

Key: Blue Denotes CDHE leg agenda item		Green Denotes passed/for Governor's consideration		Red Denotes failed
Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	Bill Summary	Most Recent Status
SB21-083	Higher Education Student Financial Assistance Funding	C. Hansen (D) / L. Herod (D)	Joint Budget Committee. The bill modifies the requirement for the 2021-22 fiscal year that the annual appropriations for the higher education student financial assistance program increase by at least the same percentage as the aggregate percentage increase of all general fund appropriations to institutions of higher education. The bill clarifies that this standard increase will not apply to appropriations for the 2021-22 fiscal year for increases in funding for the institutions of higher education that restore aggregate general fund appropriations to a level at or below the level of such appropriations for the 2019-20 fiscal year. Furthermore, for the 2021-22 fiscal year, the standard formula will be calculated based on 2020-21 fiscal year financial aid appropriations during the 2021 legislative session and does not include supplemental appropriations for financial aid during the 2021 legislative session. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	3/21/2021 Governor Signed
SB21-179	Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative Advisory Board	R. Zenzinger (D) B. Kirkmeyer / C. Kipp (D) M. Lynch	The bill amends the composition of the Colorado opportunity scholarship initiative advisory board. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	4/29/2021 Sent to the Governor
SB21-215	Use Of Open Educational Resources In Higher Education	C. Hansen (D) B. Rankin (R) / L. Herod (D) J. McCluskie (D)	Joint Budget Committee. The bill makes several changes to the existing statute concerning open educational resources, as follows: Clarifies the definition of open educational resources; Authorizes the Colorado open educational resources council (council) to consult with experts who are not members of the council in exercising its duties; Expands the open educational resources grant program (grant program) to provide grants to develop and replicate entire zero-textbook-cost degree programs; Moves preparation of the annual grant program report from the council to the department of higher education (department); and Extends the repeal date for the council and the grant program for 5 years. Under existing law, beginning in the fall of 2021, public institutions of higher education must, before registration, inform students of which courses use open educational resources. The bill directs the commission on higher education to adopt guidelines to require public institutions of higher education, beginning no later than the fall of 2025, to inform students at the point of registration concerning those courses that use open educational resources. The bill directs the department to review the open educational resources policies adopted across the state and identify and determine the efficacy of policies that expand the use and promote the sustainability of open educational resources. The department must include this information in the annual grant program report. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	4/27/2021 Sent to the Governor
SB21-232	Displaced Workers Grant	R. Zenzinger (D) B. Kirkmeyer / C. Kipp (D) S. Bird (D)	The bill appropriates money to the department of higher education for the Colorado opportunity scholarship initiative's displaced workers grant. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	5/5/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education
SB21-003	Recreate Occupational Therapy Practice Act	R. Fields (D) C. Holbert (R) / D. Ortiz C. Larson (R)	The bill recreates, with amendments, the "Occupational Therapy Practice Act" (Act), which repealed September 1, 2020. Specifically, the bill: Recreates and extends the Act for 9 years, until 2030; Modifies the legislative declaration and definitions related to the scope of practice of occupational therapy; Designates "occupational therapy consultant", "M.O.T.", "M.O.T./L.", "occupational therapy assistant", "O.T.A.", and "C.O.T.A." as protected titles and clarifies that individuals who legally practice temporarily as occupational therapists in Colorado may use protected titles; Reorders and amends certain provisions concerning examinations and applications for licensure by occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants; Adds certain prohibited behaviors as grounds for discipline; and Removes obsolete language. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	1/21/2021 Governor Signed
SB21-052	Capital Construction Supplemental	D. Moreno (D) / J. McCluskie (D)	Supplemental appropriations are made for capital construction projects. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	3/12/2021 Governor Signed
SB21-109	Bond Payments For Auraria Higher Education Center	C. Hansen (D) B. Rankin (R) / J. McCluskie (D) L. Herod (D)	Joint Budget Committee. For the 2020-21 and 2021-22 state fiscal years only, the bill allows the Auraria board (board) to make payments on certain existing bonds for auxiliary facilities from other sources, including money contributed by constituent institutions and from money appropriated to the board by the general assembly. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	3/12/2021 Governor Signed
SB21-213	Use Of Increased Medicaid Match	D. Moreno (D) / J. McCluskie (D)	Joint Budget Committee. For fiscal year 2021-22 and any subsequent fiscal years while increased reimbursements and payments associated with the federal public health emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic are still available, the bill specifies that: If a provider or a school district submits a certification of public expenditure pursuant to federal law, the provider or school district shall receive federal matching funds in the amount of 50% of the amount certified, and any federal financial participation in excess of 50% of the amount certified must be transferred to the general fund for the medical assistance program; The amount of increased federal financial participation in excess of 50% generated from appropriations out of the healthcare affordability and sustainability fee cash fund must be used to offset other general fund appropriations for the medical assistance program; The amount of increased federal financial participation in excess of 50% for reimbursements and payments must be transferred from the Medicaid nursing facility cash fund to the general fund for the medical assistance program expenditures; and The appropriation to the university of Colorado for fee-for-service contracts for health services is reduced by the amount of federal financial participation that exceeds 50%. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	5/4/2021 Governor Signed
