

# AUGUST

## POLICY STRATEGIES

### 2021 End of Session Report

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“What a long, strange trip it’s been”. So said Jerry Garcia. So says every legislator, lobbyist, committee staffer, budget writer, and citizen who has set foot (virtually or otherwise) inside the Colorado State Capitol in the last eighteen months.

It is an ongoing pleasure to represent the State Board of Education and the Colorado Department of Education at the legislature.

I hope you find the following summary of everything that happened helpful. As always, please do not hesitate to contact me if you have a specific question or need.

Sincerely,

*Jennifer Mello*

# Session Overview

After a disrupted 2020 session and a special session in December, the 73<sup>rd</sup> General Assembly Session officially began on January 13. Lawmakers recessed almost immediately to give members time to be vaccinated. The Session reconvened on February 16, and it has been pedal to the metal ever since.

In many ways, the Capitol has returned to its typical rhythm. The areas adjacent to the lobbies buzzed with conversation each morning, numerous bills moved through committees every day, and the plexiglass separating legislators' desks has finally been removed. As it was and ever shall be, the pace was frantic during the last three weeks of the Session. We saw committee hearings go past midnight, floor work on Saturdays, and several new bills introduced in June.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought some changes that are likely to endure. Most notably, the option for remote witness testimony during hearings is likely here to stay, though the technology could use some finetuning. Additionally, legislators who were new in 2021 have experienced a different first-term reality than their predecessors, characterized by less interaction with the lobby and more connection with each other.

COVID brought billions in one-time federal dollars to Colorado. Combined with a general fund surplus created by conservative budget decisions in Spring 2020, this fiscal cycle was swimming in cash. At the very end of the Session, legislators adopted several bills that together represent a plan to spend \$3.8 billion over the next few years on top priorities, including transportation, behavioral and mental health, and affordable housing.

Legislators chose to go big or go home. Substantive policy changes, most of which were authored solely by Democrats but some of which were bi-partisan, include the following:

- More reform of the criminal justice system, including expanding the police accountability law passed in 2020, speedier hearings for criminal defendants, restrictions on the use of chemical restraints, and eliminating certain fines juveniles are required to pay.
- A new standardized health insurance option for the individual and small group markets priced 15 percent lower than current offerings.
- The creation of a maximum price for certain prescription drugs when used by Colorado citizens.
- A 50 percent reduction in the amount of standardized testing for K12 students for the 2020/2021 school year.
- Approximately \$5 billion in new sources of dedicated funding to expand existing transportation infrastructure, invest in the infrastructure needed for electric motor vehicles, and mitigate environmental and health impacts of transportation system use.
- New restrictions on medical marijuana and funding for research into the effects of high-potency THC products.
- Changes to tax exemptions to increase taxes paid by higher-income families and corporations and decrease taxes paid by lower-income families.

- Almost complete elimination of single-use plastic products and direction to the Public Utilities Commission to establish energy savings targets and approve plans to promote the use of electric equipment in place of fossil-fuel-based systems.
- New protections for tenants in the eviction process, restrictions on rent increases and late fees.
- Additional restrictions on how guns are stored and sold, new reporting requirements on gun owners whose weapons are lost or stolen and new authority for local jurisdictions to enact measures that are more restrictive than the statewide laws.

With three years of total control under their belt, Democratic lawmakers are settling into their power. The progressive wing of the party is clearly ascendant and responsive to national policy trends. For example, in addition to being in the vanguard for criminal justice reform, as noted above, Colorado has taken a strong stance in the immigration debate giving undocumented workers access to state and local benefit programs and the ability to obtain professional certifications or licenses.

Governor Jared Polis continues to be an active and successful player in the policy arena. As he prepares for his re-election campaign in 2022, the Governor has prioritized decreasing the cost of health insurance and expanding access to early childhood education. While legislative and executive skirmishes are inevitable, especially when billions of dollars are at play, the dynamic between the Governor and legislative Democrats is becoming more stable and collaborative.

Republicans are also settling into their ability to affect the process from the minority position --whether by negotiation or by slowing down the process with a good, old-fashioned filibuster. Bi-partisan sponsorship of legislation, which demonstrates relevancy, is still preferable. As they prepare for the 2022 elections, the Senate Republicans have exhibited admirable message discipline in several big floor fights.

