HB19-1008  Include Career And Technical Education In Building Excellent Schools Today Program

Comment:  CACTE testified in support of the bill and supported amendment that allowed the jobs report to be considered but not exclusive when considering CTE programs in a BEST application. Change was requested by BOCES and rural schools who wanted agriculture included.

Position:  Support

Calendar Notification:  NOT ON CALENDAR

Short Title:  Include Career And Technical Education In Building Excellent Schools Today Program

Sponsors:  T. Kraft-Tharp | C. Larson / N. Todd | P. Lundeen

Summary:  The bill amends the "Building Excellent Schools Today Act" 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
The bill clarifies conflicting language in prior legislative sessions to educator licensing statutes regarding the number of years a military spouse licensed in another state must teach continuously or have continuous experience in order to apply for a professional teacher license or professional special services license in Colorado.

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

**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

**Summary:**

**Status:**
NOT ON CALENDAR
School Employment Background Check Clarification

B. McLachlan | T. Exum / J. Bridges | J. Cooke

Under current law, school employees are required to undergo a fingerprintbased 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 district, charter school, or nonpublic school in the agency's jurisdiction. 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.

4/10/2019 Governor Signed

Fiscal Notes: Fiscal Note

Amendments: Amendments

Financial Aid For Students With In-state Tuition

S. Gonzales-Gutierrez / D. Moreno

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
HB19-1252  College Credit For Work Experience

Comment:

Position: Monitor

Calendar Notification:
Wednesday, May 1 2019
Appropriations
8:00 a.m. Room LSB-A
(1) in house calendar.

Short Title: College Credit For Work Experience

Sponsors: T. Geitner | B. McLachlan / P. Lundeen | 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

Fiscal Notes: Fiscal Note

Alerts:

Amendments:

HB19-1257  Voter Approval To Retain Revenue For Ed & Transp
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:
4/29/2019 Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments

Fiscal Notes:
Fiscal Note

Alerts:

Amendments:
Amendments
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: 4/29/2019 Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments

Fiscal Notes: Fiscal Note

Alerts: Amendments

HB19-1262 State Funding For Full-day Kindergarten

Comment: This bill is anticipated to free-up funds in school districts or other uses as the school district sees fit.

Position: Support

Calendar Notification: NOT ON CALENDAR

Short Title: State Funding For Full-day Kindergarten

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

Summary: 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 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
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: 4/27/2019 House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Laid Over Daily

Fiscal Notes: Fiscal Note

Alerts:

Amendments: Amendments

HB19-1276 Ninth Grade Success Grant Program

Comment: Monitor

Position: Monitor

Calendar Notification: Tuesday, April 30 2019 SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE 1:30 PM SCR 352 (3) in senate calendar.

Short Title: Ninth Grade Success Grant Program
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: 4/30/2019 Senate Committee on Judiciary Refer Unamended to Appropriations

Fiscal Notes: Fiscal Note

Alerts: 

Amendments: Amendments

HB19-1294 Transfer Apprenticeship Credit To College Credit

Comment: 

Position: NOT ON CALENDAR

Calendar Notification: Transfer Apprenticeship Credit To College Credit

Short Title: Transfer Apprenticeship Credit To College Credit

Sponsors: A. Benavidez / S. Jaquez Lewis / T. Story

Summary: 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 credit to college credit.
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.

The money appropriated for purposes of the working group is exempt from the matching requirement for student financial assistance. In addition, the department of higher education is required to enter into a fee-for-service contract for the purposes of the working group.

For the 2019-20 state fiscal year, the bill appropriates $15,000 to the department of higher education from the general fund.

(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)
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. Nicotine products are products that contain nicotine and that are ingested into the body, which at this time is typically through vaping with an electronic cigarette. The excise tax is levied on the sale, use, consumption, handling, or distribution of all nicotine products in the state, and it is imposed on a distributor at the time the product is brought into the state, made here, or shipped or transported to retailers in the state. If a distributor fails to pay the tax, then any person or entity in possession of the nicotine products is liable for the tax.

