Todd (D) and Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB20-1149	16-year-olds Voting in School District Elections	Rep. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D) Sen. Moreno (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1186	Teachers' Rights Opt-in Organization Membership	Rep. Liston (R)	Monitor	Failed

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Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
HB20-1231	Amend Programs Addressing Educator Shortages	Rep. Wilson (R) and Sen. Todd (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1235	Colorado Department of Education Support for Family Engagement Practices	Reps. Coleman (D) and Larson (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1238	Safe and Healthy Learning Environments for Students	Reps. Michaelson Jenet (D) and Gonzales-Gutierrez (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1240	Early College Program and P-tech School Expansion	Reps. McCluskie (D) and Will (R) Sens. Rankin (R) and Donovan (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1244	Department of Education Supplemental	Reps. Esgar (D) Sens. Moreno (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB20-1260	School Finance Adjustment To 2019-20 Total Program	Reps. Esgar (D) and McCluskie (D) Sens. Rankin (R) and Zenzinger (D)	Monitor	Passed

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Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
HB20-1269	Create School Safety Account And Related Tax Credits	Rep. Neville (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1273	Equality And Fairness In Youth Sports Act	Rep. Sandridge (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1276	Individualized Student Degree Programs	Rep. Geitner (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1282	Radio Communications Policies of Gov Entities	Reps. Melton (D) and Van Winkle (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1283	Administration of Inhaler for Respiratory Distress	Rep. Buckner (D) Sen. Todd (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1288	Increase Curriculum Transparency School Literacy	Rep. Rich (R) Sens. Todd (D) and Rankin (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1295	Education Accountability and Accreditation Systems Audit	Reps. Wilson (R) and Bird (D) Sen. Todd (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1300	Changes to Local School Food Purchasing Program	Reps. Buentello (D) and Pelton (R) Sens. Coram (R) and Bridges (D)	Monitor	Passed

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Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
HB20-1301	Electronic Attendance in School District Board Meeting	Rep. McLachlan (D) Sen. Sonnenberg (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB20-1312	Behavioral Health Training Requirements Educator License	Reps. Michaelson Jenet (D) and Titone (D) Sens. Todd (D) and Hisey (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB20-1329	Department SMART Act Report Unfunded Programs	Reps. Saine (R) and Kipp (D) Sens. Todd (D) and Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1336	Holocaust and Genocide Studies In Public Schools	Reps. Michaelson Jenet (D) and Sirota (D) Sens. Fenberg (D) and Hisey (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB20-1357	Media Literacy Implementation	Reps. McLachlan (D) and Cutter (D)	Monitor	Failed
HB20-1358	K-12 Seizure Free Schools	Reps. McKean (R) and Mullica (D)	Monitor	Failed

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Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
HB20-1407	College Admission Use of National Test Score	Reps. Baisley (R) and Kipp (D) Sens. Zenzinger (D) and Story (D)	None	Passed
HB20-1418	Public School Finance	Rep. Becker (D) Sen. Todd (D)	None	Passed
HB20-1420	Adjust Tax Expenditures for State Education Fund	Reps. Gray (D) and Sirota (D) Sens. Moreno (D) and Hansen (D)	None	Passed
HB20-1427	Cigarette Tobacco and Nicotine Products Tax	Reps. McCluskie (D) and Caraveo (D) Sens. Fields (D) and Moreno (D)	None	Passed
SB20-001	Expand Behavioral Health Training For K-12 Educators	Reps. Van Winkle (R) and Sirota (D) Sen. Fields (D)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-009	Expand Adult Education Grant Program	Reps. McLachlan (D) and Catlin (R) Sens. Zenzinger (D) and Rankin (R)	Monitor	Passed