In sum, the 2021 session was characterized by debates about money and power related to the key issues of our times. It sounds like we are back to normal, after all.

## State Budget & Federal Stimulus

The State Budget has been a wild ride for the past year. At the beginning stages of the pandemic, it was unclear what impact the economic contraction would have on state revenues and expenses. At the end of the 2020 Session, lawmakers took a conservative approach trimming spending significantly for the 20/21 budget.

As we began to prepare for the 21/22 budget, the focus continued to be on spending cuts. In late Fall, the forecasts started to stabilize, indicating that the downturn was not as severe as anticipated. As it turned out, the 20/21 budget came to realize a substantial surplus that legislators and the Governor allocated during a December 2020 special session and with a variety of "state stimulus" bills in the 2021 session.

Significant categories of state stimulus spending included broadband investments, relief for child care providers, support for restaurants and bars, support for small businesses, rental assistance, funding for the Colorado Energy Office, wildfire mitigation, the National Western Stock Show, job training programs, workforce development, and school air quality improvement. For the most part, legislators spent these dollars on one-time investments because of a concern that the state is facing a longer-term structural imbalance between revenues and expenses.

As adopted and signed by the Governor, the State Budget for 21/22 includes more than \$1.5 billion for Colorado's reserve fund, a 3 percent raise for state employees, \$480 million to buy down the K-12 "budget stabilization factor," and an increase in Medicaid provider reimbursement rates.

Additionally, Congress has adopted three major stimulus packages resulting in **billions** of dollars flowing to the state, local governments, and school districts. The federal money is all "one-time," which means that generally speaking, it is not considered responsible to invest these dollars in creating new, ongoing programs. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) and the second CARES Act money were allocated through legislation in 2020.

The most recent stimulus package, known as the American Rescue Plan, generated \$3.8 billion for Colorado. States have up to three years to spend this money, which is different than previous rescue packages. In addition to doubling down on the types of investments made with earlier stimulus money, \$266 million will go to transportation and increased funding for higher education institutions. There are ongoing planning efforts to determine how to spend the remainder. Priorities include affordable housing investments, mental and behavioral health, and fiscal reforms to the overall budgeting process.

In response to the concerns about the long-term stability of the Colorado budget and working within the constraints of the TABOR Amendment, Democrats passed several pieces of legislation in 2021 that will result in more revenue for the state. These include HB21-1311 Income Tax, HB21-1312 Insurance Premium Property Sales Severance Tax and SB21-293 Property Tax Classification and Assessment Rates.

The State Board of Education and the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) have been along for the budget roller coaster ride over the last year. In the Fall, when the consensus was that more budget cuts were necessary, the Board engaged in a comprehensive process to make recommendations to the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) regarding how to prioritize cuts to CDE programs. As the budget situation improved, these cuts lessened. In the end, the JBC included very few of the recommended reductions in the Long Bill.

CDE is the direct recipient of federal dollars, and together, staff and the Board have worked hard to allocate those dollars quickly and effectively. Discussions are underway about using the approximately \$100 million in funding from the American Rescue Plan with a strong desire to invest in transformational ideas to benefit Colorado's students.

# State Board Positions on Legislation

The State Board was more active in 2021 than in previous years in terms of the number of bills upon which it took a position. Overall, the Board took positions on 12 bills.

- The Board supported eight bills, all of which passed. These bills were HB21-1010 Diverse K-12 Educator Workforce; HB21-1161 Suspend Statewide Assessments for Select Grades; SB21-119 Increasing Access to High-Quality Credentials; SB21-151 Literacy Curriculum Transparency; SB21-185 Supporting Educator Workforce in Colorado; SB21-206 Educator Licensure Cash Fund; SB21-274 Sustainable Model to Serve Facility Students; and SB21-275 Child Find Responsibilities.
- The Board took an “amend” position on two bills and then updated its position to “neutral” after amendments were secured. These bills were HB21-1067 College Admission Use of National Test Score and HB21-1294 Education Accountability Systems Performance Audit.
- The Board took an “oppose” position on one bill, HB21-1295 Rebuttable Presumption in Charter School Appeals. The bill died.