To be a distributor of nicotine products, a person must have a license. The license costs $10 per year and requires that the distributor must have a tax license and comply with all of the laws relating to the collection of the tax. Distributors are required to file quarterly returns, and the department of revenue (department) may require electronic fund transfers of the taxes paid. Licensees are required to maintain certain records, and retailers are likewise required to maintain records about nicotine products it purchases from a licensed distributor. The department may share the names and addresses of persons who purchased nicotine products for resale with the department of public health and environment and county and district public health agencies.

To account for the increased taxes per cigarette, the discount percentage on cigarette stamps that a cigarette wholesaler may retain for its collection costs is reduced from 4% to .4% and the similar discount for a tobacco products distributor is reduced from 3.33% to 1.6%. A nicotine products distributor will be permitted to retain 1.1% of the taxes collected.

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. Specifically, the new tax revenue is deposited in the old age pension fund and then credited to the general fund in accordance with the state constitution. The state treasurer is then required to transfer 50% of the new tax revenue from the general fund to the behavioral health and health care affordability and accessibility cash fund (behavioral health fund).
The state treasurer is further required to transfer money in the behavioral health fund as follows:

- 19%, up to $30 million, to the tobacco education programs fund, which is primarily used for tobacco education, prevention, and cessation programs, which are expanded to include nicotine products; and
- 9.5%, up to $15 million, to offset the decreased revenue from the existing taxes that may result from the voter-approved rate increases, and of this amount, 73% is further allocated to the tobacco tax cash fund and 27% to the general fund.

For fiscal years that begin prior to July 1, 2023, the general assembly is required to appropriate the remainder of the money in the behavioral health fund as follows:

- 66% to make health care more affordable and accessible; and
- 34% to improve the provision of behavioral health services for children and youth.

Thereafter, the specific allocation no longer applies and the only limitation on appropriating for these 2 purposes is that each purpose must receive at least 20% of the fund remainder.

The state treasurer is required to transfer the other 50% of the new tax revenue to the newly created preschool programs cash fund, from which money is appropriated to the department of education to improve the availability, affordability, and quality of voluntary early childhood education, and to the Colorado expanded learning opportunities cash fund, from which money is used for the Colorado expanded learning opportunities program. The allocation of the new tax revenue between the 2 funds is as follows:

- For the 2019-20 and 2020-21 fiscal years, 35% to the preschool programs cash fund and 15% to the Colorado expanded learning opportunities cash fund;
- For the 2021-22 fiscal year, 30% to the preschool programs cash fund and 20% to the Colorado expanded learning opportunities cash fund; and
- For the 2022-23 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, 27.5% to the preschool programs cash fund and 22.5% to the Colorado expanded learning opportunities cash fund.

The state auditor is required to annually conduct a financial audit of the use of the new tax revenue.

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.
**SB19-094**  
**Extend School Finance Interim Committee**

**Comment:** Initiated by the Legislative Interim Committee on School Finance  
**Position:** Monitor  
**Calendar Notification:** NOT ON CALENDAR  
**Short Title:** Extend School Finance Interim Committee  
**Sponsors:** P. Lundeen | N. Todd / A. Garnett  
**Summary:** 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.

**Status:** 4/24/2019 House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments  
**Fiscal Notes:** Fiscal Note  
**Alerts:**  
**Amendments:**

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

**Comment:**  
**Position:** Monitor  
**Calendar Notification:** NOT ON CALENDAR  
**Summary:**

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(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)
Short Title: Five-year Review Of Higher Education Funding Formula
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
Fiscal Notes: Fiscal Note
Alerts: 
Amendments: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SB19-097</th>
<th>Area Technical College Grant Program</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Position: Support</td>
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<td>Calendar Notification: NOT ON CALENDAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short Title: Area Technical College Grant Program</td>
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<td>Sponsors: T. Story</td>
<td>D. Coram / J. McCluskie</td>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>Status: 4/16/2019 Governor Signed</td>
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| Amendments: 

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<tr>
<th>SB19-103</th>
<th>Legalizing Minors' Businesses</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comment:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Position: Monitor</td>
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<td>Calendar Notification: NOT ON CALENDAR</td>
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Comment: 
Position: Monitor
Calendar Notification: NOT ON CALENDAR
Legalizing Minors' Businesses

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.

