# CO Association for Career and Technical Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HB19-1008</th>
<th>Include Career And Technical Education In Building Excellent Schools Today Program</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Position:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Support</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sponsors:</strong></td>
<td>T. Kraft-Tharp</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Summary:</strong></td>
<td>The bill amends the &quot;Building Excellent Schools Today Act&quot; to allow the public school capital construction assistance board to provide grants to support career and technical education capital construction, which is defined as: * New construction or retrofitting of public school for certain career and technical education programs; and * Equipment necessary for individual student learning and classroom instruction, including equipment that provides access to instructional materials or that is necessary for professional use by a classroom teacher. If the board chooses to fund career and technical education capital construction, the board shall consider whether the applicant concerns a professional field that is identified as a key industry in the most recent annual CO talent report produced by the state work force development council. The bill requires the board to designated committees concerning the issuance and denial of career and technical education capital construction grants during the preceding year.</td>
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<td><strong>Status:</strong></td>
<td>3/7/2019 Governor Signed</td>
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| HB19-1094 | Internet Link To Basic Life Skills Education Courses |
Currently, as part of the public school performance report, each public school provides the CDE with internet links to descriptions of certain courses and programs the public school. The bill adds basic life skills to that requirement, which after amendments may be defined as financial literacy, credit card debt, student loans, retirement, home economics and nutrition education, student wellness and physical activity curriculum, automotive education, wood/metal shop or other machinery-based courses, health education including CPR, heimlich manuever and seizure emergency responses.

Status: 2/12/2019 House Third Reading Lost - No Amendments

HB19-1121  Fifth-year High School & ASCENT Program Students

Position: Monitor
Sponsors: J. McCluskie | D. Roberts
Summary: Current law allows a school district to include in its pupil enrollment students who were enrolled in a school that was designated as an early college before June 6, 2018, and who, after completing 4 years of high school, enroll for the 2018-19 or 2019-20 budget year in postsecondary courses. The bill extends this authority for one additional year. Amended to extend for one additional year to 21-22. The portion of the bill prioritizing students currently enrolled in early college ASCENT programs if the student is likely to complete a high-demand postsecondary certificate or degree during the ASCENT program year and has earned 24 credits was removed from the bill via amendment.

Status: 2/12/2019 House Committee on Education Refer Amended to Appropriations

HB19-1186  School Employment Background Check Clarification

Position: Monitor
Sponsors: B. McLachlan | T. Exum / J. Bridges | J. Cooke
Summary: Under current law, school employees are required to undergo a fingerprint-based background check. In most statutes, the fingerprints can be taken by a qualified law enforcement agency, an authorized employee of the school or school district, or a third party approved by the Colorado bureau of investigation, but a few statutes do not authorize fingerprints to be taken by an authorized school or school district employee. The bill adds that authorization to those statutes. The bill requires a law enforcement agency that has fingerprinting equipment that meets federal bureau of investigation image quality standards to take the fingerprints of an applicant if an approved third-party vendor is not operating within 20 miles of a school.
The bill states that a school or school district employee can use any fingerprinting equipment that meets the federal bureau of investigation image quality standards.

Status: 4/10/2019 Governor Signed

HB19-1196  Financial Aid For Students With In-state Tuition

Position: Support

Sponsors: S. Gonzales-Gutierrez / D. Moreno

Summary: 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 the college opportunity fund program upon verification of the student's uniquely identifying student number and may be eligible for institutional or private financial aid programs. 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.

Status: 4/17/2019 Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments

HB19-1252  College Credit For Work Experience

Position: Monitor

Sponsors: T. Geitner l B. McLachlan / P. Lundeen l J. Bridges

Summary: The bill requires the council created and existing pursuant to section 23-1-108.5 to implement a plan for determining and awarding academic credit for postsecondary education based on past and present work-related experience. As a part of the plan, the council must also determine how academic credit for postsecondary education will transfer to the extent possible from career and technical education programs and technical certificate programs to state public 2-year and 4-year institutions of higher education. The council must consult with representatives from state institutions of higher education, representatives of the Colorado work force development council, and representatives from growing industries in implementing the plan. The bill requires state institutions of higher education to develop plans to evaluate whether postsecondary education was acquired by work experience and to accept and transfer academic credit awarded for work-related experience as
courses with guaranteed-transfer designation or as a part of a statewide articulation agreement. The bill supplements Colorado's student bill of rights to include a provision declaring that the council shall implement a plan to award academic credit for past and present work-related experience.

Status: 4/2/2019 House Committee on Education Refer Amended to Appropriations

**HB19-1257**  
**Voter Approval To Retain Revenue For Ed & Transp**

**Position:** Support  
**Sponsors:** K. Becker | J. McCluskie / L. Court | K. Priola  
**Summary:** 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.

Status: 4/16/2019 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Finance

**HB19-1258**  
**Allocate Voter-approved Revenue For Education & Transportation**

**Position:** Support  
**Sponsors:** K. Becker | J. McCluskie / L. Court | K. Priola  
**Summary:** 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 measure there will be additional revenue in the general fund exempt account (account). Section 1 of the bill requires 1/3 of this money in the account to be allocated to each of the purposes approved by voters, which are: Public schools; Higher education; and Roads, bridges, and transit. The general assembly is required to appropriate the money for public schools and higher education for the state fiscal year after the state retains the 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. The state treasurer is required to transfer the remaining 1/3
of the money to the highway users tax fund (HUTF) after the state treasurer
receives a report certifying the state's TABOR revenues (report). Section 3
clarifies that the report must include the money that the state keeps and
spends as a result of the 2019 measure, and that this amount must be
reported separately from the referendum C money in the account. Under
section 4 the money the state treasurer transfers to the HUTF is allocated
60% to the state highway fund, 22% to counties, and 18% to cities and
incorporated towns. Under section 5 no more than 90% of the money
allocated to the state highway fund may be expended for highway purposes
or highway-related capital improvements and at least 10% must be expended
for transit purposes or for transit-related capital improvements. 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.

Status: 4/16/2019 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Finance

<table>
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<tr>
<th>HB19-1262</th>
<th>State Funding For Full-day Kindergarten</th>
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<td><strong>Position:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Support</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sponsors:</strong></td>
<td>J. Wilson</td>
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| **Summary:** | Under existing law, the school finance formula provides funding for half-day kindergar
ten 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 student enrolled in a full-day kindergarten educational program will be funded at the same amount as students enrolled full-time in other grades. A student enrolled in a half-day kindergarten educational program will be funded as a half-day student plus the existing amount of supplemental kindergarten funding. Under existing law, many school districts charge parents of students enrolled in full-day kindergarten a fee to fund the full-day kindergarten educational program. After passage of the bill, 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 prohibits using a preschool position to enroll a child in full-day kindergarten. A school district that used preschool positions in this manner in the 2018-19 budget year will retain the positions in the 2019-20 budget year and budget years thereafter to the extent the school district fills
the positions with preschool students. 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. If the authorizer objects to the program expansion, the charter school and the authorizer must negotiate a change to the charter contract. If the parties cannot agree, the charter school may appeal the issue to the state board of education for a determination. Any renegotiation of the charter school's contract must be limited to the issue of expanding the kindergarten educational program.

Status: 4/17/2019 Senate Committee on Education Refer Unamended to Appropriations

**HB19-1276 Ninth Grade Success Grant Program**

**Position:** Monitor

**Sponsors:** B. Buentello | T. Exum / N. Todd | D. Coram

**Summary:** 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. The grant program is funded through the student re-engagement grant program fund. The bill specifies the minimum application requirements for a local education provider or charter school that chooses to apply for a grant. The department of education shall administer the grant program by reviewing applications and making recommendations to the state board of education, which will award the grants. In making recommendations and awarding grants, the department and the state board shall prioritize those applying local education providers and charter schools that have 4-year high school graduation rates that rank in the bottom 20% of the 4-year high school graduation rates statewide. The bill includes additional criteria that the department and the state board must consider. 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. Each local education provider and charter school that receives a grant must use the money to implement a ninth grade success program that meets the requirements specified in the bill. Each grant recipient must report information concerning its ninth grade success program, including evaluation data for several specified outcome measures. The department must submit a report concerning the implementation of the grant program to the state board and to the education committees of the general assembly.