SB21-228	PERA Public Employees Retirement Association Payment Cash Fund	C. Hansen (D) D. Moreno (D) / J. McCluskie (D) K. Ransom (R)	Joint Budget Committee. The bill creates the PERA payment cash fund (fund) and appropriates \$380 million from the general fund to the fund for the 2020-21 state fiscal year. The state treasurer is required to use the money in the fund for any portion of the \$225 million direct distribution payment to PERA that would have otherwise been paid from the general fund on July 1, 2022, subsequent direct distributions that would have otherwise been paid from the general fund, and any of the state's employer contributions or disbursements. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	5/4/2021 Governor Signed
HB21-1007	State Apprenticeship Agency	T. Sullivan (D) D. Ortiz / J. Danielson (D) R. Rodriguez (D)	The bill creates the state apprenticeship agency (SAA) in the department of labor and employment (department) as a type 1 agency. The executive director of the department is required to appoint a director of the SAA (director). The purpose of the SAA is to: Serve as the primary point of contact with the United States department of labor's office of apprenticeship concerning apprentices and registered apprenticeship programs; and Oversee apprenticeship programs, including registration, required standards for registration, quality assurance, the promotion of apprenticeships, and the provision of technical assistance. The director shall establish the state apprenticeship council (SAC) and an interagency advisory committee on apprenticeship (IAC). The governor and the director appoint the members of the SAC and the IAC. The SAC is charged with overseeing registered apprenticeship programs for the building and construction trades in this state and ensuring compliance with state and federal laws and standards. The IAC is charged with the same responsibilities for all other apprenticeships not in the building and construction trades. The bill requires the SAA to accept applications for registration of apprenticeship programs beginning July 1, 2023. The SAA may deregister an apprenticeship program for noncompliance with the requirements in the bill. The SAA shall conduct a hearing upon request of the SAC or the IAC regarding issues of noncompliance and deregistration. The director of the SAA is authorized to promulgate rules to implement the state	3/11/2021 House Committee on Business Affairs & Labor Refer Amended to Appropriations
HB21-1010	Diverse K-12 Educator Workforce Report	N. Ricks S. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D) / R. Fields (D)	The bill directs the department of higher education and the department of education to convene a workgroup on diversity in the educator workforce (workgroup). The department of higher education and the department of education shall select the members of the workgroup, which must include	4/29/2021 Senate Committee on Education Refer Unamended to Appropriations

			those agencies, persons, and organizations specified in the bill. The departments may seek recommendations or nominations from interested stakeholders. The workgroup members must be representative of the racial and ethnic diversity of the Colorado student population by ensuring that at least 50% of the workgroup is comprised of persons from historically underrepresented minority groups. The workgroup shall investigate barriers to the preparation, retention, and recruitment of a diverse educator workforce and shall consider strategies to increase diversity in the educator workforce. The bill includes specific issues for the workgroup to consider. The workgroup shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the education committees of the general assembly no later than September 30, 2022. The workgroup may submit interim findings and recommendations during the 2022 legislative session. Under current law, the department of higher education reports annually concerning educator preparation programs, including enrollment, graduation rates, outcomes of graduates, and performance on assessments administered for licensure. The bill requires the department of higher education to include the required information disaggregated by the candidates' or graduates' gender, race, and ethnicity. Further, the information contained in the annual report must be posted on the department of higher education's and the department of education's websites. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	
HB21-1051	Public Information Applicants For Public Employment	T. Gettner (R) S. Bird (D) / B. Pettersen (D) L. Liston	Under the bill, a state public body conducting a search for a chief executive officer of an agency, authority, institution, or other entity is required to name one or more candidates as finalists and to make the finalist or finalists public prior to making an offer of employment. The application materials of an applicant for an employment position, including an applicant for an executive position who is not a finalist, are not subject to public inspection under the "Colorado Open Records Act". The bill repeals a provision requiring that, if 3 or fewer candidates for an executive position meet the minimum requirements for the position, all of those candidates must be treated as finalists and their application materials are public records. The bill requires the disclosure of demographic data concerning the race and gender of a candidate who was interviewed but not named as a finalist for a chief executive officer position, if that information was legally requested and voluntarily provided. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	4/28/2021 Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments
HB21-1067	College Admission Use Of National Test Score	C. Kipp (D) T. Exum (D) / T. Story (D) J. Buckner	The governing board of a state institution of higher education (institution) may, but is not required to, require a national assessment test score as an eligibility criterion for admission. An applicant may submit a national assessment test score to an institution that does not require a national assessment test score. Each institution shall submit an annual report to the department of higher education concerning the first-time freshman cohort. The department of higher education shall submit a collective annual report to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate. Starting June 30, 2023, the department of higher education (department) shall publish an annual report of various data concerning first-time freshmen students. By June 30, 2032, the commission on higher education shall submit a report to the general assembly analyzing the annual reports submitted by the department and analyzing how the optional use of a national assessment test score as an eligibility criterion impacted access to higher education. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	5/5/2021 House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Laid Over Daily
