

# AUGUST

## POLICY STRATEGIES

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## ***2019 End of Session Report***

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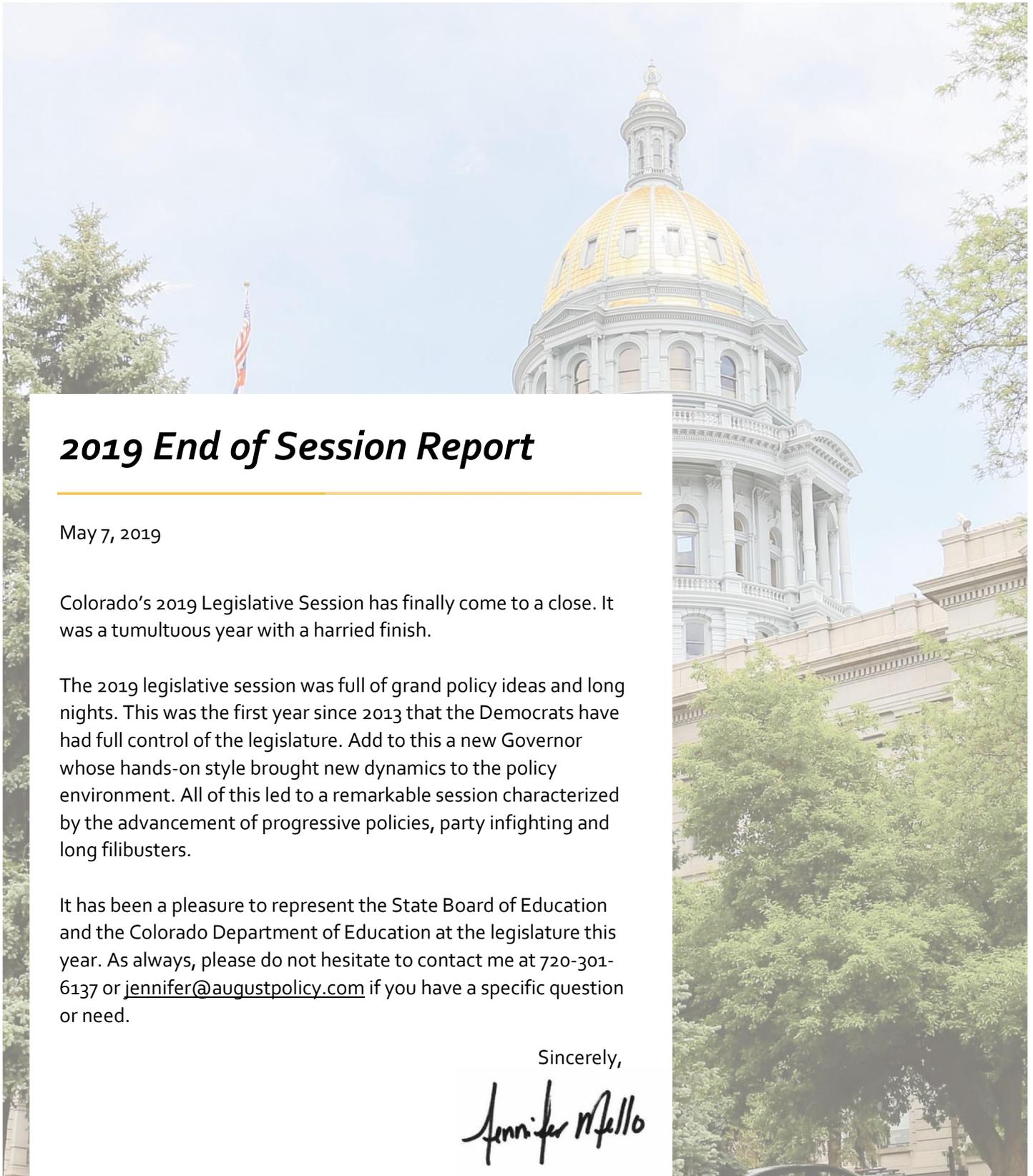
May 7, 2019

Colorado's 2019 Legislative Session has finally come to a close. It was a tumultuous year with a harried finish.