**Status:** 4/11/2019 House Committee on Education Refer Amended to
### HB19-1293

**Government Youth Apprenticeship Program Stipends**

#### Position:
Monitor

#### Sponsors:
B. Buentello | A. Garnett / J. Bridges | B. Rankin

#### Summary:
The bill creates the government youth apprenticeship stipend program (program) in the state work force development council (council) to provide grants to certain nonprofit organizations to enable the nonprofit organizations to provide stipends to governmental entities that offer government youth apprenticeships. The bill specifies that 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.

The bill specifies the dates by which a nonprofit organization must apply to the council for grant money and dates by which the council is required to award and distribute the grants to one or more nonprofit organizations. The nonprofit organizations that receive a grant are required to use the grant money to distribute stipends to governmental entities that apply for the stipend.

The bill specifies limitations on the amount of the stipend that may be provided to a governmental entity for a single government youth apprenticeship. The bill also specifies limitations on the number of stipends that may be provided to a single governmental entity in any calendar year. In addition, the bill specifies that a nonprofit organization that receives grant money is required to use at least 20% of the total amount awarded to provide stipends to governmental entities located in a rural area.

A governmental entity must apply to a nonprofit organization that received a grant to receive a stipend for its government youth apprenticeship. To be eligible to receive a stipend, a governmental entity is required to satisfy certain specified criteria, including the contribution of at least $2,000 toward the costs of a government youth apprenticeship. A governmental entity that receives a stipend is required to use the money from the stipend, as well as the $2,000 that the governmental entity contributes to the government youth apprenticeship, only for certain specified purposes.

The bill creates the government youth apprenticeship stipend fund (fund) in the state treasury and requires the state treasurer to transfer $2 million from the general fund to the fund in the 2019-20, 2020-21, and 2021-22 state fiscal years.

The council is required to submit an annual report on the program as part of the Colorado talent pipeline report that is prepared and submitted to the governor and the general assembly.
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 credits 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 credits to college credit, including any recommendations for necessary legislation.
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.

Status: 3/21/2019 House Committee on Education Refer Unamended to Legislative Council

**SB19-095**  
**Five-year Review Of Higher Education Funding Formula**

**Position:** Monitor  
**Sponsors:** N. Todd | C. Holbert / C. Hansen | H. McKean  
**Summary:** Requires CCHE to conduct a review of the funding formula for institutions of higher education every 5 years and to submit a report on recommended changes to the JBC and both Education Committees on or before November 1 of the year in which the review was conducted. Also specifies key steps CCHE must take in conducting the review, such as stakeholder meetings, engaging with institutions directly, and potentially developing changes for recommendation to the legislature and governor.

Status: 4/4/2019 Governor Signed

**SB19-097**  
**Area Technical College Grant Program**

**Position:** Support  
**Sponsors:** T. Story | D. Coram / J. McCluskie | M. Soper  
**Summary:** Establishes a grant program to provide money to area technical colleges (ATCs) for capital construction and equipment purchases. An ATC may submit a request to CCHE for potential inclusion in its budget request for ATCs in the following state fiscal year. If the ATC receives grant money, the ATC must submit a report back to the commission in any year in which it expends grant money.