HB21-1100	Electronic Filing Of Documents With Governmental Entities	M. Soper (R) S. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D) / J. Bridges (D) P. Lundeen (R)	The bill requires a governmental entity to establish an electronic filing option by January 1, 2022, for each document required or allowed to be filed with the governmental entity. A governmental entity includes each principal department of the state and each county, and any agency, department, board, or division thereof. The electronic filing option may include accepting a scanned copy of the original document by email or through a secure file transfer system. The electronic filing option must comply with existing requirements for a governmental entity to have reasonable security practices in place if the governmental entity receives or maintains personal identifying information. The governmental entity is not authorized to require a filing to be made only by electronic filing if the department does not have authority under other law to require electronic filing requires the office of information technology (office) in partnership with each principal department of the state to file a report by October 15, 2021, with the joint technology committee (committee) concerning the department's electronic filing capacity. The report must include information on the proportion of documents that can currently be filed electronically with the department, the actions required to allow at least 80% of documents filed with the department to be filed electronically, and any obstacles or barriers the department or the office would face in implementing electronic filing for at least 80% of documents filed with the department. The governing body of each county and city and county is also required to file a report with the committee by October 15, 2021, concerning the county's electronic filing capacity. The report must include information on the proportion of documents that can currently be filed electronically with the county, the actions required to allow at least 80% of documents filed with the county to be filed electronically, and any obstacles or barriers the county would face in implementing electronic filing for at least 80% of documents filed with the county. (Note: Italicized	5/4/2021 Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments
HB21-1104	Professional Educator Licensure Renewal Period	C. Larson (R) B. McLachlan (D) / P. Lundeen (R) R. Zenzinger (D)	The bill extends the renewal period for professional teacher, special services educator, principal, and administrator licenses from 5 to 7 years. The bill allows for a professional teacher, special services educator, principal, or administrator who is partially through the current 5-year licensing cycle to have that extended to 7 years for that particular cycle. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	5/5/2021 Senate Committee on Finance Refer Unamended to Appropriations
HB21-1108	Gender Identity Expression Anti-discrimination	D. Esgar (D) / D. Moreno (D)	The bill amends the definition of "sexual orientation" and adds definitions of the terms "gender expression" and "gender identity". The bill also adds the terms "gender expression" and "gender identity" to statutes prohibiting discrimination against members of a protected class, including statutes prohibiting discriminatory practices in the following areas: Membership of the Colorado civil rights commission; Employment practices; Housing practices; Places of public accommodation; Publications that advertise places of public accommodation; Consumer credit transactions; Selection of patients by direct primary health care providers; Sales of cemetery plots; Membership in labor organizations; Colorado labor for public works projects; Issuance or renewal of automobile insurance policies; The provision of funeral services and crematory services; Eligibility for jury service; Issuance of licenses to practice law; The juvenile diversion program; Access to services for youth in foster care; Enrollment in a charter school, institute charter school, public school, or pilot school; Local school boards' written policies regarding employment, promotion, and dismissal; The assignment or transfer of a public school teacher; Leasing portions of the grounds of or improvements on the grounds of the Colorado state university - Pueblo and the Colorado school of mines; Enrollment or classification of students at private occupational schools; Training provided to peace officers concerning the prohibition against profiling; Criminal justice data collection; Employment in the state personnel system; The availability of services for the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections; Membership of the health equity commission; The availability of family planning services; Requirements for managed care programs participating in the state medicare program and the children's basic health plan; The treatment of and access to services by individuals in facilities providing substance use disorder treatment programs; Employment practices of county departments of human or social services involving the selection, retention, and promotion of employees; Practices of the Colorado housing and finance authority in making or committing to make a housing facility loan; The imposition of occupancy requirements on charitable property for which the owner is claiming an exemption from property taxes based on the charitable use of the property; The determination of whether expenses paid at or to a club that has a policy to restrict membership are tax deductible; and Practices of transportation network companies in providing services to the public. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	4/27/2021 Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments

HB21-1111	Consent Collection Personal Information	H. McKean (R)	The bill requires a governmental entity that maintains, owns, or licenses computerized data that includes certain personal information about any Colorado residents, or a governmental entity that	2/16/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs +
HB21-1112	School District Scholarship Programs	M. Snyder (D) M. Bradfield / P. Lee (D) D. Hisey (R)	The bill authorizes a school district board of education to establish a scholarship program for graduates of the school district. The scholarships must be paid from additional mill levy revenue that the school district is authorized to collect; gifts, grants, and donations; or both. A board of education that establishes a scholarship program is encouraged to prioritize low-income and first-generation students limit the tuition rate that may be paid using a scholarship; and specify the uses of the scholarship. A school district that implements a scholarship program must submit a report concerning the scholarship program and scholarship recipients to the department of education, which must compile the reports received and submit the compilation to the state board of education and the education committees of the general assembly. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	4/27/2021 Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments
HB21-1149	Energy Sector Career Pathway In Higher Education	D. Jackson (D) B. Titone (D) / T. Story (D)	The bill requires the Colorado work force development council (council), in collaboration with local work force boards, the department of education, superintendents of local school districts, the state board for community colleges and occupational education, and other postsecondary partners, to design a career pathway for students in the energy sector using an existing statutory model for the design and implementation of career pathways. The bill defines "energy sector" to include, electromechanical generation and maintenance, electrical energy transmission and distribution, energy efficiency and environmental technology, and renewable energy production. The bill creates the strengthening photovoltaic and renewable careers (SPARC) workforce development program in the department of labor and employment (department). The purpose of the SPARC program is to create capacity for and bolster training, apprenticeship, and education programs in the energy sector career pathway to increase employment in the energy sector, prioritizing in-demand and growing occupations in the energy sector. The bill authorizes the department, the council, the state board for community colleges, and occupational education (community colleges board), and the department of	5/4/2021 Senate Committee on Transportation & Energy Refer Unamended to Appropriations
HB21-1173	Prohibiting Legacy Preferences In Higher Ed Insts	K. Mullica (D) M. Gray (D) / B. Pettersen (D) J. Bridges (D)	Current law does not prevent a higher education institution (institution) from considering legacy preferences and familial relationships to alumni of the institution as eligible criteria for admissions standards. The bill prohibits a governing board of a state-supported higher education institution (governing board) from considering legacy preferences and familial relationships to alumni of the institution in the admissions process. The bill allows a governing board to ask questions regarding familial relationships to alumni of the institution in order to collect data. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	5/5/2021 Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments
HB21-1200	Revise Student Financial Literacy Standards	C. Kipp (D) J. Rich (R) / J. Bridges (D) P. Lundeen (R)	The bill directs the state board of education (state board) to review, during a recurring interval specified in the bill, standards relating to the knowledge and skills that a student should acquire in school to ensure that the financial literacy standards for ninth through twelfth grade include an understanding of the costs associated with obtaining a postsecondary degree or credential and how to budget for and manage the payment for those costs, including managing student loan debt and accessing student aid through completion of the free application for federal student aid (FAFSA) and the Colorado application for state financial aid (CASFA); understanding credit cards and credit card debt; understanding homeownership and mortgages; and understanding retirement plans, including investments and retirement benefits. The bill adds to the resources contained in the existing financial literacy resource bank created and maintained by the state board specific references relating to assessing the affordability of higher education and how to budget and pay for higher education, as well as how to manage student loan debt; understanding the purpose of and how to access and complete the FAFSA or CASFA; understanding credit cards and credit card debt; understanding the home buying process, including home loans and managing mortgage debt; and understanding retirement plans, including investments and retirement benefits. Under current law, school districts are encouraged to adopt a financial literacy curriculum and to make completion of a course in financial literacy a graduation requirement. The bill adds assessing the affordability of higher education and how to budget and pay for higher education, as well as how to manage student loan debt, to the suggested financial literacy curriculum, as well as familiarizing students with the process and required forms to apply for financial aid, grants, and scholarships, including the FAFSA and CASFA. Further, the bill requires school districts and charter schools, as part of the process of establishing the individual career and academic plan for a student in grades 9 through 12, to inform the student and the student's parents of the importance of completing the FAFSA and CASFA and to provide help in completing the forms, if requested. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill	4/27/2021 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Education
HB21-1268	Study Emerging Technologies For Water Management	B. Titone (D) P. Will (R)	The bill declares that new technologies, such as blockchain, telemetry, improved sensors, and advanced aerial observation platforms, can improve monitoring, management, conservation, and trading of water and enhance confidence in the reliability of data underlying water rights transactions. To advance the potential use of these new technologies, the bill: Authorizes and directs the university of Colorado and Colorado state university, in collaboration with the Colorado water institute at Colorado state university, to conduct feasibility studies and pilot deployments of these new technologies to improve water management in Colorado; and Appropriates \$20,000 to each university from the general fund, contingent on the universities' receipt of a matching \$40,000 in gifts, grants, and donations, for the purpose of funding the feasibility studies and pilot deployments. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	4/26/2021 House Committee on Agriculture, Livestock, & Water Refer Amended to Appropriations
HB21-1274	Unused State-owned Real Property Beneficial Use	B. Titone (D) / R. Zenzinger (D) D. Hisey (R)	The bill requires the department of personnel (department) to create and maintain an inventory of unused state-owned real property and to determine whether the unused state-owned real property identified is suitable for construction of affordable housing or placement of renewable energy facilities, or if such property is suitable for other purposes. The department is authorized to seek proposals from qualified developers to construct affordable housing or to place renewable energy facilities on unused state-owned real property that the department has deemed suitable. The department is authorized to enter into contracts with qualified developers for proposals to construct affordable housing or to place renewable energy facilities on unused state-owned real property that the department has deemed suitable, subject to available appropriations. The bill creates the unused state-owned real property cash fund to which the state treasurer is required to credit all proceeds from the sale, rent, or lease of unused state-owned real property. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	5/4/2021 House Second Reading Special Order - Laid Over Daily - No Amendments