The 2019 legislative session was full of grand policy ideas and long nights. This was the first year since 2013 that the Democrats have had full control of the legislature. Add to this a new Governor whose hands-on style brought new dynamics to the policy environment. All of this led to a remarkable session characterized by the advancement of progressive policies, party infighting and long filibusters.

It has been a pleasure to represent the State Board of Education and the Colorado Department of Education at the legislature this year. As always, please do not hesitate to contact me at 720-301-6137 or [jennifer@augustpolicy.com](mailto:jennifer@augustpolicy.com) if you have a specific question or need.

Sincerely,



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While most sessions are dominated by one or two main issues, 2019 saw major policy changes proposed on just about every topic. Some noteworthy bills that crossed the finish line include: allowing local jurisdictions to regulate oil and gas development; awarding the state's electoral college votes to the Presidential candidate who wins the national popular vote; and legislation authorizing Extreme Risk Protection Orders, which would allow judges to remove firearms from people who are thought to be a threat to themselves or others. Other proposals, such as the elimination of the death penalty, died after an impassioned debate with Democrats arguing both sides of the issue. There was a great deal of consternation and fear that bills would die on the calendar given the dynamics in the Senate. Ultimately, this was the fate of only a very small number of bills as the Senate managed to find a way to work together in the last few legislative days.

The business community had a challenging session, faced with multiple measures that would impact operations. FAMLI, the legislation that would have provided statewide paid family leave, transformed into a feasibility study by the end of the session. There were also bills related to the minimum wage, pay equity, and simplifying the sales tax system. Given the large margin of Democratic control, the business community had more success than many would have predicted in moderating progressive legislation.

There were also a number of proposals this session related to TABOR and fiscal reform. The Speaker of the House brought a large group of stakeholders together to discuss asking voters to allow the state to keep excess revenues collected in strong budget years, rather than returning this revenue to the taxpayers. Ultimately, the legislature referred a related measure to the voters. The Governor's office proposed a freeze on the Residential Assessment Rate, which is what drives the amount of local share available for many state funded programs, including K-12. In the end, the legislature chose not to freeze the assessment rate, but to set it on the high end of what law would allow. This still brought in an additional \$99 million, most of which the legislature chose to spend on K-12 through the school finance bill. Finally, there was a proposal to refer a ballot measure to increase taxes on tobacco, but the bill was killed on the second to last day of the session.

Electoral processes were a hot topic at the capital this year as well. From the bill related to the national popular vote, to a bill allowing automatic voter registration, it was clear that the new Secretary of State has a vision for what she would like elections to look like in Colorado.

Single party rule created a more contentious and partisan dynamic at the capital this year. In February, Republicans expressed concern about how quickly Democrats were moving substantive legislation. In particular, Republicans were bothered by the pace of deliberations on the landmark oil and gas legislation, with the bill introduced and heard in committee in less than a week. Senate Republicans then requested the rule revision legislation, which is a highly technical bill and always one of the longest bills of the session, be read out-loud in its entirety on the Senate floor, essentially grinding business to a halt. Democratic leadership used a computer to speed up the reading of the legislation, which was then successfully challenged in a lawsuit by Senate Republicans. Republicans were emboldened by this victory and continued to intentionally slow the pace of deliberations on the House and Senate floor. As the session came to a close, there were bipartisan moments of collaboration and cooperation, but a sense of frustration and stagnation lingered as well.

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A new Governor, with a full slate of ideas and campaign promises he wanted to fulfill, also shifted the situation this session. Governor Polis quickly showed himself to be a policy wonk who would be much more hands-on in pushing his legislative priorities than his predecessor. This approach led to some tense relations between the Governor's office, Legislative Leadership and members of the Joint Budget Committee. It also resulted in some high-profile and tangible policy victories for the Governor including funding for Full Day Kindergarten and passage of SB19-005 to import prescription drugs from Canada.

Finally, this year saw unprecedented public turnout for committee hearings. Committees and floor work ran into the dawn hours on several issues. Some of the bills that saw the greatest turnout included the bills related to oil and gas regulation, sex ed, Extreme Risk Protection Orders, and immunization requirements. Thousands of people on both sides of the issues showed up for some of these hearings. One Committee hearing related to Immunizations ran until 4AM.