A more thorough explanation of each individual bill is provided in the balance of this report. As appropriate, the descriptions are grouped with narratives about similar bills.

**HB21-1294 K-12 Education Accountability Systems Performance Audit** by Reps. Bird (D) and Gonzales-Gutierrez (D) and Sen. Rodriguez (D) directs the state auditor to issue a Request for Proposals and hire a contractor to conduct a performance audit of the statewide system of standards and assessments and the statewide education accountability system. The bill specifies the issues that the performance audit must address. By November 15, 2022, and following release by the legislative audit committee, the final report of the performance audit must be submitted to the Commissioner of Education, the State Board of Education, and the Education Committees of the General Assembly.

The State Board of Education took an “amend” position on HB21-1294 shortly after its introduction noting specific concerns regarding data privacy and the technical wording of some of the study questions. On the Board’s behalf, we were able to successfully negotiate with the proponents to address these two issues. The Board then updated its position to “neutral.” The bill passed in the waning days of the legislative session.

**HB21-1295 Rebuttable Presumption in Charter School Appeals** was introduced by Rep. Bacon (D) and Sen. Story (D). Under current law, an entity may appeal a decision by a local board concerning a charter school to the State Board of Education. The State Board reviews the decision to determine whether it was contrary to the best interests of the students, school district, or community. This bill would have created a rebuttable presumption that a local board's decision was in the best interests of the students, school district, or community if the decision was based on at least one of the following considerations: 1) The likelihood of a conflict with the local Board’s existing long-term plans for the school district; 2) Student enrollment among the schools of the school district; or 3) School district financial considerations. The State Board of Education took an “Oppose” position on HB21-1295 shortly after its introduction. The bill died in its first committee hearing.

**SB21-119 Increasing Access to High Quality Credentials** was a bipartisan bill sponsored by Sens. Bridges (D) and Lundeen (R) and Reps. Esgar (D) and Geitner (R). The bill provides financial incentives for participating school districts and charter schools to encourage grade 9-12 students to enroll in and complete qualified industry-credential programs, which upon completion, result in industry-recognized credentials aligned with a high-skill, high-wage, in-demand jobs. The State Board took a unanimous "Support" position on the bill. The bill passed through the Senate unanimously, and through the House on a 58-7 vote.

## State Assessments

One of the most controversial issues during the 2021 legislative session was about whether or how to adjust the state's standardized testing laws for the 20/21 school year in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**HB21-1125 Suspend State Assessments in 2020-21 School Year** by Reps. Sirota (D) and McLachlan (D) and Sens. Zenzinger (D) and Coram (R) was the first bill to address the assessment system. The bill was introduced on February 19th. It would have suspended all state assessments for the current school year. On February 22nd, the Federal Government released guidance to states regarding their position on granting waivers from federal law which also requires standardized assessments. In the opinion of some, that guidance was inconsistent with the content of HB21-1125.

Negotiations ensued, resulting in **HB21-1161 Suspend Statewide Assessments for Select Grades**. HB21-1161 represents a hard-fought compromise between all the stakeholder groups at the Capitol including the Department and the State Board. This legislation, introduced on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, completed its journey through the legislative process quickly and was signed by the Governor thirteen days after introduction. The speed of the process was in recognition of the need for clarity regarding assessments as we entered the final months of the school year.

Working **extremely** quickly, CDE submitted a waiver to the federal government within days of the bill being signed into law. On March 26, 2021, the federal government approved the assessment waiver request almost in its entirety, the main exception being that the CMAS science test was required to be given to students in eighth grade. Colorado is one of few states that was successful in creating an assessment plan that the federal government was willing to approve.

The State Board had taken an "amend" position on HB21-1125, the first piece of legislation. The Board then took a "support" position on HB21-1161. The specific components of HB21-1161 are as follows.

- Suspend science for students enrolled in grades 5, 8, and 11; (note: the federal government did agree to waive the 8<sup>th</sup> grade science test)
- Suspend math for students enrolled in grades 3, 5, and 7;
- Suspend English language arts for students enrolled in grades 4, 6, and 8; and

- Suspend administration of the social studies assessment for students enrolled in elementary and middle school.