HB21-1286	Energy Performance For Buildings	C. Kipp (D) A. Valdez (D) / K. Priola (R) B. Pettersen (D)	Section 1 of the bill requires owners of certain large buildings (covered buildings), annually, to collect and report to the Colorado energy office (office) the covered building's energy use. The bill establishes a process requiring certain electric and gas utilities to provide energy-use data to a covered building owner when requested by the covered building owner. Section 1 also requires that, on or before June 1, 2027, a covered building owner demonstrate that, in 2026, the covered building met performance standards set forth in the bill. A covered building owner must demonstrate compliance with the performance standards every 5 years after June 1, 2027. The air quality control commission (commission) is required to adopt rules in 2026 or 2027 that extend or modify the performance standards. The commission may, as the commission deems necessary, modify the performance standards by rule. Section 2 requires the office to assist covered building owners with the reporting requirements set forth in section 1 by: Creating a database of covered buildings and owners required to comply with section 1; Developing publicly available, digitally interactive maps and lists showing the energy-use and performance-standard data reported; Coordinating with any local government that implements its own energy benchmarking requirements or energy performance program, including coordination of reporting requirements; and Collecting an annual fee from owners of covered buildings of \$100 per covered building. The office is required to transfer the fees collected to the state treasurer, who will credit the fees to the climate change mitigation and adaptation fund (fund) created in section 2. Section 3 imposes penalties for violations of section 1, ranging from \$500 to \$5,000, depending on whether the violations are first violations or subsequent violations, and requires that	4/21/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Energy & Environment
HB21-1306	Accreditation Of Postsecondary Institutions	A. Garnett (D) T. Getner (R) / R. Rodriguez (D) P. Lundeen (R)	Current law requires a private college or university operating in the state to be institutionally accredited on the basis of an on-site review by a regional or national accrediting body recognized by the United States department of education (DOE). The bill allows private colleges and universities and private occupational schools to be accredited by: Institutional accrediting bodies recognized by the DOE or by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA); or Programmatic accrediting bodies that may accredit freestanding, single-purpose institutions. If an institution intends to seek institutional accreditation from a programmatic accrediting body, the scope of such recognition must reflect the accrediting body's ability, as recognized by the DOE or the CHEA, to accredit a freestanding, single-purpose institution. The bill states it is a deceptive trade or sales practice for a private occupational school to advertise or otherwise represent that it is accredited unless the school is accredited by an accrediting body that is recognized by the DOE or the CHEA. The bill allows an educational institution or educational service that is exempt from the requirements of the "Private Occupational Education Act of 1981" to waive its exempt status in order to apply for authorization to operate a private occupational school, subject to certain conditions. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	5/5/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education
SB21-008	Remove Junior From Certain College Names	C. Simpson / D. Valdez (D) R. Holtorf (R)	The bill changes the names of the following colleges: Trinidad state junior college to Trinidad state college; Otero junior college to Otero college; and Northeastern junior college to Northeastern college. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	5/5/2021 Senate Considered House Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass
SB21-029	Colorado American Indian Tribes In-state Tuition	S. Fenberg (D) / A. Garnett (D) A. Benavidez (D)	The bill requires a state institution of higher education (institution) to offer in-state tuition classification to students who would not otherwise qualify for in-state tuition if the student is a member of an American Indian tribe with historical ties to Colorado. The institution shall not may count the student as a resident student for any other purpose within the tuition classification statutes and for purposes of resident enrollment requirements. The student is eligible to apply for the Colorado opportunity fund stipend and may be eligible for state-funded financial aid, and may be eligible for private financial aid programs. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the	4/26/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education
SB21-057	Private Lenders Of Student Loans Acts And Practices	F. Winter (D) J. Gonzales (D)	The bill expands the existing "Colorado Student Loan Servicers Act", which applies only to persons who service student loans, by adding a new part 2 covering private lenders, creditors, and collection agencies in connection with those student education loans that are not made, insured, or guaranteed under federal law and that are used for postsecondary education. The bill: Requires lenders to grant a release to cosigners if certain conditions are met, including 12 months of consecutive, on-time payments, and to ensure that cosigners have access to all documentation and records related to the loan they have cosigned; Expands disability discharge requirements so that a borrower or cosigner may be released from repayment obligations if permanently disabled; Prohibits "robo-signing" of documents used in collection lawsuits and requires specific evidence of loan origination and chain of ownership of the debt before a loan creditor or collection agency may commence legal proceedings; Prohibits auto-defaults, in which a loan is declared immediately due and payable upon the death or bankruptcy of a cosigner even when there has been no default in payments; and Provides legal recourse for borrowers who are harmed by predatory acts and practices of a lender, creditor, or collection agency. A violation of the new part 2 is defined as a deceptive trade practice under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act". (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	4/21/2021 Senate Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations
SB21-077	Remove Lawful Presence Verification Credentialing	J. Gonzales (D) / A. Benavidez (D) C. Kipp (D)	The bill eliminates the requirement that the department of education and each division, board, or agency of the department of regulatory agencies verify the lawful presence of each applicant before issuing or renewing a license. The bill also specifies that lawful presence is not required of any applicant for any state or local license, certificate, or registration. The bill affirmatively states that the bill is a state law within the meaning of the federal law that gives states authority to provide for eligibility for state and local public benefits to persons who are unlawfully residing in the United States. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	4/30/2021 First Conference Committee Result was to Adopt Revised w/ Amendments
SB21-100	Sunset Continue Council Higher Education Representatives	J. Buckner / J. McCluskie (D)	Sunset Process - Senate Education Committee. The bill continues the council of higher education representatives (council), indefinitely by removing the repeal of the council. The bill extends the repeal of the council for 10 years, to September 1, 2033, and requires the department of regulatory agencies to conduct a sunset review of the advisory board prior to the repeal. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	5/5/2021 House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments

SB21-106	Concerning Successful High School Transitions	J. Coleman K. Priola (R) / B. McLachlan (D) M. Baisley (R)	The bill amends the high school innovative learning pilot program (LOP) that authorized school districts, district charter schools, and institute charter schools (local education providers) to count as full-time students high school students participating in innovative learning opportunities regardless of whether they meet the number of teacher-pupil instruction and contact hours for full-time enrollment. The bill allows a school of a school district to participate in an LOP with a district or independently and requires all applicants to demonstrate how their innovative learning plan disproportionately benefits underserved students. In selecting applicants to participate in the pilot program, the bill requires the department of education (department) and the state board of education (state board) to consider whether the innovative learning plan includes opportunities for students to participate in registered or unregistered apprenticeships, internships, and technical training or skills programs through an industry provider, teacher training opportunities, concurrent enrollment, and industry certificates. Further, subject to available appropriations, the state board is encouraged to select up to 20 applicants and is not limited to choosing applicants that had part-time students in the prior year and that enroll fewer than 5,000 students. The bill creates the fourth year innovation pilot program (pilot program) in the department of higher education to disburse state funding to postsecondary education and training programs on behalf of low-income students who graduate early from a high school participating in the pilot program prior to enrolling in the fourth year of high school or prior to enrolling in the second semester of their fourth year in high school. The state funding awarded to a student graduating prior to enrolling in the fourth year of high school is equal to the greater of 75% of the average state share amount of the statewide average per-pupil funding for public elementary and secondary schools for the 2021-22 budget year or \$3,500. The state funding for a student graduating prior to the second semester of their fourth year in high school is equal to the greater of 45% of the average state share amount of the statewide average per-pupil funding for public elementary and secondary schools for the 2021-22 budget year or \$2,000. The state funding is disbursed to the postsecondary program on behalf of the eligible graduate and may be used for the eligible graduate's cost of attendance for the postsecondary program, as determined by the department of higher education. The local education provider from which the student graduated early prior to the fourth year of high school receives a portion of the state savings for school finance obligations due to the early graduation. An eligible graduate must enroll in a postsecondary program and use the state funding award before the eligible graduate's twenty-first birthday, at which time the unused portion of within eighteen months after graduating or the state funding is forfeited. The bill requires the department of higher education to report annually to certain committees of the general assembly certain information relating to the pilot program. The bill creates a fund for the pilot program. The pilot program repeals, effective December 31, 2027. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	5/4/2021 Introduced in House - Assigned to Education
SB21-116	Prohibit American Indian Mascots	J. Danielson (D) / A. Benavidez (D) B. McLachlan (D)	The bill prohibits the use of American Indian mascots (mascots) by public schools, including charter and institute charter schools, and public institutions of higher education (public school) as of June 1, 2022. The bill imposes a fine of \$25,000 per month for each month that a public school continues to use a mascot after such date, payable to the state education fund. The prohibition does not apply to: Any agreement that exists prior to June 30, 2021, between a federally recognized Indian tribe (tribe) and a public school, although the tribe has the right and ability to revoke the agreement at any time; Any public school that is operated by a tribe or with the approval of a tribe and existing within the boundaries of the tribe's reservation; The ability of a tribe to create and maintain a relationship or agreement with a public school that fosters goodwill, emphasizes education and supports a curriculum that teaches American Indian history, and encourages a positive cultural exchange. Any such agreement may allow any mascot that is culturally affiliated with the tribe, as determined at the discretion of the tribe's governing body. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	4/26/2021 Introduced in House - Assigned to Education