The end of the legislative session was one of the more beleaguered in recent memory. Big legislative proposals continued to be introduced right up until the end. Legislators and lobbyists worked into the wee hours night after night and worked over the weekend for the first time in almost 20 years. Republicans continued their efforts to slow down the process, and some priority issues for the majority, like immunizations and the tobacco tax, just couldn't make it over the finish line.

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### STATE BOARD POSITIONS ON LEGISLATION

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During the 2019 legislation session, the State Board took a position on eleven pieces of legislation supporting ten bills and opposing one.

- ≠ SB19-1008 will allow the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Board to provide grants for equipment, new construction or retrofitting of public schools for career and technical education under the BEST program. The State Board supported this bill, which passed and has been signed by the Governor.
- ≠ SB19-069 Nonpublic School Teacher Development Programs will allow nonpublic schools to operate alternative licensure and induction programs for educators. The State Board supported this legislation. This bill passed and has been signed by the Governor.
- ≠ SB19-074 would have created a literacy scholarship program, providing \$500 per year to parents to spend on literacy enrichment programs for students identified as having a significant reading deficiency. The State Board voted 4-3 to oppose this bill. It died on January 31<sup>st</sup> in the Senate Education Committee.
- ≠ SB19-176 would make changes to state law related to concurrent enrollment, including requiring that all districts provide concurrent enrollment and requiring that concurrent enrollment credits apply to high school graduation requirements and to a postsecondary degree, certificate, gateway degree or be transferrable between State Institutions of Higher Education. The State Board supported this legislation, which passed.
- ≠ SB19-199 READ Act Implementation Measures was supported by the State Board. This bill passed and is discussed in more detail below.

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- ≠ SB19-253 clarifies that CDE is not a state agency for the purposes of the Governor's Office of Information Technology IT services. The board voted to support this legislation, which passed.
- ≠ HB19-1002 Leadership Professional Development for School Principals will establish a professional development pilot program for public elementary, middle and high school principals. The Department of Education will design and implement the program or contract with a nonprofit to do so. The State Board supported this legislation. This bill passed.
- ≠ HB19-1032 modifies the comprehensive sex ed grant program and the content requirements for school districts that offer a comprehensive sex ed curriculum. The State Board voted 4-3 to support this bill, which passed on the last day of the session. The bill does not require school districts to offer sex education, but if a district chooses to do so in must be consistent with the content and delivery requirements in the statute. In its final form, charter schools were given the ability to seek a waiver from the State Board of Education.
- ≠ HB19-1134 Identification and Interventions for Students with Dyslexia, which the State Board voted to support, passed. This bill is discussed in more detail below.
- ≠ HB19-1186 aligns statute related to fingerprint background checks to ensure teachers have practical options for obtaining fingerprints. The State Board supported this bill, which passed and has been signed by the Governor.
- ≠ HB19-1262 provides funding for full day kindergarten in the school finance formula. The State Board voted to support this bill, which passed.

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### BUDGET REQUESTS

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After the March revenue forecast, the Joint Budget Committee was forced to make some difficult decisions regarding funding priorities. The Joint Budget Committee and the Legislature approved the following funding increases for the Department of Education:

- ≠ An increase of \$315,504 to support the Schools of Choice Unit.
- ≠ An increase of \$2.3 million and 1.8 FTE to expand support for schools identified as turnaround or priority improvement status.

Additionally, the JBC approved the following requests which were not originated by CDE/SBE.

- ≠ \$4.5 million for ELC Priorities related to career development, which includes: \$3 million for ongoing funding for the Career Development Success Program to encourage students to complete a qualified workforce program; and \$1.5 million in one-time funding for professional development for career counselors.

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- ≠ An increase of \$4.5 million total one-time funds to support ELC educator talent priorities, including the Retaining Teachers Grant Program.
- ≠ \$3 million for distribution to the Mill Levy Equalization Fund for distribution to the Charter School Institute schools.
- ≠ \$500,000 for the State Grants to Publicly-Supported Libraries Program.
- ≠ \$425,000 in one-time cash funds for providers in the Colorado Preschool Program.

The Committee also approved \$175 million for funding Full Day Kindergarten, a budget stabilization factor reduction of \$102 million and \$22 million in new special education funding.

