

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
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 apprenticeship registration program.	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 those agencies, persons, and organizations specified in the bill. The departments may seek recommendations or nominations from interested stakeholders. 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.	3/25/2021 House Committee on Education Refer Amended to Appropriations
HB21-1051	Public Information Applicants For Public Employment	T. Geitner (R) S. Bird (D) / B. Pettersen (D)	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 any 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.	4/1/2021 House 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 as an eligibility criterion and request that the institution consider the 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, 2023, 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.	3/29/2021 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Education
HB21-1100	Electronic Filing Of Documents With Governmental Entities	M. Soper (R) / J. Bridges (D)	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.	2/16/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance
HB21-1104	Professional Educator Licensure Renewal Period	C. Larson (R) B. McLachlan (D) / P. Lundeen (R)	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.	3/25/2021 House Committee on Education Refer Amended to Finance
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 uses a third-party service provider to maintain computerized data that includes certain personal information, to give notice to those Colorado residents every 90 days. The notice must give Colorado residents the option to either assent to the governmental entity possessing the Colorado resident's personal information or request that the governmental entity dispose of any paper or electronic documents containing the Colorado resident's personal identifying information.	2/16/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs + Finance
HB21-1112	School District Scholarship Programs	M. Snyder (D) M. Bradfield / P. Lee (D)	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.	3/30/2021 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Education
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.	3/3/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Energy & Environment
HB21-1173	Prohibiting Legacy Preferences In Higher Ed Insts	K. Mullica (D) / B. Pettersen (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.	3/4/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education

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 recaptured from the taxpayer if a distribution is not used for listed purposes. The bill specifies that using a 529 plan for paying principle or interest on any qualified education loan, not to exceed \$10,000, is also an eligible distribution for purposes of the state income tax deduction for contributions to such 529 plans. The bill also requires collegeinvest to provide the department of revenue with a secure electronic report containing information for the 529 plan owners and third-party contributors necessary for the administration of the income tax deduction.	3/4/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education
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.	3/25/2021 House Committee on Education Refer Unamended to Appropriations
HB21-1210	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 distributions for higher education expenses. Similarly, the federal "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement Act of 2019", which became law in December 2019, expands the qualified distributions from a 529 account to include repayment of qualified education loans and payments for registered apprenticeships. The bill creates the foundational learning experience savings program (FLEX savings program). The bill also specifies that distributions from FLEX savings program accounts are not counted as federal or state taxable income and that contributions to FLEX savings program accounts for qualified elementary or secondary tuition expenses may not be deducted from state taxable income. The accounts created under the FLEX savings program are defined by the following characteristics: Account owners may only use distributions from the accounts for qualified elementary or secondary tuition expenses; Anyone may contribute to the account, irrespective of their relationship to the account's designated beneficiary; An account owner may transfer money to the FLEX savings program accounts from a 529 account, if the total of all amounts transferred does not exceed \$10,000 and is less than or equal to the lowest balance in the 529 account at any point during the previous 2 years; and Money in the account can be transferred to a different 529 account. The bill also allows for expenses for fees, books, supplies, and equipment required for the participation of a designated beneficiary in certain apprenticeship programs to be treated as "qualified higher education expenses" and subtracted from federal taxable income. The bill clarifies that "qualified higher education expenses" does not include repayment of qualified education loans.	3/5/2021 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
SB21-008	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.	3/3/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education
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 count the student as a resident student for any other purpose. The student is eligible for the Colorado opportunity fund stipend and may be eligible for state-funded and private financial aid programs.	2/18/2021 Senate Committee on Education Refer Amended to Appropriations
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
SB21-057	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".	3/4/2021 Senate Committee on Education Refer Unamended to Finance

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.	3/25/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs
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 2020 legislative session and does not include supplemental appropriations for financial aid during the 2021 legislative session.	3/25/2021 Governor Signed
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.	3/17/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education
SB21-106	Concerning Successful High School Transitions	J. Coleman K. Priola (R) / B. McLachlan (D) M. Baisley (R)	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 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 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 the state funding is forfeited.	3/11/2021 Senate Committee on Education Refer Amended to Appropriations
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.	3/12/2021 Governor Signed
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 (school) as of June 1, 2022. The bill imposes a fine of \$25,000 per month for each month that a school continues to use a mascot after such date, payable to the state education fund.	2/23/2021 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Education
SB21-119	Increasing Access To High-Quality Credentials	J. Bridges (D) P. Lundeen (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 expands this requirement to all middle school students and the students' families. The bill requires each participating school district and each participating charter school to communicate how industry-recognized credentials and guaranteed-transfer pathways courses that are included in such credentials are aligned with postsecondary degrees and high-skill, high-wage, in-demand jobs, and the top 10 industry-recognized credentials identified by the department. The communications must be provided in a language that the students and the students' families understand. No later than July 1, 2022, the department, in collaboration with the Colorado community college system, shall publish and disseminate materials through existing and relevant platforms used to engage with districts that include, at a minimum, the top 10 industry-recognized credentials and a sample communications plan for how a participating school district or participating charter school may communicate the value of credentials and experiences to students and families. The bill requires participating school districts and participating charter schools to utilize program funding to promote access to programs and courses.	4/1/2021 Senate Committee on Appropriations Refer Unamended to Senate Committee of the Whole
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.	3/25/2021 Introduced In House - Assigned to Education

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 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 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.	3/31/2021 Senate Committee on Education Refer Amended to Appropriations
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.	3/22/2021 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Education
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 this bill as introduced.)	3/31/2021 Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Education