SB21-119	Increasing Access To High-Quality Credentials	J. Bridges (D) P. Lundeen (R) / D. Esgar (D) T. Geitner (R)	The career development success program provides financial incentives for participating school districts and participating charter schools to encourage pupils enrolled in grades 9 through 12 to enroll in and successfully complete qualified industry-credential programs, qualified internship, residency, or construction industry pre-apprenticeship or apprenticeship programs, and qualified advanced placement courses (programs and courses). The bill amends the list of qualified programs by removing residency programs and expanding pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs to include any industry program, not just construction industry programs. The bill expands the definition of a qualified industry-credential program to include a career and technical education program that, upon completion, results in an industry-recognized credential with labor market value aligned with a high-skill, high-wage, in-demand job. Current law requires the work force development council (council) to identify the programs and courses by identifying the jobs included in the Colorado talent report with the greatest regional and state demand, including jobs in in-demand industries. The bill requires the council to consult with relevant industries to identify the programs and courses by identifying high-skill, high-wage jobs in in-demand industries that have labor market value. Any programs and courses the council determines do not demonstrate labor market value may be removed from the council's website. Beginning in the 2022-23 school year, and each school year thereafter, the department of education (department), in coordination with the department of labor and employment, the department of higher education, the Colorado community college system, and employers from in-demand industries, shall identify the top 10 industry-recognized credentials that may be awarded to high school students. For each identified credential, the department shall specify how the courses taken to earn the credential align with the state academic standards. The bill requires each participating school district, each nonparticipating school district on behalf of its participating charter schools, and the state charter school institute on behalf of each participating institute charter school to report to the department the total number of pupils who successfully complete a program or course, disaggregated by the student's race, ethnicity, and gender, and whether the student is a student with a disability, an English language learner, or eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. Current law requires each participating school district and each participating charter school to regularly communicate to all high school students the availability of programs and courses and the benefits a student receives as a result of successfully completing one of the programs or courses. The bill expands this requirement to all middle school students and the students' families. The bill requires each participating school district	5/5/2021 House Committee on Education Refer Unamended to Appropriations

SB21-131	Protect Personal Identifying Information Kept By State	J. Gonzales (D) / S. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D)	The bill specifies measures in several categories to protect personal identifying information (PII) kept by state agencies. Limitations on PII shared by state agencies: A state agency employee is prohibited from disclosing or making accessible PII that is not available to the public for the purpose of investigating for, participating in, cooperating with, or assisting in federal immigration enforcement, except as required by federal or state law or as required to comply with a court-issued subpoena, warrant, or order. Reduction of PII collected by state agencies: Beginning January 1, 2022, a state agency employee is prohibited from inquiring into, or requesting information or documents to ascertain, a person's immigration status for the purpose of identifying if the person has complied with federal immigration laws except as required by state or federal law or as necessary to perform state agency duties. In addition, beginning January 1, 2022, a state agency shall not collect data regarding a person's place of birth, immigration or citizenship status, or information from passports, permanent resident cards, alien registration cards, or employment authorization documents, except as required by state or federal law or as necessary to perform state agency duties. Access to state agency records: Beginning January 1, 2022, to be granted access to PII through a database or automated network maintained by a state agency that is not otherwise available to the public, a third party must have, within the past year, certified under penalty of perjury that the third party will not use or disclose PII obtained for the purpose of investigating for, participating in, cooperating with, or assisting in federal immigration enforcement, unless required by federal or state law or to comply with a court-issued subpoena, warrant, or order that is not related to prosecution for a violation of specified provisions of federal immigration law. The attorney general's office is required to create a model certification form and provide it to state agencies. Record keeping and reporting: The bill specifies what a request for records includes and does not include for purposes of the bill. Beginning January 1, 2022, if a third party requests a record from a state agency and the record contains PII, the state agency is required to retain a written record of the request that contains specified information (written record). Beginning January 1, 2022, and on a quarterly basis thereafter, the state agency is required to provide the information contained in the written record to the governor's office of legal counsel and to attest that no request was granted for any purpose prohibited by the bill. On March 1, 2022, and on a quarterly basis thereafter, the governor's office is required to provide a report to the joint budget	3/16/2021 Senate Committee on State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Refer Amended to Appropriations
SB21-185	Supporting Educator Workforce In Colorado	R. Zenzinger (D) B. Rankin (R) / B. McLachlan (D) J. McCluskie (D)	Current law limits the content areas in which a person who holds an adjunct instructor authorization may teach. The bill allows a school district or charter school to employ a person who holds an adjunct instructor authorization to teach in all content areas in order to address recruiting challenges and establish a diverse workforce. A person who holds an adjunct instructor authorization may be employed under the authorization only in the school district or charter school that requested the person's services. A person who holds an adjunct instructor authorization and is employed by a school district may teach only under the general supervision of a licensed professional. A school district and a charter school may not employ the person as a full-time teacher. The bill creates an exception for rural school districts. A rural school district may employ a person who holds an adjunct instructor authorization as a full-time teacher only if there are no other qualified, licensed applicants for the position. The bill requires the department of education (department) to direct resources to publicize existing teacher preparation programs to facilitate entry into the teaching profession. The bill also requires the department to provide technical support to school districts, boards of cooperative services, and charter schools to assist them in accessing the existing programs and in recruiting individuals to pursue teaching careers. The bill requires the state board for community colleges and occupational education to collaborate with