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### READING & LITERACY

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At the Department of Education briefing to the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) in December, JBC staff presented an analysis of READ Act results since the program's inception. The bottom-line conclusion from JBC staff was that, given the investment of millions of dollars via the READ Act, Colorado should be seeing better increases in literacy rates for our youngest students. In light of this analysis, the JBC members voted to withhold funding for the READ Act until the full legislature acted to reform the program.

SB19-199 by Senators Rankin (R) and Todd (D) and Reps. McCluskie (D) and Wilson (R) was introduced to make the necessary changes to the READ Act. The State Board took a support position upon introduction and played a pivotal role in ensuring the bill's bi-partisan success. The bill was amended substantially during its first committee hearing in Senate Education. As adopted, SB19-199 includes the following.

- ≠ Requires that K-3 literacy instructional programming be based on evidence and science and include foundational skills: phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary development, reading fluency including oral skills, and reading comprehension.
- ≠ Creates enhanced reporting requirements for districts via the Unified Improvement Planning process.
- ≠ Requires that by the 2021-2022 school year recipients of READ Act dollars must ensure that K-3 teachers complete or have completed evidence-based training in teaching reading. It also encourages training be made available to parents and for general collaboration with local libraries.
- ≠ Enhanced the oversight authority of the Department and Board regarding how READ Act dollars are spent.
- ≠ Directs CDE to contract with an entity to develop and implement a statewide public relations campaign to promote literacy at school and at home.

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- ≠ Requires that CDE issue an RFP for independent evaluator that must have sufficient literacy expertise to thoroughly evaluate the effectiveness of the program and sets scope to ensure measurement of the goals of the READ Act.
- ≠ A modest reallocation of some per-pupil dollars to the Early Literacy Grant Program.

In addition to SB19-199, the State Board also supported HB19-1134 Identification and Interventions for Students with Dyslexia by Reps. Buckner (D) and Wilson (R) and Sen. Todd (D). The bill creates an ongoing working group within CDE to analyze information and make recommendations for how to better identify and support students with dyslexia. It also creates a pilot program to assist districts: 1) in using READ Act assessments to screen for dyslexia; and 2) in providing interventions for students who are identified as having dyslexia. The support of the State Board was an important factor in the progress and passage of this legislation.

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### EDUCATOR SUPPORT

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In 2019, legislators continued to focus on legislation related to recruiting and supporting educators and other educational professionals. The massive teacher rallies at the Capitol, with a sea of teachers in red shirts expressing frustration with their pay and benefits along with a teacher strike in the Denver Public Schools added energy to these efforts.

Bills focused on recruiting and retaining teachers this session include the following.

- ≠ SB19-003 will expand the existing teacher loan forgiveness program to target hard to fill educator positions. This bill passed.
- ≠ SB19-009 will remove the limits on the number of stipends the Department of Higher Education can give for rural teachers and increases the stipend amount for prospective rural teachers. This bill passed and has been signed by the Governor.
- ≠ SB19-022 would have created a highly effective teacher bonus program for bonuses and recruiting incentives for highly effective teachers. The bill died on January 17<sup>th</sup> in the Senate Education Committee.
- ≠ SB19-190 will require CDE and CDHE to adopt guidelines and best practices for teacher preparation. It also establishes a grant program to support mentor teachers. This bill passed.
- ≠ SB19-247 would have modified requirements for professional teacher evaluations and created a working group to evaluate the educator effectiveness system. This bill died on April 25<sup>th</sup> in the Senate Education Committee.

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- ≠ HB19-1002 will establish a professional development pilot program for public elementary, middle and high school principals. The Department of Education will design and implement the program or contract with a nonprofit to do so. As mentioned previously, the State Board supported this legislation which passed on the last day of session.

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### NEW GRANT PROGRAMS

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A good, albeit not particularly catchy, moniker for 2019 would be the “Year of the Grant Program.” We saw multiple pieces of legislation designed to create small niche grant programs within CDE. Some of the motivation for these bills could have been the strong economic forecast when the session began. Legislators and stakeholders believed there would be money available this year and wanted to ensure their priorities were funded.

- ≠ SB19-010 expands the Behavioral Healthcare Professional Grant Program to allow funding to be used for behavioral healthcare services, including screenings, counseling, therapy, referrals to community organizations and training for students and staff on behavioral health issues. The bill passed with \$3 million in funding from the marijuana cash tax fund.
- ≠ SB19-066 will create a High Cost Special Education Trust Fund using Marijuana Tax Cash Funds. The bill passed with \$2.5 million in funding from the marijuana tax cash fund.
- ≠ SB19-176 would make changes to state law related to concurrent enrollment. It created a grant program for school districts and higher education partners to work together to help districts create and expand concurrent enrollment options. The grant program was funded at \$1.5 million.
- ≠ SB19-204 creates a grant program with two years of annual funding at \$450,000 to support local accountability systems. The bill passed.
- ≠ SB19-216 creates a pilot program in CDE to increase innovative learning opportunities for high school students. The bill passed with \$100,000 in funding for a non-profit Tech Assistance contract.
- ≠ HB19-1017 creates a pilot program to place additional school mental health workers in up to 10 elementary or K-8 schools that have higher poverty and high need students. The bill passed with just over \$5 million in funding.
- ≠ HB19-1132 creates two grant programs in CDE to incentivize the purchase of Colorado products for use in federally subsidized meals in public schools and residential child care centers. This bill passed with approximately \$175,000 for FY 19/20 and \$680,000 for FY 20/21.
- ≠ HB19-1161 would create a \$1 million grant program in CDE to support physical education in public schools. This legislation was folded into the School Finance Act as it worked its way through the House.

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- ≠ HB19-1187 will provide funding to assist students and families with completing state and federal financial aid applications. The bill passed with \$250,000 in funding.
- ≠ HB19-1222 modifies the Advanced Placement Grant Program to include International Baccalaureate exam fees. This bill passed with no additional dollars allocated, rather the existing funding can be used to support students whether they take the AP exam or the IB exam.
- ≠ HB19-1236 creates a pilot program to make performance payments to program providers offering dropout recovery services. The bill passed with \$1 million in funding.
- ≠ HB19-1277 creates a computer science courses grant program to incentivize computer science education. The bill passed with \$250,000 in funding.

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### LOOKING AHEAD

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The legislature approved a number of interim committees, all of which will be authorized to draft and introduce legislation. The following interim committees were approved for 2019.

- ≠ School Finance Interim Committee
- ≠ Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Support for Peace Officers
- ≠ Committee on Zero Waste
- ≠ Tax Expenditure Evaluation
- ≠ Investor Owned Utilities Energy Choices
- ≠ Affordable Child Care
- ≠ Making Higher Education Attainable
- ≠ Prison Population Management
- ≠ Health Care Market Competition

While it looked as if it was going to be a crowded ballot in November, in the end, only two measures will be referred by the legislature.

- ≠ As a result of HB19-1257 voters will be asked for permission to retain tax revenues collected in years where there would otherwise be a refund to the voters. Funding would go to fund transportation, K-12 and higher education. This initiative is estimated to raise up to \$1 billion through 2020. (Note: this will depend on the health of the economy and, while predictions vary, economic forecasters are consistently predicting an economic slowdown on the horizon.)
- ≠ HB19-1327 places a measure on the ballot to legalize sports betting and approve a 10 percent tax on net proceeds to go toward paying for the State Water Plan. This is projected to raise between \$4-\$10 million annually.

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In a last-minute surprise, HB19-1333, which would have increased the tax on tobacco products to pay for early childhood education and public health initiatives, was voted down on the Senate floor. This was a high priority for Governor Polis, but the bill moved very quickly late in the session and lacked adequate support from both parties when it came time to vote.

The legislature also voted to delay a measure that passed in 2018 as part of SB18-01 to ask voters for permission for the state to issue \$2.34 billion in transportation bonds.

Finally, as a result of the adoption of several controversial bills, we are seeing a resurgence of the “recall” tactic. In 2013, which was the last time the Democrats controlled both chambers, two legislators were successfully recalled after voting for legislation related to high-capacity ammunition. This year, recall efforts are underway for a number of legislators, as well as the Governor. The reasons for the proposed recalls this year are more varied than they were in 2013. Two legislators, Senator Jeff Bridges and Representative Meg Froelich, are potentially facing recalls for their votes on the national popular vote. Governor Polis is facing a recall effort over signing the Extreme Risk Protection Order, and Representative Rochelle Galindo is facing a recall for her vote on the Oil and Gas legislation. Rumors are flying about how valid these recall threats are, but there has certainly been much more movement in this area than in the recent past.

Every year at the Colorado Capital is different. But long-time observers agree that this year was unique. Colorado has been governed by bipartisan leadership for the past several years, which has required policymakers and lobbyists to reach across the aisle to get things done. This year was different. As we head into next year, the looming fact of a November Presidential election means that predictions are even more tenuous. Thank you for allowing me to represent your interests at the Capitol this year.

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### COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF K12 EDUCATION LEGISLATION

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There were 70 bills introduced addressing P12 education in the 2019 Session. Of these, 50 passed and 20 failed.

Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status	Third Reading Vote
HB19-1002	Leadership Professional Development for School Principals	Reps. McLachlan (D) and Wilson (R) Senators Zenzinger (D) and Priola (R)	Support 7-0	Passed	House: 51-13 Senate: 27-7
HB19-1005	Income Tax Credit for Early Childhood Educator	Reps. Buckner (D) and Wilson (R) Senators Todd (D) and Priola (R)	Monitor	Passed	House: 46-15 Senate: 24-11
HB19-1008	Include Career and Technical Education in Building Excellent Schools Today Program	Reps. Kraft-Tharp (D) and Larson (R) Senators Todd (D) and Lundeen (R)	Support 7-0	Passed	House: 64-0 Senate: 34-0
HB19-1016	Basic Skills Placement Tests for High School	Rep. Geitner (R)	Monitor	Failed	

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HB19-1017	Kindergarten Through Fifth Grade Social and Emotional Health Act	Rep. Michaelson Jenet (D) Senator Fields (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 40-23 Senate: 22-17
HB19-1032	Comprehensive Human Sexuality Education	Reps. Lontine (D) and Caraveo (D) Senators Todd (D) Coram (R)	Support 4-3	Passed	House: 39-23 Senate: 21-14
HB19-1036	Annual Stipend for Certified School Professionals	Reps. Arndt (D) and McLachlan (D) Senator Todd (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 45-19 Senate: 23-12
HB19-1049	Concealed Handguns on School Grounds	Rep. Soper (R) Senator Woodward (R)	Monitor	Failed	
HB19-1052	Early Childhood Development Special District	Reps McCluskie (D) and Rich (R) Senators Rankin (R) and Bridges (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 50-13 Senate: 23-12
HB19-1053	Computer Science Courses Offered in Schools	Reps. Valdez (D) and Catlin (R) Senators Coram (R) Rodriguez (D)	Monitor	Failed	
HB19-1055	Public School Cap Construction Financial Assistance	Rep. Bird (D) Senators Zenziner (D) and Coram (R)	Monitor	Passed	House: 56-8 Senate: 34-0
HB19-1066	Counting Special Education in Graduation Rates	Reps Buentello (D) and Kipp (D) Senator Foote (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 62-0 Senate: 35-0
HB19-1094	Internet Link to Basic Life Skills Education Courses	Rep. Soper (R)	Monitor	Failed	
HB19-1100	Prohibit Use Restriction on School District Property	Rep. Geitner (R) Senators Bridges (D) and Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Passed	House: 57-7 Senate: 34-0
HB19-1110	Media Literacy	Rep. Geitner (R) Senators Bridges (D) and Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Passed	House: 40-23 Senate: 19-16
HB19-1112	Child Safety Accounts	Rep. Neville (R)	Monitor	Failed	
HB19-1116	Hunter Education Courses in Public Schools	Reps. McKean (R) and Buentello (D)	Monitor	Failed	
HB19-1120	Youth Mental Health Education and Suicide Prevention	Reps. Michaelson Jenet (D) and Roberts (D) Senators Fenberg (D) and Coram (R)	Monitor	Passed	House: 41-23 Senate: 21-14
HB19-1121	Fifth-year Highschool and ASCENT Program Students	Reps. McCluskie (D) and Roberts (D)	Monitor	Failed	
HB19-1123	Income Tax Deduction for 529 Account K-12 Expenses	Rep. Larson (R) Senator Smallwood (R)	Monitor	Failed	
HB19-1132	School Incentives to Use Colorado Foods and Producers	Reps Buentello (D) and Pelton (R) Senators Coram (R) and Bridges (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 53-11 Senate: 28-6
HB19-1134	Identification and Interventions for Students with Dyslexia	Reps Buckner (D) and Wilson (R) Senator Todd (D)	Support	Passed	House: 64-0 Senate: 34-0
HB19-1137	Expand Teacher Cadet Program to Include Early Childhood Education	Reps Wilson (R) and Valdez (D) Senator Priolia (R)	Monitor	Passed	House: 62-0 Senate: 34-0
HB19-1139	American Civics Education	Rep. Carver (R)	Monitor	Failed	

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HB19-1151	Special Education Opportunity Scholarships	Rep. Geitner (R)	Monitor	Failed	
HB19-1161	Comprehensive Physical Education Instruction Pilot	Reps. Buckner (D) and Wilson (R) Senators Todd (D) and Priolia (R)	Monitor	Failed BUT included in School Finance Act which passed	House: 50-11
HB19-1171	Expand Child Nutrition School Lunch Protection Act	Rep Michaelson Jenet (D) Senators Fields (D) and Priolia (R)	Monitor	Passed	House: 45-19 Senate: 21-14
HB19-1186	School Employment Background Check Clarification	Reps McLachlan (D) and Exum (D) Senators Bridges (D) and Cooke (R)	Support	Passed	House: 64-0 Senate: 34-0
HB19-1187	Increase Student Aid Application Completion Rates	Rep. Coleman (D) Senator Bridges (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 48-16 Senate: 21-14
HB19-1190	Repeal of Mill Levy Equalization Fund	Rep. Kipp (D)	Monitor	Failed	
HB19-1192	Inclusion of American Minorities in Teaching Civil Government	Reps. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D) and Buentello (D) Senator Gonzales (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 50-11 Senate: 24-11
HB19-1194	School Discipline for Preschool through Second Grade	Reps Lontine (D) and Larson (R) Senators Priolia (R) and Fields (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 43-22 Senate: 20-14
HB19-1222	International Baccalaureate Exam Fee Grant	Reps Kipp (D) and McCluskie (D) Senator Story (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 43-20 Senate: 21-14
HB19-1236	Workforce Diploma Pilot Program	Reps. Gray (D) and Sullivan (D) Senator Todd (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 40-23 Senate: 33-2
HB19-1243	16-year-olds Voting School District Elections	Rep. Coleman (D) Senator Moreno (D)	Monitor	Failed	
HB16-1249	Safety and Accountability in School Contracts	Reps. Galindo (D) and Sirota (D) Senator Danielson (D)	Monitor	Failed	
HB19-1262	State Funding for Full Day Kindergarten	Reps. Wilson (R) and McLachlan (D) Senators Bridges (D) and Fields (D)	Support	Passed	House: 53-11 Senate: 35-0
HB19-1276	Ninth Grade Success Grant Program	Reps. Buentello (D) and Exum (D) Senators Todd (D) and Coram (R)	Monitor	Failed BUT included in School Finance Act which passed	House: 42-19
HB19-1277	Computer Science Grant Program	Reps. Esgar (D) and Cutter (D) Senators Todd (D) and Winter (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 40-24 Senate: 24-11
SB19-003	Educator Loan Forgiveness Program	Senators Zenzinger (D) and Coram (R) Reps. McLachlan (D) and Wilson (R)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 25-5 House: 47-17

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SB19-009	Financial Incentives for Rural Educators	Senator Todd (D) Reps. McLachlan (D) and Wilson (R)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 31-0 House: 64-1
SB19-010	Professional Behavioral Health Services for School	Senator Fields (D) Reps. McLachlan (D) and Valdez (D)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 22-8 House: 46-19
SB19-022	Bonuses for Highly Effective Teachers	Senator Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Failed	
SB19-025	Information to Students Regarding Safe Haven Laws	Senator Smallwood (R) and Rep. Hooton (D)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 35-0 House: 65-0
SB19-033	Automatic Law Waivers for School Districts	Senator Hill (R)	Monitor	Failed	
SB19-039	Interdistrict Transportation of Students	Senators Story (D) and Zenzinger (D) Rep. Michaelson Jenet (D)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 19-16 House: 42-21
SB19-048	Protect Students from Harmful Material	Senator Holbert (R) Rep. Ransom (R)	Monitor	Failed	
SB19-049	Statute of Limitation Failure Report Child Abuse	Senator Fields (D) and Rep. Michaelson Jenet (D)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 34-1 House: 65-0
SB19-059	Automatic Enrollment in Advanced Course Grant Program	Senator Moreno (D) Rep. Buckner (D)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 35-0 House: 63-0
SB19-060	Educator Supplies Tax Credit	Senator Hill (R)	Monitor	Failed	
SB19-066	High-cost Special Education Trust Fund Grants	Senator Todd (D) Rep. Buentello (D)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 35-0 House: 50-13
SB19-069	Nonpublic School Teacher Development Programs	Senator Lundeen (R) Reps. Wilson (R) and Rep. Buentello (D)	Support	Passed	Senate: 35-0 House: 64-0
SB19-074	Support for Literacy Enrichment for Young Students	Senators Lundeen (R)	Oppose	Failed	
SB19-087	Students Subjected to a School Safety Incident	Senator Woodward (R)	Monitor	Failed	
SB19-102	Innovation School Operating as a Community School	Senator Zenzinger (D) and Rep. Titone (D)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 23-6 House: 40-24
SB19-129	Regulation of Online Schools	Senator Story (D) and Rep. Froelich (D)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 21-14 House: 44-19
SB19-137	Extend the Colorado Student Leaders Institute	Senators Todd (D) and Crowder Reps. Hansen (D) and Wilson (R)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 33-2 House: 52-12
SB19-176	Expanding Concurrent Enrollment Opportunities	Senators Lundeen (R) and Bridges (D) Reps. McCluskie (D) and Geitner (R)	Support	Passed	Senate: 34-0 House: 63-0
SB19-179	Enhance School Safety Incident Response Grant Program	Senator Lee (D) and Rep. Wilson (R)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 32-0 House: 65-0
SB19-183	Alternate Procedure to Reorganize School Districts	Senators Priolia (R) and Todd (D) Reps. Michaelson Jenet (D) and Wilson (R)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 35-0 House: 62-0

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SB19-189	Sunset Concurrent Enrollment Advisory Board	Senators Todd (D) and Lundeen (R) Reps. Cutter (D) and Wilson ®	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 34-0 House: 63-0
SB19-190	Teacher Preparation Program Support	Senators Todd (D) and Rankin (R) Reps. McLachlan (D) and Wilson (R)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 34-0 House: 49-16
SB19-195	Child and Youth Behavioral Health System Enhancements	Senators Fields (D) and Gardner (R) Reps. Froelich (D) and Landgraf (R)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 35-0 House: 52-13
SB19-199	READ Act Implementation Measures	Senators Todd (D) and Rankin (R) Reps. McCluskie (D) and Wilson (R)	Support	Passed	Senate: 35-0 House: 65-0
SB19-204	Public School Local Accountability Systems	Senator Story (D) Reps. Arndt (D) and Bird (D)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 35-0 House: 54-11
SB19-215	Parents Encouraging Parents Conference	Senator Rodriguez (D) Rep. Lontine (D)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 24-10 House 42-21
SB19-216	High School Innovative Learning Pilot	Senator Bridges (D) and Rep. Bird (D)	Monitor	Passed	House: 51-14 Senate: 35-0
SB19-246	Public School Finance	Senators Todd (D) and Lundeen (R) Reps. McLachlan (D) and Wilson (R)	Monitor	Passed	Senate: 35-0 House: 64-0
SB19-247	Educator Performance Evaluation System Requirements	Senator Story (D) Reps. Arndt (D) and Bird (D)	Monitor	Failed	
SB19-253	Exempt CDE Department of Education from Office of Information Technology	Senator Rankin (R) and Reps. Esgar (D) and Ransom (R)	Support	Passed	House: 64-0 Senate: 35-0