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Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
SB20-014	Excused Absences In Public Schools For Behavioral Health	Reps. Michaelson Jenet (D) and Cutter (D) Sen. Fields (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB20-015	Student Access to Transportation to Other Schools	Rep. Humphrey (R) Sen. Hill (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-016	Notify If School Employee Gives Drugs to Students	Rep. Soper (R) Sens. Rankin (R) and Fields (D)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-023	Colorado Working Group on School Safety	Reps. Van Winkle (R) and Michaelson Jenet (D) Sens. Gardner (R) and Gonzales (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB20-027	School District School Safety Plans	Sen. Crowder (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-050	Eligible Educator Supplies Tax Credit	Rep. Baisley (R) Sen. Woodward (R)	Monitor	Failed

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Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
SB20-052	Smart School Bus Safety Pilot Program	Rep. Wilson (R) Sens. Coram (R) and Zenzinger (D)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-059	Sexual Assault on a Student by an Educator	Rep. Larson (R) Sen. Hisey (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-066	Highly Effective Teachers and Low-performing Schools	Reps. Saine (R) and Buentello (D) Sen. Priola (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-072	Human Sexuality Education Notification Requirement	Rep. Larson (R) Sen. Gardner (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-073	No 529 Account Income Tax Deduction for K-12 Expenses	Reps. Buentello (D) and Cutter (D) Sens. Pettersen (D) and Story (D)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-074	Bonuses for Highly Effective Teachers	Rep. Wilson (R) Sen. Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-081	School Information For Apprenticeship Directory	Reps. Sullivan (D) and Larson (R) Sens. Danielson (D) and Bridges (D)	Monitor	Passed

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Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
SB20-089	Educator Pay Raise Fund	Rep. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D) Sens. Garcia (D) and Danielson (D)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-095	Middle School Students Concurrent Enrollment Information	Reps. Bockenfeld (R) and Coleman (D) Sens. Holbert (R) and Garcia (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB20-103	Common Guidelines School District Open Enrollment	Sen. Tate (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-111	School Transportation Grant Program	Reps. Valdez (D) and Soper (R) Sen. Hisey (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-112	College Trust Scholarship For Early Graduation	Rep. Buentello (D) Sen. Priola (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-117	School Employee Paycheck Transparency	Sen. Cooke (R)	Monitor	Failed

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POLICY STRATEGIES

Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
SB20-124	School Construction Guideline Utility Consultation	Reps. Will (R) and Buentello (D) Sens. Priola (R) and Hansen (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB20-131	Reimbursement To P-tech Schools For College Costs	Reps. Mullica (D) and Soper (R) Sens. Holbert (R) Foote (D)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-137	FERPA Waiver for Behavioral Health Services	Rep. Buentello (D) Sen. Gardner (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-149	Automatic Law Waivers For Rural School Districts	Rep. Pelton (R) Sen. Crowder (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-158	Professional Training for Educators	Reps. Wilson (R) and McLachlan (D) Sen. Todd (D)	Support	Passed
SB20-163	School Entry Immunization	Rep. Mullica (D) Sens. Gonzales (D) Priola (R)	Monitor	Passed
SB20-175	Assessment Score on a Student's Transcript	Reps. Titone (D) and McLachlan (D) Sens. Zenzinger (D) and Rankin (R)	Monitor	Passed

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POLICY STRATEGIES

Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
SB20-180	Dyslexia Education in Criminal and Juvenile Justice System	Sens. Winter (D) and Gonzales (D)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-184	Add to Public Financial Literacy Standards	Reps. Kipp (D) and Buck (R) Sens. Bridges (D) and Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB20-185	The Colorado Imagination Library Program	Reps. Tipper (D) and Wilson (R) Sens. Bridges (D) and Tate (R)	Monitor	Passed
SB20-202	Foster Care Student Services Coordination	Reps. Michaelson Jenet (D) Sens. Moreno (D)	Monitor	Failed
SCR20-001	Repeal Property Tax Assessment Rates	Sens. Tate (R) and Hansen (D) Reps. Esgar (D) and Soper (R)	None	Passed