the department and department of higher education, in collaboration with the department of education, the state board for community colleges and occupational education, and the deans of the schools of education and academic administrators in Colorado institutions of higher education, or their designees, to design a teaching career pathway for individuals to enter the teaching profession. The bill outlines the components of the teaching career pathway program. The bill creates the teacher recruitment education and preparation program (TREP program). Two of the main objectives of the TREP program are to increase the number of students entering the teaching profession and to create a more diverse teacher workforce to reflect the ethnic diversity of the state. A qualified TREP program participant may concurrently enroll in postsecondary courses in the 2 years directly following the year in which the participant was enrolled in the twelfth grade of a local education provider. The bill outlines the selection criteria and requirements for the TREP program. The bill creates the educator recruitment and retention program (ERR program) in the department to provide support to members of the armed forces, nonmilitary-affiliated educator candidates, and local education providers to recruit, select, train, and retain highly qualified educators across the state. The state board of education and the state board for community colleges and occupational education shall promulgate rules to implement the ERR program. The bill outlines the eligibility criteria and program services. Eligible ERR program participants may receive up to \$10,000 for the tuition cost of participating in an educator preparation program. If an applicant does not fulfill the service condition of the program, the applicant is required to repay the awarded financial assistance to the department. The bill adds criteria for the commission on higher education to select eligible applicants for the educator loan forgiveness program.	5/5/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education
SB21-191	Residency Requirement Western Colorado University Board	K. Donovan (D) / B. McLachlan (D) J. McCluskie (D)	The bill removes the residency requirements for student members to serve on the board of trustees for Western Colorado university. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	4/8/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education
SB21-199	Remove Barriers To Certain Public Opportunities	S. Jaquez Lewis F. Winter (D) / D. Esgar (D) S. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D)	The bill repeals existing provisions that require a person to demonstrate the person's lawful presence in the United States to be eligible for certain public benefits and requires that lawful presence is not a requirement of eligibility for state or local public benefits, as defined by 8 U.S.C. sec. 1621. The bill amends statutory provisions that still require lawful presence to clarify acceptable documents to demonstrate eligibility. The general assembly shall not allocate additional funding to any state or local public benefit program for this purpose for fiscal year 2021-22. However, starting for fiscal year 2022-23, any additional funding required for a state or local public benefit program for this purpose is subject to the standard budget process for the applicable program. Current law prohibits a state agency or political subdivision from entering into or renewing a public contract with a contractor who knowingly employs or contracts persons who are undocumented. The bill repeals that requirement and associated statutory provisions. Current law requires that state agencies and local governments use secure and verifiable identity documents when providing services or issuing official documents. The bill repeals that requirement and associated statutory provisions. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	4/22/2021 Senate Committee on State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Refer Amended to Appropriations
SB21-205	2021-22 Long Appropriations Bill	D. Moreno (D) / J. McCluskie (D)	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, 2021, except as otherwise noted. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	4/30/2021 Senate Consideration of First Conference Committee Report result was to Adopt Committee Report - Repass
SB21-236	Increase Capacity Early Childhood Care & Education	T. Story (D) J. Sonnenberg (R) / K. Tipper (D) T. Van Beber	The bill creates 4 new grant programs to increase capacity for early childhood care and education, improve recruitment and retention rates for early childhood educators (educators), and improve salaries for educators. Specifically, the bill creates the following programs: The employer-based child care facility grant program; The early care and education recruitment and retention grant and scholarship program; The child care teacher salary grant program; and The community innovation and resilience for care and learning equity (CIRCLE) grant program. The bill also eliminates the repeal dates for the child care sustainability grant program and the emerging and expanding child care grant program. The bill appropriates money for the grant programs from the general fund as well as from federal funds from the child care development fund. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	4/22/2021 Senate Committee on Education Refer Amended to Appropriations
SJM21-001	Reaffirming United States Space Command In Colorado	L. Garcia (D) B. Gardner (R) / M. Snyder (D) T. Carver (R)	*** No bill summary available ***	2/17/2021 Signed by the Speaker of the House
HB21-1192	529 Plan Education Loan Payment Eligible Distribution	J. Arndt (D)	Under federal law, money deposited in a qualified tuition program under section 529 of the internal revenue code (529 plan) grows tax deferred and is withdrawn tax free when used for eligible expenses. In addition to the federal tax benefit, the state provides an incentive for the deposit of money into a 529 plan by offering a state income tax deduction for contributions to such 529 plans. In 2019, the federal government included paying principle or interest on any qualified education loan, up to \$10,000 per year, as an eligible expense. Current law requires the state income tax deduction to be	4/7/2021 House Committee on Education Postpone Indefinitely

HR 2112	Modifications To Qualified State Tuition Programs	C. Larson (R) / B. Rankin (R)	The federal "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act", which became law in December 2017, added distributions for elementary or secondary tuition expenses as qualified distributions from a qualified state tuition program (529 account), thereby allowing, on the federal level, income tax-free distributions for elementary and secondary tuition expenses in addition to already authorized income tax-free	4/7/2021 House Committee on Education Postpone Indefinitely
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