Status: 4/16/2019 Governor Signed

**SB19-103**  
**Legalizing Minors' Businesses**

**Position:** Monitor  
**Sponsors:** A. Williams | J. Tate / J. Coleman | T. Carver  
**Summary:** Prohibits any county, municipality, or city and county or any agency of a local government from requiring a license or permit for a business that is:
operated on an occasional basis by a minor and located a sufficient distance from a commercial entity to prevent the minor's business from becoming a direct economic competitor of the commercial entity. Defines "occasional basis" to mean the business does not operate more than 84 days in any one calendar year.

**Status:** 4/1/2019 Governor Signed

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**SB19-128**  
**School Finance Mid-year Adjustments**

**Position:** Monitor

**Sponsors:** D. Moreno | N. Todd / D. Esgar | B. McLachlan

**Summary:** Joint Budget Committee Bill. 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 PPOR 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.

**Status:** 3/28/2019 Governor Signed

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**SB19-170**  
**Inquiry Into College Applicant Criminal History**

**Position:** Monitor

**Sponsors:** R. Rodriguez | J. Tate / L. Herod | M. Soper

**Summary:** The bill prohibits a state institution of higher education (institution) 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 (commission). An institution must notify the commission at least 30 days before making any changes to such policies.

**Status:**

4/16/2019 House Committee on Education Refer Unamended to House Committee of the Whole

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**SB19-176 Expanding Concurrent Enrollment Opportunities**

**Position:** Amend

**Sponsors:** P. Lundeen | J. Bridges / J. McCluskie | T. Geitner

**Summary:** The bill clarifies the differences between concurrent enrollment, dual enrollment programs, and other programs that enable a student to earn postsecondary credits while the student is enrolled in high school. Beginning in the 2020-21 school year, each school district, charter school, and public school operated by a board of cooperative services (local education provider) that enrolls students in grades 9 through 12 is required to provide the opportunity for concurrent enrollment. A local education provider 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. The bill clarifies the information that a local education provider must provide 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 through concurrent enrollment or a dual enrollment program. The bill clarifies that a qualified student and the student's parent are not required to pay tuition for concurrent enrollment or for enrolling in a postsecondary course through a pathways in technology early college high school, commonly known as a p-tech school. 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 to provide grants to local education providers to use in starting to offer concurrent enrollment or expanding the availability of concurrent enrollment. The department of education must administer the grant program, including providing an annual report that explains how the grant money is used, who is enrolling in concurrent enrollment and the types of courses they are enrolling in, and the number and transferability of postsecondary credits earned through concurrent enrollment. The department must submit the
The department must also post the report to the concurrent enrollment website.

**Status:**
4/17/2019 Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments

### SB19-177 Background Checks Persons Who Work With Children

**Position:** Deliberating

**Sponsors:** J. Ginal | D. Hisey / J. Singer

**Summary:**
Current law specifies what entities and agencies have access to child abuse or neglect records and reports. The bill adds to that list the department of human services, when requested in writing by an individual to check records or reports of child abuse or neglect for the purpose of screening that individual when such individual's responsibilities include supervision of children or unsupervised contact with children. The bill requires a fingerprint-based criminal history record check for the following: Child care center employees under 18 years of age; Out-of-state employees working at a child care center in a temporary capacity; and All owners, employees, volunteers, and adults residing in a family child care home.

**Status:**
4/16/2019 Senate Committee on Finance Refer Unamended to Appropriations

### SB19-189 Sunset Concurrent Enrollment Advisory Board

**Position:** Monitor

**Sponsors:** N. Todd | P. Lundeen / L. Cutter / J. Wilson

**Summary:**
Concerning the continuation of the concurrent enrollment advisory board, and, in connection therewith, implementing the recommendations contained in the 2018 sunset report by the department of regulatory agencies.

**Status:**
4/17/2019 House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments

### SB19-207 FY 2019-20 Long Bill

**Position:** Monitor

**Sponsors:** D. Moreno / D. Esgar

**Summary:**
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. NOTE: public school and career and technical education funding occur in the annual school finance bill.
| Status: | 4/17/2019 Signed by the Speaker of the House |