The bill allows the parent of a student enrolled in a grade for which administration of the English language arts or math assessment was suspended to request that the student be given those assessments. Additionally, school districts are prohibited from using student academic growth measures or student performance measures when evaluating licensed personnel for the 2020-21 school year. The bill requires a school or school district or the state charter school institute to implement the performance plan type that was assigned in the preceding school year. And for the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years, the bill suspends the requirement that the Department determines annually the level of attainment for public schools, school districts, the institute, and institute charter schools based on performance indicators.

**HB21-1067 College Admission Use of National Test Score** was introduced by Reps. Kipp (D) and Exum (D) and Sens. Story (D) and Buckner (D). As introduced, the bill would have eliminated the statutory requirement that Colorado higher education institutions use a standardized assessment score as part of the admissions process. The State Board took an “amend” position on the legislation when it was introduced. Concerns were expressed about the potential impact on the motivation of high school students to participate in standardized assessments, which are used as an input into the school and district accountability system. Additionally, the bill lacked sufficient data collection requirements to determine if the impacts would be consistent with stated intentions.

With these concerns in mind, we were able to negotiate with proponents to ensure that students could choose to submit test scores and that those scores would be considered in the admissions process. We also added data collections that will provide insight into what types of students benefit from the policy change and the success of students who do not submit scores. Once these changes were included in the bill, the Board updated its position to “neutral.” The bill passed through the House on a 42-22 vote, and then through the Senate on a 23-12 vote. It was signed into law on May 25th.

## Literacy

**HB21-1029: Use of READ Act Per-pupil Intervention Money** was introduced by Rep. Tim Geitner (R). Under current law, local education providers may use per-pupil intervention money received pursuant to the READ Act to purchase core reading instructional programs that are on an advisory list of programs created by the Department. This bill would have authorized local education providers to use per-pupil intervention money to purchase programs that are **not** on the Department’s advisory list. After the local education provider had used the programs for 2 school years, the Department would have had to review the unlisted programs to determine whether such programs were effective in improving students’ reading competency. The bill was heard in the House Education committee in April, where it was postponed indefinitely on a 6-3 party-line vote.

**HB21-1129 Extend Deadline for Training to Teach Reading** was introduced by Reps. McLachlan (D) and Bradfield (R) and Sens. Bridges (D) and Story (D). Existing law requires school districts, charter schools, and BOCES to demonstrate that, by the beginning of the 2021-22 school year, K-3 teachers

have completed evidence-based training in teaching reading. This bill extends the deadline for completing the training until the beginning of the 2022-23 school year, with proponents citing COVID-related impacts on Colorado's teachers during the 2020 school year as the reasoning behind the extension. After its first committee hearing in mid-March, the bill moved relatively quickly through the House and Senate. It was signed into law by the Governor on April 30th.

**SB21-151 Literacy Curriculum Transparency** by Sens. Buckner (D) and Rankin (R) and Reps. Young (D) and Rich (R) requires each local education provider to submit the following information to the Department, which the Department must post on its website:

- The core and supplemental reading curriculum by grade, used in each of the schools operated by the local education provider;
- The targeted, evidence-based, or scientifically based core and supplemental reading instructional programs and intervention reading instruction, services, and other supports provided by each of the schools operated by the local education provider; and
- The information required to be provided to the Department by a local education provider prior to receiving per-pupil intervention money, as well as the number of students enrolled by the local education provider who are no longer subject to a READ Plan due to achieving reading competency.

The bill moved through the Senate Committee and floor process relatively quickly. In House Education, two amendments were added to clarify protections for student privacy in reporting, and to ensure user-friendly and up-to-date reporting. The bill passed the Senate and the House unanimously.

## Educator Talent

**HB21-1010 Diverse K-12 Educator Workforce Report** was introduced by Reps. Ricks (D) and Gonzales-Gutierrez (D) and Sen. Fields (D) to direct CDE and DHE to convene a workgroup on diversity in the educator workforce. The purpose of the workgroup is to address the disparity in demographic makeup between Colorado's students and educators. The workgroup will address the preparation, recruiting, and retention of high quality and diverse educators in the state. A report is to be submitted to the Education Committees of the General Assembly before September 2022. The State Board voted 6-1 to take a "support" position on the bill. The bill passed.

**HB21-1104: Professional Educator Licensure Renewal Period** was introduced by Reps. Larson (R) and McLachlan (D) and Sens. Lundeen (R) and 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 educators who are partially through the current 5-year licensing cycle to extend that license to 7 years.

The bill was amended in the House to allow General Fund money to be designated by the General Assembly to the Educator Licensure Cash Fund. An appropriations clause was added to provide \$2.9 million over two years to offset the loss of revenue from extending the renewal period. While some

workload can and will be reduced, the revenue loss exceeded the savings necessitating subsidization. The bill passed through the House on a 55-8 vote, and the Senate unanimously.

**SB21-185 Supporting Educator Workforce in Colorado** was introduced by Sens. Zenzinger (D) and Rankin (R) and Reps. McLachlan (D) and McCluskie (D). The bill addresses teacher recruiting challenges in the state, along with the establishment of a diverse workforce, through allowing a school district or charter school to employ a person who holds an adjunct instructor authorization to teach in all content areas. The bill also outlines that CDE shall both publicize existing teaching preparation programs and design a new teaching career pathway program. Lastly, the bill creates the Educator Recruitment and Retention (ERR) Program. The State Board took a unanimous “support” position on this bill. It passed the Senate unanimously, and the House on a 41-21 vote.

**SB21-206 Educator Licensure Cash Fund** is a Joint Budget Committee bill introduced by Sen. Moreno (D) and Rep. McCluskie (D). The purpose of the bill is to grant CDE three more years of continuous spending authority for the Educator Licensure Cash Fund. The bill also repeals the annual expenditures reporting requirement for CDE to the General Assembly. The State Board took a unanimous “support” position on this bill upon introduction. The bill passed through the Senate unanimously and the House on a 48-15 vote. Governor Polis signed the bill into law on May 4th.

## Early Childhood Education

**HB21-1304 Early Childhood System** was introduced by Rep. Sirota (D) and Speaker Garnett (D) and Sens. Fenberg (D) and Buckner (D). The bill creates a process to create a Department of Early Childhood. A transition working group will develop a plan for the coordination, administration, and transfer of early childhood services and programs currently in the Department of Education and the Department of Human Services. There will be subgroup to look closely at preschool special education services. The timeline of the legislation requires the transition plan to go to the Joint Budget Committee as part of the Governor’s 2022 budget request. The scope of activities for the new Department is as follows.

- Provide early childhood opportunities.
- Coordinate the availability of early childhood programs and services throughout Colorado.
- Establish state and community partnerships for a mixed delivery of child care and early childhood programs through school- and community-based providers.
- Prioritize the interests and input of children, parents, providers, and the community in designing and delivering early childhood services and programs.
- Prioritize the equitable delivery of resources and supports for early childhood.
- Unify the administration of early childhood programs and services.

The bill passed through the House on a 44-22 vote, and the Senate unanimously. Given that the legislation is a key priority of Governor Polis, he is certain to sign the bill into law at the earliest possible opportunity.

**SB21-274 Sustainable Model to Serve Facility Students** is a Joint Budget Committee bill introduced by Sen. Moreno (D) and Rep. Herod (D). The bill creates a work group tasked with developing a sustainable model not embedded in the child welfare system to better serve facility students who require specialized services, and whose educational needs may be beyond the delivery capacity of the student's current educational setting. The bill also provides supplemental payments to facility schools for the next year. The State Board took a unanimous "support" position on the bill shortly after introduction. The bill passed through the Senate unanimously, and through the House on a 40-24 party line vote.

**SB21-275 Child Find Responsibilities** is a Joint Budget Committee bill introduced by Sens. Moreno (D) and Rankin (R) and Rep. McCluskie (D). Under current law, the federal "Individuals with Disabilities Education Act" requires CDE to find, identify, locate, evaluate, and serve children with disabilities from birth through age 2. This bill transfers that responsibility from CDE to the Department of Human Services (DHS) on July 1, 2022. Also part of this bill is a requirement that CDE and DHS enter into an interagency operating agreement to coordinate the transitions of children currently in the program. In recognition of the extensive stakeholder work that went into the development of this legislation, the State Board took a unanimous "support" position on this bill shortly after introduction. The bill passed through the Senate and House unanimously.

## School Finance

Under the School Finance Act, HB21-268, school districts will see approximately a 9 percent increase in funding relative to 20/21. The reductions in state funding that occurred in 20/21 were largely reversed with the adoption of 21/22 budget. The legislature also increased the reserve in the State Education Fund by millions of dollars.

A combination of legislative and judicial action over the last few months also created a cash infusion for K-12 education. HB21-1164 Total Program Mill Levy Tax Program by Speaker Garnett (D) and Rep. Esgar (D) and Sens. Zenzinger (D) and Fenberg (D) requires CDE to adopt a schedule to begin phasing out mill levy tax credits. After almost completing the entire legislative process, HB21-1164 was held on the Senate floor to open the door for the Supreme Court to issue an opinion. In late May, the Supreme Court held that the legislature did have the ability to permit school districts to incrementally raise property taxes in coming years without going to the voters. Subsequently, HB21-1164 passed the State Senate and was sent to the Governor.

The Court opinion led to the introduction of HB21-1325 Funding Public Schools Formula by Reps. Herod (D) and McCluskie (D) and Sens. Rankin (R) and Zenzinger (D). HB21-1325 allocated approximately \$91 million made available by HB21-1164 by expanding the definition of children living in poverty and increasing funding for English Language learners. As introduced, it would have also provided a matching fund for districts that have struggled to pass mill levy overrides and created an Interim School

Finance Committee. As if school finance was not confusing enough, the components of HB12-1325 that provide additional funding for children living in poverty and English language learners were moved into HB21-268, the School Finance Act which then passed. The mill levy component of HB21-1325 was eliminated leaving HB21-1325 as a bill that creates an interim School Finance Committee.

## Conclusion

Every year at the Colorado Capitol is different. The 2021 legislative session was characterized by the consolidation of Democratic power, the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and a surprisingly robust state budget. Despite all the talk and all the action, uncertainty remains about the impact of the pandemic and what long-term changes it will bring to Colorado.

Legislators are looking forward to a break from the frantic pace of the last 18 months. At the same time, they are eager to continue advancing their policy priorities through interim committee work, and some are already circulating ideas for legislation in 2022. The next election is 17 months away, but there is no doubt that the Summer will see more focus on Republican and Democrat candidate recruitment, message training, and fundraising. In the coming weeks, Speaker Alec Garnett, Majority Leader Daneya Esgar, and Rep. Chris Kennedy will welcome new babies into their respective homes. Perhaps we can all see this as a sign of hope and renewal as we come to the end of these unprecedented times.

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

## Comprehensive List of K-12 Education Legislation

Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
HB21-1006	Fifth-day School Enrichment Programs Funding	House: D. Esgar (D), P. Will (R); Senate: L. Garcia (D), D. Hisey (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1010	Diverse K-12 Educator Workforce Report	House: N. Ricks (D), S. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D); Senate: R. Fields (D)	Support 6-1	Passed
HB21-1029	Use Of READ Act Per-pupil Intervention Money	House: T. Geitner (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB21-1038	Concealed Handguns On School Grounds	House: P. Neville (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB21-1051	Public Information Applicants For Public Employment	House: S. Bird (D), T. Geitner (R); Senate: L. Liston (R), B. Pettersen (D)	Monitor	Passed

Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
HB21-1055	Compensation For School District Board Members	House: S. Woodrow (D); Senate: B. Pettersen (D), F. Winter (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1059	Online Student Protections	House: T. Geitner (R), M. Bradfield (R); Senate: P. Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1067	College Admission Use Of National Test Score	House: T. Exum Sr. (D), M. Baisley (R), C. Kipp (D); Senate: J. Buckner (D), T. Story (D)	Neutral 6-0	Passed
HB21-1080	Nonpublic Education And COVID-19 Relief Act	House: M. Baisley (R)	Monitor	Failed
HB21-1087	Teaching And Learning Conditions Survey	House: M. Bradfield (R), L. Daugherty (D); Senate: J. Danielson (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1103	Media Literacy Implementation	House: B. McLachlan (D), L. Cutter (D); Senate: D. Coram (R), B. Pettersen (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1104	Professional Educator Licensure Renewal Period	House: B. McLachlan (D), C. Larson (R); Senate: R. Zenzinger (D), P. Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1112	School District Scholarship Programs	House: M. Snyder (D), M. Bradfield (R); Senate: P. Lee (D), D. Hisey (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1114	School District Provision Of Internet Service	House: M. Bradfield (R), K. McCormick (D); Senate: S. Jaquez Lewis (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1125	Suspend State Assessments In 2020-21 School Year	House: B. McLachlan (D), E. Sirota (D); Senate: D. Coram (R), R. Zenzinger (D)	Amend	Failed
HB21-1129	Extend Deadline For Training To Teach Reading	House: B. McLachlan (D), M. Bradfield (R); Senate: J. Bridges (D), T. Story (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1133	K-12 Seizure Training & Individual Action Plans	House: K. Mullica (D), I. Jodeh (D); Senate: K. Priola (R), B. Pettersen (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1149	Energy Sector Career Pathway In Higher Education	House: D. Jackson (D), B. Titone (D); Senate: T. Story (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1161	Suspend Statewide Assessments For Select Grades	House: B. McLachlan (D), E. Sirota (D); Senate: D. Coram (R), R. Zenzinger (D)	Support 5-1	Passed
HB21-1164	Total Program Mill Levy Tax Credit	House: A. Garnett (D), D. Esgar (D); Senate: R. Zenzinger (D), S. Fenberg (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1200	Revise Student Financial Literacy Standards	House: J. Rich (R), C. Kipp (D); Senate: P. Lundeen (R), J. Bridges (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1214	Record Sealing Collateral Consequences Reduction	House: M. Weissman (D), J. Bacon (D); Senate: P. Lee (D), J. Coleman (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1217	Military Family Open Enrollment In Public Schools	House: R. Bockenfeld (R), J. Bacon (D); Senate: R. Fields (D), P. Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1221	Bullying Prevention And Education In Schools	House: L. Cutter (D), M. Young (D); Senate: D. Coram (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1234	Supplemental Education High-impact Tutoring Programs	House: K. Tipper (D), M. Bradfield (R); Senate: D. Moreno (D), B. Rankin (R)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1259	Extended Learning Opportunities	House: J. Bacon (D); Senate: J. Sonnenberg (R), R. Fields (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1289	Funding For Broadband Deployment	House: C. Kennedy (D), M. Baisley (R); Senate: K. Priola (R), J. Bridges (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1294	K-12 Education Accountability Systems Performance Audit	House: S. Bird (D), S. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D); Senate: R. Rodriguez (D)	Neutral 7-0	Passed

Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
HB21-1295	Rebuttable Presumption In Charter School Appeals	House: J. Bacon (D); Senate: T. Story (D)	Oppose 4-2-1	Failed
HB21-1304	Early Childhood System	House: A. Garnett (D), E. Sirota (D); Senate: J. Buckner (D), S. Fenberg (D)	Monitor	Passed
HB21-1325	Funding Public Schools Formula	House: Herod (D) and McCluskie (D) Senate: Rankin (R) and Zenzinger (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-013	Reversing COVID-related Learning Loss	Senate: R. Fields (D); House: M. Froelich (D), J. Bacon (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-017	Sexual Contact By An Educator	Senate: R. Zenzinger (D), D. Hisey (R); House: R. Bockenfeld (R), C. Larson (R), M. Bradfield (R)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-037	Student Equity Education Funding Programs	Senate: P. Lundeen (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB21-053	Adjustments To School Funding Fiscal Year 2020-21	Senate: D. Moreno (D), R. Zenzinger (D); House: B. McLachlan (D), J. McCluskie (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-056	Expand Cannabis-based Medicine At Schools	Senate: C. Holbert (R), J. Gonzales (D); House: K. Van Winkle (R), M. Gray (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-058	Approval Of Alternative Principal Programs	Senate: D. Coram (R), T. Story (D); House: C. Larson (R), S. Woodrow (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-067	Strengthening Civics Education	Senate: D. Coram (R), C. Hansen (D); House: T. Carver (R), B. McLachlan (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-077	Remove Lawful Presence Verification Credentialing	Senate: J. Gonzales (D); House: A. Benavidez (D), C. Kipp (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-081	Measures To Prevent The Misuse Of Safe2Tell	Senate: C. Kolker (D); House: D. Michaelson Jenet (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-104	Sunset Special Education Fiscal Advisory Committee	Senate: R. Zenzinger (D); House: C. Kipp (D), A. Boesenecker (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-106	Concerning Successful High School Transitions	Senate: K. Priola (R), J. Coleman (D); House: B. McLachlan (D), M. Baisley (R)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-114	Minimum Setback New Schools From Existing Oil And Gas	Senate: B. Kirkmeyer (R)	Monitor	Failed
SB21-115	Annual Funding For Talking Book Library Services	Senate: R. Zenzinger (D), P. Lundeen (R); House: C. Larson (R), B. Titone (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-116	Prohibit American Indian Mascots	Senate: J. Danielson (D); House: B. McLachlan (D), A. Benavidez (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-117	Foster Care Student Services Coordination	Senate: D. Moreno (D); House: D. Michaelson Jenet (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-119	Increasing Access To High-Quality Credentials	Senate: P. Lundeen (R), J. Bridges (D); House: D. Esgar (D), T. Geitner (R)	Support 6-0	Passed
SB21-151	Literacy Curriculum Transparency	Senate: J. Buckner (D), B. Rankin (R); House: J. Rich (R), M. Young (D)	Support 6-0	Passed
SB21-157	Increase Cap Charter School Moral Obligation Bonds	Senate: K. Priola (R); House: D. Michaelson Jenet (D), M. Baisley (R)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-167	Regulation Of Child Care Centers	Senate: C. Holbert (R), J. Bridges (D); House: M. Gray (D), C. Larson (R)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-172	Educator Pay Raise Fund	Senate: L. Garcia (D), J. Danielson (D); House: S. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D), D. Ortiz (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-182	School Discipline	Senate: J. Buckner (D); House: L. Herod (D)	Monitor	Failed

Bill #	Short Title	Sponsors	SBE Position	Final Status
SB21-185	Supporting Educator Workforce In Colorado	Senate: B. Rankin (R), R. Zenzinger (D); House: B. McLachlan (D), J. McCluskie (D)	Support 7-0	Passed
SB21-199	Remove Barriers To Certain Public Opportunities	Senate: F. Winter (D), S. Jaquez Lewis (D); House: D. Esgar (D), S. Gonzales-Gutierrez (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-202	Public School Air Quality Improvement Grants	Senate: D. Moreno (D), P. Lundeen (R); House: C. Larson (R), E. Sirota (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-206	Educator Licensure Cash Fund	Senate: D. Moreno (D); House: J. McCluskie (D)	Support 7-0	Passed
SB21-207	Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund Transfer	Senate: D. Moreno (D), B. Rankin (R); House: L. Herod (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-236	Increase Capacity Early Childhood Care & Education	Senate: J. Sonnenberg (R), T. Story (D); House: K. Tipper (D), T. Van Beber (R)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-255	Free Menstrual Hygiene Products To Students	Senate: F. Winter (D); House: L. Herod (D), B. Titone (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-268	Public School Finance	Senate: R. Zenzinger (D), P. Lundeen (R); House: B. McLachlan (D), J. McCluskie (D)	Monitor	Passed
SB21-274	Sustainable Model To Serve Facility Students	Senate: D. Moreno (D); House: L. Herod (D)	Support 7-0	Passed
SB21-275	Child Find Responsibilities	Senate: D. Moreno (D), B. Rankin (R); House: J. McCluskie (D)	Support 7-0	Passed
SB21-284	Evidence-based Evaluations For Budget	Senate: B. Rankin (R), C. Hansen (D); House: L. Herod (D), C. Larson (R)	Monitor	Passed