School Finance Mid-year Adjustments

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.
SB19-170  Inquiry Into College Applicant Criminal History

Comment:  Monitor

Position:  NOT ON CALENDAR

Calendar Notification:  Inquiry Into College Applicant Criminal History

Short Title:  R. Rodriguez | J. Tate / L. Herod | M. Soper

Sponsors:  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:  4/19/2019 House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments

Fiscal Notes:  Fiscal Note

Alerts:  Amendments

Amendments:  Amendments

SB19-171  Apprenticeships And Vocational Technical Training

Comment:  This bill only applies to apprenticeships with a federal department of labor number assigned to it. The bill is not intended to expand to higher
SB19-176

Expanding Concurrent Enrollment Opportunities

Comment: Amend

Position: Amend

Calendar Notification: Wednesday, May 1 2019

Appropriations
8:00 a.m. Room LSB-A
(4) in house calendar.

Short Title: Expanding Concurrent Enrollment Opportunities

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
report to the state board of education, the department of higher education,
the Colorado commission on higher education, and the education
committees of the general assembly. The department must also post the
report to the concurrent enrollment website.

Status: 4/23/2019 House Committee on Education Refer Amended to Appropriations

Fiscal Notes: Fiscal Note

Alerts:

Amendments: Amendments

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

**Comment:** Deliberating

**Position:** Deliberating

**Calendar Notification:** Wednesday, May 1 2019

**Appropriations** 8:00 a.m. Room LSB-A (9) in house calendar.

**Short Title:** Background Checks Persons Who Work With Children

**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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Bill Title</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Calendar Notification</th>
<th>Short Title</th>
<th>Sponsors</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Fiscal Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB19-189</td>
<td>Sunset Concurrent Enrollment Advisory Board</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT ON CALENDAR</td>
<td>Sunset Concurrent Enrollment Advisory Board</td>
<td>N. Todd</td>
<td>P. Lundeen</td>
<td>L. Cutter</td>
<td>J. Wilson</td>
<td>Removes the July 1, 2019, repeal on the Sunset Advisory Committee and continues the committee.</td>
<td>4/25/2019 Signed by the President of the Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB19-207</td>
<td>FY 2019-20 Long Bill</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOT ON CALENDAR</td>
<td>FY 2019-20 Long Bill</td>
<td>D. Moreno</td>
<td>D. Esgar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>4/18/2019 Governor Signed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary:

Section 1 of 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.

Section 2 sets the minimum district total program funding for the 2019-20 budget year. The district total program funding reflects a $100 million reduction in the dollar amount of the budget stabilization factor over the prior budget year.

Section 3 amends the professional development and student support program (program) for English language learners and educators who work with English language learners to distribute money appropriated for the program's services and educator professional development activities proportionately, based on the level of English language proficiency of the students served by the program.

Section 4, 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. Large rural school districts share 55% of the appropriation, and small rural school districts share 45% of the appropriation. The bill bases the distribution on a school district's funded pupil count for the 2018-19 budget year. The bill specifies the intended uses of the money. 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. Section 5 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.

Sections 6 to 9 appropriate money for the bill.

(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)
SB19-255  Gallagher Amendment Residential Assessment Rate

Comment:

Position:

Calendar Notification: NOT ON CALENDAR

Short Title: Gallagher Amendment Residential Assessment Rate

Sponsors: L. Court | J. Tate / L. Herod | D. Esgar

Summary: 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.

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)

Status: 4/30/2019 House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments

Fiscal Notes: Fiscal Note

Alerts:

Amendments: