



LEGISLATIVE
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This Legislative Drafting Manual is designed primarily for legislative drafters in the Colorado General Assembly's Office of Legislative Legal Services. It replaces the 1999, 1994, and 1991 Legislative Drafting Manuals and the predecessor Drafting Manual that was prepared in 1977 by the Legislative Drafting Office. It is anticipated that this manual will be updated from time to time through the issuance of replacement pages.

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PREFACE

"Poorly drafted statutes are a burden upon the entire state. Judges struggle to interpret and apply them, attorneys find it difficult to base any sure advice upon them, the citizen with an earnest desire to conform is confused. Often, lack of artful draftsmanship results in failure of the statute to achieve its desired result. At times, totally unforeseen results follow. On other occasions, defects lead directly to litigation. Failure to comply with certain constitutional requisites may produce total invalidity."¹

Interpretation of statutes is fraught with possibilities for interpretations not necessarily intended by the sponsor. Professor George Gopen of Duke University, who teaches about writing in the legislative environment, reminds us of two fundamental truths about writing laws. First, he notes that "any unit of discourse is subject to infinite interpretation." By this he means that, however many reasonable interpretations there might be for legal language, there always seems to be at least one more. Second, he says that releasing a written product is inherently dangerous. When a written product is released, it becomes the sole property of the readers. Particularly in the case of laws, the readers are not so much interested in the true intent of the writer as they are how the law affects them. The result is that those who write laws should not be surprised that the readers of law tend to read law as the readers deem necessary to serve their own purposes.

In Colorado, the Office of Legislative Legal Services, under authority of the law establishing the Office (part 5 of article 3 of title 2, C.R.S.), furnishes bill drafting services to members of the General Assembly and the Governor. A request for bill drafting services from any state department or agency or from any other public or private agency or individual may not be accepted by the Office of Legislative Legal Services unless such a request is submitted through a member of the General Assembly.

The policy of the Office of Legislative Legal Services is to serve all members of the General Assembly equally, without regard to party affiliation, political view, seniority, or any other characteristic. Highest priority is given to maintaining a nonpartisan staff committed to honoring the confidentiality of the subject matter of each member's drafting requests.

This Legislative Drafting Manual is primarily designed to provide training material for beginning drafters in the Office of Legislative Legal Services. However, its purpose is also to provide a reference source to all drafters as to the requirements of the Senate, House, and Joint rules, the statutes, the state constitution, and case law, as well as to give suggestions on the mechanics, techniques, and styles of legislative drafting, with special emphasis on practices and procedures used by the Colorado General Assembly. This manual is intended

¹ This paragraph is quoted from Legislative Bill Drafting, by Albert R. Menard, Jr., 26 Rocky Mt. L. Rev. 368 (1954).

to promote uniformity and standardization in the form, style, and language of legislation.

In the preparation of this manual, we have drawn from manuals of other states and from textbooks on legislative drafting, and we gratefully acknowledge the assistance we have received from these sources.

INTRODUCTION TO DRAFTING

I. REQUESTS FOR DRAFTING SERVICES.

Requests for bill drafting services may be made to the Office of Legislative Legal Services by any member of the General Assembly at any time, whether or not the General Assembly is in session, or by the Governor or the Governor's representative. (See section 2-3-505, C.R.S.) Drafting services may take the form of bills, resolutions, memorials, amendments, or conference committee reports. While the material in this section speaks in terms of bills, it also applies to the drafting of resolutions and memorials.

A. Duty of confidentiality.

The nature and subject matter of all bill requests are confidential. Section 2-3-505, C.R.S., provides that, prior to the introduction of a bill, no employee of the Office of Legislative Legal Services shall disclose to any person outside the Office the contents or nature of such bill, except with the consent of the person making the request. This requirement should be kept in mind and honored at all times during the bill drafting process.

However, an exception to the confidentiality rule is provided by section 2-3-505, C.R.S., which allows "the disclosure to the staff of any legislative service agency of such information concerning bills prior to introduction as is necessary to expedite the preparation of fiscal notes, as provided by the rules of the general assembly". Joint Rule No. 22 of the Senate and House of Representatives states in part that, "The Office of Legislative Legal Services shall furnish preliminary copies of each bill and concurrent resolution to the Legislative Council staff in order that it may commence its review of the fiscal impact of such measures in accordance with this rule, but the Legislative Council staff shall not reveal the contents or nature of such measures to any other person without the consent of the sponsor of the measure."

It should be noted that an attorney-client relationship may exist between the lawyers in the Office of Legislative Legal Services and the General Assembly as an organization or institution. See Rule 1.13 of the Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct. Thus, in addition to the statutory duty of confidentiality provided for bill drafting, the lawyers in the Office may owe a general duty of confidentiality to the General Assembly with respect to all information that relates to their representation of the General Assembly. See Rule 1.6 of the Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct.

B. Completing the bill request form.

At the time a request for a bill is made, a bill request form is completed by the Office of Legislative Legal Services. In addition to accepting requests from members who actually come into the Office of Legislative Legal Services, requests may be accepted by telephone, messenger, or e-mail.

The general subject matter of each request is designated by category on the request form. In most cases, the category is determined by the C.R.S. title number that the request primarily concerns. One of the following categories should be selected:

<u>Categories</u>	<u>C.R.S. Title No.</u>
Administrative Rule Review	(Rule review bill)
Agriculture	35
Aircraft and Airports	41
Appropriations	(None)
Children and Domestic Matters	14, 19
Consumer and Commercial Transactions	4-6
Corporations and Associations	7
Corrections	17
Courts	13
Criminal Law and Procedure	16, 18
District Attorneys	20
Education - Public Schools	22
Education - Universities and Colleges	23
Elections	1
Financial Institutions	11
General Assembly	2
Government - County	30
Government - Local	29
Government - Municipal	31
Government - Special Districts	32
Government - State	24
<p>Also included under this bill category are all laws without C.R.S. numbers (unless the subject properly belongs under a specific bill category), except proposed constitutional amendments, appropriations, and the administrative rule review bill.</p>	
Health and Environment	25
Health Care Policy and Financing	25.5
Human Services - Institutions	27
Human Services - Social Services	26
Insurance	10
Labor and Industry	8, 9
Military and Veterans	28

Motor Vehicles and Traffic Regulation 42
 Natural Resources 33, 34, 36
 Probate, Trusts, and Fiduciaries 15
 Professions and Occupations 12
 Property 38
 Public Utilities 40
 State Public Defender 21
 Statutes (Revisor's bills)
 Taxation 39
 Transportation 43
 United States 3
 Water and Irrigation 37
 HCR, SCR, HJR, SJR, HR, SR,
 HJM, SJM, HM, or SM (Resolutions and Memorials)

The specific subject of the request may be entered on the "SUBJECT" line of the request form. Subjects should be like "Personnel system - maximum salary", rather than like "Amend personnel laws to increase maximum salary". The details about what the measure will *do* should be entered in the area of the form headed "Drafting Instructions".

Usually the person making the request will be the prime sponsor of the bill, and such person's name should be entered on the appropriate line of the request form. Occasionally, a request will be made by someone other than the legislator who will introduce the bill. Under such circumstances, the name of the person who will introduce the bill should be entered on the sponsor line with the notation "(verify)", or the words "no name" should be entered on the sponsor line, with the appropriate information added in parentheses, such as "(Governor)", "(Sen. Smith)", "(Interim Committee on Public Education)", etc.

Only the prime sponsor's name should appear on the bill unless members also wishing to sponsor the measure personally notify the Office of their intent to be sponsors, or unless a staff member of the Office of Legislative Legal Services personally verifies with a legislator that such legislator wishes to be a sponsor. An exception to this rule is made for interim bills, for which the Legislative Council staff furnishes a list of sponsors. Cosponsor sheets are furnished to the prime sponsor at the time the bill is delivered. If, prior to the bill's introduction, the prime sponsor obtains on such sheet the initials or signature of those members also wishing to sponsor the bill, the names of such members will appear on the printed bill.

If a prepared draft of the proposed legislation accompanies the request, the person accepting the request should ask who prepared the draft and how to get in touch with such person since questions about the draft could arise. In order to comply with the statute on confidentiality, the person taking the request should also ask the sponsor if the Legislative Council staff may release copies of the bill to affected state agencies prior to introduction for the purpose of preparing the fiscal note on the bill.

After the bill request form is completed, a bill request number is assigned to and entered on the bill request form. This "LLS Number" will appear in the upper left-hand corner of each draft of the bill and every version of the bill after it is introduced.

II. PRELIMINARY DRAFTING CONSIDERATIONS.

A. Purpose and scope of legislation.

Before beginning to draft a bill, the drafter must determine exactly what the sponsor wants to accomplish. The drafter's function is to devise appropriate statutory language in proper form to carry out the sponsor's objectives. It is not the position of the drafter to supply the policy of any bill or to question the political strategy or the need for requested legislation. Obviously, the precise objective of the sponsor cannot be achieved if the drafter has only a vague impression of what the sponsor seeks to accomplish. Furthermore, if the drafter exercises unwarranted discretion in "filling in the details" without consulting with the sponsor, the legislation may produce results that the sponsor did not intend.

Thus, at the first opportunity to discuss the bill with the sponsor, the drafter should attempt to obtain specific instructions concerning the purpose of the bill. Initially, the drafter should ask questions necessary to determine the issue that the legislator wishes to resolve. To that end, the drafter may, as a matter of routine, ask the following questions:

- What is the issue in need of resolution?
- What are some examples of the issue?
- What is to be changed or accomplished by this legislation?

The answers to these questions will clarify areas of constitutional and statutory research that must be pursued before drafting. If a proposed bill appears to be unconstitutional or to have a more pervasive effect on the statutes than the sponsor anticipated, the sponsor must be so notified.

Additional background information that is important to discuss with the sponsor at the outset includes the following:

- Is a narrow title (to prevent substantial amendments) or a broad title (to allow amendments) preferable?
- When will the bill become effective? To whom or to what is the bill to apply?
- Is an appropriation necessary to implement the bill? If so, from what source?

- If the legislation creates a new program, what agency should administer the program? Are any changes needed in the administrative organization act? Does the administering agency need rule-making authority? How will the new program be funded? Does the new program or activity generate fees to be applied to its administration? Does the bill require an appropriation? If so, from what source? Which department/office/agency should receive the funding?
- Does the bill create or change the classification of a criminal offense?
- Do any other states have similar legislation?
- Is there a model or uniform act on the subject?
- Have bills been introduced on the subject in prior legislative sessions?

Frequently, because of the complexity of the subject matter, the sponsor cannot give explicit instructions, nor can the drafter anticipate every policy question that will arise in the course of drafting the bill. When the instructions are incomplete, the sponsor's objective and various means by which that objective can be accomplished must be analyzed. Then the drafter should check again with the sponsor on policy questions. As the drafting of the legislation proceeds, additional questions concerning policy may arise and subsequent conferences with the sponsor may be necessary.

The drafter should always request the name of any person that should be contacted in case questions arise during the drafting process. The sponsor may prefer that an aide, a lobbyist, a constituent, or another entity be contacted to field such questions. In light of the confidentiality of all requests, only authorized parties may be contacted regarding the bill draft. The drafter should also ask the sponsor whether consultation with the state agency responsible for administering a program proposed by the bill would be permitted prior to the bill's introduction.

B. Constitutional factors.

Ideally, neither the intent nor the effect of the bill will violate federal or state constitutional limitations. Keeping these limitations in mind during the bill drafting process may prevent future constitutional challenges and confusion concerning the validity of statutes.

1. *United States Constitution.*

Article X of the U.S. Constitution contains a reservation of power to the states, which

reservation provides that all powers not delegated to the federal government or prohibited to the states are reserved to the states. Other provisions of the U.S. Constitution effectively limit this grant of power to state legislatures.

Article VI contains a provision known as the supremacy clause, which is stated as follows:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

This provision is perhaps the most important limitation on the power of state legislatures.

State legislative power is further limited by section 8 of article I of the U.S. Constitution, which reserves certain subject areas to regulation by Congress. Such areas include the regulation of interstate commerce, bankruptcy, and immigration. Section 4 of article I limits state control of elections for U.S. senators and representatives by requiring that state legislation be subject to regulations that are passed by Congress. Section 10 of article I imposes express limitations on state sovereignty by prohibiting activities ranging from entering treaties to passing laws that would have the effect of a bill of attainder, an ex post facto law, or a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

Section 1 of article IV requires that each state give full faith and credit to the laws and judicial proceedings of other states. Section 2 of article IV further requires that the citizens of each state have all privileges and immunities of citizens of other states.

Not only do certain articles of the U.S. Constitution limit state legislative power, a number of amendments also impose fundamental restrictions: A state legislature may not prohibit religious freedom; establish religion; restrict freedom of speech or of the press; deprive persons of equal protection of the law or of the right to life, liberty, or property without due process; deprive persons of the right of peaceable assembly, the right to bear arms, or the right to petition the government for redress of grievances; infringe on the right to vote based on race or sex; require, in time of peace, that a soldier be quartered in any house without the owner's consent; make persons subject to unreasonable searches and seizures; in criminal actions, compel the defendant to be a witness against himself or deny a defendant the right to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his peers, the right to know the charges against him, the right to be confronted by witnesses against him and have witnesses testify for him, or the right to have assistance of counsel; impose excessive bail or inflict cruel and unusual punishment; deny the right of trial by jury in certain cases; or subject a person to double jeopardy.

2. *Colorado Constitution.*

Article V of the Colorado Constitution provides for the structure and function of the legislative department of the state government. The following provisions are of special importance to drafters:

- Section 17. No law passed but by bill -- amendments.
- Section 18. Enacting clause.
- Section 19. When laws take effect -- introduction of bills.
- Section 21. Bill to contain but one subject -- expressed in title.
- Section 24. Revival, amendment or extension of laws.
- Section 25. Special legislation prohibited.
- Section 31. Revenue bills must originate in House of Representatives.
- Section 32. Appropriation bills.
- Section 33. Disbursement of public money.
- Section 34. Appropriations to private institutions forbidden.

These provisions are discussed throughout this manual. Other provisions of the Colorado Constitution and the Enabling Act limit or affect legislative power in many areas, including property taxation, public indebtedness, taking property for public use, sale of public lands, public funding of certain health care services, funding of public education, and limitations on taxation and spending ("The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights", see the chapter of this manual titled "Article X, Section 20"). This list is far from exhaustive; and, given the scope of the state constitution, a drafter should research the subject of each bill so that the drafter is familiar with the state constitutional foundation.

C. Federal preemption.

Federal laws establishing standards for state welfare, health, education, highways, and other programs may serve as limits or place requirements on state policy and legislation in those areas. In recent sessions, bills concerning highways, billboards, water pollution, air pollution, and unemployment compensation are examples of bills that were based on federal legislation in order to assure that federal funds would be available to the state. After checking the federal laws and determining how the requirements of such laws will affect a

proposed bill, the drafter should ask the sponsor if such requirements conflict with the intended purpose of the bill.

D. Approval or rejection of prior Colorado case law.

Drafters should be aware that there is a line of cases in Colorado where the courts have applied a presumption that the General Assembly is aware of judicial precedent in a particular area when it enacts or rewrites legislation in that area. The Colorado Supreme Court has held that "the general assembly is presumed to be cognizant of prior decisional law when enacting or amending statutes". See *Rauschenberger v. Radetsky*, 745 P.2d 620 (Colo. 1987) and *Semendinger v. Britain*, 770 P.2d 1270 (Colo. 1989). In applying that presumption, the court in *Rauschenberger* held that "When a statute is amended, the judicial construction previously placed upon the statute is deemed approved by the General Assembly to the extent that the provision remains unchanged." As a result, if there is a case construing the statute that is not specifically rejected in subsequent legislation, the General Assembly may inadvertently ratify or be viewed as ratifying or approving some previous statutory interpretation made by the courts. Practically speaking, drafters may not have time to research the case law every time they draft a bill that amends a statute. However, in drafting a bill that significantly revises or recodifies a statute, the drafter should at least conduct a cursory examination of the annotations to see if there are cases construing the particular statute to be amended. Alternatively, the drafter should question the contact persons as to whether they are aware of any significant decisions construing the statute that need to be considered in revising the law. The aim of these inquiries would be to identify any cases that might present a problem of interpretation if the statute is amended without revising that portion and the presumption is subsequently applied. If any such cases are identified, the drafter should talk to the sponsor about the possibility of such a presumption being applied in a way that might be contrary to the intent of the bill.

E. Colorado Revised Statutes - statutory construction.

The statutory sections that have the greatest effect on bill drafting are found in title 2 of the Colorado Revised Statutes. Title 2 sets forth certain rules of statutory construction and provides standard definitions for terms commonly used in legislation. The most pertinent statutes are discussed in more detail throughout this manual. Each drafter should have an in-depth working knowledge of title 2, C.R.S.

F. Rules of the General Assembly.

Rules of the General Assembly cover many procedural aspects of the bill drafting process, including the route a bill follows from introduction to adoption by the General Assembly. Drafters should become familiar with the legislative rules found in the Colorado

Legislator's Handbook issued by the Colorado Legislative Council.

Joint Rule No. 21 of the Senate and the House of Representatives provides the standard rules for drafting legislation that amends existing law. Drafters should also be familiar with the deadline schedule for the request, delivery, and introduction of bills as found in Joint Rule No. 23. No request for a bill subject to the deadline schedule will be accepted, and no work will be done on such a bill, after the deadline for requests has passed, unless a signed approval sheet has been received from the Committee on Delayed Bills of the house in which the bill is to be introduced. Concurrent resolutions, joint resolutions, resolutions, and memorials are exempt from the deadline schedule; except that Joint Rule No. 23 (g) prohibits the introduction of most resolutions and memorials during the last twenty days of any session unless permission is granted by the Committee on Delayed Bills.

Joint Rule No. 24 imposes a limitation on the number of bills that a legislator may introduce. Appropriation bills and resolutions are excluded from the bill limitations.

Joint Rule No. 24 (c) allows a sponsor to submit a bill request to the Office by subject only (SBSO). However, the sponsor must then provide the necessary information to enable the Office to draft the bill within five working days after making the request or within five working days after December 1, whichever is later, or the request will be considered to be withdrawn by the member.

III. SOURCES FOR RESEARCH.

A bill can be modeled on a law or bill that is similar to the one being prepared. Revision of a law or bill already prepared usually takes much less time than writing a new bill. Another benefit of using existing or model legislation is exposure to the views of someone else and to problems and solutions that might have been overlooked.

A. Colorado Revised Statutes.

A bill may be patterned on an existing Colorado statute, even if the existing statute is not on the same subject. For example, a bill creating a board to license a particular profession or occupation should be based on the standard provisions of the licensing laws set forth in title 12, C.R.S.

The language in an existing law often has been construed administratively or judicially. Using successfully "tried and tested" procedure or language is preferable to taking chances on new language. However, existing laws are not always perfect in form, style, or substance and may need to be adjusted to fit the needs of the bill being drafted. If permitted by the sponsor, the drafter should check with the appropriate state agency regarding the

"workability" of the existing law before using it as a basis for new legislation.

If statutory research requires going back to a codification of the Colorado Revised Statutes prior to 1973, the comparative table found in Volume 13, Colorado Revised Statutes, can be used to trace cites to their C.R.S. 1963 counterparts.

The following table shows a chronological list of publications of Colorado Statutes and the correct citation for each publication:

Revised Statutes of Colorado	(1868)	R.S. p. ____, § ____.
General Laws of Colorado	(1877)	G.L. § ____.
General Statutes of Colorado	(1883)	G.S. § ____.
Revised Statutes of Colorado	(1908)	R.S. 08, § ____.
Compiled Laws of Colorado	(1921)	C.L. § ____.
Colorado Statutes Annotated	(1935)	CSA, C. ____, § ____.
Colorado Revised Statutes 1953	(1953)	CRS 53, § ____.
Colorado Revised Statutes 1963	(1963)	C.R.S. 1963, § ____.
Colorado Revised Statutes*	(1973)	C.R.S., § ____.

* The 1973 publication was originally titled "Colorado Revised Statutes 1973", but is now titled "Colorado Revised Statutes".

B. Session Laws of Colorado.

After every session of a General Assembly, both regular and extraordinary, a "Session Laws of Colorado (year)" is published containing all laws of both a permanent and temporary nature enacted at that session, proposed constitutional amendments and laws referred by that particular session to the people, and those constitutional amendments and initiated laws adopted at the general election held prior to the printing of a particular volume of Session Laws. Session Laws also contain most joint resolutions and certain other resolutions and memorials. These can be of help in drafting similar resolutions and memorials for a current session. Each drafter should study several volumes of Session Laws to review the form of the acts included therein, the titles to the various acts, the content of the acts themselves and their arrangement, and the application of Joint Rule No. 21 of the Senate and House of Representatives (discussed later) in the chapter of this manual titled "Special Rules and Techniques of Drafting".

Session Laws are cited as follows: "Session Laws of Colorado 1987" or "Session Laws of Colorado 1986, Second Extraordinary Session".

C. Red Book.

The "Red Book" is a pamphlet with a red cover prepared by the Office of Legislative Legal Services after every regular session. The Red Book contains a list of all C.R.S. sections that have been repealed, amended, recreated, or added by laws enacted at the preceding regular session and at any extraordinary session held since the publication of the last Red Book. The Red Book also contains the tentative C.R.S. section number or numbers assigned to such new laws. The Red Book indicates the number and section of the bill in which the C.R.S. section was repealed, amended, recreated, or added, the effective date of the section, and the chapter of the session laws where the bill may be found. For example, through the use of the 1994 Red Book, it could be determined immediately which sections of C.R.S. were amended during the 1994 session, which sections were repealed, and which sections were added. The same information can be found in tables included in the annual volumes of Session Laws.

D. Bills from prior sessions.

A bill may be based on a similar bill prepared for a prior session. The Office of Legislative Legal Services maintains various subject indices and other finding aids that will facilitate research into bills drafted for prior sessions. In addition, a senior staff member may recall whether a similar measure was previously drafted.

If a bill is modeled on one prepared for a previous session, the drafter should check the member's bill request file for the old request sheet for additional information. The journals of the particular session or the Office materials containing bill histories should also be checked to ascertain whether the bill, even if not passed, was amended either by committee or on the floor. Before including any such amendments in the bill, the drafter should verify that they come within the current sponsor's purpose.

The drafter should *never use a bill prepared for an earlier session without making it current and checking it thoroughly for citations, dates, and so forth.* Usually some improvement in the style and even the substance of the former draft can be made. Do not assume that a bill is satisfactory in all respects simply because it was introduced at a prior session.

E. Bills of current session - duplicate bill requests.

Duplicate bill requests occur every session. Sorting through the issues involving duplicate bill requests requires diplomacy, tact, and confidentiality. The Office needs to balance the interests of preserving the legislators' resources (their 5 bills and the body's time) with the statutory requirements of protecting the confidentiality of bill requests. Members become frustrated when duplicate bills are not identified by the Office. Front office staff, team leaders, and drafters should all be on the alert to identify possible duplicate bills as we

go through the bill drafting season. Prior to the introduction of bills, these duplicates can be identified informally and through checks of the information in the CLICS system. In addition, once bills begin to be introduced, the staff should also look at the subject index to identify duplicates. One of the tricky issues is identifying whether bills truly are duplicates. Staff members need to consult with the drafters of the affected bill requests to determine whether the bills are identical, substantially similar, or include partial duplicates. The general presumption should be to err on the side of identifying the duplicate situation to the members.

If a duplicate exists between two bills, the process outlined below should be followed. Because of the delicate nature of the interests involved, it is important that the office treat all sponsors fairly and similarly and that the process is followed consistently. The steps for handling duplicate bill requests are:

- The staff needs to evaluate whether the bills are identical or substantially similar or include a partial duplicate. Care should be taken to ensure that the drafter knows the purpose of the bill requests before assuming that the bills truly are duplicates. If not, the drafter may inadvertently disclose a competing bill to another sponsor and violate confidentiality.
- After determining that the bills are duplicates or partial duplicates, the drafter needs to first contact the sponsor of the second duplicate bill request (i.e., the second request filed later in time), referred to in these steps as Member B.
- The drafter needs to tell Member B that the office believes that his or her request may be a duplicate of a bill request already filed with the Office. In this conversation, the drafter may disclose whether the request has come from a member of the same or opposite house and whether the sponsor is a member of the same party or not. At this point, the drafter **MAY NOT** disclose the name of the legislator who made the first request (Member A) because this would be a violation of the confidentiality requirements. (NOTE: If the bill is already introduced, the drafter can tell Member B about the existence of the introduced bill and ask whether the member wants to continue pursuing his or her bill request.)
- The drafter should ask Member B for his or her permission to disclose to Member A that Member B has filed a bill request that appears to be a duplicate bill.
- At this point, Member B has some options. One option is that Member B may decide to withdraw his or her request. The Office policy is that if a legislator withdraws or kills a bill request prior to the bill introduction deadlines due to filing a duplicate bill request, the legislator may submit another bill request, even if the deadline for requesting an early or regular bill request has passed. The new request needs to be filed as soon as possible. If the duplicate is not identified until right before the introduction deadlines, the member may need

to get delayed bill permission in order for our staff to have sufficient time to draft the replacement bill. Our Office will assist the member in attaining delayed bill authorization, if necessary. The other option is that Member B can give or not give permission to the drafter to contact the Member A.

- If Member B does not give permission to contact the other member and indicates that he or she wishes to continue with the bill request, the drafter or drafters should continue to work on both requests without divulging any more information to either member about the other member's request.
- If Member B gives the drafter permission to contact the other legislator and disclose Member B's name to Member A, then the staff member contacts Member A. The staff member should explain to Member A that Member B has requested what appears to be a duplicate bill request. Member A then has the option of withdrawing or killing his or her request or Member A may wish to talk with Member B. The drafter should then seek member A's permission to disclose to Member B that the potential duplicate request is Member A's. At this point, the drafter may have to engage in more than one conversation with the affected members in order to determine their desires about what they want to do with their bill requests. The drafter should be focused on disclosing what can and cannot be disclosed based on confidentiality restrictions or waivers of confidentiality by the members and identifying the members' options. Once the disclosure is made, the drafter should leave it up to the two affected members to consult with each other about what they want to do to resolve the duplicate bill situation. The goal of the drafter should be to let the two members decide what they want to do without assuming the role of an intermediary.
- In resolving the duplicate bill situation, Member B and Member A may wish to join efforts as prime sponsors in each house or they may decide that one would be a prime sponsor and the other would be a cosponsor or one of them might to decide to kill his or her bill request. Alternatively, they may both want to go forward with their bills and let it be worked out through the process.
- Sometimes Member B gives the staff member permission to let Member A know about the duplicate, but does not give permission to reveal Member B's identity unless Member A also gives permission to reveal Member A's identity. In that circumstance, the drafter needs to honor the request to protect the confidentiality of Member B's name and can only provide notice of the duplicate request.
- These steps may need to be modified in the case of a partial duplicate where one bill contains a portion of something that is contained in another bill. In that case, the drafter needs to take care not to disclose the other contents in the

bill that has a partial duplicate. In addition, the sponsors may need to work out which bill will contain that provision or whether it will be contained in both bills.

Any questions or circumstances that arise that are not covered by these steps should be directed to a team leader or senior staff member in the Office.

F. Laws and bills of other states.

The drafter should ask the bill's sponsor if similar legislation has been adopted by other states or check the codes of other states that may have enacted laws addressing the same issue. Legislative service agencies of other states usually furnish copies of bills promptly upon request. In addition, the drafter may research and obtain copies of bills and statutes of other states by using electronic databases available to the Office. In following a statute of another state, the drafter must change the form and terminology to conform to Colorado style and rules.

The constitutions of the various states, together with annotations and a subject matter index to their provisions, may be found in a compilation titled "Constitutions of the United States - National and State", issued by Columbia University, which is available in the Office.

Pursuant to section 2-3-506, C.R.S., staff members of the Office of Legislative Legal Services may use the facilities of the Supreme Court Library for their work. Special arrangements may be made for access to the library outside of working hours, and the copying machine may be used according to copy card policies.

G. Uniform and model acts.

In a few instances, the kind of bill desired has been prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, or a sponsor may specifically request a "uniform" bill. The Conference prepares uniform acts on a variety of subjects that are intended, for the most part, to be followed exactly. The text of any uniform law can usually be found in the annual reports of the Conference, which are available in the Office of Legislative Legal Services, after first checking their index to see whether a particular or similar bill has been prepared by them.

The drafter should become familiar with an annual publication of the Council of State Governments titled "Suggested State Legislation". Copies are available in the office for current and past years. These reports contain so-called "model acts" that differ from "uniform acts" in that they can be used as guides for legislation in which uniformity is not required.

IV. PREPARING TO DRAFT.

A. Analyzing the kind of bill required.

After doing the necessary background research, the drafter is ready to begin making decisions about the bill itself. A bill can do one or more of the following things:

- Create new law;
- Amend existing law;
- Repeal existing law.

1. *Creating new law.*

If existing law cannot be amended or repealed to accomplish what is desired, the bill will take the form of an original enactment. New sub-subparagraphs, subparagraphs, paragraphs, subsections, sections, parts, and articles may be added so as to fit into C.R.S., however, new titles are rarely created. Exceptions to the rule that new material must fit into C.R.S. are allowed for appropriation bills and other bills whose applicability is strictly limited in time - probably less than one year. (An example of a bill having temporary applicability was H.B. 72-1133, which enacted special procedures for the 1972 general election. These procedures were necessitated by legislative reapportionment and would not be in effect for subsequent elections. The act appears in the 1972 Session Laws but was never published in C.R.S.; accordingly, it was not necessary to designate C.R.S. section numbers in the bill.)

2. *Amending or repealing existing law.*

If existing statutes deal with the subject covered by the request and a change in existing language, the addition of new language, or the repeal of existing language will accomplish the objective of the sponsor, the bill will take the form of an amendment or repeal. If an amendment is required, the drafter should harmonize the language and form with that used in the current law in order to avoid creating inconsistencies and conflicts with unamended portions of related law.

If any statutory subdivision is to be repealed, the drafter must remember to amend out any references to the repealed subdivision that are contained in other C.R.S. sections. Sections that refer to a subdivision to be repealed may be determined by performing a computer search of the statutes for references to the section that contains the repealed subdivision. However, this search will not provide you with sections that include references to the *subject* of the repealed subdivision. The drafter will have to find those references through a word search of the statutes. For example, if section 22-53-201, which creates the

commission on school finance, is being repealed, the drafter will need to search the statutes for references to 22-53-201 and to search the statutes for the phrase "commission on school finance".

B. Outlining the provisions of the bill.

A carefully prepared outline based on a sound analysis of the provisions that will be required in the bill is a good preliminary step before beginning actual drafting. Most often, a bill is structured so that the C.R.S. sections that form the core of the bill appear in numerical order. When a bill consists primarily of a new article, part, or sections added in a single place with the remainder composed of miscellaneous conforming amendments to existing statutory sections, the new material should be placed first, followed by the amendments.

1. *Suggested bill outline structure.*

The usual arrangement of the provisions of a bill is as follows:

- (1) Title;
- (2) Bill summary;
- (3) Enacting clause;
- (4) New material, if it constitutes the major portion of the bill;
- (5) Specific amendments to existing law;
- (6) Specific repeals;
- (7) Appropriation;
- (8) Applicability;
- (9) Effective date (the effective date and applicability section may be combined);
- (10) Safety clause or effective date clause.

2. *Suggested article outline structure.*

When a new article is added creating a new agency or establishing a new program, the following arrangement of provisions within the article is suggested:

- (1) Short title;
- (2) Legislative declaration;
- (3) Definitions;
- (4) Sections containing substance of the article, which cover:
 - (a) Main purpose;
 - (b) Administration;
 - (I) Administrative authority, i.e., powers and duties;
 - (II) Administrative procedure;
 - (c) Enforcement;
 - (d) Penalties.

The provisions of bills vary so much in character that no definite rules can be laid down for their order except to say that a logical arrangement of the provisions should be observed. It is also of great help to examine the existing statutes for the arrangement of laws similar to the bill being drafted. It may be helpful to break a new article into several parts to assist in organizing a lengthy bill.

C. Preparing bills from drafts originating outside the Office of Legislative Legal Services.

Frequently the office will receive a bill request that is accompanied by a prepared draft. As mentioned earlier, the person taking the request should ask who prepared the draft and note this information on the bill request form. In such cases, unless instructed otherwise, the drafter's function is to check the draft for accuracy and consistency with other laws, to make necessary changes and corrections where inconsistencies occur, and to check the draft as to form. Changes having no purpose other than to substitute one's own preference in expression should be avoided -- many times, editorial changes in language to suit a drafter's preference result in unintended but serious substantive changes. Clarity of expression is essential, and revisions may be made whenever they demonstrably improve the draft. When instructed to review a draft for *form only*, that fact should be indicated on the bill request form. In some cases, it might also be wise to contact the person who prepared the draft before *any* changes are made; this is true of bills drafted, for example, by bond attorneys in Denver who are especially versed in technical requirements of legislation pertaining to bond issues or refunding of bonds.

V. WORKFLOW OF BILL PREPARATION.

Each drafter should become familiar with all of the steps involved in bill preparation by the Office of Legislative Legal Services, from the date a request for bill drafting is received through delivery to its House or Senate sponsor for introduction. These steps are summarized below.

BILL REQUEST: Bill requests are oral or written, and can be taken by telephone, messenger, e-mail, or in person. If submitted by persons other than sponsor, the bill is not considered "submitted by the legislator" until the legislator has notified the Office either orally or in writing that he or she will actually sponsor the bill request.

DOCKETING: Each bill request is assigned a LLS Number. A description of the bill is then logged on a "request card" kept for each member and entered into the Colorado Legislative Information and Communications System (CLICS). Every step of the bill's progress is tracked through CLICS so a bill draft can be tracked at all times. The bill request is assigned to a team and sent to the team leader for assignment to a staff attorney or legislative assistant.

DRAFTING: If a draft of the bill is submitted, a staff attorney or legislative assistant edits and "cleans up" the draft; otherwise, the legislator's idea is drafted into legal language and form.

LEGAL EDITING: A legislative assistant checks the drafter's work for errors, oversights, and deviations from standard form, checks the correctness of references to C.R.S., and proofs the bill draft against existing law if amended.

RE-TYPING: Editing changes made to the bill draft by the legislative assistant are made in the computer and the bill draft is printed out in proper bill form. Bills are stored in CLICS and identified by the Bill Request Number or "LLS Number".

PROOFREADING: The entire bill is proofread from draft to copy to detect typing or format problems. If the bill contains many errors, it may be re-typed again for corrections and re-proofed for errors before being given to the team leader.

TEAM LEADER'S REVISION: The team leader or the team leader's assistant reviews the bill for constitutional and other legal issues and checks the bill title and bill summary.

ASSEMBLING AND DELIVERING: Legislative assistants are responsible for making copies of each bill and assembling the original and copies with sponsor sheets and bill backs. Each bill is logged as "complete" and a bill count for each legislator is kept. Some bills are "prefiled" and delivered directly to the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief

Clerk of the House for introduction. Other bills are delivered to the sponsor and the sponsor submits the bill to the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House for introduction. The bill is numbered by the Secretary or Clerk and assigned to a standing committee by the presiding officer.

VI. TRACKING A BILL THROUGH THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS.

Upon introduction, a bill is advanced through the legislature to passage or defeat. House Rule No. 29 describes the course of a bill that is introduced in the House, and Senate Rule No. 25 sets forth the course of a Senate bill. For reference to these rules, see the Colorado Legislator's Handbook. Amendments to bills can be proposed by members when the bill is being considered by the standing committee to which a bill is referred or by members when the bill is being considered on second or third reading. For a discussion of procedure and responsibilities in amending a bill, see the chapter of this manual titled "Amendments to Bills".

Amendments made in the House are indicated in subsequent versions of a bill by the use of shading and amendments made in the Senate are indicated by double underlining.

Bills are identified at different stages of the legislative process by the following terms:

- (1) Printed bill. The bill as introduced before any amendments whatever are added.
- (2) Engrossed bill. The bill as passed on second reading in the house of origin, including any amendments adopted by that house on second reading. If no amendments are made to the printed bill, the printed bill is the engrossed bill.
- (3) Reengrossed bill. The bill as passed on third reading in the house of origin, including all amendments adopted by that house. The reengrossed bill is transmitted to the second house.
- (4) Revised bill. The bill as passed on second reading in the second house, including any amendments made to the bill on second reading by the second house.
- (5) Rerevised bill. The bill as passed on third reading, including any amendments made by the second house on third reading. The rerevised bill is then transmitted back to the house of origin for any further action that it may have to take on the bill, or for enrollment and transmittal to the Governor for action.
- (6) Enrolled act. The bill in final form as adopted by both houses for transmittal to the Governor.

See the glossary in Appendix I of this manual for a more detailed list of terms and

definitions.

DRAFTING A BILL

I. TITLE.

The title is a critical part of a bill, and drafting the title is sometimes the most difficult and challenging part of bill drafting.

A. The single-subject requirement.

The state constitution requires that a bill (except general appropriation bills) shall contain but one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the bill's title. This requirement is found in section 21 of article V of the state constitution, as follows:

No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in any act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

A bill can contain any number of sections and provisions so long as they relate to one subject. The Colorado Supreme Court has held that if one general subject matter is expressed in the title, the inclusion in the bill of subdivisions of the general subject matter is not obnoxious to the constitution. *Clare v. People*, 9 Colo. 122, 10 P. 799 (1886). Furthermore, a bill may amend any number of different statutes so long as all the amendments made to those statutes relate to one general subject. In 1964, for example, when it was necessary in order to comply with the judicial reform amendment to the state constitution to change the jurisdiction of certain courts and to repeal from the statutes all references to justices of the peace and constables, the act accomplishing this purpose amended some 400 different sections of existing statutes under a general title (Ch. 39, Session Laws of Colorado 1964).

However, a bill that includes a subject not contained in its title is void as to the subject not expressed in the title. In *Teller Co. v. Trowbridge*, 42 Colo. 449, 95 P. 554 (1908), the Colorado Supreme Court held that a statutory change in a district attorney's salary in an amendatory act, the title of which related to "fees", was void, since "salary" was not germane to the title.

The Colorado Supreme Court has repeatedly held that generality in the title to an act is not objectionable, and that if matters contained in an act are germane to the subject of the title, there is compliance with section 21 of article V (see the C.R.S. annotations to that section).

However, in 1987 the Court struck down a bill that coupled expenditure and program cuts with revenue and fee increases in order to fund that session's spending priorities, even though the Court conceded that all sections in the bill related to a single subject that was stated in the bill's title, *In re House Bill No. 1353*, 738 P.2d 371 (Colo. 1987). The bill's title was "CONCERNING AN INCREASE IN THE AVAILABILITY OF MONEYS TO FUND EXPENDITURE PRIORITIES FOR THE 1987 REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THROUGH REALLOCATION OF FUNDS, PROGRAM CUTS, EXPENDITURE REDUCTIONS, USE OF REVENUE FROM UNCLAIMED PROPERTY, AND INCREASES IN FEES." The Court, noting that the single common feature stated in the title was "not sufficient", concluded "that these diverse and incongruous subjects impermissibly impede achievement of the goal that each legislative proposal be considered on its merits, and intrude on the governor's ability to exercise the veto power."

The period of time during which a title defect can be used as the basis for an objection in a judicial proceeding is apparently limited to causes of action arising or filed between enactment of the bill with the title defect and the subsequent enactment of the annual bill that reenacts the laws passed at the previous session as the statutory supplement and replacement volumes, *Olin v. City of Ouray*, 744 P.2d 761 (Colo. App. 1987), rev'd on other grounds, 761 P.2d 784 (Colo. 1988).

In 1971, the Office of Legislative Legal Services (then the Legislative Drafting Office) published a research memorandum entitled "Bills to Contain One Subject", which explores the single-subject requirement in some detail. A portion of this memorandum is contained in Appendix F of this manual.

B. Examples of titles - general, specific, narrow.

Bill titles may range from very broad to very narrow. Examples:

General:

A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING SCHOOLS.

(The body of the bill could contain any matter concerning schools.)

Specific:

A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING THE METHOD OF FINANCING TRANSPORTATION OF CHILDREN TO AND FROM PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(The body of the bill could contain any matter concerning financing transportation of children, but could not contain matters, for example, concerning the powers of school boards to finance the construction of school buildings.)

Narrow:

A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING DELAY UNTIL NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 15, 1995, OF STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION DEADLINES FOR IMPLEMENTING STANDARDS-BASED EDUCATION.

(The body of the bill could only contain matters pertaining to the delay of the state board's deadlines for standards-based education and could not contain matters pertaining to other education issues.)

C. Practical and strategic considerations - desires of sponsor.

When taking a request for a bill, the sponsor's preference as to type of title should be noted on the request form. The sponsor may desire a "broad" title to allow flexibility and latitude in the addition of amendments during the course of the bill's passage or the sponsor may want a narrow or "tight" title so that the bill cannot be altered by amendments containing matters not intended to be a part of the bill.

In 1984, the Legislative Procedures Committee of the Legislative Council adopted a policy that the Office of Legislative Legal Services should use tight titles on bills unless otherwise instructed by the legislator requesting the bill. The policy leaves the final determination of the nature of the title with the sponsor.

In any case, the drafter should be careful to avoid unnecessarily broad titles. While a title usually should not be so tight as to prohibit amendments that can be reasonably foreseen and that have a reasonable relationship to the single subject of the bill, the title should not be so broad as to permit the addition of amendments that are only remotely related to the single subject of the bill. The drafter should secure the express approval of the requesting legislator before using a broad title and have good reasons for using such a title.

D. Guidelines for drafting bill titles.

In view of the strategic importance of the title and the necessity of complying with the constitutional single-subject requirement, the title should be drafted very carefully. The drafter should keep the following points in mind in drafting the title to any bill.

The drafter should *either draft the title last or review the title to verify that it covers all subjects in the body of the bill after writing the bill*. The title should contain only the *subject* of the bill, *not* a table of contents or an explanation as to what the bill contains, as was done in 1966 in the "Metropolitan Stadium Act" (Ch. 36, Session Laws of Colorado 1966). (See also *Metzger v. People*, 98 Colo. 133, 136, 53 P.2d 1189, 1191 (1936); "a broad and general title is better than a title attempting to catalogue the constituent parts of an act.")

Bills drafted outside the Office of Legislative Legal Services sometimes contain long and rambling titles. The drafter should not hesitate to replace such a title with one stating only the *one general subject* of the bill.

Narrative titles should be avoided. Narrative titles are those that, rather than stating

a single subject common to all matters in a bill, list at length all matters addressed in a bill. For example, this title from a 1993 bill on workers' compensation: "CONCERNING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF INSURERS AND SELF-INSURED EMPLOYERS TO PAY THE TOTAL COST OF INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS IN WORKERS' COMPENSATION PERMANENT DISABILITY CASES TO RESOLVE ISSUES RELATED TO THE DETERMINATION OF MAXIMUM MEDICAL IMPROVEMENT OR THE IMPAIRMENT RATING OF THE CLAIMANT UPON REQUEST OF THE CLAIMANT SUBJECT TO REIMBURSEMENT THROUGH AN OFFSET AGAINST THE PERMANENT DISABILITY AWARD OR UPON A DETERMINATION OF THE INDIGENCY OF THE CLAIMANT BASED ON ADJUSTED GROSS FAMILY INCOME OF ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT OR LESS OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL PURSUANT TO THE INCOME CRITERIA FOR THE COLORADO MEDICALLY INDIGENT PROGRAM."

The phrase "and for other purposes" should not be used in a title. Although this phrase is used in federal legislation, it is not used in titles to Colorado legislation under any circumstances. In the event it is added to the title of a bill, it does not serve to include stray matters related or unrelated to the subject matter of a bill.

It is important to remember that the narrower a title becomes, the greater the danger that a bill will contain a subject that is void because it is not covered in the title. In *People ex rel. Kellogg v. Fleming*, 7 Colo. 230, 3 P. 70 (1883), the Colorado Supreme Court held that where a title specifies that the bill is *amending* a designated section of a specific article, an amendment that adds to the designated section new and different matters affecting many other sections of the article not germane to the designated section is void.

On the other hand, remember that the title of a bill should not be overly broad. If possible, the title should be drafted to allow only those amendments that are foreseeable and are germane to the single subject of a bill.

Where it is necessary to use a very broad title, the drafter should consider using "trailers" in the title to provide notice about the bill's major provisions. For example, consider the following title: "A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING PROPERTY TAXES, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, MODIFYING PROCEEDINGS REGARDING ABATEMENTS AND PROVIDING FOR CERTIFICATION OF PROPERTY TAXES DUE AND UNPAID ON PERSONAL PROPERTY." In this example, the subject ("property taxes") is very broad, but the trailer (the remainder of the title) provides helpful notice about the two major provisions of the bill.

If a bill includes an appropriation, the phrase "... , AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR." or "... , AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN CONNECTION THEREWITH." should be included in the title. This is extremely useful information and, while the addition of this phrase is not required by the constitution, a law, or legislative rule, it is standard drafting procedure.

If possible, conjunctions ("and" and "or") should be avoided in describing the subject of the bill because conjunctions suggest a violation of the constitutional single-subject

requirement. For example, the title "A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATE INCOME TAXES" may violate the single-subject rule by embracing two subjects: (1) Individual income taxes and (2) corporate income taxes. A better title might be: "A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING INCOME TAXES."

On the other hand, conjunctions are sometimes unavoidable and unobjectionable such as where a subject is commonly described by a phrase that includes a conjunction and no single word exists to describe the subject. Examples: "Dependent and neglected children"; "sales and use taxes"; "alcohol and drug-related offenses"; "department of labor and employment".

As a rule, citations to the Colorado Revised Statutes should not be used in a title except for purposes of restricting the subject matter of the bill. If cited, the abbreviation for Colorado Revised Statutes (i.e., "C.R.S.") should not be used; instead, "Colorado Revised Statutes" should be written in its entirety.

"Blind" titles, such as "A BILL FOR AN ACT TO REPEAL ARTICLE 21 OF TITLE 23, COLORADO REVISED STATUTES", should not be utilized without stating the subject of the statutory material cited, because lack of a subject causes confusion in the assigning of a bill to committee and in the indexing of a bill. A short title may also present a hindrance for purposes of future referencing.

The drafter should avoid subjective judgments in the title such as: "A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING *IMPROVEMENTS* IN MUNICIPAL ELECTION PROCEDURES." In this example, a better title might be: "A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING MUNICIPAL ELECTION PROCEDURES." Similarly, the drafter should try to avoid stating the reason for a bill in the title unless necessary to narrow the subject of the bill. Example: "A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING THE ADOPTION OF UNIFORM CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES TO COMPLY WITH THE FEDERAL "OMNIBUS BUDGET AND RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1990."

As a matter of style, it is recommended that titles not be written with a gerund form (a noun with an ing) immediately following the word CONCERNING. This can be avoided by rewriting the title. For example, write "A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING THE PROMOTION OF TOURISM" instead of "A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING PROMOTING TOURISM".

E. Titles on recodification bills.

When an entire body of law is changed to reorganize and relocate provisions, the title may include the word "recodification". For example: "CONCERNING THE RECODIFICATION OF BANKING STATUTES". There is often debate as to whether a bill with such a title can contain substantive amendments as a part of the reorganization. The Office is not aware of any rule or practice that would prohibit the inclusion of substantive changes, and there have been prior bills that did involve substance. However, this debate would be eliminated by not using the term "recodification" and drafting a broader title for the bill. The drafter should discuss the implications of using "recodification" in a bill title with the member.

Sometimes bills contain a recodification of an entire body of law and are characterized by the sponsor as only reorganizing or relocating existing law without making substantive changes. Drafters have written bill titles such as "CONCERNING A NONSUBSTANTIVE RECODIFICATION OF COLORADO'S BANKING LAWS" in hopes of limiting amendments to the bill to nonsubstantive or technical changes. The drafter should discuss with sponsors that a title that refers to recodification or nonsubstantive recodification may not prevent substantive amendments from being added to the bill. What is substantive may be subject to debate and ultimately depends upon the wishes of the committee or the body at the time an amendment is offered to the bill.

F. Amendments to titles.

When a bill is amended after its introduction, it may be necessary or appropriate to amend its title. A title may be amended to narrow but not to broaden the subject matter of the bill as introduced. For additional considerations in amending bill titles, see the chapter of this manual titled "Amendments to Bills".

II. SHORT TITLE.

Each bill, resolution, and memorial is assigned an unofficial short title. The short title is a very brief phrase that identifies the measure according to its primary topic, purpose, or effect. It is used to identify the measure in calendars, journals, bill status reports, the subject index, and other legislative records. Since the 1995 legislative session, the Office of Legislative Legal Services has been responsible for drafting the short title.

The short title is drafted when the bill, resolution, or memorial itself is drafted. It does not appear on the measure itself, but it is written on the request sheet and entered into CLICS.

Guidelines for drafting short titles.

(1) The short title should provide as much identifying information as possible within a maximum size of 40 characters, including spaces, punctuation, and numerals.

(2) The short title should identify the bill's primary topic. An awareness of the way the short title is used in other documents should aid the drafter in writing a short title that is user-friendly and achieves the purpose of identifying the bill for the public. The short title is pulled from the CLICS program for insertion in the daily House and Senate calendars. When a bill is listed for a committee hearing, the entry will include the bill number, the sponsors' name, and the short title. In addition, each word of the short title for a bill is retrieved and alphabetized one word at a time to create the subject index. Members of the public as well as legislators, staff, and lobbyists look at the one-word entries in the subject

index to identify bills. For example, someone looking for a bill affecting no-fault insurance rates would expect to find the bill by looking at the entries for "Insurance", "No-fault", or possibly "Motor" or "Vehicle". When drafting a short title, the drafter should think about how someone likely to be affected by the bill or looking for a certain type of bill would look for the bill in the index. Instead of focusing on the purpose of the bill, focus on who or what is affected (insurance industry, small business, health department) or what the basic subject matter is for the bill. Simplifying the long title into a shorter version may not communicate the topic of the bill.

(3) When possible, the short title should state a subject, like "Alcoholic Beverages Produced In Colo". However, the short title may also use verbs like "Recodify Traffic Laws" or "Retaining Abandoned Property".

(4) The short title does not have to be 100% technically accurate and does not have to identify 100% of the contents of the bill. Instead, the drafter should try to use "plain English" words in the short title in the place of legalistic, technical words that may be used in the title or the body of the bill. However, the drafter must be careful to use reasonably accurate terms and avoid misstating the bill's primary topic, purpose, or effect when substituting plain English words for technical terms.

(5) The short title is not amended or updated as the bill is amended. Therefore, the drafter should try to avoid specific information that may change after the bill is introduced.

(6) The short title should be in lower case letters with the *first letter of each word capitalized*, i.e., "Initial Capped". There should be no period at the end. The bill drafting macro automatically puts quotation marks around the short title.

(7) Articles (such as "the", "a", etc.) should always be omitted. If necessary to squeeze other key words into the short title, the drafter may also omit connecting prepositions even if the resulting short title does not make strict grammatical sense. For example: "Colo Youth Small Game Hunting"; "Workers' Comp Motor Vehicle Accidents".

(8) Because each of the words of the short title are used individually to create the subject index which is used by the public and legislators to identify bills, the use of abbreviations is discouraged. If you do use abbreviations, use standard and consistent abbreviations. The standard abbreviations can be found on the internet at http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/olls/PDF/ShortTitleAbbs.pdf, on the OLLS intra-office website under "Frequently Used Forms & Files", or on the OLLS HELP TOPICS button in WordPerfect.

(9) Do NOT make up abbreviations. Use abbreviations for things only when their meaning is widely recognized, ex: RTD, AFDC.

(10) Apply this TEST: Separate out the words from the proposed short title and think

about whether the average subject index user would think of that individual word to try to find this bill? If the answer is no, then the short title needs modification.

(11) Do NOT abbreviate every word in the short title. If the drafter is the only one who can figure out what the abbreviations in a short title mean, then it is a meaningless short title.

(12) Focus on the subject matter and who the bill affects. Think about who would look for this particular bill rather than focusing on describing how the bill does something.

(13) The subject index is useful if it groups similar bills together under the same key words. If there are multiple bills on the same subject, the drafters and the teams should attempt to identify those similar bills using the same key words in the short titles for those bills. For example, all insurance bills should have insurance in the short title. All medicaid bills should have medicaid in the short title.

III. BILL SUMMARY.

Joint Rule No. 29 of the Senate and House of Representatives requires that every bill and concurrent resolution include a brief summary written by the Office of Legislative Legal Services. Summaries should be written *after* the bill or concurrent resolution is drafted and should attempt to state what the bill would accomplish.

Guidelines for drafting bill summaries.

(1) The bill summary should be as short and concise as possible while still communicating the major points of the bill.

(2) A bill summary for a bill that amends current law should describe how current law will be *changed*, rather than how the law will read after the change is made. This is especially important in describing changes made by repealing and reenacting current law. For example, if current law requires the payment of a fee either in cash or by check, and the bill proposes to eliminate payment by check, then the bill summary should state something like, "Eliminates the option of paying the fee by check", rather than "Requires payment of the fee in cash".

(3) The bill summary should describe changes in order of importance or in some other logical order (which is not necessarily the order in which the changes appear in the body of the bill), and related changes should be described together in the summary. For example, the most important changes could be described first, and minor changes could be mentioned last. To give another example, the bill summary could list changes made by the bill in the order

in which the affected events are likely to occur (for example, changes to procedures for obtaining driver's licenses could be described before changes to penalties for traffic offenses).

(4) Bill summaries may be written in complete sentences, may provide background material necessary to understand the change or addition to current law being made by the bill, may emphasize significant points through the use of bullets, and may refer to sections of the bill by section number.

(5) The substance of a repealed statute should be indicated in the summary if it is important to the bill.

(6) As a general rule, specific numbers, dates, and amounts contained in a bill should not be included in a summary, since they are susceptible to change as the bill passes through the legislative process and bill summaries are not updated when the bill is amended. However, the drafter should include specific numbers, dates, and amounts if necessary to supply important information that the reader could otherwise learn only by carefully searching the entire bill. Example: "Increases the state sales and use tax by one-fourth of one percent effective November 1, 1995."

(7) The drafter should avoid overusing the word "Provides" in the bill summary. Instead, the drafter should use more specific words such as "Increases", "Establishes", "Creates", etc.

(8) The drafter should try to use "plain English" words in the bill summary in the place of legalistic, technical words that may be used in the body of the bill. For example, a bill summary may describe changes in the amounts recoverable in civil actions for "wrongful death", although the statute amended by the bill uses the term "actions notwithstanding death" rather than the term "wrongful death". However, the drafter must be careful to use reasonably accurate terms and avoid making debatable legal conclusions when substituting plain English words for technical terms.

(9) The drafter should avoid statements of meaningless information such as "Amends definitions" or "Amends the definition of 'public employee'". (In these examples, the drafter should actually describe the definitional changes and how they change substantive law, if the changes are important to the bill; otherwise, it is not necessary to mention them at all.) On the other hand, it is acceptable to give notice of numerous minor changes with a general statement, such as "Makes conforming amendments" or "Makes various minor changes to definitions applicable to administrative proceedings".

(10) If a bill contains a legislative declaration and the drafter wants to note that, it should be noted at the end of the bill summary with "Makes legislative findings and declarations."

(11) Bill summaries submitted with drafts prepared outside the Office of Legislative Legal Services should always be checked to verify that they reflect what the bill actually does.

(12) If a bill is recommended by an interim or statutory committee, the summary should begin with the name of the committee. The name of the committee should be in bold type and followed by a period that is also in bold type, and the first letter of each significant word should be capitalized as follows:

Committee on Legal Services.
Executive Committee of the Legislative Council.
Joint Legislative Sunrise and Sunset Review Committee.
Interim Committee on School Finance.
Transportation Legislation Review Committee.

Exception: This rule *does not apply* to bills requested by the Joint Budget Committee. The Joint Budget Committee *does not* want "**Joint Budget Committee.**" noted in the bill summary for bills requested by the JBC.

IV. ENACTING CLAUSE.

Section 18 of article V of the state constitution provides: "The style of the laws of this state shall be: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado"."

Section 2-4-213, C.R.S., provides:

2-4-213. Form of enacting clause. All acts of the general assembly of the state of Colorado shall be designated, known, and acknowledged in each such act of said state as follows: "Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado".

The "enacting clause", as above stated, is placed immediately before the first section of a bill. Its wording cannot be varied since it is fixed by the constitution and statutory law. It must be included before introduction because failure to include it could invalidate an entire act. The prescribed form, placed in one line immediately preceding the first section of the bill, is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:"

V. BODY OF A BILL.

A. Prohibition on introduction by title only.

Section 19 of article V of the state constitution was amended in 1950 to provide in part that "No bill shall be introduced by title only". This provision specifically prohibits a former practice in the General Assembly (prior to 1950) that allowed bills to be introduced with a title, the enacting clause, and the word and figure "SECTION 1.". The body of the bill as thus introduced by title was then "filled in" even, in some cases, after the fifteen-day limitation on the introduction of bills expired. (The fifteen-day limitation on introduction of bills was also deleted in the 1950 amendment to article V of the state constitution.) Now, every bill must be introduced "in full", that is, with a complete text.

B. Sectioning and paragraphing - terminology.

Colorado Revised Statutes is divided into sections, and each section may contain subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, and sub-subparagraphs as follows:

X-X-XXX. **Headnote.** (1) Subsection

- (a) Paragraph
 - (I) Subparagraph
 - (A) Sub-subparagraph
 - (B) Sub-subparagraph
 - (II) Subparagraph
- (b) Paragraph
 - (2) Subsection
 - (3) Subsection

In a three-part section number such as "5-6-301", "5" is the *title* number, "6" is the *article* number, and "301" is the *section* number within the article and title. The three numbers combined together as "5-6-301" constitute a section of C.R.S. When there is more than one part in an article, the first digit of a three-digit section number and the first two digits of a four-digit section number designate the *part*. In this example ("5-6-301"), the section is found in part 3 of article 6 of title 5.

In drafting new material, short sections should be used. This will help in later amendments and will reduce the length of amendments. When a long section containing several different matters must be amended, the General Assembly sometimes becomes involved in considering not only the particular matter at issue but other matters that the sponsor of the bill might not have wished to address. Short sections are also easier to index.

There is no definite rule as to the amount of material that should be put in one section, but, generally, each distinct topic should be in a separate section subdivided as necessary. One test for determining whether a section is too long is to attempt writing a headnote for the section. If a short headnote cannot be written, the section is probably too long.

C. Section headings - headnotes.

After each section number there is an explanatory heading or "headnote" that should briefly describe the content of the section. Section 2-5-113 (4), C.R.S., provides in part that "The classification and arrangement by title, article, and numbering system of sections of Colorado Revised Statutes, as well as the section headings ... shall be construed to form no part of the legislative text but to be only for the purpose of convenience, orderly arrangement, and information; therefore, no implication or presumption of a legislative construction is to be drawn therefrom." Thus, changes in section headings may be handled by the Revisor of Statutes and are not amended by bills.

Nonetheless, the drafter should employ care and good judgment in selecting the language of section headings. In *In re U.M. v. District Court*, 631 P.2d 165 (Colo. 1981), the Colorado Supreme Court held that, although no implication or presumption of legislative construction is to be drawn from a heading added by the Revisor of Statutes, a "legislatively selected" heading may be used by a reviewing court as an aid in construing a statute section.

If the drafter of a bill wishes to change a section heading to reflect the content of the section as amended by the bill, then the drafter simply rewrites the section heading. The drafter does not use "strike type" and "small caps" to show the changes to the section heading.

In a very few instances, subsections will also contain headnotes for clarity and easy reference. For example, see subsections (4) and (5) of section 8-73-108, C.R.S.

D. Amending clauses.

The body of every bill consists of sections numbered "SECTION 1.", "SECTION 2.", "SECTION 3.", etc. Except for sections having only a temporary effect, each of these section numbers is followed by an "amending clause" and, in a separate paragraph, by the existing law as it is to be amended or by new parts, sections, etc. that are to be added to C.R.S. These

amending clauses cite the existing law to be amended or added to and refer to "Colorado Revised Statutes".

In some cases, the current version of the material being amended or added to has not yet been published. For example, this may occur when amending material previously amended or enacted during the same legislative session. In such cases, the amending clause will cite the material being amended or added to in the form described above, followed by a phrase in the following form: "as amended [or enacted] by section 3 of House Bill 91-1234, enacted at the First Regular Session of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly,"

1. *Amending current statutory material.*

The simplest form of an amending clause occurs when amending a section that is contained in the current volume of C.R.S. In such case, the amending clause should read as follows:

SECTION 1. 32-7-128, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

If the section to be amended is contained in a bill enacted at the same legislative session, the amending clause should read as follows:

SECTION 2. 32-7-128, Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended by House Bill 97-1101, enacted at the First Regular Session of the Sixty-first General Assembly, is amended to read:

When only the introductory portion of a section or subsection (and none of its subdivisions) is to be amended, the amending clause should read as follows:

SECTION 3. The introductory portion to 32-1-103, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

2. *Adding new statutory material.*

a. *New sections.*

New sections may be added either at the end of a statutory title, article, or part or they may be inserted at the most logical point between existing statutory material - sometimes through the use of decimals. The amending clause for adding a new section or sections should read as follows:

SECTION 1. Part 9 of article 3 of title 10, Colorado Revised Statutes,

is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION to read:

or

SECTION 2. Part 9 of article 3 of title 10, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF THE FOLLOWING NEW SECTIONS to read:

If adding new sections at the end of an article or part, the new sections would be numbered 10-3-911, 10-3-912, etc. Decimal points may be used to insert new sections between existing sections. For example, to insert new sections between sections 10-3-904 and 10-3-905, use section numbers such as 10-3-904.3, 10-3-904.5, 10-3-904.7, etc. New sections inserted between existing sections should be numbered to allow for later insertion of additional sections. For example, the first section inserted between sections 10-3-904 and 10-3-905 should not be 10-3-904.1 unless the new section is so closely connected to 10-3-904 in subject matter that it is inconceivable anyone would later want to insert a different section between 10-3-904 and 10-3-904.1.

A new section may be placed before the first section in an existing article or part in three instances only:

- (1) To add a new "short title" section, which must be numbered as section 1-1-100.1;
- (2) To add a new "legislative declaration" section, which must be numbered as section 1-1-100.2;
- (3) To add a new "definitions" section, which must be numbered as section 1-1-100.3.

b. New subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, and sub-subparagraphs.

New subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, or sub-subparagraphs may be added either at the end of the existing statutory material or at a logical point within the existing statutory material. The amending clause in either case should read as follows:

SECTION 1. 7-23-103, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION to read:

or

SECTION 2. 7-23-103 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW PARAGRAPH to read:

Decimal points may be used for adding new subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, and sub-subparagraphs.

c. Multiple amendments within the same C.R.S. section.

Amendments to two or more subdivisions of the same C.R.S. section may be combined in one bill section as follows:

SECTION 1. 8-73-107 (1) (c), (1) (d) (II), (2), and (4), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended to read:

Another type of combination may be used when one or more subdivisions of a section are amended and new material is also added:

SECTION 1. 8-73-107 (1) (c) and (1) (d) (II), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended, and the said 8-73-107 (1) is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW PARAGRAPH, to read:

In the above example, note the commas setting off the clause relating to the new material.

d. New titles, articles, and parts.

When the new material is sufficiently long and is not directly related to specific provisions of existing law, a new article or part should be added. *New titles are rarely added, and the drafter should consult with the Revisor before adding a new title.*

New articles are either added at the end of an existing title or inserted between existing articles. The amending clause to add a new article should read as follows:

SECTION 1. Title 2, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW ARTICLE to read:

If a new article were to be added at the end of title 1, its sections would be numbered 1-46-101, 1-46-102, et seq. Some titles have article numbers reserved for expansion.

If the new article fits most logically *between* two existing, consecutively numbered articles (for example, as in the case of a new licensing law for inhalation therapists, which probably should be placed in alphabetical order within the medical category of title 12, "Professions and Occupations"), it can be designated with a decimal point (in the example, the new article would contain sections numbered 12-35.5-101, 12-35.5-102, et seq.). The designation of an article as ##.5, rather than as article ##.1, allows future articles to be added

either before or after the new article.

In extreme situations, a new article numbered ".5" could be inserted before the first article in an existing title. This practice is discouraged and should only be done where the new material simply cannot be placed anywhere else in the statutes.

New parts are always added at the end of an article. For example, if new parts were added to article 2 of title 2, the sections in successive new parts would begin with 2-2-701, 2-2-801, et seq. Because the original design of the computerized statute data base did not contemplate the practice, *new parts cannot be added by means of decimals*.

Whenever adding a new part to an existing article, it will be necessary to change every reference to "this article" in the existing article to "this part ___" or to "parts ___ to ___ of this article" unless the reference may correctly be applied to the new part as well as the remainder of the article. If a large number of such amendments are required, it is better to add a new article instead of a new part.

The amending clause for the addition of a new part should read as follows:

SECTION 1. Article 4 of title 2, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW PART to read:

When an existing law is materially amended or rearranged to accomplish the purpose of a bill, when all the law on a subject scattered throughout the statutes is brought under one statute, or when a sponsor wishes to repeal all the old law on a particular subject and enact an entirely new and usually simplified approach to the subject at hand, a new article or part may be added and existing, conflicting law repealed. A good example of the use of this method was the "Colorado Municipal Election Code of 1965", in which the existing laws on municipal elections were repealed and an entirely new code consisting of 185 sections was adopted.

In using this method, both the sponsor and drafter should consider the fact that judicial and administrative interpretation of an old law may be lost in the creation of an entirely new statute the subject matter of which has been on the books for many years. Also, *all* existing law and references to the subject matter covered by the new law should be checked carefully so that conflicting and duplicate laws and references to any laws repealed do not remain in the statutes. If existing law is to be repealed in a bill creating new law, a repealing clause should be included in the bill.

3. Repealing and reenacting existing law.

Until the 1991 regular session, Joint Rule No. 21 of the Senate and House of Representatives allowed a deviation from the capital letter and strike type format of

amendatory sections in cases of complex and extensive amendments. In 1991, Joint Rule No. 21 was amended to eliminate this practice because departure from the capital letter and strike type format too often caused reader confusion. The current policy favors showing the reader new material in capitals and omitted material in strike type as a general rule. Accordingly, the prior practice of merging existing law and new law without distinguishing between new law and omitted law through the practice of "repealing and reenacting" existing material is not favored. This alternative format in which the bill sets forth only the text of the law as it would read after the bill became law without graphically distinguishing the text of new or existing law leaves the reader uncertain as to the relationship of new and existing law. However, the 1991 amendment allows use of repeal and reenactment when the interests of better understanding of a bill are served by its use.

The form of the amending clause for repealing and reenacting existing law should read as follows:

SECTION 1. 1-1-101, Colorado Revised Statutes, is REPEALED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

4. *Repealing existing law.*

The general rule that the reader should see new material in capitals and omitted material in strike type requires a preference for showing the repeal of complete subdivisions of law such as articles, parts, sections, and subdivisions of sections in strike type as follows:

SECTION 1. Repeal. 25-3.5-607, Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed as follows:

25-3.5-607. Repeal of part. ~~Unless continued by the general assembly, this part 6 is repealed, effective July 1, 1992.~~

or

SECTION 2. Repeal. 25-3.5-403 (2), Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed as follows:

25-3.5-403. Poison information center - state funding. (2) ~~The general assembly each year in the general appropriation bill may require that an amount equal to the state appropriation for the poison information center be obtained from private fund-raising sources prior to the disbursement by the state treasurer of the legislative appropriation.~~

However, a "straight repealer" may be employed when the length of the repealed provision outweighs the benefits of seeing the provision in strike type. The form of a straight

repeal is as follows:

SECTION 1. Repeal. Article 11 of title 26, Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed.

When deleting entire subdivisions within an amendment to a larger body of material, it is generally preferable for historical purposes to retain the numbers or letters designating the deleted subdivisions instead of renumbering or relettering. Example:

Preferred:

12-47.1-519. Renewal of licenses. (1) Subject to the power of the ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR to deny, revoke, or suspend licenses, any license in force shall be renewed by the ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR for the next succeeding license period upon proper application for renewal and payment of license fees and taxes as required by law and the regulations of the ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR. The license period for a renewed license shall be one year. In addition, the ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR shall reopen licensing hearings at any time at the request of the director, Colorado bureau of investigation, or any law enforcement authority. The ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR shall act upon any such application prior to the date of expiration of the current license.

(2) ~~An application for renewal of a license shall be filed with the commission no later than one hundred twenty days prior to the expiration of the current license, and all license fees and taxes as required by law shall be paid to the commission on or before the date of expiration of the current license.~~

(3) ~~Upon renewal of any license, the commission shall issue an appropriate renewal certificate or validating device or sticker which shall be attached to each license.~~

(4) Renewal of a license may be denied by the ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR for any violation of this article or article 19 of title 18, C.R.S., or the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, for any reason which would or could have prevented its original issuance, or for any good cause shown.

Alternative:

12-47.1-519. Renewal of licenses. (1) Subject to the power of the ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR to deny, revoke, or suspend licenses, any license in force shall be renewed by the ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR for the next succeeding license period upon proper application for renewal and payment of license fees and taxes as required by law and the regulations of the ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR.

The license period for a renewed license shall be one year. In addition, the ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR shall reopen licensing hearings at any time at the request of the director, Colorado bureau of investigation, or any law enforcement authority. The ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR shall act upon any such application prior to the date of expiration of the current license.

~~(2) An application for renewal of a license shall be filed with the commission no later than one hundred twenty days prior to the expiration of the current license, and all license fees and taxes as required by law shall be paid to the commission on or before the date of expiration of the current license.~~

~~(3) Upon renewal of any license, the commission shall issue an appropriate renewal certificate or validating device or sticker which shall be attached to each license.~~

~~(4)~~ (2) Renewal of a license may be denied by the ~~commission~~ DIRECTOR for any violation of this article or article 19 of title 18, C.R.S., or the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, for any reason which would or could have prevented its original issuance, or for any good cause shown.

The preceding alternative method should ordinarily be used only when recodifying a larger body of law such as an entire article or part.

Once a statute is repealed, the C.R.S. number is *never* reused unless the statute is "recreated and reenacted" as described below. This rule applies to articles, parts, and sections. It is unlikely that an entire title would ever be repealed. However, if a title were repealed, the title number could not be reused unless the title is recreated and reenacted.

In repealing existing law, the drafter must take great care to repeal *all* the existing law on the subject and to eliminate from the law all references to the subject repealed. For instance, in the example above, which abolishes a commission, if in existing law there were references to the commission under an entirely different title of the statutes (for example, in article 75 of title 24 on state funds) or if there were references to the commission in other parts of title 26 or in the "Administrative Organization Act of 1968", these provisions also would be repealed or amended since the purpose of the bill was to abolish the commission. For further information, please see the section below entitled "Conforming Amendments".

As noted above in the discussion of bill summaries, the substance of a repeal statute should be indicated in the bill summary if it is important to the bill.

a. General repeals and repeals by implication.

A general repealing clause, such as "All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this section are hereby repealed", should never be used. A general repealing clause does not give a bill any effect it would not otherwise have, and the Colorado Supreme Court held in *People ex rel. Wade v. Downen*, 106 Colo. 557, 561, 108 P.2d 224, 226 (1940):

It would seem scarcely necessary to repeat the rule we have so often announced that repeals by implication are not favored, and that it is only where there is a manifest inconsistency or conflict between a later and earlier act, that a repeal by implication will be held to have occurred.

The drafter should consider whether the bill requires or makes desirable the repeal of existing law, and, if repeals are necessary, the existing law should be repealed as provided in this manual.

b. Future repeals - sunset provisions.

The General Assembly frequently passes bills that provide for the repeal of an act, a provision contained in an act, or of other provisions in the statutes at a date later than the effective date of the act providing for such repeal. In cases of such "future repeals", the repeal provision should be set forth in the statutes. In the case of the future repeal of an article or part, the repeal is set forth in a separate section, and in the case of the future repeal of a section or a subdivision of a section, the future repeal is set forth as a separate portion of such section or subdivision. Thus, the future repeal of an existing section of law would be accomplished as follows:

SECTION 1. 33-3-603, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

33-3-603. Permit - fee - repeal. (1) A permit shall be issued for five dollars

(2) THIS SECTION IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2000.

c. Repealing administrative rules.

Slight variations on the foregoing examples of repealing clauses are required for bills that repeal rules promulgated by the executive branch of government. Since executive agency rules are published in the Code of Colorado Regulations rather than as part of Colorado Revised Statutes, it is important to give as much information as is necessary to identify clearly the rules to be repealed. Such information should include the identity of the

rule-making entity, the subject matter of the rules being repealed, and a correct citation to the Code of Colorado Regulations. Since there is no standardized numbering system used by executive agencies, it is important to identify the rule in exactly the same manner as designated by the agency, for example, "Regulation 11.d." or "Section IV (A) (7)". The following is an example of a section repealing an administrative rule.

SECTION 1. Repeal. Rule IV. (8)(b), concerning having a license that is active and in good standing for licensure by endorsement, of the rules and regulations of the state board of social work examiners, department of regulatory agencies (4 CCR 726-1), is repealed.

The drafter should be familiar with section 24-4-103 (8) (d), C.R.S., which governs the General Assembly's authority to review administrative rules.

5. Recodification showing relocation of provisions.

Some bills simultaneously amend and reorganize entire titles, articles, or parts of Colorado Revised Statutes. Frequently, the major purpose of such a recodification is a clearer and more logical structure with less redundancy. Most of the changes tend to be of a minor, technical nature such as renumbering provisions, correcting cross-references, deleting obsolete or repetitive language, and substituting gender-neutral language. A few very significant substantive changes may also be included.

When such a bill is prepared in the form of a "repeal and reenactment", the resulting law is shown in all capital letters as new law, and it is difficult for the reader to find the significant, substantive changes. In such circumstances, the drafter may use an alternative format that shows amendments in the form of strike type and capital letters and that identifies the source of relocated provisions. Examples of this alternative format may be found in the 1993 Session Laws at chapter 167 (regulation of fraternal benefit societies), chapter 183 (initiative and referendum process), and chapter 234 (regulation of racing), and in the 1994 Session Laws at chapter 337 (recodification of title 42, concerning vehicles and traffic). This alternative format is recommended whenever it is practical and useful to show the changes made by a bill recodifying a title, article, or part of Colorado Revised Statutes.

When this alternative format is used, it is preferred that each relocated section is relocated in its entirety; however, there may be instances that warrant dividing a section by relocating portions of a section as demonstrated by chapter 183 from the 1993 Session Laws. If the drafter needs to divide a section into two or more sections, it is recommended that those portions requiring a different section number be shown in strike type in the original section (including any subsections, paragraphs, etc.) and shown in capital letters in the new section. This is the preferred procedure for relocating provisions and allows for more concise and accurate publishing of the Colorado Revised Statutes and any comparative tables.

For examples of amending clauses that should be used in relocating provisions, see Appendix C of this manual.

6. Recreating and reenacting former law.

Previously repealed provisions may be "recreated and reenacted", as follows:

SECTION 1. Part 2 of article 5 of title 39, Colorado Revised Statutes, is RECREATED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

The new material should be capitalized.

New law should not be enacted by recreating and reenacting previously repealed material unless the subject matter of the new material is similar to the subject matter of the former material.

E. Conforming amendments.

In amending existing law, the drafter must take great care to amend *all* C.R.S. sections that are affected by the amendment to existing law. For example, when repealing a statutory section, it is necessary to amend all sections that refer to the section to be repealed. Similarly, when changing terminology, it is necessary to amend all sections that use the terminology to be amended.

When a section, part, or article is repealed, repealed and reenacted, or substantially amended, the drafter should always perform a computer search of the statutes to locate all other statutes that refer to the repealed or amended material so that appropriate conforming amendments can be made. In addition, the drafter should perform other appropriate computer searches of the statutes to locate sections requiring conforming amendments such as where a term is changed and the statutes must be amended wherever the old term is used.

When, in the judgment of the Director or the Revisor, conforming amendments would be so numerous as to unduly burden or disrupt the legislative process, a section that allows the Revisor to prepare conforming amendments may be added to the bill.

It is not always necessary or appropriate to make conforming amendments to statutes that no longer have any operative effect. For example, in a bill that changes the name of the "highway legislation review committee" to the "transportation legislation review committee", it may not be necessary to amend a provision that requires the "highway legislation review committee" to report to the General Assembly by January 1, 1992, or to amend a provision that makes a statutory appropriation of money to the "highway legislation review committee" for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1992.

VI. SPECIAL CLAUSES.

There are a number of special clauses that may be included in bills depending upon the nature of the particular bill. These various clauses are always placed in separate sections at the end of a bill. An explanation of those most generally used, and the reasons for including or omitting them from particular bills, are outlined below.

A. Saving clause - grandfather clause.

Usually the provisions of a bill enacted into law become effective on the effective date of the new act. When a new act would affect existing rights, obligations, and procedures, a saving clause may be included to limit the application of the bill when enacted into law. The saving clause differs from the applicability clause (discussed below) in that the saving clause "saves" existing law while the applicability clause provides that new law will apply to certain events and transactions after a specified date.

A saving clause is usually not included in a bill since a general saving clause, concerning penalties and liabilities, is included in section 2-4-303, C.R.S.:

2-4-303. Penalties and liabilities not released by repeal. The repeal, revision, amendment, or consolidation of any statute or part of a statute or section or part of a section of any statute shall not have the effect to release, extinguish, alter, modify, or change in whole or in part any penalty, forfeiture, or liability, either civil or criminal, which shall have been incurred under such statute, unless the repealing, revising, amending, or consolidating act so expressly provides, and such statute or part of a statute or section or part of a section of a statute so repealed, amended, or revised shall be treated and held as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any and all proper actions, suits, proceedings, and prosecutions, criminal as well as civil, for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability, as well as for the purpose of sustaining any judgment, decree, or order which can or may be rendered, entered, or made in such actions, suits, proceedings, or prosecutions imposing, inflicting, or declaring such penalty, forfeiture, or liability.

If the general statutory saving clause quoted above is not adequate for purposes of a particular bill, a specific clause should be inserted. However, extreme care must be used in the drafting of a specific saving clause to be certain of its actual effect and operation.

1. *Examples of specific saving clauses.*

The "Uniform Commercial Code" contains a specific saving clause as follows:

4-10-101. Effective date. (1) This title shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. on July 1, 1966. The provisions of this title apply to transactions entered into and events occurring after such date.

(2) Transactions validly entered into prior to the effective date of this title and the rights, duties, and interests flowing from them remain valid thereafter and may be terminated, completed, consummated, or enforced as required or permitted by any statute or other law amended or repealed by the enactment of this title as though such repeal or amendment had not occurred.

2. *Grandfather clause.*

The "grandfather clause" is a special type of saving clause whereby persons lawfully engaged in a particular profession, occupation, or activity do not have to comply with certain provisions of a new licensing law. Section 12-2-114 (1), C.R.S., concerning the licensing of accountants, is an example:

12-2-114. Existing certificates confirmed. (1) No person who, on or before August 1, 1959, holds a certified public accountant certificate previously issued under the laws of this state shall be required to secure an additional certificate under this article but shall otherwise be subject to all the provisions of this article. Such certificate previously issued shall, for all purposes, be considered a certificate issued under this article.

In reenactments of the income tax law and the general property tax law adopted in 1964, two very inclusive saving clauses were included. The first quoted below is from the income tax law, and the second quoted below is from the general property tax law:

39-22-624. Prior rights and liabilities not affected. Nothing in this article shall be construed to affect any right, duty, or liability arising under statutes in effect immediately prior to January 1, 1965, but the same shall be continued and concluded under such prior statutes. Nothing in this article shall revive or reinstate any right or liability previously barred by statute.

39-1-117. Prior actions not affected. Nothing in articles 1 to 13 of this title shall apply to or in any manner affect any valuation, assessment, allocation, levy, tax certificate, tax warrant, tax sale, tax deed, right, claim, demand, lien, indictment, information, warrant, prosecution, defense, trial, cause of action, motion, appeal, judgment, sentence, or other authorized act, done or to be done, or proceeding arising under or pursuant to the laws in

effect immediately prior to August 1, 1964, but the same shall be governed by and conducted pursuant to the provisions of law in effect immediately prior to August 1, 1964.

A saving clause can also "save" existing law from implied repeal. If a bill is to be supplementary to an existing law, and is not intended impliedly to repeal any existing law, the drafter may wish to insert a clause such as that in the "Colorado Water Quality Control Act":

25-8-612. Remedies cumulative. (1) It is the purpose of this article to provide additional and cumulative remedies to prevent, control, and abate water pollution and protect water quality.

(2) No action pursuant to section 25-8-609 shall bar enforcement of any provision of this article or of any rule or order issued pursuant to this article by any authorized means.

(3) Nothing in this article shall abridge or alter rights of action or remedies existing on or after July 1, 1981, nor shall any provision of this article or anything done by virtue of this article be construed as estopping individuals, cities, towns, counties, cities and counties, or duly constituted political subdivisions of the state from the exercise of their respective rights to suppress nuisances.

3. *General saving clauses.*

Instead of any of the more specific saving clauses above, the following general saving clauses may suffice:

The remedies provided for in sections __ and __ are cumulative, and no action taken by the state constitutes an election by the state to pursue any remedy to the exclusion of any other remedy for which provision is made in this article.

This article is intended to be in addition and supplementary to other laws of this state, and shall not be construed to repeal any of the provisions of sections __ and __, C.R.S.

Such clauses are included in a C.R.S. section since they are part of the permanent law and should be located conveniently with the permanent law.

B. Severability clause - nonseverability clause.

A severability clause provides that if any part of an act is held unconstitutional, the

remainder shall not be affected. It is a type of saving clause in that it "saves" parts of an act if any other parts of the act are declared unconstitutional by court action.

Under article 4 of title 2, a general severability clause is provided that applies to all statutes:

2-4-204. Severability of statutory provisions. If any provision of a statute is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, the remaining provisions of the statute are valid, unless it appears to the court that the valid provisions of the statute are so essentially and inseparably connected with, and so dependent upon, the void provision that it cannot be presumed the legislature would have enacted the valid provisions without the void one; or unless the court determines that the valid provisions, standing alone, are incomplete and are incapable of being executed in accordance with the legislative intent.

It would seem that the above general severability clause would be adequate since it applies to all statutes. Nonetheless, the Colorado Supreme Court has given some weight to the inclusion of a severability clause in specific statutes (*In re Questions of the Governor*, 55 Colo. 17, 123 P. 660 (1912); *Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co. v. Animas Mosquito Control District*, 152 Colo. 73, 380 P.2d 560 (1963)). Thus, a severability clause is sometimes included, especially in long or controversial bills or when a member specifically requests its inclusion in a bill. However, a severability clause should not be used indiscriminately since it serves no particular purpose in most bills.

If the drafter determines that a severability clause is necessary, the example below, adapted from the severability clause in uniform laws, should be used:

X-X-XXX. Severability. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

In some cases the General Assembly may request a "nonseverability" clause. This clause declares that the General Assembly would not have enacted the bill without *all* the provisions in it; therefore, if any provision is held to be invalid, the entire act is invalid. The following is an example of a "nonseverability" clause:

29-8-139. Nonseverability. If any provision of this article is held invalid, such invalidity shall invalidate this article in its entirety, and to this end the provisions of this article are declared to be nonseverable.

C. Effective date clause.

The subject of effective dates of acts has been addressed in this manual to some extent in the section that discusses the safety clause. In this section, it is assumed that every bill contains the safety clause because without it the act would be subject to referendum, and therefore the effective date would vary even if an effective date is specified in the act.

Since 1951, the following provision of article V of the state constitution has provided specifically for the effective dates of acts though other provisions of the constitution have a bearing thereon.

Section 19. When laws take effect - introduction of bills. An act of the general assembly shall take effect on the date stated in the act, or, if no date is stated in the act, then on its passage. * * *

Many bills do not specify a date when they become effective. Every bill without a specified date (but with the safety clause) becomes effective "on its passage".

The date of "passage" is determined by section 11 of article IV of the state constitution, which requires that every bill be presented to the Governor for his or her approval or veto and states that a bill becomes law when signed by the Governor, when his or her veto is overridden, or when he or she fails to act on the bill within the time allowed. In most cases, the date of "passage" is the date of the Governor's signature or, if the Governor does not sign or veto the bill, it is the date of the expiration of the ten-day or thirty-day period, whichever is applicable.

The Governor may sign or veto a bill on any day during the ten-day period after it is presented to him or her; except that, if the General Assembly adjourns during the ten-day period before the Governor acts on the bill, then the Governor may sign or veto the bill on any day during the thirty-day period following such adjournment.

As a general rule, if a bill contains an effective date clause but the bill is signed by the Governor after the specified date, the bill becomes law as of the date that the Governor signed the bill. In *People v. Glenn, Jr.*, 200 Colo. 416, 615 P.2d 700 (1980), the Colorado Supreme Court held as follows:

When a bill repealing a criminal statute is signed into law after the bill's stated effective date, the directive contained in Art. IV, Sec. 11, to the effect that the bill does not "become a law" until it is signed by the Governor, takes precedence over the directive contained in Art. V, Sec. 19, to the effect that a legislative act "shall take effect on the date stated in the act".

The drafter should determine from the sponsor when the sponsor wants the bill to take effect, and the drafter should be prepared to discuss with the sponsor reasons why the bill

should take effect at a particular time. Some bills can go into effect immediately without undue inconvenience to anyone, and the sponsor may want the bill to take effect at the earliest possible date. Thus, many bills need not contain an effective date section, and they will take effect on "passage".

However, the better practice on most bills is to provide that they become effective on a definite date subsequent to the passage of the bill. An interval between the passage and effective date of a bill allows state agencies, local governments, the courts, and individuals to be informed of the new law or the amendments to existing law that affect them, and, during this interval, such entities have time to make the necessary adjustments to comply with the new law.

Bills affecting state government and involving the appropriation or expenditure of state moneys generally should have an effective date of July 1, which marks the beginning of the state's fiscal year. Sometimes a date other than July 1 should be used. For a gasoline tax bill the sponsor may want to have an additional tax go into effect as soon as possible; however, if research discloses that distributors keep their records on a monthly basis, the effective date section could provide that the additional tax take effect on the first day of the month following the passage of the act.

The effective date clause is placed near the end of the bill after any repeals or appropriations and before the safety clause. A specified effective date can be simply stated as follows:

SECTION __. **Effective date.** This act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

There may be some variations in effective date sections. Examples are when certain sections of a bill should take effect at one time and other sections at another time, when increases in certain elected officials' compensation cannot apply during such officials' terms of office, or when a new reapportionment act is to apply only to subsequent General Assemblies. The following is an example of an effective date section with multiple effective dates:

SECTION __. **Effective date.** Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2003, and the remainder of this act shall take effect on passage.

In a bill containing multiple effective dates, *the bill sections containing the safety clause and the effective date clause must take effect at least as early as any other section in the bill.* Every bill should be considered separately as to when it, or parts of it, should take effect.

If a bill is to have an effective date or an automatic repeal provision that is to become effective on a date that is subsequent to a succeeding regular session, the effective date or the repeal should be made a part of the permanent statutes. Placement in the permanent

statutes provides more effective public notice that the section has a delayed effective date or repeal, and the provision can be subsequently amended to further delay its effectiveness or repeal without having to amend an effective date clause or a repeal clause in the bill as printed in the session laws. In most cases this can be accomplished by adding an additional subsection or paragraph in C.R.S. indicating, for example, "This section is effective July 1, 2000", or "This section is repealed, effective July 1, 2000".

Under some circumstances, an act should go into effect upon the occurrence of a particular event or condition rather than on a date certain. For example, a portion of the hazardous waste law that was enacted in 1981 authorized the department of health to act as the state agency responsible for the administration of the federal hazardous waste program in Colorado but subject to official approval of the state program by the federal government pursuant to federal law. Thus, that portion of the act contained a contingent effective date provision, which was codified in section 25-15-102 (3), C.R.S., as follows:

25-15-102. Effective dates. (3) Part 3 of this article, except section 25-15-302, shall take effect July 1, 1983, or the date upon which the department receives final federal authorization to conduct the state hazardous waste program in lieu of the entire federal program under section 3006 of the federal act, whichever is later.

Providing that an act takes effect on the occurrence of some event or condition is discouraged unless absolutely necessary because the reader of the statutes is unable to determine from the statutes alone whether the act is in effect. When it is necessary to make an act effective upon the occurrence of an event or condition, the event or condition should be described clearly and objectively so that there is no room for argument about whether the qualifying event has occurred. For example, the following provision is excessively subjective: "This act shall take effect when caseload studies indicate its provisions would be beneficial." If a contingent effective date provision is necessary, the following is suggested: "This act shall take effect when the number of pupils enrolled statewide under the early childhood development program, as determined by the commissioner of education, exceeds two thousand."

Sometimes a particular piece of legislation is so related to another piece of legislation that a sponsor wants the bill, or a portion of the bill, to take effect only upon passage of another bill. For example, this effective date section contained in a school finance bill, H.B. 92-1344, provides a contingent effective date:

SECTION 40. Effective date. Except for section 4 of this act which shall take effect July 1, 1992, this act shall take effect upon passage; except that section 4 of this act amending 24-51-401 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, shall not take effect if House Bill 92-1335 is enacted at the Second Regular Session of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly and becomes law.

Another example occurred during the adoption of welfare reform legislation where the General Assembly wanted to make the passage of the child support enforcement legislation contingent upon the passage of the welfare bill implementing the program for temporary aid to needy families (TANF). In that instance, the following language was used: "This act [H.B. 97-1205] shall take effect July 1, 1997, only if S.B. 97-120 [the main TANF legislation] becomes law."

The drafter should be very cautious about making provisions effective on June 30 or December 31, especially in the case of repeals. In general, when an effective date is specified, the provision will be construed to take effect at 12:01 a.m. on that date. For example, if an act repeals a body of law on June 30, then the act may be construed to repeal the law at 12:01 a.m. on June 30. If the act further provides that a new body of law on the same subject is to take effect on July 1, the drafter may have inadvertently left a one-day gap when no body of law on that subject is in effect.

D. Applicability clause.

A variation on the effective date clause and the saving clause is the applicability clause, which specifies that the new statutory material (although effective on the effective date of the act) will apply to certain events or transactions. An applicability section should be added to any bill that regulates conduct or affects contracts or contractual relationships. The following are some common applicability sections:

SECTION 1. Effective date - applicability. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003, and shall apply to offenses committed on or after said date.

SECTION 2. Applicability. This act shall apply to fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2003.

SECTION 3. Effective date - applicability. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003, and shall apply to causes of action filed on or after said date.

SECTION 4. Effective date - applicability. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003, and shall apply to civil actions pending on said date and to civil actions commenced after said date.

Drafters should be advised that use of the word "action" in applicability clauses without any modifying language like "civil action" or "cause of action" has led to litigation as to what types of proceedings the term applies. When drafting applicability clauses for bills relating to civil matters, drafters are advised to use the term "civil action" rather than "action". Drafters might want to consider the case of *In re Marriage of Plank*, 881 P.2d 486 (Colo. App. 1994).

Amendments to the income tax or property tax laws should usually include an applicability clause in a numbered C.R.S. section to the effect that "This section [subsection, paragraph, etc.], as amended, shall apply only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 20__". The reason is that the prior statutory provision must continue to govern taxable years prior to the specified date, and may govern filing of amended returns for such years or determination of penalties or refunds.

Applicability clauses are also frequently used in criminal laws and other acts concerning contracts, contractual relationships, or court proceedings. See, e.g., section 15-17-101, C.R.S., in the "Colorado Probate Code", and section 18-1-103, C.R.S., in the "Colorado Criminal Code". When amending a statute that is governed by a previously enacted applicability section with a C.R.S. number, it is important to remember to conform the applicability section to the desired effective date.

E. Safety clause.¹

1. *Background.*

Until 1997, the practice of the Office was to automatically put a "safety clause" on every bill unless a member directed us otherwise. In 1997, the Executive Committee directed our Office to ask each member whether or not the member wants to include a safety clause on his or her bill. (Copies of the Executive Committee memorandum and the Office's memorandum to the General Assembly concerning the Executive Committee's directive can be found in Appendix F of this manual.) A bill that does not contain a safety clause is subject to referendum. The safety clause originates in the initiative and referendum provisions of the state constitution. Section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution provides as follows:

(3) The second power hereby reserved is the referendum, and it may be ordered, *except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, and appropriations for the support and maintenance of the departments of state and state institutions*, against any act or item, section, or part of any act of the general assembly, either by a petition signed by registered electors in an amount equal to at least five percent of the total number of votes cast for the office of the secretary of state at the previous general election or by the general assembly. Referendum petitions, in such form as may be prescribed pursuant to law, shall be addressed to and filed with the secretary of state not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the general assembly that passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The filing of a referendum petition against any item,

¹ For information on effective date and applicability clauses, see "C. **Effective date clause.**" and "D. **Applicability clause.**" in this chapter.

section, or part of any act shall not delay the remainder of the act from becoming operative. (Emphasis added.)

When discussing the use of a safety clause with a member as directed in the Executive Committee memorandum, the drafter should inform the member that a Colorado Supreme Court decision indicates that bills without a safety clause cannot take effect prior to the expiration of the ninety-day period following adjournment of the General Assembly (the period that is allowed for filing referendum petitions against such bills). In view of the ninety-day requirement for bills without a safety clause, the drafter should be aware of and inform the member that there are certain bills that may need to take effect on July 1 or before. These could include bills imposing new criminal penalties and bills that relate to fiscal or tax policy that are intended to apply to either the current fiscal year or to the entire upcoming fiscal year. If a member directs that a bill be prepared without a safety clause, an appropriate effective date clause should be substituted.

2. *Points of importance regarding the safety clause.*

(1) An act containing a safety clause cannot be referred to the people by petition.

(2) The General Assembly can refer an act or part of an act to the people by the simple procedure of substituting a referendum clause in place of the safety clause. The bill then becomes what is often termed a "referred bill".

(3) The procedure by which the people can refer an act or part of an act of the General Assembly that does not contain a safety clause to themselves by petition is often termed a "recision referendum" or an "initiated referendum". To our knowledge, no act of the General Assembly has been referred to the people by petition of the people since 1932 when an increase in the tax on oleomargarine was referred.

(4) Certain acts are not referable either by petition of the people or by an act of the General Assembly even if they do not contain the safety clause. These are appropriation acts for the support and maintenance of the departments of state and state institutions.

(5) Acts without a safety clause which are referable to the people by petition cannot go into effect until the expiration of the 90-day period after adjournment of the session of the General Assembly that passed the act (*In re Interrogatories*, 66 Colo. 319, 181 P. 197 (1919)).

(6) If a bill must go into effect immediately or at any other time prior to the expiration of the 90-day period after adjournment, a safety clause must be included in the bill.

(7) The initiative and referendum provisions of the state constitution provide that, "The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the

people." Accordingly, bills referred to the people by the General Assembly have not, as a matter of practice, been sent to the Governor. This is an exception to section 11 of article IV under which the Governor has specified times within which he must approve or veto a bill - ten days when the General Assembly is in session and thirty days after adjournment of the session. However, bills that have been enacted without a safety clause are delivered to the Governor for his consideration.

(8) The drafter should consult with senior drafters whenever a situation arises that does not appear to be covered by these guidelines.

3. *Bills with a safety clause.*

If a bill contains a safety clause, it is always the final section of the bill. The following are examples of safety clause provisions:

a. *Safety clause - no effective date specified.*

If a member wants a bill to take effect as soon as possible or at an early date (before the expiration of the 90-day period following the adjournment of the session) and he or she accepts the fact that a safety clause is necessary, then a safety clause should be added to the bill. The bill will take effect when the Governor signs it, when it becomes law without his or her signature, or when it is adopted over a veto.

The safety clause that evolved from section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution reads as follows:

SECTION __. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

b. *Safety clause - with specified effective date.*

If a bill is to take effect on a specified date, include an effective date clause before the safety clause. An effective date clause specifies the predetermined date for the bill to take effect following its passage. For example:

SECTION __. Effective date. This act shall take effect _____.

SECTION __. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

c. Safety clause - with specified effective date - with applicability.

A bill may also need an applicability clause and an effective date clause. For example:

SECTION __. **Effective date - applicability.** This act shall take effect _____, and shall apply to _____ on or after said date.

SECTION __. **Safety clause.** The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

d. Safety clause - with applicability.

A bill can also have a safety clause, no specified effective date clause, and an applicability clause. For example:

SECTION __. **Applicability.** This act shall apply to _____ on or after the effective date of this act.

SECTION __. **Safety clause.** The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

4. Bills without a safety clause.

The following examples of effective date clauses have been developed to address different circumstances. If a bill does not have a safety clause and it is intended that the bill take effect at the *earliest possible date*, then a general effective date clause (or "no safety clause") should be added at the end of the bill in place of the safety clause. These examples can be used to fit the circumstances presented by most bills. There are other situations that may arise such as when different sections of a bill are to take effect at different times. Since it is not possible here to describe every situation, the drafter should consult with senior drafters whenever a situation arises that does not appear to be covered by these guidelines.

a. No safety clause - no effective date specified.

If no effective date is specified, a bill without a safety clause will take effect on the day following the expiration of the 90-day period following adjournment of the session. However, the bill will not take effect on that date if a petition is actually filed. In such a case, the bill can only take effect when approved by the people at a general election and when

the vote is declared by proclamation of the Governor as required by subsection (4) of section 1 of article V of the state constitution. This usually occurs in late December or early January following the election.

SECTION __. Effective date. This act shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly that is allowed for submitting a referendum petition pursuant to article V, section 1 (3) of the state constitution (*projected effective date inserted by the macro*); except that, if a referendum petition is filed against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part, if approved by the people, shall take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by proclamation of the governor.

b. No safety clause - no effective date - with applicability.

If the bill does not have a safety clause and the bill requires the use of an applicability provision, the applicability provision can be included with the appropriate effective date clause. For example:

SECTION __. Effective date - applicability. (1) This act shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly that is allowed for submitting a referendum petition pursuant to article V, section 1 (3) of the state constitution (*projected effective date inserted by the macro*); except that, if a referendum petition is filed against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part, if approved by the people, shall take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by proclamation of the governor.

(2) The provisions of this act shall apply to _____ on or after the applicable effective date of this act.

c. No safety clause - with effective date specified.

If a bill does not have a safety clause and it is intended that the bill take effect on a specified *fixed date subsequent* to the expiration of the 90-day period following adjournment, then the following clause should be used to assure that no ambiguity is created if a petition is actually filed against the bill. The clause indicates that if a petition is filed, the measure will take effect on the specified date or the date of the proclamation, whichever is later. For example:

SECTION __. Effective date. (1) This act shall take effect

_____.

(2) However, if a referendum petition is filed against this act or an item, section, or part of this act during the 90-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly that is allowed for submitting a referendum petition pursuant to article V, section 1 (3) of the state constitution, then the act, item, section, or part, shall not take effect unless approved by the people at a biennial regular general election and shall take effect on the date specified in subsection (1) or on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by proclamation of the governor, whichever is later.

When a referendum petition is filed within the 90-day period, the bill would be submitted to the people at the next general election. General elections are held in November of even-numbered years. Bills approved at such an election take effect from and after the date of the governor's proclamation of the vote as required by subsection (4) of section 1 of article V of the state constitution. The proclamation is issued in late December of the election year or early January of the following year.

If the **specified date is before** the date of the next general election and the date of the Governor's proclamation of the vote and a petition is filed, the bill will not take effect on the specified date. Instead, if it is approved by the voters, it will take effect on the date that the Governor proclaims the vote.

If the **specified date is after** the next general election and the date of the Governor's proclamation of the vote and a petition is filed, the bill will take effect on the specified date if it is approved by the voters and the vote is proclaimed prior to the specified date.

d. No safety clause - with effective date - with applicability.

A bill may also need an effective date clause and applicability clause. For example:

SECTION __. Effective date - applicability. (1) This act shall take effect _____.

(2) However, if a referendum petition is filed against this act or an item, section, or part of this act during the 90-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly that is allowed for submitting a referendum petition pursuant to article V, section 1 (3) of the state constitution, then the act, item, section, or part, shall not take effect unless approved by the people at a biennial regular general election and shall take effect on the date specified in subsection (1) or on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by proclamation of the governor, whichever is later.

(3) The provisions of this act shall apply to _____ on or after the applicable effective date of this act.

F. Referendum clause.

1. *Non-TABOR referendum.*

Under section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution, as previously discussed, an act or part of an act of the General Assembly can be referred to the people for their approval or rejection if the General Assembly so desires. If so referred, the measure is voted upon at the next biennial regular general election. If a sponsor wishes a bill to be referred to the people, the drafter should insert, in lieu of the safety clause, a referendum clause as follows:

a. Referendum clause - no effective date - no applicability.

SECTION __. Refer to people under referendum. This act shall be submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the state of Colorado at the next biennial regular general election, for their approval or rejection, under the provisions of the referendum as provided for in section 1 of article V of the state constitution, and in article 40 of title 1, Colorado Revised Statutes. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against said act shall cast a vote as provided by law either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "SHALL [THE STATE OF COLORADO CONDUCT A PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION WHICH CONFORMS TO POLITICAL PARTY RULES AT WHICH ELECTORS SHALL CAST VOTES FOR QUALIFIED CANDIDATES OF THEIR POLITICAL PARTY, AND THE RESULTS OF WHICH MAY BE USED BY POLITICAL PARTIES TO ALLOCATE DELEGATES TO NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTIONS FOR THE SELECTION OF A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE AT SUCH CONVENTIONS]?" The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said act shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by law for the canvassing of votes for representatives in Congress.

b. Referendum clause - with effective date - with applicability.

Since a bill cannot become effective until it is approved at the next general election, do not specify an effective date or applicability date earlier than the date that the Governor is likely to proclaim the results following the election (usually by early January following the November election).

SECTION __. Effective date - applicability. This act shall take effect _____ and shall apply to _____ on or after said date.

SECTION __. Refer to people under referendum. This act shall be submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the state of Colorado at the next biennial regular general election, for their approval or rejection, under the provisions of the referendum as provided for in section 1 of article V of the state constitution, and in article 40 of title 1, Colorado Revised Statutes. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against said act shall cast a vote as provided by law either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "Shall *[insert language here]*?" The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said act shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by law for the canvassing of votes for representatives in Congress.

2. TABOR referendum clause.

If the bill involves matters arising under section 20 of article X of the state constitution (TABOR), insert a referendum that is specifically written for TABOR measures.

a. Referendum clause - no effective date - no applicability.

SECTION __. Refer to people under referendum. This act shall be submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the state of Colorado at the next election for which it may be submitted, for their approval or rejection, under the provisions of the referendum as provided for in section 1 of article V and section 20 of article X of the state constitution, and in article 40 of title 1, Colorado Revised Statutes. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against said act shall cast a vote as provided by law either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "SHALL [THE STATE SALES AND USE TAX BE INCREASED NINETY-ONE MILLION, TWO-HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ANNUALLY, SAID AMOUNT REFLECTING THE ANTICIPATED REVENUES FROM A TWENTY-FIVE ONE-HUNDREDTHS OF ONE PERCENT INCREASE, FOR SIX YEARS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING ADDITIONAL MONEYS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES]?" The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said act shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by law for the canvassing of votes for representatives in Congress.

b. Referendum clause - with effective date - with applicability.

Since a bill cannot become effective until it is approved at the next general election, do not specify an effective date or applicability date earlier than the date that the Governor is likely to proclaim the results following the election (usually by early January following the November election).

SECTION __. Effective date - applicability. This act shall take effect _____ and shall apply to _____ on or after said date.

SECTION __. Refer to people under referendum. This act shall be submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the state of Colorado at the next election for which it may be submitted, for their approval or rejection, under the provisions of the referendum as provided for in section 1 of article V and section 20 of article X of the state constitution, and in article 40 of title 1, Colorado Revised Statutes. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against said act shall cast a vote as provided by law either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "Shall [*insert language here*]?" The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said act shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by law for the canvassing of votes for representatives in Congress.

G. Penalty clause.

Ordinarily, the drafter should specify a class of felony, misdemeanor, or petty offense for every crime added to the statutes consistent with the classification schemes established in part 4 pf article 1.3 of title 18, C.R.S. This is especially true for felonies. If a class is not specified, there is the possibility that provisions that are based on the specific classes will not apply to the crime. (See, for example, sections 17-22.5-403, 18-1.3-504, and 18-1.3-506, C.R.S.)

Section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S., sets forth the classification of felonies and a presumptive range of the term of imprisonment to be applied upon conviction of a felony committed prior to July 1, 1985. For felonies committed on or after July 1, 1985, the statute establishes a minimum and a maximum penalty, upon conviction. Section 18-1.3-501, C.R.S., sets forth the classification of misdemeanors and section 18-1.3-503, C.R.S., sets forth the classification of petty offenses.

When referring to the specific class of an offense or to a specifically defined crime, in title 18, C.R.S., of the "Colorado Criminal Code", the word "commits" is used. For example:

... commits a class 2 misdemeanor ...

or

... commits second degree official misconduct ...

When working with a penalty clause outside title 18, C.R.S., specific section references should be used. For example:

(1) In the case of a specifically defined crime:

... commits second degree official misconduct, as defined in section 18-8-405, C.R.S.

(2) In the case of a specific class of misdemeanor or felony:

... commits a class 2 misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-501, C.R.S.

When making reference to a crime for which the penalty is detailed within the section or when "misdemeanor" or "felony" is used without reference to the class of misdemeanor or felony as established by the "Colorado Criminal Code", the words "is guilty of" are preferred. For example:

... is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

... is guilty of murder and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than fifteen years.

... is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The penalty for a class 1 petty offense is set forth in section 18-1.3-503, C.R.S., following the words "upon conviction". Therefore, when adding a class 1 petty offense to the statutes, it is not necessary to include the words "upon conviction". As is the case with misdemeanors and felonies, if the penalty is set out in the "Colorado Criminal Code", the following language should be used:

... commits a class 1 petty offense.

If the penalty is in a statute outside the "Colorado Criminal Code", the following language should be used:

... commits a class 1 petty offense and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-503, C.R.S.

When setting out the penalty language for a class 2 petty offense, the words "upon conviction" must be included in the section setting forth the penalty since section 18-1.3-503, C.R.S., provides that the penalty for such convictions be specified in the section defining the offense.

H. Declaration of special factors.

Despite the prohibition on special legislation found in section 25 of article V of the state constitution, bills may be drafted to govern special situations or geographical areas when conditions prevent a general law being made applicable. Examples are the regional transportation district law, article 9 of title 32, C.R.S., the three lakes water and sanitation district law, article 10 of title 32, C.R.S., and S.B. 77-549, which would have provided a special procedure for creating a regional service authority in the Denver metropolitan area. Language justifying this type of bill may be modeled on the language contained in the regional transportation district statute:

32-9-102. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly determines, finds, and declares:

(b) That a general law cannot be made applicable to the district and to the properties, powers, duties, functions, privileges, immunities, rights, liabilities, and disabilities of such district as provided in this article because of a number of atypical factors and special conditions concerning same.

VII. Legislative Declarations and Legislative Intent Statements.

Many times legislators or lobbyists request the inclusion of a legislative declaration or legislative intent statement in a bill. Because the statements may be used by the courts to interpret the statute or may include representations that could generate litigation, the drafter should exercise care in writing these statements.

A. The difference between a legislative declaration statement and a legislative intent statement.

It is important that a drafter understand the distinction between a legislative declaration statement and a legislative intent statement. A *legislative declaration statement* is an explicit or formal statement or announcement about the legislation. It may provide such things as information or value statements about the subject addressed in the bill, findings made by the General Assembly, the history of a particular issue, or the manner for accomplishing a desired result. Often a legislative declaration statement indicates the problem the General Assembly is trying to address and includes a statement that the General Assembly is enacting this legislation to fix these problems. A *legislative intent statement* indicates the intended purpose or aim of the legislation or it may indicate the state of mind of the legislature at the time it is enacting the measure. It usually includes a statement of the desired result. In some instances, it may include a statement of what is *not* the intended

result. Many statements are a combination of information and intent.

B. Purpose of the statement.

A drafter should evaluate the purpose for inclusion of a legislative declaration statement or a legislative intent statement. Is the statement included for the purpose of making people feel good (i.e., a statement akin to "motherhood and apple pie")? Is the statement desired for no real purpose other than to garner support for the bill? Is the statement included for the purpose of establishing the desired result when the result may not be apparent from the act itself? Is it a persuasive or factual statement included for the purpose of justifying the enactment of the bill and promoting its passage? If the answers to these questions are yes, the drafter should consider suggesting to the sponsor that these kinds of statements might be more appropriate in a fact sheet or information sheet prepared for the committee of reference instead of being included in the bill. While the sponsor has the ultimate decision about the inclusion of these kinds of statements in a bill, the drafter can attempt to discourage them and at least be careful about the accuracy of the statements or representations made in these kinds of statements. In addition, such statements could be included as nonstatutory material that would only appear in the Session Laws rather than in the Colorado Revised Statutes.

On the other hand, there are some legitimate reasons for including legislative declaration statements or legislative intent statements in legislation. For example, a legislative declaration can be used for the purpose of establishing an historical perspective to justify the enactment of the bill. See SB 00-181 in Session Laws of Colorado 2000, p. 492. Like persuasive or factual statements, historical statements must be accurate. Legislative declaration statements may be used in anticipation of a challenge to the legislation in a court case and may be included for the purpose of establishing a justification for the bill that will stand up in court. See section 8-2-120, C.R.S., regarding residency requirements, or section 24-46.5-101, C.R.S., regarding whether business incentives for United Airlines were special legislation. Statements may be included to show the connection between a special session call item and the proposed bill. An example is HB 91S2-1027 pertaining to the funding of education and medicaid and changes in the tax procedures. Another legitimate purpose of legislative intent statements is where the General Assembly provides a statement about the intent of the General Assembly to the public, the administrators of the law, and to the court. For examples, see section 16-11-801, C.R.S., which was included in legislation reinstating the death penalty, and section 13-80-103.7, C.R.S., regarding the extension of the statute of limitations. Sometimes the General Assembly includes a statement about what the general assembly did *not* intend. See section 14-10-103 (3), C.R.S., regarding the change of the term "visitation" to "parenting time". Statements have also been included in bills that were enacted in response to court cases. For examples, see sections 26-1-126.5 and 2-4-215, C.R.S.

C. Role of legislative declaration and legislative intent statements.

As a general rule, legislative declaration and legislative intent statements are only helpful to the courts if there are questions regarding the statute. Under rules of statutory construction and section 2-4-203, C.R.S., the courts only look to the legislative declaration or purpose if a statute is ambiguous.

Statements may be used to construe the scope and effect of a statute. "In construing the scope and effect of a statute, [the court must] seek out the intent of the legislature in voting its passage. Perhaps the best guide to intent is declaration of policy which frequently forms the initial part of an enactment". *St. Luke's Hosp. v. Industrial Comm'n*, 142 Colo. 28, 32, 349 P.2d 995, 997 (1960).

The general rule is that a legislative intent statement does not confer power or determine rights. See Sutherland's Statutory Construction, sec. 20.13 (4th ed). However, there have been cases where courts have construed legislative declaration or legislative intent statements as creating rights or creating entitlements to programs. Litigation has also been based upon value statements, goals, or promises contained in legislative declarations. Drafters should be very cautious about including statements that could be viewed as creating a substantive right or a promise that the state will do something.

D. Guidelines for drafting legislative declaration or legislative intent statements.

(1) A legislative declaration or legislative intent statement should serve a legitimate purpose. Statements that serve other purposes should be avoided. Encourage members to make the arguments for their bills in a position or information statement instead of in the bill. If that can't be avoided, at least include the statement only as nonstatutory material.

(2) A statement should not be characterized as "legislative intent" when it really is a "legislative declaration" and vice versa. Consider the use of the term "legislative findings".

(3) A legislative declaration or legislative intent statement should accurately reflect the content of the bill and remain accurate as the bill is amended in the legislative process.

(4) There should be a connection between the desired result and the reasons stated in the statement. Decide what the purpose of the statement is to be and then make the words accomplish the purpose.

(5) Facts or statements in a legislative declaration or legislative intent statement should be verified for accuracy. Statistics should be avoided.

(6) A legislative declaration or legislative intent statement should not create any kind of right or prohibit any action and should not otherwise create substantive law. The drafter

should evaluate whether the statement is promising something on behalf of the state that could be used as a basis for a lawsuit against the state for failing to meet that promise.

(7) A legislative intent statement should not be ambiguous. If it is, the statement may be used for an unintended purpose.

(8) A legislative intent statement should not be a substitute for precise and accurate legislative bill drafting. If a bill is properly drafted, the intent is self-evident.

(9) As a general principle, a legislative declaration or a legislative statement should not be written unless there is a legitimate reason for its inclusion.

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS

I. INTRODUCTION.

Amendments to bills are of two types:

(1) Committee amendments - amendments proposed by the committee of reference to which a bill is referred. Such amendments are contained in a final committee report; and

(2) Floor amendments - amendments proposed by individual members as a bill is being considered on the floor either on second reading in the Committee of the Whole or on third reading.

Committee amendments and floor amendments are often prepared by the committees and the members themselves, or in the case of floor amendments by the amendment clerk, without assistance from the Office of Legislative Legal Services; however, many members also request the Office to prepare proposed committee amendments and floor amendments. The principles and techniques set out in this manual for drafting bills apply equally to the preparation of amendments. Particular note should be taken of the provisions concerning gender-neutral drafting and the use of the "user-friendly" format for preparing bills.

The same degree of care must be used in preparing amendments as in drafting bills. Many defects in enacted legislation are the result of amendments that were carelessly prepared, too hurriedly drafted, or which did not fit logically into the bill. An amendment to a bill should be consistent with the entire bill being amended and with any affected existing law. Depending on how extensive an amendment is, other portions of the bill may also have to be changed or related existing law may have to be changed to conform to the amendment.

Care should also be taken to avoid errors that can be created when an amendment requires renumbering of provisions in a bill. For example, if a new section is added to a bill, the drafter should be sure that any reference to specific bill sections in an effective date or applicability clause is changed to correspond to the inclusion of the new section. If a C.R.S. section is renumbered in an amendment, the remainder of the bill should be checked to correct any references to the renumbered provision.

Some amendments provide for striking a bill in its entirety below the enacting clause and substituting a new bill. A "SEBEC amendment" ("Strike Everything Below the Enacting Clause") may be used when amendments are so extensive and numerous that amending the bill as introduced would result in confusion as to what the members were passing.

While most of the information in this section of the manual is directed toward

amending bills, it will generally apply to resolutions and memorials as well.

II. AMENDING THE CORRECT DOCUMENT.

Amendments are made to the current version of a bill (that is, the printed bill as introduced, the engrossed bill prepared after second reading in the first house, the reengrossed bill prepared after third reading in the first house, the revised bill prepared after second reading in the second house, or the rerevised bill prepared after third reading in the second house) or to a prior amendment that is still pending adoption. When an amendment is made to a prior amendment in the House or the Senate (either by another committee or on the floor), the amendment is made to the original committee report rather than to the committee report as printed in the House or Senate Journal. In the House, the original committee report is printed on green paper and often referred to as the "green sheet". In the Senate, the original committee report is printed on purple paper and often referred to as the "purple sheet".

To determine which version of a bill is to be amended or whether prior amendments to a bill as printed in the committee report are to be amended, the drafter must first determine where the bill is located in the legislative process. Always assume that prior committee amendments will be adopted on second reading. The Colorado Legislative Information and Communications System (CLICS) should be used to locate the status of the bill. If the drafter prepares a committee amendment or second reading amendment for a bill that is in the house of origin, the printed bill and any applicable prior committee amendments should be amended. If the drafter prepares a third reading amendment in the house of origin, the engrossed bill should be amended. If the drafter prepares a committee amendment or second reading amendment in the second house, the reengrossed bill and any prior committee amendments in that house should be amended. If the drafter prepares a third reading amendment in the second house, the revised bill should be amended.

Note: It is rare that a drafter is requested to prepare a third reading amendment in either house. Generally, third reading amendments are technical drafting amendments. If the drafter prepares an amendment for third reading in the first house or for a bill pending in the second house and that bill has not been previously amended, the printed bill will be the only version available. For example, a second reading amendment in the second house to a bill that had not been previously amended would be prepared using the printed bill; however, the amendment would still refer to the bill as the "reengrossed bill".

III. GUIDELINES FOR DRAFTING AMENDMENTS.

A. General guidelines.

The drafter should remember the following points in the preparation of amendments to bills:

(1) When amending the printed or any other version of a bill, refer only to the page number and line number of the page where the amendment is made or inserted. It is not necessary to refer to the section number of the bill. References to each line on the same page of the bill being amended end with a semicolon and references to the last line amended on a page end with a period. For example:

Amend printed bill, page 2, line 1, strike "AFTER" and substitute "BEFORE";

line 3, strike "AFTER" and substitute "BEFORE".

Page 3, line 2, strike "AFTER" and substitute "BEFORE".

(2) Punctuation marks that are part of the amended material are placed inside the quotation marks when quoting the amended material. Punctuation marks that are not part of the amended material are placed outside the quotation marks. For example:

Amend the Transportation and Energy Committee Report, dated February 15, 1991, page 3, after line 26, insert the following:

"Page 24 of the printed bill, line 17, after the period, add "THE SALES AND USE TAX EXEMPTION GRANTED TO A LESSOR OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY WHO AGREES TO COLLECT SALES TAX ON LEASE PAYMENTS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 39-26-114 (1) (a) (XII), C.R.S., SHALL NOT APPLY TO THE SALES AND USE TAX IMPOSED PURSUANT TO THIS PARAGRAPH (b)";";

line 27 of the committee report, strike "Page 24,".

Page 8 of the committee report, line 10, strike ""39-26-123 (2).";" and substitute ""39-26-123 (2). THE SALES AND USE TAX EXEMPTION GRANTED TO A LESSOR OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY WHO AGREES TO COLLECT SALES TAX ON LEASE PAYMENTS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 39-26-114 (1) (a) (XII), C.R.S., SHALL NOT APPLY TO THE SALES TAX IMPOSED PURSUANT TO THIS PARAGRAPH (c)";".

Page 9 of the committee report, after line 12, insert the following:

"Page 58 of the printed bill, line 2, after the period, add "THE SALES AND USE TAX EXEMPTION GRANTED TO A LESSOR OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

WHO AGREES TO COLLECT SALES TAX ON LEASE PAYMENTS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 39-26-114 (1) (a) (XII), C.R.S., SHALL NOT APPLY TO THE TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND RELATED ITEMS IMPOSED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION (1)";";

line 13 of the committee report, strike "Page 58,".

(3) Joint Rule No. 21 of the Senate and House of Representatives, concerning capitalization of new material and canceled letter type for material to be omitted, applies to amendments in the same manner as it applies to bills.

(4) If an amendment is made to a committee report in the House or in the Senate, give the name of the "Committee Report" (e.g., Judiciary Committee Report), the date of the report, and the page and line number amended in the report.

(5) Unlike references to several statutory sections in succession where the word "to" includes both the first and last section numbers mentioned (see section 2-4-113, C.R.S.), the word "through" is used for page and line references in amendments and conference committee reports to assure inclusion of the final page or line number mentioned.

(6) Be sure to store each separate amendment to a bill with a different computer storage number.

(7) In an amendment to another amendment, such as a floor amendment to a committee report, references to specified pages and lines are sometimes confusing because the page and line numbers might refer to the original bill or to the amendment being amended. In such cases it may be helpful for the drafter to include a reference to the document being amended each time a page number or line number is given. (See the example for paragraph 2.)

(8) If the drafter prepares amendments that are to be inserted in the same location in a bill, i.e., same page and line number, the drafter should place the amendment that the drafter intends for the enrolling room to insert first *after* the line where the amendment is to be placed, and the second amendment *before* the line that follows the inserted amendment. For example:

Amendment No. 1:

Amend printed bill, page 5, after line 16, insert the following:

Amendment No. 2:

Amend printed bill, page 5, before line 17, insert the following:

(9) If most of the committee report is to be amended, the drafter may choose to strike the committee report and substitute it with amendments to the bill. If more than one committee report is stricken, strike the most recently adopted committee report first. For

example, if the Judiciary Committee Report was adopted January 15 and the Appropriations Committee Report was adopted March 15, strike the Appropriations Committee Report first and then the Judiciary Committee Report.

B. Special guidelines for drafting House amendments.

The House of Representatives follows the rule (not followed by the Senate) that once a question has been "settled" by the body it cannot be given further consideration except through formal reconsideration. The application of this rule means that during second reading a committee report (and any other kind of floor amendment) cannot be amended after it has been adopted. As a result, questions and problems have arisen about drafting amendments for the House.

The following guidelines should be followed when drafting House amendments:

(1) When drafting a House amendment, in light of the potential for a settled question being raised, the drafter will need to decide whether to make the amendment to the printed (or reengrossed) bill or to the committee report. In making that determination, the drafter needs to use great caution to be sure an amendment drafted to the printed (or reengrossed) bill does not put the amendment sponsor in a situation where the amendment will relate to a settled question already decided upon when the body voted on the committee report. If the issue is determined to be a settled question, the amendment will be ruled out of order and the amendment sponsor will not be allowed to offer the amendment. In some instances, the drafter may be able to achieve the desired result by amending just the committee report (i.e., by inserting into the committee report the desired amendment to the bill). In other instances, the amendment can be split into more than one amendment with certain amendments being made to the committee report and the other issues that are not settled questions being made to the printed bill and handled after the committee report is adopted. *Do not* make amendments to *both* the printed (or reengrossed) bill *and* a prior committee report in the same amendment.

(2) If the drafter prepares an amendment to a proposed amendment for committee or for second reading, the drafter should inform the sponsor that the amendment to the proposed amendment needs to be offered before the first amendment is adopted.

(3) To amend a proposed amendment, the drafter should state that the amendment amends the proposed amendment, cite the storage number for the proposed amendment, and should give the page and line number as for any other amendment. For example, "Amend proposed committee amendment (HB1137_L.001), page 1, line 14." (Note: This format for amending a proposed amendment applies in the House and the Senate. See examples in Appendix C of this manual.)

These special guidelines apply only to House amendments. In the Senate, the drafter may amend a committee report and the printed or reengrossed bill in the same amendment.

The drafter of the bill is responsible for checking amendments adopted to the bill as the bill goes through the process. Since some of the amendments adopted may be prepared by persons who are not as familiar with the bill, it is important that the drafter check all amendments very carefully. The drafter should check for errors in form and internal references and for conflicts between sections and inconsistencies. The drafter should also be alert to issues relating to title questions or other legal problems caused by amendments. (See section V. of this chapter.)

Examples of committee and floor amendments prepared by the Office of Legislative Legal Services can be found in Appendix C of this manual.

IV. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AMENDMENTS.

The Committee of the Whole in both houses consists of the full body of the House or Senate sitting as a committee to consider bills and committee of reference amendments to bills. Amendments are sometimes proposed to amend the Committee of the Whole Report. These amendments apply in both houses. They are prepared by the amendment clerks of both houses; however, drafters are sometimes asked to assist the amendment clerk in connection with such amendments. Generally, amendments to the Committee of the Whole Report are for the purpose of showing that a previously offered amendment passed or did not pass.

V. SINGLE SUBJECT - ORIGINAL PURPOSE - TITLE AMENDMENTS.

When an amendment is prepared, the drafter should always check to assure that the amendment does not change the original purpose of the bill, which is prohibited by section 17 of article V of the state constitution, and that it does not violate the single subject rule set out in section 21 of article V of the state constitution. Section 17 reads as follows:

Section 17. No law passed except by bill - amendments. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

Section 21 of article V of the state constitution is quoted and discussed in the portion of this manual relating to the drafting of bill titles. (See section I. A. of the chapter of this manual titled "Drafting a Bill".) When considering title questions, the drafter should be familiar with those provisions.

In certain cases, a title may be amended to include subject matter added to the bill by amendment *so long as that subject matter is germane to the original subject of the bill and does not change the original purpose of the bill.* The Colorado Supreme Court held in *In re*

Amendments of Legislative Bills, 19 Colo. 356, 35 P. 917 (1894), that the title of a bill may be so amended as to cover the original purpose of the bill as extended by amendments. For example, if an appropriation is added to a bill, the title should be amended to add such words as "AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR" or "AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN CONNECTION THEREWITH". A bill titled: "CONCERNING FRUIT, AND PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATION OF APPLE GROWERS AND FOR A TAX ON THE SALE OF ORANGES" could be amended to include "GRAPEFRUIT GROWERS". The single subject is "fruit" and the statements following the comma give notice of and clear expression to the specific contents of the bill. Adding "grapefruit growers" is consistent with the single subject and it does not change the original purpose.

The General Assembly closely adheres to an unwritten rule that a title may not be amended to broaden the subject matter of the bill as introduced. This rule has developed as a method of assuring that the single subject and change of purpose sections are not violated. Strict compliance with this rule could result in a challenge to the amended title used in the preceding example; it would be argued that the addition of "grapefruit growers" *broadens* that title.

A title may be narrowed by adding words of limitation to the subject. There have been occasions where drafters have attempted to narrow a title by inserting, at the beginning of the title, the specific sections or subsections to be amended by the bill; however, the drafter should be cautioned that using this approach may not provide the result of narrowing the title since the section or subsection can be amended to include items unrelated to the original purpose of the bill. In addition, citing a list of specific C.R.S. sections at the end of the title results only in explaining the effect or purpose of the bill rather than limiting the subject matter. Before citing a statutory section or an act in the title as a method of narrowing the title, the drafter should consult with the team leader or revisor.

Note: It appears that the constitutional provisions would not be violated if an amendment made in the first house to limit the subject of a title is removed or the title is broadened by the second house so long as the second house does not broaden the original subject of the bill as introduced.

While the foregoing paragraphs indicate that bill titles *can* be amended and in many cases *should* be amended to give notice as to what will be contained in a bill after it is amended, drafters should exercise caution in making title amendments. Title amendments and related questions about whether or not an amendment fits within the single subject or violates the restriction on change of purpose involve legal interpretations that can dramatically affect the legislative process. Amendments may be ruled out of order if the presiding officer determines that they violate either provision. Amendments that violate either provision may subject the bill to a legal challenge. Drafters should always consult with team leaders or with the Director when there are concerns about the single subject or original purpose or about a title amendment.

The change of purpose provisions *applies only to bills*. Pursuant to section 1 (5.5) of

article V of the state constitution, which was adopted at the 1994 general election, the single subject rule applies to proposed constitutional amendments.

For additional information concerning the single subject rule and the original purpose limitation see Appendix F of this manual, which includes portions of an Office research memorandum titled "BILLS TO CONTAIN SINGLE SUBJECT", dated December, 1971, an NCSL LEGISBRIEF that discusses "What is Germane", and a memorandum concerning amendment and title questions, dated April 29, 1994.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS

I. INTRODUCTION.

A conference committee is the method by which the two houses, in any case of difference on any subject of legislation, attempt to resolve such difference. Conference committees are appointed pursuant to Joint Rule No. 4 of the Senate and House of Representatives, a portion of which is quoted below:

Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives

4. Conference Committees

- (a) In any case of difference between the two houses upon any measure, and prior to adoption of a motion to adhere by a majority of those elected to either house, either house may request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose and the other house shall also appoint a similar committee.

- (b) Each such committee shall consist of three members of the house appointing the same, with a chairman designated, and the two committees jointly shall constitute a conference committee. A majority of the members of each committee appointed by each house shall be necessary to approve a majority report of any conference committee submitted to the General Assembly.

- (b.5) A minority conference committee report shall be drafted by the Office of Legislative Legal Services upon the request of any member of a conference committee. No minority conference committee report shall be considered in either house unless it is approved by one member of the conference committee from each house.

- (c) The conference committee shall meet at such time and place as shall be designated by the chairman of the committee on the part of the house requesting such conference and said chairman shall preside over the meetings of the conference committee. The conference committee shall be attended by a staff member of the Office of Legislative Legal Services and by a staff member of the Legislative Council. The conferees shall confer fully on the reasons of their respective houses concerning the differences between the two houses on the measure

before them.

- (d) With the consent of a majority of members elected to each of the two houses, the conference committee may report on matters beyond the scope of the differences between the two houses; otherwise the committee shall report only on matters directly at issue between the two houses.
- (e) When a conference committee has reached a decision, the staff member from the Office of Legislative Legal Services shall draft a conference committee report reflecting the agreements of the committee. Every conference committee report shall be in writing.
- (f) and (g) [Concern action to be taken on conference committee reports.]
- (h) [Concerns correction of an error, conflict, or inconsistency in a report by means of a second report.]
- (i) When a conference committee has met, reached a decision, and instructed the Office of Legislative Legal Services' staff to prepare a report, the signing of the report by the committee members shall constitute approval of the report and ratification of the decision made by the conference committee. No report which includes matters beyond the scope of the differences between the two houses shall be signed until consent to report on such matters has been given in accordance with subsection (d) of this Joint Rule.

Joint Rule Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 also concern conference committees and reports of such committees. The drafter should be familiar with these rules, but they are not essential in the actual drafting of conference committee reports.

Conference committee reports are the most exacting phase of legislative drafting. A conference committee report is the last opportunity to make changes to a bill before the bill is enacted by the General Assembly. If a conference committee report contains substantive or technical errors, the report cannot be directly amended to correct the errors. (See Joint Rule No. 4 (h) for the correction of an error by means of a second report.) Therefore, it is very important that the drafter make sure that a conference committee report is complete and correct when it is signed by the conferees. The following explanation and the examples of various types of conference committee reports contained in Appendix D of this manual will serve as a basis for the drafter in understanding the technicalities and mechanics of such reports.

After a bill is adopted by the second house, the bill is returned to the first house (the bill's house of origin) if the second house made amendments to the bill. The house of origin

second house. In the event the house of origin refuses to concur in the second house amendments, there is immediately created "a difference between the two houses on the subject of legislation". The amendments of the second house are the basis of this difference. Therefore, the amendments of the second house are the only matters that may be considered by a conference committee in its report (except as otherwise noted below).

Joint Rule No. 4 (d) states: "With the consent of a majority of members elected to each of the two houses, the conference committee may report on matters beyond the scope of the differences between the two houses. . . ." Accordingly, if given this consent, the conference committee can consider any phase of the bill before it, can recommend new provisions concerning the subject matter of the bill, or can even write a new bill relating to the same subject matter. Joint Rule No. 4 (i) specifically permits a conference committee to consider matters beyond the scope of the differences before permission is granted but requires the conference committee to obtain such permission before the report is signed.

Simply stated, a conference committee may:

(1) Recommend the adoption or rejection of each amendment made by the second house or recommend changes in or substitutions for those amendments, but to no other provisions of the bill; or

(2) If the conference committee has the consent of a majority of members elected to each of the two houses to report on matters other than those that are at issue between the two houses, recommend amending any provision of the bill, recommend new matter relating to the subject matter of the bill, or even recommend an entirely new bill relating to the same subject matter.

If a conference committee decides to accept the bill as amended in the second house, it may submit a report that adopts the rerevised bill (see the applicable sample in Appendix D of this manual). However, a conference committee report is not necessary in such case. As a procedural alternative, the first house may instead act to concur in the second house amendments, dissolve the conference committee, and repass the bill as amended in the second house. (The second house may then dissolve the conference committee.) Similarly, if a conference committee decides to accept the bill as it left the first house, it may submit a report that adopts the reengrossed bill, or, as a procedural alternative, the second house may recede from its position on the bill. (See Joint Rule Nos. 5 and 6.)

In drafting a conference committee report for a bill in which the second house has adopted an amendment striking everything below the enacting clause (a "SEBEC" amendment), the entire bill is placed in issue and the conference committee can consider any phase of the bill. The Office view has been that where the second house has adopted an amendment striking everything below the enacting clause, the entire bill is at issue and a conference committee could add things to the bill that were not ever part of the bill as long as the contents being added fit under the title of the bill, and a conference committee could even rewrite the bill as long as the rewrite fits under the title. In effect, the title of the bill

defines the scope of the differences between the two houses. In such an instance, the drafter does not need to draft the conference committee report to show scope and, procedurally, neither house needs to get power to go beyond the scope of the differences.

If the conferees want to amend the same C.R.S. section in two different ways and part of the amendment is within the scope of the differences and part is beyond the scope of the differences, the question arises about whether to have two separate amending clauses in the bill. If possible, the drafter should sever the amendments and write two amending clauses identifying the amendments as within or beyond scope. However, sometimes it is too confusing or difficult to sever the amendment, in which case the drafter should put both changes in the beyond the scope portion of the report and explain to the conferees that for ease of comprehension the portion of the amendment that is within the scope was combined with the portion of the report that shows the beyond the scope portion.

A conference committee report can only include amendments adopted by the committee. The drafter of the report cannot include technical amendments in a conference committee report unless the committee has agreed to specific technical changes the drafter brings to the committee's attention or the committee agreed to include any technical changes the drafter finds when preparing the report. Technical changes are subject to the same scope of the differences considerations that apply for substantive changes.

II. DRAFTING A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

A. Form of the report.

Conference committee reports are prepared as amendments to either the rerevised bill or the reengrossed bill. The drafter should use the rerevised bill unless amending the reengrossed bill is simpler. Sample conference committee reports covering most situations are contained in Appendix D of this manual, and the drafter should carefully follow the form of the appropriate sample.

B. Attendance at the meeting.

The drafter of the bill or another attorney from the Office should attend the meeting of the conference committee. See Joint Rule No. 4 (e). When a bill is assigned to a conference committee, a conference committee packet is assembled and a file is maintained for each bill in conference committee. The drafter of the bill will be informed when and where the conferees will meet. The drafter should have copies of the rerevised and the reengrossed bills from which to work with at each conference committee meeting.

reengrossed bills from which to work with at each conference committee meeting.

C. Preparing a draft conference committee report.

Sometimes a drafter will be asked to prepare a draft conference committee report for consideration by the conferees. To ensure that such a draft is not mistaken for a report approved by the conference committee, the draft should be clearly labeled as a draft on the first page and the signature lines at the end of the report should either be deleted or marked through.

D. Signing the report.

The drafter of the report is responsible for arranging for members of the conference committee to sign the report. Every member of the conference committee should be offered an opportunity to sign the report, including members who were absent from the meeting at which the report was adopted and members who voted against the report.

E. Filing the report - adoption.

After the report is signed, four copies of the signed report must be made for filing with the House and Senate. The signed original and two copies are filed with the house assenting to the conference. (Senate bills are filed with the House, and House bills are filed with the Senate.) The other two copies are filed with the opposite house.

Usually, a bill's house of origin requests the conference, and the second house assents. Therefore, the second house usually acts first on the conference committee report.

F. Guidelines for matters of form.

(1) No "white out" changes should be made on an original conference committee report. (This is subject to change in a "rush" situation, in which case the person making the changes on the original is responsible for making sure that the changes are also made in the document as stored in the computer.)

(2) No line numbers should appear on the side of the page. (A conference committee report is not subject to amendment.)

(3) Signature lines should never appear on a page by themselves.

(4) Conference committee reports on a House bill should have House signature lines appearing on the left side of the page and Senate signature lines appearing on the right side of the page. This format is reversed for a Senate bill.

III. PROCEDURAL ASPECTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The joint rules and the rules of the House and the Senate set forth a number of requirements and procedural limitations on conference committees, including limiting the options for action depending on the particular stage the bill is in. See pages D-27 - D-30 for charts listing the conference committee options for House bills and Senate bills, depending upon what stage of proceedings the particular bill is in.

SPECIAL RULES AND TECHNIQUES OF DRAFTING

I. JOINT RULE 21.

Under Joint Rule No. 21 of the Senate and House of Representatives, all bills must be submitted to the Office of Legislative Legal Services before introduction for approval as to form.

In every bill amending existing law, Joint Rule No. 21 must be applied to show what specific changes in existing law are made in the bill by using capitalization and cancelled letter type. At the discretion of the Office, when amendments are so extensive or compliance with the method of showing changes is not feasible, the repeal or repeal and reenacting methods may be used rather than the capitalization and cancelled letter method. The requirement to show changes in existing law by using capitalization and cancelled letter type is also specified in section 24-70-204 (2), C.R.S. The pertinent parts of Joint Rule No. 21 provide:

- (a) Bills which would amend existing law shall show the specific changes to be made to existing law in the following manner:
 - (1) All new material shall be capitalized.
 - (2) All material which is to be omitted from existing law shall be shown in its proper place in cancelled letter type; such material, however, shall not be deemed a part of the bill.
 - (3) The bill as printed shall show the following explanation at the bottom of the first page: 1) "Capital letters indicate new material to be added to existing statute;" 2) "Dashes through words indicate deletions from existing statute."

The foregoing shall not apply to those bills or sections of bills which repeal or repeal and reenact existing law with amendments, if compliance is not feasible in the discretion of the Office of Legislative Legal Services.

A. Capitalization requirements.

NEW MATERIAL IS ALWAYS SHOWN IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

The text of new material, regardless of length and even if it comprises an entire

section, part, or article, is always indicated in capital letters. New material is not shown in lower case in any part of a bill. The repeal and reenactment, recreation and reenactment, and enactment of new titles, articles, parts, sections, subsections, and smaller provisions should always appear in capital letters.

Several examples of capitalization requirements under Joint Rule No. 21 follow:

1. *Amending existing law and showing changes by use of capitalization and cancelled letter type.*

SECTION 1. 10-16-129, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

10-16-129. Costs of administration. Every corporation subject to the provisions of this article shall pay annually on March 1 to the commissioner to defray the cost of administering and implementing the rate review procedures established under sections 10-16-125 to 10-16-128 an amount equivalent to ~~five cents per person enrolled in~~ ONE-FIFTH OF ONE PERCENT OF THE PREMIUMS COLLECTED OR CONTRACTED FOR ON the health service plans of such corporation ~~on December 31 of~~ IN the prior CALENDAR year.

2. *Amending existing law by the addition of a new article, part, section, subsection, etc. - capitalization of new material is required.*

SECTION 2. 26-2-111, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION to read:

26-2-111. Eligibility for public assistance. (7) IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENT RULES, MEDICAL CARE WITH THE SAME SCOPE OF BENEFITS AS THE MEDICAL CARE PROVIDED IN ARTICLE 4 OF THIS TITLE UNDER THE "COLORADO MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ACT" SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THOSE PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR AID TO THE NEEDY DISABLED DUE TO A TEMPORARY DISABILITY AS DEFINED IN SECTION 26-2-103 (6) (a) AND DEPARTMENT RULES.

3. *Amending existing law by the addition of a new subdivision to a section, combined with amendments to other subdivisions of the same section - the new subdivision is shown in capital letters.*

SECTION 3. 39-26-102 (15), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended, and the said 39-26-102 is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION, to read:

39-26-102. Definitions. (2.7) "DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING MATERIALS" MEANS DISCOUNT COUPONS, ADVERTISING LEAFLETS, AND OTHER PRINTED ADVERTISING, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ACCOMPANYING ENVELOPES AND LABELS.

(15) "Tangible personal property" means corporeal personal property. The term shall not be construed to include newspapers, as legally defined by section 24-70-102, C.R.S., or preprinted newspaper supplements which become attached to or inserted in and distributed with such newspapers, OR DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING MATERIALS WHICH ARE DISTRIBUTED IN COLORADO BY ANY PERSON ENGAGED SOLELY AND EXCLUSIVELY IN THE BUSINESS OF PROVIDING COOPERATIVE DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING.

4. Recreating and reenacting old law - the text of the new material is shown in capital letters, regardless of length.

SECTION 4. 25-4-1410, Colorado Revised Statutes, is RECREATED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

25-4-1410. Repeal of part. THIS PART 14 IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2000.

B. Repealing existing law.

The repeal of a portion of C.R.S. is indicated by cancelled letter type unless the material being repealed exceeds one page or one section, in which case the repeal is indicated by a straight repeal clause.

When existing law is being repealed, the repeal is indicated by showing the material to be repealed in cancelled letter type preceded by an amending clause. However, if the repealed material exceeds one page or one section in length, the repeal may be indicated by a straight repeal clause without showing the text of the repealed material.

1. Repeal without other amendments.

SECTION 1. Repeal. 25-4-1506, Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed as follows:

25-4-1506. Repeal of part. ~~This part 15 is repealed, effective July 1, 1992.~~

2. *Repeal combined with other amendments to same section.*

SECTION 2. 18-9-201.5 (3) and (4), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended to read:

18-9-201.5. Scope of part 2. (3) ~~Nothing in this part 2 shall affect animal care otherwise authorized by law.~~

(4) Nothing in this ~~part 2~~ ARTICLE shall affect facilities licensed under the provisions of the federal "Animal Welfare Act of 1970", 7 U.S.C. sec. 2131 et seq., as amended.

3. *Repeal of material exceeding one page or one section in length - straight repeal.*

SECTION 3. Repeal. Part 15 of article 4 of title 25, Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed.

C. Repealing and reenacting existing law.

Existing law should not be repealed and reenacted unless the existing material exceeds one page or one section in length.

When existing law is completely rewritten, it should be amended by showing the text of the existing law in cancelled letter type followed by the text of the new law in capital letters. However, if the existing law exceeds one page or one section in length, the existing law may be repealed and reenacted in which case the text of the existing law is not shown and the new material is shown in capital letters.

1. *Existing law does not exceed one page or one section.*

SECTION 1. 35-9-102 (21), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

35-9-102. Definitions. (21) "Pesticide" means

~~(a) Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds, or other forms of plant or animal life or viruses; and~~

~~(b) Any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.~~ ANY SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE OF

SUBSTANCES INTENDED FOR PREVENTING, DESTROYING, REPELLING, OR MITIGATING ANY PEST OR ANY SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE OF SUBSTANCES INTENDED FOR USE AS A PLANT REGULATOR, DEFOLIANT, OR DESICCANT; EXCEPT THAT THE TERM "PESTICIDE" SHALL NOT INCLUDE ANY ARTICLE THAT IS A "NEW ANIMAL DRUG" AS DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED STATES FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.

2. Existing law exceeds one page or one section.

SECTION 2. 35-10-111, Colorado Revised Statutes, is REPEALED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

35-10-111. Record-keeping. EACH COMMERCIAL, LIMITED COMMERCIAL, AND PUBLIC APPLICATOR SHALL KEEP AND MAINTAIN RECORDS OF EACH PESTICIDE APPLICATION IN THE FORM AND MANNER DESIGNATED BY THE COMMISSIONER * * *

D. An amended provision should be shown in context whenever helpful to a clear understanding of the amendment - "user-friendly" drafting.

A primary consideration in preparing bills should be to present changes to the law in a manner that facilitates clear understanding. Therefore, the drafter should include as much of a statute as deemed necessary to put a proposed change in context. The practice of amending the smallest subdivision of a section and not showing related subdivisions or introductory portions should be discouraged since it is not as likely to show amendments in context. Use of entire sections or subsections is preferred except where the length of the section or subsection makes this impractical or inappropriate (such as where the length of the additional material exceeds one page).

Additionally, a short introductory portion of a statute should *always* be included in a bill even though it will not be amended when one or more of the provisions following that introductory portion are being amended.

1. Amended material shown in context.

SECTION 1. 22-20-105.5, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

22-20-105.5. Statewide information and communication network.
 (1) The department shall establish a statewide information and communication network in order to promote excellence in education for all students in public

schools, including gifted children.

(2) This section is repealed, effective July 1, ~~1993~~ 1995, unless the general assembly acting by bill continues said section.

2. *Introductory portion shown.*

SECTION 2. 25-1-107 (1) (s), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

25-1-107. Powers and duties of the department. (1) The department has, in addition to all other powers and duties imposed upon it by law, the following powers and duties:

(s) To establish and enforce standards for exposure to toxic materials ~~in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase~~ that may be deemed necessary for the protection of public health;

E. Specific applications of Joint Rule No. 21.

1. *Capitalization always to follow cancelled letter type.*

In applying the rule, first show the cancelled letter type if new material is to be substituted for the omitted material and then follow with the capitalized new material.

a. Correct application:

"The permit fee shall be ~~two~~ FOUR dollars."

b. Incorrect application:

"The permit fee shall be FOUR ~~two~~ dollars."

2. *Addition to un subdivided section.*

In adding new material to a section that has no numbered subsections, designate the existing section as subsection (1) and then add the new material as a subsection (2) in capital letters. Numbered subsections, paragraphs, and so forth cannot be added if the existing statute to be amended does not already contain numbered subsections, paragraphs, etc. The

entire section must be amended and all the new material must be in capital letters. Example:

SECTION 1. 30-11-103, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

30-11-103. Commissioners to exercise powers of county - property of county. (1) The powers of a county as a body politic and corporate shall be exercised by a board of county commissioners therefor.

(2) ANY REAL OR PERSONAL ESTATE CONVEYED TO ANY COUNTY SHALL BE DEEMED THE PROPERTY OF SUCH COUNTY.

[The existing law before amendment contained only the first part of the section headnote and no subsection number (1).]

3. *Changes or additions to section headnotes.*

The example shown in section E. 2. above also illustrates a point with respect to rewording or extending section headnotes. The headnote of section 30-11-103, C.R.S., before being amended, contained only the words "**Commissioners to exercise powers of county.**" When subsection (2) was added, the content of the section was extended, and the extension should be reflected in the section headnote by adding the words "**property of county.**" However, in changing or expanding a section headnote, Joint Rule No. 21 need not be applied since section headnotes are not part of the legislative text. Many times, even though a section is amended or extended, the section headnote is comprehensive enough not to require change. The drafter should make any changes in section headnotes as short as possible and as descriptive of the changes covered by the amendment as possible.

A section headnote may not be changed by amendment unless substantive amendments to the text of the section are also being made. If necessary, section headnotes may be changed editorially by the Revisor of Statutes.

4. *Punctuation changes.*

Joint Rule No. 21 need not be applied to changes in punctuation since one obviously cannot capitalize a period, comma, or semicolon or put any one of them in cancelled letter type.

a. Correct application:

The applicant shall pay a fee of two dollars. ~~and~~ Any such copy of the record

is prima facie evidence

Merely insert the period in place of the existing comma. When punctuation is contained in a series of words in cancelled letter type, the strike type will run through the punctuation as in this example: "The commission shall ~~receive, investigate, and pass upon~~ HEAR complaints."

b. Incorrect application:

The applicant shall pay a fee of two dollars; ~~and any~~ ANY such copy of the record is prima facie evidence

5. *Parts of words.*

Do not cancel through or capitalize part of a word. Cancel through the entire word and capitalize the new word:

a. Correct application:

The ~~commissioner~~ COMMISSIONERS have the power

b. Incorrect application:

The commissionerS have the power

6. *Proposed constitutional amendments.*

Proposed amendments to the constitution of the state of Colorado will be concurrent resolutions rather than bills (either Senate or House concurrent resolutions depending upon where introduced), and, under the following rules of the House and Senate, Joint Rule No. 21 is applied to show changes to be made by amendment:

Rules of the House of Representatives

26. Resolutions and Memorials

- (b) House concurrent resolutions as well as Senate concurrent resolutions shall be treated in all respects as bills * * *

Rules of the Senate

30. Resolutions and Memorials

- (a) (2) Senate concurrent resolutions as well as House concurrent resolutions, shall be treated in all respects as bills All other provisions of these rules or the joint rules applying to bills shall also apply to concurrent resolutions.

7. *Blue and red penciling.*

As a standard practice in submitting a rough copy to a legislative assistant, the drafter should indicate those parts of the statute that are to be capitalized by underlining with blue pencil and indicate those parts that are to be deleted in stricken letter type by underlining with red pencil.

8. *Approval as to form by Office of Legislative Legal Services.*

Joint Rule No. 21 provides in part as follows:

**Joint Rules of the Senate
and House of Representatives**

21. Bills Which Amend Existing Law

- (d) All bills before being introduced shall be submitted to the Office of Legislative Legal Services for approval as to form pursuant to the provisions of this rule.

Bills drafted by this Office are drafted in compliance with Joint Rule No. 21; however, bills drafted by outside sources very often do not comply with the rule or the rule is not correctly applied. When reviewing bills from outside sources, it is the duty of the drafter to apply the rule and to make other necessary changes as to form and as to citations, capitalization of words, and so forth.

II. SUBSECTIONS, PARAGRAPHS - DEFINITIONS SECTIONS.

Subsections, except for definitions, almost always consist of complete sentences. If a section is to consist of an introductory clause ending with a colon followed by a series of numbered or lettered subdivisions, use a numbered subsection with paragraphs as follows:

A. Correct application:

- 11-8-105. Pledge of assets.** (1) A state bank may pledge its assets to:
- (a) Enable it to act as agent for the sale of obligations of the United States;
 - (b) Secure borrowed funds;
 - (c) Secure deposits when the depositor is required to obtain such security by the laws of the United States, by the terms of any interstate compact, by the laws of any state, or by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction;
 - (d) Otherwise comply with the provisions of this code.

B. Incorrect application:

- 11-8-105. Pledge of assets.** A state bank may pledge its assets to:
- (1) Enable it to act as agent for the sale of obligations of the United States;
 - (2) Secure borrowed funds;
 - (3) Secure deposits when the depositor is required to obtain such security by the laws of the United States, by the terms of any interstate compact, by the laws of any state, or by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction;
 - (4) Otherwise comply with the provisions of this code.

Partial sentences contained in subdivisions following a colon end with a semicolon; complete sentences in these subdivisions are punctuated with a period (see section 11-7-106 (1) (d), C.R.S.).

Definitions sections are slightly different since the introductory portion is not designated as a subsection. Each definition is given a separate subsection number; each subsection ends with a period - not a semicolon; and definitions are alphabetized. Note the standard introductory language for a definitions section: "As used in this title [article, part, section], unless the context otherwise requires:". For a definitions section that includes many different examples, see section 25-7-103, C.R.S. New words are inserted in alphabetical order, and decimal points (.1 through .9) are used to provide an appropriate subsection number. If a new word must be inserted before the word that is defined in subsection (1), the first definition should be stricken with the cancelled type, the new language inserted in its place, and the original definition should be added as a new subsection or the first definition may be repealed and reenacted as a subsection between (1) and (2), for example (1.5). See Appendix C of this manual for examples.

No substantive law should be included in a definitions sections. Definitions should

be just that - definitions.

Part 4 of article 4 of title 2, C.R.S., contains definitions that apply to every statute. For example, it is not necessary to define "person" in a new act as section 2-4-401 (8), C.R.S., already defines "person" and the definition applies to every statute. If the drafter wants a different definition for "person", then it is appropriate to redefine "person" in the new act.

III. AMENDMENTS OR ADDITIONS TO THE SAME SECTION OR ARTICLE IN TWO OR MORE BILLS.

Sometimes a bill already drafted or introduced amends the same section or adds new material, identically numbered, as the bill being prepared. If the bills are intended to accomplish the same result, the drafter may notify the sponsor of the later bill once all issues of confidentiality have been resolved. The sponsor who requested the later bill may prefer to introduce an amendment to the bill already drafted or introduced. (Beware of title and single-subject questions in this regard.)

Each bill must be drafted according to the statutes as they exist and not in relation to any bill that has not yet been enacted even though introduced. Bills amending the same section or adding to the same statute, with identical numbers, are usually considered by a committee of reference to which all bills on the same subject are referred, and necessary amendments are made to readjust the sections amended. Further, the Revisor of Statutes notifies sponsors and committee chairmen of these conflicting bills so that appropriate amendments may be made. When two or more bills enacted at the same session amend the same section, the Revisor of Statutes attempts to harmonize the amendments when preparing the Colorado Revised Statutes. If the amendments are irreconcilable, section 2-4-206, C.R.S., governs which amendment prevails.

Sometimes it is necessary to amend a section that has been amended or enacted in a bill adopted earlier in a particular session. The following are examples of the amending clauses for such an amendment:

SECTION 1. 16-7-403 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended by House Bill No. 97-1254, enacted at the First Regular Session of the Sixty-first General Assembly, is amended to read:

SECTION 2. 17-22.5-304, Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended by House Bill No. 97-1320, enacted at the First Regular Session of the Sixty-first General Assembly, is amended to read:

SECTION 3. The introductory portion to 37-90-137 (8), Colorado

Revised Statutes, as enacted by Senate Bill No. 97-5, enacted at the First Regular Session of the Sixty-first General Assembly, is amended to read:

IV. RULES OF STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.

Every drafter should read article 4 of title 2, C.R.S., for general rules of statutory construction. Part 1 explains construction of words and phrases; part 2 concerns construction of statutes; part 3 deals with amendatory statutes; and part 4 contains definitions. In addition, drafters should read section 2-5-113, C.R.S., concerning the effect of the enactment of Colorado Revised Statutes 1973 and the use of editorial material in construing statutes.

Drafters should become familiar with "Sutherland Statutory Construction". It is a good source of information and commentary concerning issues such as: Legislative Power, Legislative Organization and Procedure, Legislative Form and Mode, Legislative Ability, Statutory Interpretation, and Application of the Rules of Statutory Construction in Selected Areas of Substantive Law. A set of Sutherland's is kept in the conference room library.

V. INADVERTENT OMISSIONS FROM EXISTING LAW.

Even though language to be deleted must be put in cancelled letter type, many times in drafting or typing a bill a word or words, a sentence, or even entire subsections or paragraphs that the drafter does not want omitted are omitted by inadvertence. This presents a serious problem since, if challenged, any wording omitted from an existing statute that is being amended may be construed by a court to have been repealed. The omission is usually caught in proofreading the final bill for introduction, but it is still extremely important that the drafter check each draft against existing law before it is finally typed as to the inclusion or other disposition of all provisions of the law that is being amended. This is particularly important in checking over a bill prepared by outside sources. A drafter should never rely on a document prepared by an outside source as being an accurate record of existing law. The drafter should retrieve the existing law from the Office's computer database and the legislative assistant should proof the bill draft against the actual statute.

Inadvertent omissions of language can also occur if the amending clause is inaccurate. The amending clause must identify *specifically* the statute or part of the statute to be amended. The following example illustrates how easily this very serious error can be made:

SECTION 1. 33-6-129, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

33-6-129. Duty of district attorneys. (1) It is the duty of the district

attorney of the judicial district wherein any ~~violation~~ VIOLATOR of the provisions of this title ~~occurs~~ RESIDES to prosecute such violation.

Section 33-6-129, C.R.S., in existing law has two subsections numbered (1) and (2). In the draft, only subsection (1) is amended and subsection (2) is omitted entirely, whereas the amending clause states that the entire section is to be amended. If this amendment was enacted as drafted, subsection (2) of the existing law could be lost entirely. The amending clause should have stated that 33-6-129 (1) was to be amended.

A drafter should not rely on those proofing a bill to find and correct these types of errors; instead, each drafter should be certain to identify specifically what statutory subdivision is being amended and to check the copy carefully to see that none of the existing law has been omitted.

VI. INTERNAL REFERENCES.

A. References to Colorado Revised Statutes.

In amending and repealing clauses, Colorado Revised Statutes should be cited as "Colorado Revised Statutes". In bill titles, Colorado Revised Statutes should be cited as "Colorado Revised Statutes".

When referring to Colorado Revised Statutes in the body of a statute, which is practically always in connection with a section or sections, its abbreviated form should be used, i.e., "C.R.S." When referring to a statutory section *not* located in the same title as the section containing the reference, the abbreviated "C.R.S." notation, which is always set off by commas, should be used; all references to sections in the same title as the section being drafted are complete without the "C.R.S." notation. References to other sections within the same title are made to "section 5-6-301". However, in an amending clause or in a bill title, the word "section" should be omitted. When referencing a title, article, or part of a statute, reference the statute as it exists at the time of the amendment as well as to sections added or amendments made at a later date.

When citing a Colorado statute by using its short title, include as part of the citation the appropriate part, article, and title of the statute. For example:

... the "Colorado Auto Accident Reparations Act", part 7 of article 4 of title 10, C.R.S.

B. References to C.R.S. section subdivisions.

When referencing a subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, or sub-subparagraph within the same C.R.S. section, the specific subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, or sub-subparagraph should be part of the citation. For example, in a subsection other than subsection (1), use "paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section". In any paragraph of subsection (1) other than paragraph (a), use "paragraph (a) of this subsection (1)". In any subsection other than subsection (1), use "subparagraph (I) of paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of this section". In any sub-subparagraph of subparagraph (I) other than sub-subparagraph (B), use "sub-subparagraph (B) of this subparagraph (I)".

When making references within a different C.R.S. section, cite the section in its entirety with the specific subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, or sub-subparagraph placed after the section number. For example: "section 39-3-101 (1) (a)", "section 39-3-101 (1) (e) (I)", or "section 39-3-101 (1) (g) (I) (B)".

C. References to federal law.

Consistent with references to short titles of Colorado acts, references to short titles of federal acts are placed in quotation marks and capitalized wherever the official short title includes capital letters, e.g., section 602 of the federal "Social Security Act", or section 4 of the "Federal Hazardous Substances Act". A federal act usually has the first letter of each word capitalized and it should be quoted if it is the proper title of the act. Whenever possible, include the citations for the federal act. The popular name table in the final index volume of U.S. Code Annotated is extremely useful in finding the exact short title to a federal act. The word "Title" as used in a reference to a federal act is also capitalized and its number appears in roman numerals, for example: "Title XIX of the federal "Social Security Act"". The word "section" is not capitalized. References to federal law found in the United States Code take the following form: "42 U.S.C. sec. 1315". References to federal public laws are written "Federal Public Law 92-603". If the sponsor's intention is to include future amendments to the federal law in the citation, the phrase "as amended" should be included and is preferable to the phrases "and amendments thereto" or "as from time to time amended". The drafter should use as many references to a short title, U.S.C.A., and statutes at large as are available and known to be accurate.

D. References to committees of reference.

When referring to a committee of reference in a bill or a resolution, the drafter should use the correct name of the committee followed by the phrase "or any successor committee". This is necessary to avoid inaccurate references in the statutes if the general assembly changes the name of the committee. For example, "The report shall be submitted to the business affairs and labor committee of the house of representatives, or any successor

committee, and the business, labor and technology committee of the senate, or any successor committee." If the committee of reference is a statutorily created committee like joint budget committee or legislative audit committee use the statutorily-given name and do not include the successor committee phrase.

VII. USE OF PLAIN LANGUAGE.

Under section 2-2-801, C.R.S., the staff of the Office of Legislative Legal Services and others are required to draft bills and amendments in plain, nontechnical language:

2-2-801. Plain language requirement in state laws. Any person, including members of the general assembly and employees of each house of the general assembly, the office of legislative legal services, the legislative council staff, and the staff of the joint budget committee, shall ensure that, to the extent possible, *all bills and amendments to bills prepared or proposed by such person are written in plain, nontechnical language and in a clear and coherent manner using words with common and everyday meaning which are understandable to the average reader.* Enactment of a bill by the general assembly shall create a presumption that such bill conforms to this section. (Emphasis added.)

In addition, section 1-40-105 (1), C.R.S., provides similar requirements for initiatives:

1-40-105. Filing procedure - review and comment - amendments - filing with secretary of state. (1) The original typewritten draft of every initiative petition for a proposed law or amendment to the state constitution to be enacted by the people, before it is signed by any elector, shall be submitted by the proponents of the petition to the directors of the legislative council and the office of legislative legal services for review and comment. *Proponents are encouraged to write such drafts in plain, nontechnical language and in a clear and coherent manner using words with common and everyday meaning which are understandable to the average reader.* Upon request, any agency in the executive department shall assist in reviewing and preparing comments on the petition. No later than two weeks after the date of submission of the original draft, unless it is withdrawn by the proponents, the directors of the legislative council and the office of legislative legal services, or their designees, shall render their comments to the proponents of the petition concerning the format or contents of the petition at a meeting open to the public. *Where appropriate, such comments shall also contain suggested editorial changes to promote compliance with the plain language provisions of this section.* Except with the permission of the proponents, the comments shall not be disclosed to any person other than the proponents prior to the

public meeting with the proponents of the petition. (Emphasis added.)

Guidelines for the use of plain language.

In drafting bills and amendments, drafters should consider the following guidelines to ensure that the written product is written in plain language:

1. *The meaning of statutes should be clear and easily understood.*

All of the concepts presented here are directed towards making the statutes clear in meaning and understandable to the public.

2. *Use proper grammar and follow the drafting manual requirements - use standard English.*

3. *Use simple sentences.*

4. *Be brief, but not to the extent that clarity is lost.*

5. *Use the active voice in your sentences.*

Passive voice: A notice *shall be mailed* by first class mail by the commission to the parties within fifteen days after issuance of an order.

Active voice: The *commission shall mail* a notice by first class mail to the parties within fifteen days after issuance of the order.

6. *Provisions should generally be stated in the present tense.*

Future tense: The penalty for any violation of this section *shall be* one hundred dollars.

Also note that this sentence uses "shall" to indicate a future occurrence. In the statutes, "shall" should be used to indicate a command. (See paragraph 20. a. below.)

Present tense: The penalty for any violation of this section *is* one hundred dollars.

7. *Provisions should generally be stated using the singular instead of the plural.*

See also, section 2-4-102, C.R.S., for construction of statutes.

8. Use base verbs.

Nominalization: The commission shall *make a determination* whether the application is approved within fifteen days of filing.

Base verb: The commission shall *determine* whether the application is approved within fifteen days of filing.

9. Use common words, avoiding technical terms or "legalese". However, terms of art should be used if they are appropriate.

10. Use the common meanings of words.

Strained meanings for words, even if precisely defined in the statutes, may lead to confusion or misinterpretation.

11. Avoid redundant phrases.

Examples: Null and void; full and complete; true and correct.

12. Use only necessary words.

Courts attempt to give meaning to all words in a statute. There shouldn't be any unneeded words.

13. Avoid the use of archaic terms.

14. Be consistent in the choice of words, both in the bill and throughout the law.

Check to see what terms are already used in the statutes, the constitution, or the rules.

Example: "Handicapped" is no longer used in the statutes. A "handicapped person" may now be described as a "person with a disability".

15. Do not use provisos.

Example: An application for a concealed weapon shall be approved *provided that* the applicant has not been convicted of more than five homicides.

Suggestion: An application for a concealed weapon shall be approved *if (so long as)* the applicant has not been convicted of more than five homicides.

16. *If possible, express provisions positively rather than negatively.*

Examples:

Negative: The commission *may not reject* a renewal application if the application is complete and the applicant has not been convicted of any crime specified in section 56-2-202.

Positive: The commission *shall approve* a renewal application if the application is complete and the applicant has not been convicted of any crime specified in section 56-2-202.

17. *Avoid gender-specific terms.* (See the section on gender-neutral language in the chapter of this manual titled "Grammar and Style".)

Attempt to use terms that are not gender specific. While it is not encouraged, the phrases "his or her" or "he or she" may sometimes be used to avoid lengthy repetition of a noun.

18. *Use the structure of the statutes to assist you.*

A sentence that is lengthy or difficult to follow may be made clear through the proper use of subdivisions in the statutes.

19. *Do not use multiple expressions of the same statutory requirement in the statutes.*

At times there are attempts to put the same statutory requirement in more than one place in the statutes rather than enacting the provision once and providing cross references when necessary. Multiple expressions of the same statutory requirements may cause confusion if the multiple provisions aren't worded exactly the same. In addition, there is the possibility that future legislation may inadvertently change some but not all of the provisions.

20. *Certain words should be used for specific purposes in the statutes:*

(a) "**Shall**" indicates a command. "**Will**" should not be used as a substitute for "shall".

A common problem in legislative drafting is that the word "shall" is often used to indicate a legal result rather than a command. This is known as a "false imperative". An example of this usage of "shall" is the following:

False imperative: The advisory committee *shall consist of* the director of the office of planning, the director of the personnel division, and the executive director of the

department.

Alternatives: The advisory committee *consists* of the director of the office of planning, the director of the personnel division, and the executive director of the department.

or

The *members of the advisory committee are* the director of the office of planning, the director of the personnel division, and the executive director of the department.

(b) Use "**may**" to grant discretion or authority.

(c) Use "**may not**" to prohibit.

(d) "**And/or**" should not be used in the statutes. The disjunctive "or" includes the conjunctive "and" and may be used. It is also acceptable to use a phrase such as the following: "The penalty for a conviction of any provision of this section is six months imprisonment, a five hundred dollar fine, *or both*."

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EXECUTIVE BRANCH AGENCIES

I. THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION ACT OF 1968.

Article 1 of title 24, C.R.S., was enacted in 1968 and implemented the constitutional amendment approved in 1966 calling for the reorganization of the state government's executive branch into not more than twenty principal departments. The article includes a listing of the principal departments and sets forth the statutorily-created divisions, sections, boards, commissions, etc., placed within a department. To keep article 1 current and to define clearly the status of newly-created agencies within the context of executive reorganization, a bill creating a new executive agency with substantive powers (i.e., an agency other than a strictly advisory board or committee), transferring such an agency from one department to another, or abolishing such an agency must include an appropriate amendment to article 1 of title 24, C.R.S.

Section 24-1-105, C.R.S., defines three types of transfers that determine the relationship between an agency and the principal department. All drafters should be thoroughly familiar with these types of transfers since each new agency and each agency transferred must be designated as functioning pursuant to a specific type of transfer.

A **type 1** transfer denotes a relationship in which the subordinate division, board, or other agency exercises its powers, duties, and functions independently of the executive director of the department within which the agency is placed. The most important powers retained by a **type 1** agency - powers which may be exercised in whatever way the agency determines, even without the approval of the executive director - are the promulgation of rules and the rendering of administrative findings, orders, and adjudications.

In a **type 2** transfer, all powers, duties, and functions of the division, board, or other agency belong to the executive director of the department. In both a **type 1** and a **type 2** transfer, the executive director of the department is vested with "budgeting, purchasing, and related management functions".

A **type 3** transfer involves the transfer of *all* functions of an agency to another agency and the abolition of the old agency; it is rarely used.

Type 1, 2, and 3 transfers *only* apply to executive branch agencies and not to judicial or legislative branch agencies.

When drafting a bill involving the creation of a new agency or the transfer of an existing one, the drafter must add a new subsection, paragraph, or subparagraph to the section in article 1 of title 24, C.R.S., concerning the department to which the agency is being added or transferred. For a new agency, the text should refer to the type of transfer and state that

the agency shall exercise its powers, etc., *as if* it were transferred by a **type 1** or **type 2** transfer since a new agency is not actually being transferred. If the agency is to be in the department of regulatory agencies, the standard language regarding the applicability of the Sunset Law (section 24-34-104, C.R.S.) must be added in the statute governing the agency, and the agency must be added to the list in section 24-34-104. If the new agency is a department, an entire new section must be added to article 1 of title 24 and section 24-1-110, C.R.S., must be amended to add the new department to the list of principal departments. If a bill involves the transfer of an existing agency, the relevant subsection, paragraph, or subparagraph must be repealed from the section concerning the department from which the agency is transferred.

Similar language defining the type of transfer should be included in the substantive law governing the agency created or transferred. For example, see section 24-32-202 (2), C.R.S.

Occasionally certain functions of one agency are transferred to another agency without the agency itself being transferred. Unless such functions are already specified in article 1 of title 24 (for instance, see section 24-1-120 (3)), it is not necessary to amend article 1. The drafter should consult with the sponsor about whether the transfer of duties (or the transfer of agencies) involves the transfer of employees, property, contracts, appropriations, and the continuity of administrative rules and regulations. The drafter should be alert to any potential problems and should include standard provisions in any transfer bill if they are appropriate. Such provisions belong in the substantive law affecting the agency transferred - not in article 1 of title 24, C.R.S. See section 24-37-105, C.R.S.

In past attempts to solve the problem of numerous conforming amendments required by a bill transferring agencies or functions some drafters have included a section to the effect that "Whenever in any law concerning _____ reference is made to the division of _____, such term shall be deemed to refer to the division of _____". These attempts are confusing, and the Office of Legislative Legal Services prefers to include specific conforming amendments to all statutory sections affected by the transfer unless such amendments are absolutely not feasible in light of available time. (See, for example, section 11-30-124 (6), C.R.S., which authorizes the Revisor of Statutes to make conforming amendments in connection with a 1989 bill that created the division of financial services.) The computer statutory search program makes the location of affected sections much easier.

Colorado currently has nineteen principal departments - one less than the constitutional maximum of twenty principal departments. If twenty departments were to be reached again, the creation of a new department would require an existing one to be abolished. (See section 22 of article IV of the state constitution.)

II. THE STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEM.

When drafting bills involving the state personnel system, a drafter should keep in mind two provisions of the state constitution concerning the state personnel system that have occasionally caused problems. These provisions are as follows: (1) The provision governing which state employees and officials must be included in the state personnel system; and (2) The provision designating the appointing authority for these employees.

The state constitution states that the personnel system comprises "all appointive public officers and employees of the state", except those specifically exempted *by the constitution*. In other words, all state officers and employees, other than elected officials, must be within the personnel system unless constitutionally exempted. The major exemptions are for the following categories of persons:

- (1) Members of boards and commissions serving without compensation except per diem and expense reimbursement;
- (2) Certain named boards (the Public Utilities Commission, the State Board of Land Commissioners, the State Parole Board, the State Personnel Board, and the Colorado Tax Commission, which is now the Board of Assessment Appeals, and the Industrial Commission, which has been abolished);
- (3) Assistant attorneys general;
- (4) Legislative and judicial department members, officers, and employees;
- (5) Employees in the offices of the governor and lieutenant governor whose functions and duties are confined to the administration of those offices; and
- (6) Faculty members and certain administrators of educational institutions and departments.

Also exempted are officers specified elsewhere in the constitution; for instance, cabinet officers, who are exempted by section 22 of article IV, the commissioner of insurance, who is exempted by section 23 of article IV, and other officers named in the state constitution such as the Commissioner of Mines.

It follows that a constitutional exemption from the personnel system must be found if a bill establishes any officer to serve as a gubernatorial appointee with the exception of cabinet members.

Issues arise in connection with the attempt to establish full-time boards whose members are exempt from the personnel system. At the time the personnel system amendment was adopted, the list of exempt boards included virtually all the full-time boards in state government. Section 40-2-101 (2), C.R.S., requires public utilities commissioners

to "devote their entire time to the duties of their office to the exclusion of any other employment". The salaries of such commissioners are fixed by the General Assembly on an annual basis and are "for the full-time services of the persons involved". (See section 24-9-102 (2), C.R.S.) Section 17-2-201 (1), C.R.S., provides that parole board members "shall devote their full time to their duties as members of the board". Although not explicitly stated, the constitutional exemption for board members receiving per diem and expense reimbursement has, with one exception, been used exclusively for part-time boards composed of citizen members.

Two bills from the 1977 session raised the issue of whether the General Assembly can use the general constitutional exemption from the state personnel system for members of boards and commissions receiving only per diem and reimbursement for expenses to create new full-time boards composed of appointed officials outside the personnel system by setting the per diem high enough to attract full-time board members. One of these bills did not pass; the other was in effect for a few years and the mechanism was not challenged. The better practice would appear to be not to create full-time boards exempt from the personnel system without a constitutional amendment.

From time to time the impression has existed that there may be an administrative rule, either of the State Controller or of the State Personnel Board, that provides that any person who receives more than some specific amount in any year in per diem compensation is presumed to be a full-time employee and therefore subject to the state personnel system. So far as the Office of Legislative Legal Services is able to determine, no such rule is currently in effect. Even if such a rule existed, its constitutionality might be in doubt and the legal question would still remain as to whether the constitution permits full-time state employment outside the personnel system without specification in section 13 of article XII.

The question of inclusion in the personnel system was addressed by an Attorney General's memorandum dated October 26, 1976, which sets forth criteria for the approval of personal service contracts. This is a slightly different issue since it requires construction of the constitutional provisions governing temporary employment, which is another constitutional exemption from the personnel system. The memorandum reflects the assumption that all "employment", as opposed to contractual relationships, must be according to the constitutional provisions governing the personnel system. The memorandum distinguishes between "employees" and "independent contractors" and states that an independent contractor, among other things, is not subject to the control of the state as to the means and methods of accomplishing the results of his or her work, selects his clients and is free to work for one or more during any given interval, determines the time and place work will be performed, generally does not receive regular amounts at stated intervals and may agree to perform specific services for a fixed price, and is usually subject to a temporary contract used primarily where special expertise is required for a definite period to accomplish a limited task. Based on the foregoing criteria, it seems probable that a full-time board member would be an employee and not an independent contractor.

Subsection (7) of section 13 of article XII provides that the head of each principal

department is "the appointing authority for the employees of his office and for heads of divisions, within the personnel system, ranking next below the head of such department". Division heads are the appointing authorities for all personnel system positions within their divisions.

There are at least two common ways of contravening these provisions. The first occurs when a governor-appointed board or commission is created within a department either by a **type 1** or **type 2** transfer and it is desired to give the board a permanent staff. Perhaps an entirely new division is sought. If the new board, which is presumably exempt from the personnel system because its members receive only per diem and expenses, is made the head of the division, the constitution requires that it also be the appointing authority for all the employees of the division. It may not want to be involved in this kind of administrative detail (or in other day-to-day administrative duties). Alternatives are to make the board a part of the office of the executive director, in which case the executive director would appoint the staff or, if the staff is to be large enough to warrant a staff director or executive secretary, to make that director, who would be under the personnel system, the head of the division. In the latter case, the director would of course have to be appointed by the executive director of the department and *not* by the board; the statute could specify that the appointment be made only after consultation with the board. See section 24-34-302, C.R.S., which requires the executive director of the department of regulatory agencies give good faith consideration to the recommendations of the civil rights commission before appointing the director of the civil rights division. Another possibility might be to direct that a member of the board sit on any panel convened to interview candidates for the position.

The language of section 13 (7) quoted above might be construed to require that all heads of divisions must be within the personnel system. Although the great majority of division heads are personnel system employees, since there is no exception in section 13 (2) for the entire class of division heads and such an exception was defeated by the voters at the 1976 general election, this reading poses problems for agencies like the Colorado Racing Commission, which is specifically named head of the Division of Racing Events. Since the commission is exempt from the personnel system (because it is compensated on a per-diem-plus-expenses basis), it makes no sense to read subsection (7) to require commission members to be personnel system employees appointed by the executive director; the alternative under this reading of the "within the personnel system" language is to construe subsection (7) to require that division heads be individuals and not exempt boards or commissions and that such individuals must be within the personnel system.

Statutory provisions concerning appointments that were enacted prior to 1970 (the year section 13 of article XII of the state constitution was adopted) may not conform to the constitution. A drafter should be very careful not to use these statutes as models for new agencies. Suggestions for good models are the State Housing Board and the State Director of Housing (part 7 of article 32 of title 24, C.R.S.) and the Civil Rights Commission and the director thereof (part 3 of article 34 of title 24, C.R.S.).

The second problem area is encountered when one attempts to have the executive

director of a principal department (who is not within the state personnel system) also hold the office of division director or, conversely, to have a division director act ex officio as the head of a department. The constitution does not seem to contemplate this kind of arrangement. For instance, how can an executive director (who is exempt from the personnel system) appoint himself to a position within the personnel system? Could the governor designate someone who already holds a personnel system position (as the head of a division) to fill the exempt position of department head? Furthermore, in a wholly new department, how could a division head exist without there having been an executive director appointed previously? The three examples of this problem that appeared in the statutes were altered to conform to the constitution in 1971 (the executive director of the Department of Health (now known as the Department of Public Health and Environment) was ex officio the head of the Division of Administration, the executive director of the Department of Labor and Employment was ex officio the director of the Division of Labor, and the Chief Engineer was ex officio the head of the State Department of Highways (now known as the Department of Transportation)).

In spite of the apparent absurdity of these situations, at least one example exists in current law. Section 24-30-1001, C.R.S., enacted in 1976 and amended in 1995, requires that the executive director of the Department of Administration (now Personnel) be the head of the Division of Administrative Hearings. This case, however, is to be distinguished from the situation in which a position may exist but has not in fact been funded. The director of the Division of Registrations in the Department of Regulatory Agencies is created by statute, but the executive director of the department, for periods in the past, has performed all of the duties connected with the position.

III. SUNSET LAW - "SUNSETTING" AN AGENCY OR ITS FUNCTIONS.

It is not unusual for a drafter to be asked to prepare a bill affirmatively terminating an agency or its functions even though the agency or functions would be terminated according to the schedule in section 24-34-104, C.R.S., whether or not the General Assembly took any legislative action. Under such circumstances, it is important to ascertain from the sponsor exactly what is the desired result. For example, is the statutory function to be completely abolished? Or are the functions to be assumed by another administrative unit? In other words, in each case the drafter should determine whether all the powers, duties, and functions of an agency should be repealed, transferred elsewhere, or assumed by some other entity and what provision, if any, is to be made for staff, property, records, and so forth. The provisions of the law creating the agency may have to be repealed as well as any provisions that are so closely tied to the agency as to have no meaning or effect if the agency is gone. Additionally, the paragraph listing the agency in section 24-34-104, C.R.S., should be repealed, and care should be taken to insure that this repeal is effective on the same date as the repeal of the provisions creating the agency.

If the sponsor of a bill abolishing an agency that is subject to the sunset process wants

that agency to have the one-year period for "winding up its affairs" as provided in section 24-34-104 (5) (b), C.R.S., the bill should have either an effective date clause making any repeals effective on July 1 of the year following the scheduled termination date or language similar to section 24-34-104 (12.5), C.R.S., which states that nothing in the repeal invalidates the windup period. If the sponsor wishes to abolish the agency without the one-year windup period, a non-applicability clause should be added stating that section 24-34-104 (5) (b) shall not be applicable to the agency.

In an effort to maintain consistency in the sequence of termination dates for divisions, boards, and agencies subject to the sunset law, section 24-34-104, C.R.S., contains various subsections categorized by date of termination and subdivided by department or division in which the board or agency being terminated is found. When drafting a bill that includes a termination, include the new information in the proper subsection, or if necessary, add a new subsection or paragraph that maintains the sequence of section 24-34-104, C.R.S.

When a new board, division, or agency is created in the department of regulatory agencies, it should be subject to the sunset law, and a bill dealing with this should:

- (1) Add language indicating that the provisions of section 24-34-104, C.R.S., are applicable to the new entity;
- (2) Add language to section 24-34-104, C.R.S., specifying the termination date.

When an agency subject to the sunset law is to be continued, the paragraph listing the agency should be repealed and the agency should be relisted in a new subsection with the appropriate termination date and a corresponding effective date in the same manner as a new agency.

When a board or agency is in its windup period under sunset, it is reestablished rather than continued. The language shown in the sample bill below should be added to the section providing for termination in the article where the board or agency is created:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. 12-54-104 (2), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

12-54-104. Board of mortuary science - membership - termination.

(2) THE BOARD WHICH TERMINATED ON JULY 1, 1981, ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 24-34-104, C.R.S., IS HEREBY REESTABLISHED WITH THE POWERS, DUTIES, AND FUNCTIONS SPECIFIED IN THIS PART 1. The provisions of section 24-34-104, C.R.S., concerning the termination schedule for regulatory bodies of the state unless extended as provided in that section,

are applicable to the board of mortuary science created by this section.

SECTION 2. 24-34-104 (4.5) (b), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBPARAGRAPH to read:

24-34-104. General assembly review of regulatory agencies for termination, continuation, or reestablishment. (4.5) (b) (IX) BOARD OF MORTUARY SCIENCE, CREATED BY SECTION 12-54-104, C.R.S.

SECTION 3. Repeal. 24-34-104 (4) (b) (XIII), Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed.

SECTION 4. Effective date. This act shall take effect July 1, 1982.

SECTION 5. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

In working with bills either continuing or reestablishing any division, board, or agency, special attention should be given to section 24-34-104 (11) (a), C.R.S., which provides that "No more than one such division, board, or agency shall be continued or reestablished or its functions amended in any bill for an act, and such division, board, or agency shall be mentioned in the bill's title." When drafting and checking bills that continue a division, board, or agency subject to termination under the "Sunset Law" (section 24-34-104), include in the title of the bill some mention of the name of the division, board, or agency.

IV. SUNSET OF ADVISORY BODIES.

In the same manner as the general sunset law, section 2-3-1203, C.R.S., requires that all newly created advisory committees have a life not to exceed ten years and a corresponding repeal provision in the statutory section creating the committee. In addition, section 2-3-1203 (3), C.R.S., must be amended to add the advisory committee to the appropriate year for termination contained in that section.

V. OTHER SPECIAL STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.

Pursuant to direction from the legislative leadership, the Office of Legislative Legal Services is responsible for informing members of bills that are affected by certain statutory requirements in addition to the regular legislative procedures. Drafters should identify five

types of bills subject to special statutory requirements in addition to regular legislative procedures. If a bill is identified, the Office informs the prime sponsor of the special statutory requirements, attaches a letter to the bill when introduced that indicates the special requirements, and gives a copy of the letter to the chair of the committee of reference to which the bill is referred.

A. Health care coverage mandates.

Section 10-16-103, C.R.S., requires the submission of a report with any bill mandating a health coverage or offering of a health coverage by a health care coverage (health insurer) entity. The report must address the social and financial impacts of such a requirement, and the statute sets forth the specifics to be included in the report. This statute is silent on what, if anything, the legislative committee of reference must do with the report. An office memorandum detailing how the General Assembly should implement section 10-16-103, C.R.S., is found in Appendix F of this manual.

B. Impacts on criminal justice system.

Section 2-2-701, C.R.S., requires any bill that is introduced at any session that affects criminal sentencing and that may result in a net increase or a net decrease in periods of imprisonment in state correctional facilities to be reviewed by the director of research of the legislative council for the purpose of providing information to the General Assembly on the long-term impact that may result from the passage of the bill. Section 2-2-702, C.R.S., requires all bills affecting criminal sentencing that would result in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in a state correctional facility to be assigned or referred to the appropriations committee of the house of origin. Section 2-2-703, C.R.S., requires that any bill that results in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in state correctional facilities must include an appropriation of moneys sufficient to cover any increased capital construction costs and increased operating costs that are the result of such bill in each of the first five years in which there is a fiscal impact related to the bill. Exceptions to this requirement are permitted if the exception is expressed in the bill itself. The costs of the bill may be offset by corresponding reductions to other criminal sentences in the same bill or some other bill so long as the connection is clearly made. Examples of statutory appropriations and exceptions from the requirement to comply with this provision can be found in Appendix E of this manual.

C. Capital Development Committee.

Section 2-3-1304 (1), C.R.S., gives the Capital Development Committee jurisdiction for purposes of determining the priority to be accorded proposals made by entities of state government for capital construction, controlled maintenance, and capital asset acquisitions. The committee is to make determinations based upon information available to the committee based on estimates of revenue available for these purposes.

D. "Sunrise" issues.

If a drafter is asked to draft a bill that involves new regulation of a profession or occupation not previously regulated, the drafter should consult with the sponsor about the applicability of section 24-34-104.1, C.R.S., which requires that anyone proposing new regulation submit certain information to the department of regulatory agencies for sunrise review. That section requires the department to submit a report to the General Assembly and discusses the introduction of legislation based on such report. While failure to comply with the statutory procedure probably does not invalidate a bill for new regulation, the sponsor should be aware that the issue could arise.

E. Mandated continuing professional education.

Section 24-34-904 (1) (n), C.R.S., requires that information concerning the need for any proposed mandatory continuing education program be submitted to the office of the executive director of the department of regulatory agencies prior to introduction of a bill to mandate the requirement. The executive director analyzes the proposal and files a written report with the General Assembly on whether the requirement would likely protect the public served by the professional group. This law does not apply to occupations that had mandatory continuing education requirements prior to July 1, 1991, or to any bill introduced as a result of an interim committee study. In practice, reports from the executive director on bills imposing a continuing education requirement are usually prepared concurrently with the drafting and introduction of the bill and are considered by a committee of reference when acting on the bill.

VI. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY.

A bill may require a provision that authorizes a state agency to promulgate rules or regulations. For example, this may occur when a bill either creates a new state agency or creates a new program within an existing state agency. In drafting such a provision, it is important to keep in mind the following items.

A. Delegation of authority to state agency - constitutional requirements.

The General Assembly may delegate to an agency the authority to promulgate rules to carry out the legislative purposes of an act of the General Assembly. In so doing, the General Assembly is delegating *legislative power* to an agency in the executive branch.

Concurrent with such a delegation of legislative power, the General Assembly must include sufficiently clear standards to ensure that the fundamental policy decisions made by

the elected legislative representatives of the people will not be altered by agency personnel. *Dodge v. Department of Social Services*, 657 P.2d 969 (Colo. App. 1982); *Elizondo v. State*, 194 Colo. 113, 570 P.2d 518 (1978). Otherwise, the delegation may constitute an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power. The test for determining the propriety of a legislative delegation is not simply whether the delegation is guided by standards but whether there are sufficient statutory standards and safeguards, in combination, to protect against the unnecessary and uncontrolled exercise of discretionary power. *Cottrell v. City and County of Denver*, 636 P.2d 703 (Colo. 1981).

A proper statutory grant of rule-making power allows the General Assembly to establish the policy and principles to guide the state agency and gives the state agency rule-making authority to fill in the details that cannot be addressed by the statute. The grant to the agency of rule-making power consistent with the policy and principles is not a delegation of the General Assembly's policy determination function but is at most the delegation of the power to establish rules for the achievement of that policy. See Sutherland Stat. Const. § 4.15.

B. Drafting considerations.

The drafter should consider the following factors when drafting a rule-making provision:

1. *Generally.*

a. What specific individual, board, or other entity has rule-making authority? A delegation of rule-making authority to a "department" or "division" may create ambiguity and should be avoided.

b. Which entity or officer in the state agency has historically been given rule-making authority? Are there existing rule-making provisions for that agency that may provide examples?

c. Is the rule-making authority mandatory or discretionary?

d. Determine if the state agency will be or has been created by a **type 1** or a **type 2** transfer. Section 24-1-105, C.R.S., describes these types of transfers and should be reviewed in connection with this determination. Under section 24-1-105 (1) and (4), a **type 1** agency exercises its delegated rule-making power independent of the head of the principal department to which it is allocated, but the power delegated to a **type 2** agency to promulgate rules is exercised by the head of the principal department to which the agency is allocated.

Therefore, be aware that a delegation of rule-making authority to a **type 2** agency may raise issues as to whether that delegation is intended to be consistent with section 24-1-105,

C.R.S. Specifically, it may be unclear whether rule-making is to be performed by the agency itself or by the head of the agency's principal department.

If the delegation of rule-making authority involves a **type 2** agency, the following options should be considered:

- i. Rule-making authority may be delegated to the executive director of the principal department in which the **type 2** agency is located. Two examples of such a delegation are as follows:

Example 1.

X-X-XXX. Powers and duties of executive director. (1) In order to perform his duties, the executive director shall have power to:

(a) Promulgate rules in accordance with article 4 of title 24 for the controller and the staff of the division of accounts and control in the collection of debts referred to that office, including such matters as referrals to collection agencies or practicing attorneys for out-of-state collection of debts, authority to write off, release, or compromise, authorization of suit filings, and methods of collection of judgments;

* * *

Example 2.

X-X-XXX. Surplus and excess equipment and supplies. (1) The executive director shall promulgate rules to be utilized by the division in governing:

(a) The sale, lease, or disposal of surplus equipment and supplies by public auction or competitive sealed bidding, but no public employee, which for the purposes of this subsection (1) includes elected officials, shall be entitled to purchase any such equipment and supplies unless such purchase satisfies the conditions specified in subsection (2.1) of this section; and

(b) The transfer of excess equipment and supplies.

* * *

- ii. If, under the circumstances, it is appropriate for the rule-making authority to be held by someone other than the executive director, rule-making authority may be delegated to a **type 1** board, commission, division, etc. having authority over the **type 2** agency. An example of such a delegation is as follows:

Example 3.

X-X-XXX. Child care centers - rules. The state board of health, after consultation with the division in the department of human services involved in licensing child care centers and if the committee formed in section X-X-XXX recommends the establishment of child care facilities in nursing homes, shall promulgate reasonable rules in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., establishing any necessary requirements for operating a day care center in a nursing home facility. Such rules shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:

* * *

- iii. Rule-making authority may be delegated to a **type 2** agency when the delegation contains a specific exception to the general rule in section 24-1-105 (4), C.R.S., that rule-making delegated to a **type 2** agency is to be exercised by the head of the principal department. An example of such a delegation is as follows:

Example 4.

X-X-XXX. Division of gaming - creation. There is hereby created, within the department of revenue, the division of gaming, the head of which shall be the director of the division of gaming. The director shall be appointed by, and shall be subject to removal by, the executive director of the department of revenue. The division of gaming, the Colorado limited gaming control commission created in section X-X-XXX, and the director of the division of gaming shall exercise their respective powers and perform their respective duties and functions as specified in this article under the department of revenue as if the same were transferred to the department by a **type 2** transfer, as such transfer is defined in the "Administrative Organization Act of 1968", article 1 of title 24, C.R.S.; except that the commission shall have full and exclusive authority to promulgate rules in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., related to limited gaming without any approval by, or delegation of authority from, the department.

- iv. Rule-making authority may be delegated to a specific person or entity in the **type 2** agency rather than to the agency in general. The delegation to a specific person or entity may be sufficient to override the general rule in section 24-1-105 (4), C.R.S., that rule-making delegated to a **type 2** agency is

to be exercised by the head of the principal department. However, the drafter may also want to reinforce this intention by including an express exception, as in the preceding example. An example of such a delegation without an express exception is as follows:

Example 5.

X-X-XXX. Rules. The director of the division of local government of the department of local affairs may, after consultation with the affected departments or agencies, if any, promulgate, adopt, amend, and repeal such rules in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., as may be necessary for the implementation and administration of this section.

- v. If the delegation of rule-making authority is to a newly created agency, it may be appropriate to establish the agency by a **type 1** transfer instead of a **type 2** transfer if the powers, duties, and functions of the agency are actually of a **type 1** variety. If the grant of rule-making authority is in connection with an existing **type 2** agency that actually has **type 1** powers, it may be appropriate to amend the statute and change the agency to a **type 1** agency.

- e. Rule-making authority may be inappropriate for an advisory committee or board.

2. Information from sponsor.

- a. Does the bill sponsor have an idea of specific limits on the agency's rule-making authority? If so, is there a way to tailor the rule-making provision so that it specifically delineates the areas or subjects the rules will address? Examples of rule-making provisions granting limited or specific authority are contained in Appendix H of this manual.

- b. If possible, get a feel for what the agency intends to do through future rule-making, see if it matches the sponsor's intent, and draft the provision to specifically target the rule-making authority to those intentions.

- c. Consider carefully whether a grant of broad rule-making authority is appropriate or will create problems. Potential issues that may arise from broad authority should be raised even if all interested parties agree that the agency should be given that authority. Examples of rule-making provisions granting an agency broad authority are contained in Appendix H of this manual.

3. *Future considerations.*

Look down the road to the day when the agency's rules may come to the office during the rule review process. Will it be difficult to determine or understand at that time exactly what authority the agency has for the rule or rules? Try to avoid a situation where you, as the drafter of the rule-making provision, have to tell a member or agency that there is confusion over what the language means.

C. Use of terminology.

1. *Use of the term "rules".*

- a. Section 24-4-102 (15) of the State Administrative Procedure Act provides that "rule" includes "regulation". Therefore, it is unnecessary to authorize an agency to promulgate "rules and regulations". The statutes, however, contain many examples of state agencies or agency directors that are authorized to make or promulgate "rules and regulations", "rules", "regulations", "standards", "guidelines", "procedures", etc. These terms have frequently been used interchangeably. Notwithstanding the past use of these various terms, the drafter should use the term "rules" unless another term is clearly warranted. For example, the term "guidelines" may be appropriate when an agency is called upon to describe conduct that is desirable but not required.
- b. Two examples of appropriate terminology in rule-making grants are as follows:

Example 6.

X-X-XXX. Rules. The commissioner may promulgate rules necessary for the administration and enforcement of this article. Such rules shall be promulgated in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.

Example 7.

X-X-XXX. Rules. (1) In order to carry out the purposes of this part 15, the state manager shall promulgate rules in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., governing the following:

- (a), (b), (c), etc., limiting the subject matter the rules will address.

* * *

2. Cross-referencing the State Administrative Procedure Act.

- a. It is appropriate to cross-reference the State Administrative Procedure Act (article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.) in grants of rule-making authority to a state agency (see Examples 6 and 7 above). The way in which the State APA is cross-referenced will depend on whether the grant of rule-making authority is permissive or mandatory.
- b. Permissive rule-making. Where the grant of rule-making authority provides that the state agency *may* make rules, the grant of authority should be contained in a statement separate from the cross-reference to the State APA. Failure to separate the delegation and cross-reference may result in ambiguity. Two examples of a *correct* delegation of permissive rule-making authority and a cross-reference to the State APA are as follows:

Example 8.

X-X-XXX. Rules. The executive director may promulgate rules necessary for the administration of this article. Such rules shall be promulgated in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.

Example 9.

X-X-XXX. Rules. (1) The director may promulgate rules necessary for the administration of this part 2 governing the following:

(a), (b), (c), etc., limiting the subject matter the rules will address.

(2) Promulgation of the rules authorized by subsection (1) of this section shall be in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.

An example of an *incorrect* delegation of permissive rule-making authority and a cross-reference to the State APA is as follows:

Example 10.

X-X-XXX. Rules. The executive director may promulgate rules necessary for the administration of this article in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.

Example 10 is incorrect because it could mean that compliance with the State APA is permissive but not mandatory.

- c. Mandatory rule-making. Where the grant of rule-making authority provides that the agency *shall* make rules, the cross-reference to the state APA may be

included in the grant (see Example 7 above) or the cross-reference may be stated separately as follows:

Example 12.

X-X-XXX. Rules. The director shall promulgate rules for the licensure of applicants under this part 2. Such rules shall be promulgated in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.

D. Overly broad grants of rule-making authority.

Avoid extremely vague grants of rule-making authority such as "The board may adopt rules that are not inconsistent with this article." As noted under section VI. A. above, such standardless grants of authority are potentially unconstitutional.

E. Ambiguous statements of delegation.

In referring to administrative rule-making, use the verb "promulgate" and refer to "rules". If the sponsor wants an agency to engage in formal rule-making, say "The department shall promulgate rules..." Do not substitute an inaccurate or ambiguous statement such as "The department shall adopt standards..." or "The department shall establish guidelines..." The presumption should be that any standards or guidelines are to be adopted through the "State Administrative Procedure Act". However, if the sponsor does not want to require rule-making, but wants the agency to establish policies or procedures make that clear by stating that the agency need not promulgate the required procedures, standards, or guidelines as rules under the "State Administrative Procedure Act".

F. Additional examples.

Additional examples of statutory provisions authorizing rule-making are contained in Appendix H of this manual.

G. Rule review.

When a state agency with statutory rule-making authority promulgates rules, it must do so pursuant to the "State Administrative Procedure Act", which is contained in article 4 of title 24, C.R.S. Section 24-4-103 (8) (d), C.R.S., requires the agency to submit those rules to the Office of Legislative Legal Services for review by staff to determine whether the rules are within the agency's rule-making authority. A rule that staff determines is not within the agency's constitutional or statutory authority is presented to the Committee on Legal Services for the action prescribed in section 24-4-103 (8), C.R.S.

VII. CREATION OF ENTITIES THAT ARE TEMPORARY IN NATURE.

Occasionally, drafters are asked to create temporary boards, commissions, committees, or task forces that are established for a single, one-time only purpose and that can accomplish its purpose within a relatively short period of time. A temporary board does not include what are normally called "advisory" boards or any other board that has a continuing function. A number of practical problems have arisen in the past when the enabling legislation for such temporary entities was so sketchy that it failed to anticipate the activities and functions needed by the entity. Often the financial expenses of carrying out the functions are not anticipated. The following issues should be considered in creating temporary entities. Sample language for temporary entities is included in Appendix F of this manual.

A. Establish clear purpose.

Establish the clear purpose for the creation of the temporary board (for purposes of this example, "board" is used although it could be called a commission, committee, task force, etc.). A temporary board is one that is established for a single, one-time only purpose and that can accomplish its purpose within a relatively short period of time.

B. Membership.

The following issues relating to membership should be considered:

- (1) Establish the number of members.
- (2) Establish qualifications for appointments (optional):
 - (a) Political balance;
 - (b) Geographic representation;
 - (c) Ethnic balance;
 - (d) Representation from specific groups, occupations, fields of knowledge or training, etc.
- (3) Establish how appointments are made and when.
- (4) Establish chair of board
- (5) Establish compensation provisions:
 - (a) Can provide that members serve without compensation;
 - (b) Executive branch officials generally serve without compensation;
 - (c) If the board has legislative members, they generally get reimbursed for necessary expenses and get the per diem allowed members of interim committees. (Note: this will drive a fiscal note - the fiscal note may be eliminated by putting in language that says the compensation is paid from available appropriations to the General Assembly.) The term "compensation" generally covers both per diem and expenses.
 - (d) If all members are paid compensation, this will drive a fiscal note.

C. Meetings.

Establish the minimum number of meetings (this will affect the fiscal note) and when the first meeting should be held.

D. Duties.

Establish duties and responsibilities of the board or issues to be studied if needed to supplement the language establishing the purpose and objective of the board.

E. Staff support.

(1) Establish what legislative agencies and/or executive agencies are to provide staff support for the board.

(2) Establish which of the legislative or executive agencies will serve as the lead staff agency.

(3) Establish whether the legislative agencies and/or executive agencies will need an additional appropriation in order to provide staff support (this may drive a fiscal note - the fiscal note may be eliminated by putting in language that says staff assistance will be provided from available appropriations to the agency). If an appropriation is necessary, an appropriation can be made to all affected agencies or can be made to the lead agency only with that agency making payments to the other affected agencies.

F. Recommendations.

(1) Establish to whom the recommendations of the board are to be made and when.

(2) Establish in what form the recommendations are to be made.

(a) Are the recommendations to be made in the form of a bill or bills?

(b) If in the form of a bill or bills, are they to be presented to the Legislative Council like other interim committee bills and do the rules relating to interim committee bills apply?

G. Sunset provisions.

Establish a repeal date for the section establishing the board in accordance with sunrise/sunset provisions.

**VIII. REFERENCES TO UNITS OF GOVERNMENT NOT CREATED BY STATUTE OR
REFERENCES TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL GROUPS OR ENTITIES.**

As a general rule, a drafter should not refer to a division, section, or unit of state government by name unless that division, section, or unit is created by statute. If a division, section, or unit of state government has been statutorily created, it is most likely contained in and the proper name may be found in the "Administrative Organization Act of 1968", article 1 of title 24, C.R.S. However, if a sponsor requests that a bill contain a specific reference to an existing division, section, or unit that is not created by statute and has been created administratively, the drafter should include language that makes this fact clear to the reader. For example, the drafter could include a citation to section 24-1-107, C.R.S., which authorizes department heads to establish, combine, or reallocate divisions, sections, or units within their departments. Such a reference would read: "... the division of tax collectors, created pursuant to section 24-1-107, C.R.S." Another option would be to say "... the division in the department responsible for tax collectors".

Similarly, a drafter should not refer to non-governmental groups or entities in a bill. Such a reference may raise legal issues for the bill. Examples of possible concerns are: (1) Is there a violation of the constitutional prohibition on special legislation in section 25 of article V of the constitution; (2) Is there a violation on the constitutional prohibition on appropriations to private institutions in section 34 of article V of the constitution; (3) Is there an unlawful delegation in violation of section 35 of article V of the constitution? Additionally, such a reference might imply that the group or entity can be required to perform certain government-like functions. However, the group or entity can not be required to continue or begin to perform certain functions. The group or entity might be dissolved or simply go out of business. If a sponsor requests that a bill contain a specific reference to such a group or entity, the drafter should use general descriptive terminology. For example, the drafter could include a general reference to groups or entities that perform certain functions. Such a reference would read: "...a contract may be awarded to a nationally organized group or entity that provides services determined by the director to be the equivalent of the services specified in this section" or "a representative of a nonprofit organization that advocates for the homeless may be appointed to the board."

FUNDING: APPROPRIATIONS, TRANSFERS, AND SPECIAL FUNDS

I. INTRODUCTION.

The drafter should carefully consider the funding implications of each bill: Will the bill cost money to implement? Where will the money come from? In many cases, it will be necessary to appropriate money in the bill to implement its provisions. In some cases, it will be necessary to establish a mechanism that provides a source of revenue to fund the bill, and in other cases it may be desirable to create a special fund to hold the revenue collected to fund the bill. This section will address the drafting of appropriation sections and other provisions that establish special funds such as "cash funds".

II. APPROPRIATIONS GENERALLY.

A. Constitutional background - meaning of "appropriation".

Section 33 of article V of the state constitution states: "No moneys in the state treasury shall be disbursed therefrom by the treasurer except upon appropriations made by law, or otherwise authorized by law...." Accordingly, under the constitutional separation of powers doctrine, the General Assembly has plenary or absolute power over appropriations subject to constitutional limitations. *Colorado General Assembly v. Lamm*, 704 P.2d 1371, 1380 (Colo. 1985); *MacManus v. Love*, 179 Colo. 218, 499 P.2d 609 (1972). The plenary power of the legislature over appropriations is the power "to set apart from the public revenue a certain sum of money for a specified object, in such manner that the executive officers of the government are authorized to use that money, and no more, for that object and for no other." *Colorado General Assembly v. Lamm*, 700 P.2d 508 (Colo. 1985).

An "appropriation" is legal authority for an agency to expend a specified sum of money for a specified purpose, and a state agency may only expend moneys from the state treasury if the agency has a legislative appropriation for such purpose or if the expenditure is "otherwise authorized by law". Since most state government programs depend on the level of funding provided, the drafter must understand appropriations in order to adequately address the possible funding implications of each bill.

B. Long bill - supplemental appropriation bills.

Most appropriations for state departments, agencies, and institutions are included in

the annual general appropriations bill, commonly known as the "long bill", which is drafted and sponsored by the Joint Budget Committee. Under section 32 of article V of the state constitution, the long bill may only contain appropriations. Thus, the long bill may not include any substantive law and is not included in the Colorado Revised Statutes. The long bill adopted each legislative session applies primarily to the upcoming fiscal year (beginning July 1). During the next legislative session, the Joint Budget Committee usually sponsors various "supplemental appropriation bills" to amend the long bill for the current fiscal year. (A "supplemental appropriation" provides funds for operations only during the fiscal year in which it is enacted.) In addition, other members of the General Assembly may sponsor special appropriation bills that contain nothing besides one or more appropriations.

C. Appropriation sections in substantive bills.

Often a bill that amends the permanent statutes also includes an appropriation section to ensure that moneys are made available to cover the costs of implementing the bill. It is standard practice to include an appropriation section in a bill that creates a new state agency or adds new functions to an existing state agency even if the amount of the appropriation is unknown and must be left blank. However, the sponsor may choose to omit the appropriation section from the bill as introduced.

D. Additional constitutional considerations.

The drafter should become familiar with several constitutional provisions that specifically address appropriations. These are: Section 32 of article V, which imposes the single-subject rule on all appropriations bills other than the long bill; section 34 of article V, which prohibits appropriations to private or religious groups; and section 18 of article X and section 2 of article XXIV, which concern the disposition of excise taxes on motor fuels and other sales. While appropriations cannot be made directly to private groups or individuals, moneys can be appropriated to state agencies that purchase services from, or make grants and loans to, private groups or individuals. If a drafter believes that any of these constitutional provisions call the validity of an appropriation into question, the drafter should consult a senior staff member of the Office.

E. Relevant statutory provisions.

The drafter should be familiar with several statutory provisions that relate to the appropriations process. For reference, some of these sections are:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>
2-2-703	Funding must be provided in bills that result in net increase in

periods of imprisonment in state correctional facilities

- 2-4-215 Future general assemblies not bound by legislation requiring an appropriation
- 23-1-103.5 Annual allowable cash fund revenues and expenditures - higher education
- 24-22-115 to 24-22-116 Tobacco litigation settlement cash fund and trust fund
- 24-36-102 Principal function of treasury department is receipt of state moneys
- 24-36-103 Fees and taxes collected by state agencies must be transmitted to the treasury department
- 24-36-114 Interest earned on state moneys must be credited to general fund, unless otherwise expressly provided by law
- 24-37-Parts 2 and 3 Office of state planning and budgeting charged with recommending legislative and executive actions to achieve desired state objectives and helping the governor prepare the annual executive budget
- 24-75-102 Reversion of unexpended appropriations; closing of books in 35 days
- 24-75-105 to 24-75-111 Transfers of state moneys - expenditures in excess of appropriations
- 24-75-201 General fund created - all state revenues required to be credited thereto unless otherwise provided by law
- 24-75-201.1 Restrictions on state general fund appropriations - required general fund reserve
- 24-75-201.3 Annual revenue estimate of General Assembly
- 24-75-203 Loans and advances to state agencies
- 24-75-212 Legislative reporting of federal moneys
- 24-75-Part 3 Capital construction fund

24-75-402	Limits on uncommitted cash fund reserves - reductions in fees
24-75-Part 6	Legal investments of public funds
24-76-101 to 24-76-102	Federal funds - appropriations and reporting (<i>But see Colorado General Assembly v. Lamm</i> , 738 P.2d 1156 (Colo. 1987))
24-77-101 et seq.	Implementation of section 20 of article X of the state constitution (TABOR)
24-77-106	Annual allowable revenues and expenditures - all state departments
24-82-102	State acquisition of real property
24-82-Part 7	Master leasing
24-82-Part 8	State acquisition of real or personal property - lease-purchase agreements
43-1-106 (8)(h), 43-1-113	State highway funds and budgets
43-1-112.5	Annual allowable revenues and expenditures - transportation
43-4-201	Highway users trust fund created - limitations on appropriations ("off-the-tops")

III. CONSIDERATIONS IN DRAFTING APPROPRIATIONS PROVISIONS.

A. Indicating appropriations in bill titles.

The title of any bill that contains an appropriations section should indicate that the bill makes an appropriation. The drafter should add either of the following trailers at the end of the title: "..., AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN CONNECTION THEREWITH." or "..., AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR."

Similarly, any amendment that adds an appropriation section to a bill should include language that amends the title of the bill to indicate the addition of the appropriation section. As noted above, either ", AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN CONNECTION THEREWITH" or ", AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR" are appropriate trailers. The amendment to the title appears last in the amendment.

B. Required elements.

Every appropriation must contain at least the following five elements that are discussed in detail in sections III. C. to III. G. of this chapter:

- (1) The *time period* during which the moneys appropriated are available for expenditure;
- (2) *From where* the money is appropriated - a special fund or the general fund (for example, "out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated");
- (3) *To whom* the appropriation is made;
- (4) The *amount* of the appropriation; and
- (5) The *purpose* for which the appropriation is made.

C. Designating time period for appropriations.

1. *General provisions.*

If an appropriation does not designate a time period for the availability of an appropriation, it is presumed that the funds are intended to be available for the fiscal year beginning on the July 1 next following. The better practice is to include the phrase "for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 20__,". Example:

SECTION __. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of ____, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of _____ dollars (\$), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

A supplemental appropriation provides funds for operations only during the fiscal year in which it is enacted. The text of a supplemental appropriation should begin with the phrase: "In addition to any other appropriation heretofore made for the current fiscal year,". Example:

SECTION __. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation heretofore made for the current fiscal year, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of _____, the sum of _____ dollars (\$), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

Occasionally, it is necessary to fund operations immediately upon passage of an act, i.e., during the current fiscal year, but also during the fiscal year beginning the July 1 next following. In such instances, the drafter should include a sentence that provides substantially as follows:

"The moneys appropriated by this section shall become available upon passage of this act and shall remain available until July 1, 20__ [the year following the one in which the appropriation is made)]."

Example (assumes an appropriation made during the 2000 legislative session):

SECTION __. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the ____ cash fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of ____, the sum of _____ dollars (\$), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the direct and indirect costs of implementing this act. The moneys appropriated by this section shall become available upon passage of this act and shall remain available until July 1, 2001.

2. *Reversion of unexpended appropriations.*

Pursuant to section 24-75-102, C.R.S., the unexpended amount of every appropriation reverts to the fund from which the appropriation was made at the end of the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made unless otherwise provided by law (such as in the statute governing the fund from which the appropriation was made). However, moneys appropriated from the general fund that would otherwise revert to the general fund may be transferred to another fund on either a one-time basis or a permanent basis. For a discussion of this type of transfer, see section IV. of this chapter.

3. *Special rule for certain corrections bills.*

Section 2-2-703, C.R.S., requires any bill that results in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in state correctional facilities to include an appropriation "sufficient to cover any increased capital construction costs and any increased operating costs which are the result of such bill in each of the first five years in which there is a fiscal impact as a result of the bill." The language needed to accomplish this sort of appropriation will vary with the timing and nature of the fiscal impact of different bills, but the drafter should generally include the appropriation in the substantive text of such a bill rather than in a separate appropriation section. The following is an example from a bill enacted in 1998:

17-1-124. Appropriation to comply with section 2-2-703.

(1) Pursuant to section 2-2-703, C.R.S., the following statutory appropriations,

or so much thereof as may be necessary, are made in order to implement SB 98-021, enacted at the second regular session of the sixty-first general assembly:

(a) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1999, in addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated from the capital construction fund created in section 24-75-302, C.R.S., to the corrections expansion reserve fund created in section 17-1-116, the sum of three thousand eight hundred forty dollars (\$3,840).

(b) (I) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, in addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, from the capital construction fund created in section 24-75-302, C.R.S., to the corrections expansion reserve fund created in section 17-1-116, the sum of twelve thousand two hundred seventeen dollars (\$12,217).

(II) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, in addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated to the department of corrections, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand two hundred eighty-four dollars (\$1,284).

(c) (I) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, in addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, from the capital construction fund created in section 24-75-302, C.R.S., to the corrections expansion reserve fund created in section 17-1-116, the sum of nine thousand eight hundred ninety dollars (\$9,890).

(II) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, in addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated to the department of corrections, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand three hundred seventy-one dollars (\$5,371).

(d) (I) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2002, in addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, from the capital construction fund created in section 24-75-302, C.R.S., to the corrections expansion reserve fund created in section 17-1-116, the sum of thirteen thousand nine hundred sixty-two dollars (\$13,962).

(II) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2002, in addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated to the department of corrections, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eight thousand six hundred seventy-nine dollars (\$8,679).

The drafter should note that notwithstanding the requirements of section 2-2-703,

C.R.S., because section 2-4-215, C.R.S., prevents one General Assembly from binding future general assemblies, a General Assembly may refuse to make appropriations required by statute by simply amending or repealing the relevant statutory provisions.

The drafter should also amend section 24-75-302 (2), C.R.S., to make the necessary increase to the statutory transfer of moneys from the general fund to the capital construction fund so sufficient moneys exist in the capital construction fund to fund the appropriation to the corrections expansion reserve fund. For an example, see section 2 of chapter 298, Session Laws of Colorado 1998.

4. Special rule for certain capital construction bills.

In accordance with the practice used by the Joint Budget Committee for capital construction appropriations in the long bill, the drafter should indicate in the appropriation section of any substantive law bill that makes an appropriation for a capital construction project that the appropriation made will be available for three years or until completion of the project, whichever comes first, by including the following language:

SECTION __. Appropriation. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the capital construction fund created in section 24-75-302, Colorado Revised Statutes, not otherwise appropriated, to the department of ____, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of ____ dollars (\$), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for [insert description of project].

(2) The appropriation made in subsection (1) of this section shall become available upon passage of this act, and, if any appropriated project is initiated within the fiscal year, the appropriations for the project shall remain available until completion of the project or for a period of three years, whichever comes first, at which time such unexpended and unencumbered balances shall revert to the capital construction fund.

D. Designating the source of funding.

1. General provisions.

Bills may be funded from the state general fund or from a special fund. For a discussion of the funding of bills through special funds, see section V. of this chapter.

Section 24-75-201.1, C.R.S., imposes a limitation on general fund appropriations. As a general rule, general fund appropriations cannot exceed 106% of the prior fiscal year's general fund appropriations (the Arveschoug-Bird appropriations limit). All bills with

funding from the general fund, as well as existing programs that desire additional funding must "compete" for the additional 6% annual general fund appropriations increase. Each year, the long appropriation bill spends a substantial portion of the 6% allowable increase. However, in some years, the General Assembly has set aside a portion of the 6% increase to be used solely to fund bills other than the long appropriation bill. A decision on "set aside" moneys is generally made by the General Assembly prior to or early in a legislative session. If the General Assembly establishes "set aside" moneys, the drafter will probably need to adjust the long bill in order to make the appropriation from the "set aside" moneys. In the past, the long bill has included an appropriation from the general fund to the capital construction fund that is then further appropriated to the department of transportation. This appropriation is the "set aside" moneys. To access the "set aside" moneys, the drafter should make an appropriation from the general fund to fund the costs of the bill and then adjust the long bill to reduce the general fund appropriation to the capital construction fund and the corresponding appropriation to the department of transportation. The staffs of the Office of Legislative Legal Services and the Joint Budget Committee developed the following language to indicate that a bill is to be funded with "set aside" moneys:

SECTION __. Appropriation - adjustment in 2000 long bill. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of _____, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of _____ dollars (\$ _____), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

(2) For the implementation of this act, appropriations made in the annual general appropriations act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, shall be adjusted as follows:

(a) The general fund appropriation to the capital construction fund outlined in section 3 (1) (f) is reduced by _____ dollars (\$ _____).

(b) The capital construction fund exempt appropriation to the department of transportation, construction projects, is reduced by _____ dollars (\$ _____).

The drafter should check the long bill to verify the reference in subsection (2) (a) of the preceding appropriation section.

2. Bills funded from general fund outside the statutory limit.

Section 24-75-201.1 (1) (a) (III) exempts from the statutory limit on general fund appropriations any appropriation of general fund moneys derived from certain voter-approved tax or fee increases and any general fund appropriation for new programs or

services or for an increase in existing services that is required by a federal mandate or a state or federal court order. For example, in 1998, a bill relating to tobacco sales to underage children was funded outside the limit because the bill was the result of a federal mandate. The drafter should use the following language to indicate that the statutory limit on state general fund appropriations does not apply to a given appropriation:

SECTION __. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of _____, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of _____ dollars (\$) and ___ FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act. Said amount is exempt from the statutory limit on state general fund appropriations pursuant to section 24-75-201.1 (1) (a) (III) (insert appropriate sub-subparagraph here), Colorado Revised Statutes.

3. Bills making long bill adjustments.

Bills sometimes include "long bill adjustments" in their appropriation sections. Typically, such bills will cost money to implement but will also save money in other governmental programs. Thus, these bills include an appropriation for the costs of implementing the bill and a provision that describes reductions in specified line item appropriations for ongoing programs in the long bill for the upcoming fiscal year. (The long bill cannot be amended directly since it is not yet law.)

In drafting a long bill adjustment, the drafter must precisely identify the line items to be adjusted and the amount of each adjustment. If the long bill is already introduced, the drafter should look at the line items in the bill to be adjusted and use the same wording as used in the long bill. If the long bill is not yet introduced, the drafter should look at the language from the previous long bill, on the assumption that the wording of the line items will be similar in both long bills. Example:

SECTION __. Appropriation - adjustment to 2000 long bill. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the judicial department, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of nineteen thousand four hundred eleven dollars (\$19,411), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of implementing this act.

(2) For the implementation of this act, appropriations made in the annual general appropriation act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, shall be adjusted as follows: The appropriation to the department of human services, self-sufficiency, assistance payments, aid to the needy disabled, is decreased by one hundred nineteen thousand seven hundred eighty-six dollars

(\$119,786), of which sum, nineteen thousand four hundred eleven dollars (\$19,411) shall be from the general fund, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred thirty-nine dollars (\$27,839) shall be from cash funds, and seventy-two thousand five hundred thirty-six dollars (\$72,536) shall be from federal funds.

4. Bills funded from general fund savings in other bills.

In certain circumstances, the General Assembly will link the funding of one bill to savings that will occur by the passage of a second bill. In this situation, there is no adjustment of the long bill as generally occurs when the funding and savings are included in the same bill; the two bills are generally unrelated one to the other. The drafter should include language in the appropriation section to note the legislative intent concerning the funding source and should include a separate effective date clause as shown in the example.. If a member requests that the savings in a certain bill be used as a funding source, the drafter should remind the member that his or her bill may be competing with several other bills for the use of the savings. Example:

SECTION 4. Appropriation - legislative intent. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of _____, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of _____dollars (\$ _____) and _____ FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

(2) It is the intent of the general assembly that the general fund appropriation for the implementation of this act shall be derived from savings generated from the implementation of the provisions of [HB/SB] 00-_____, as enacted during the second regular session of the sixty-second general assembly.

SECTION 5. Effective date. (1) This act shall take effect upon passage.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, this act shall only take effect if:

(a) The final fiscal estimate for H.B. 05-_____, as reflected in the appropriations clause for said act, shows a net general fund savings that is equal to or greater than the final general fund fiscal estimate for this act, as reflected in section 4 of this act; and

(b) H.B. 05-____ is enacted at the first regular session of the sixty-fifth general assembly and becomes law; and

(c) The staff director of the joint budget committee files written notice with the revisor of statutes no later than July 15, _____, that the requirement set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) has been met.

These clauses have been carefully developed with coordination and input from the Joint Budget Committee and the Revisor of Statutes; however, drafters are advised to communicate with JBC staff when incorporating these provisions in a bill. Drafters making any substantial deviation from the recommended language should consult with senior staff in the Office prior to creatively creating a new type of clause or contingency.

5. Federal funds.

Under a line of Colorado Supreme Court cases interpreting the state constitution, the General Assembly generally lacks power to appropriate federal funds. See *Colorado General Assembly v. Lamm*, 738 P.2d 1156 (Colo. 1987); annotation to section 24-76-101, C.R.S. Thus, drafters should not draft appropriation sections that appropriate federal funds. However, the General Assembly may still want to indicate in a bill how much federal funding the state will receive to implement the bill by adding one of the following sections to the bill.

If a bill is to be funded entirely with federal funds, the following section should be included in the bill:

SECTION __. Federal funds. The general assembly anticipates that, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the department of _____ will receive the sum of _____ dollars (\$ _____) in federal funds for the implementation of this act. Although these funds are not appropriated in this act, they are noted for the purpose of indicating the assumptions used relative to these funds.

If the bill is to be funded by a combination of state and federal funding, the following appropriation section should be included in the bill:

SECTION __. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated out of the [insert name of state fund], to the department of _____, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of _____ dollars (\$ _____), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act. [Said sum shall be subject to the "(M)" notation as defined in the general appropriation act.] In addition to said appropriation, the general assembly anticipates that, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the department of _____ will receive the sum of _____ dollars (\$ _____) in federal funds for the implementation of this act. Although the federal funds are not appropriated in this act, they are noted for the purpose of indicating the assumptions used relative to these funds in developing the state appropriation amounts.

E. Designating the recipient of an appropriation.

1. General provisions.

Appropriations for functions of the executive branch of government are generally made to a principal department or to the office of the governor. A specific unit within that department or office may be designated as follows: "to the department of _____, for allocation to the division [board, commission, etc.] of _____,". The drafter must always be sure to use the correct name of the governmental unit involved, i.e., the name as it is stated in the "Administrative Organization Act of 1968", article 1 of title 24, C.R.S.

2. Appropriations to special cash funds.

In recent years, an increasing number of bills have created special funds for particular purposes with the funding for such special funds coming from appropriations made to the special fund by the General Assembly from the general fund. Prior to the 1992 adoption of section 20 of article X of the state constitution (TABOR), a transfer of moneys from the general fund to a special fund did not count against the statutory limit on general fund appropriations contained in section 24-75-201.1, C.R.S., if the bill specified that the transfer

was an exception to the statutory limitation on general fund appropriations. However, section 20 of article X provides that "[O]ther limits on district revenue, spending, and debt may be weakened only by future voter approval." As a consequence, while transfers from the general fund to special funds that existed when TABOR was adopted and that were excepted from the statutory limitation on general fund appropriations can continue to be made, any new attempt to circumvent the statutory limitation by transferring moneys from the general fund to a special fund probably constitutes a "weakening" of the statutory limitation that requires voter approval. Accordingly, the drafter should advise any bill sponsor who seeks to circumvent the statutory limitation on general fund appropriations by including a provision in a bill that transfers, rather than appropriates, money from the general fund to a special fund that section 20 of article X probably requires voter approval for such a transfer and that the safer course from a constitutional perspective would be to simply appropriate general fund moneys to the special fund. Currently, the only transfer from the general fund to another fund being made is the statutory transfer from the general fund to the capital construction fund. (See section 24-75-302 (2), C.R.S.)

If a bill requires an appropriation from the general fund to a special fund, the appropriation is actually made to the special fund and the first subsection of the appropriation section generally specifies the purposes for which the money appropriated is to be used. The moneys in the special fund are then appropriated to a particular department or office in the manner noted above. Example:

SECTION __. Appropriation. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the lead school program grant fund created in section 22-36-107 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), to be used for purposes consistent with the creation of the fund.

(2) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of the lead school program grant fund created in section 22-36-107 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, to the department of education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be allocated as follows:

(a) \$200,000 for costs incurred by the department in administering the program;

(b) \$600,000 for grants to school districts with enrollments of 250,000 or more; and

(c) \$200,000 for grants to school districts with enrollments less than 250,000.

3. Appropriation to capital construction fund.

In recent years, the General Assembly has also appropriated general fund money to the capital construction fund. Appendix E of this manual includes an example of such an appropriation.

F. Designating the amount of the appropriation.

The amount of an appropriation represents the maximum amount of money that the recipient of the appropriation may spend. For this reason, outside the legislative process an appropriation is sometimes called "spending authority". "Appropriation" and "spending authority" generally have the same meaning; however, when the appropriation comes from a cash fund that depends upon revenue collection, the cash fund spending authority cannot exceed the amount of revenue collected and equals the amount of revenue collected or the amount appropriated, whichever is less. The same principle applies if the appropriation is from cash funds exempt (for example, cash fund reserves): "Spending authority" is limited to the actual moneys in the cash fund reserve or the amount of the appropriation, whichever is less.

G. Designating the purpose of the appropriation.

The purpose of the appropriation can be very broad or quite specific. Generally, the purpose of the appropriation is stated as "for the implementation of this act". However, the purpose can be made more specific by using the language "for the implementation of section 3 of this act" or the language "for the implementation of the lead school program created in section 22-36-107 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes". The drafter should also remember to be more specific about the purpose of the appropriation when money is being appropriated from the general fund to a special cash fund. See section III. E. 2. of this chapter.

H. Drafting "No Appropriation" sections.

The appropriations committees sometimes add a "no appropriation section" to bills that do not require an appropriation. A "no appropriation section" expresses a legislative finding that a bill will not require additional funding. A "no appropriation section" may assist the sponsor of a bill by improving the bill's chances of passage, but its primary purpose is to discourage the implementing agency from making a budget request in future years for the costs of implementing the bill. Example:

SECTION __. No appropriation. The general assembly has determined that this act can be implemented within existing appropriations, and therefore no separate appropriation of state moneys is necessary to carry

out the purposes of this act.

In some cases, the General Assembly may want to indicate that the bill is to be implemented within existing FTEs. Example:

SECTION __. Appropriation. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, there is hereby appropriated, out of the lead school program grant fund created in section 22-36-107 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, to the department of education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, to make grants to school districts for lead school programs.

(2) It is the intent of the General Assembly that this act can be implemented within existing FTE allocations and that no separate appropriations of state moneys for FTEs will be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

I. Drafting "Future Appropriation" sections.

Sometimes it is anticipated that a bill will not require funding for implementation during the first fiscal year, but will require funding in subsequent fiscal years. In such situations, one of the appropriations committees generally adds a "future appropriations section" and warns the General Assembly of the estimated future costs of the bill. However, a "future appropriations section" does not obligate the General Assembly to actually appropriate any particular amount of moneys in future fiscal years. Example:

SECTION __. Future appropriations. Although no appropriation is included in this act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, it appears that this act will require appropriations [from the general fund] [from cash funds] for subsequent fiscal years, and the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, is estimated to be _____ dollars (\$).

J. Drafting an effective date provision contingent on a future appropriation.

During the 1998 legislative session, language for a new type of effective date section was created to delay the effective date of a bill to allow the implementing agency to obtain funding for the new program during the next fiscal year. Legislators referred to using this new language as "Entzing a bill" because it was first used in a bill for Rep. Lewis Entz. "Entzing a bill" involves adding an effective date section that delays the effective date of a bill for another year and provides that the act will not take effect unless the implementing agency obtains the necessary funds through a long bill appropriation or other appropriation

for the next fiscal year. In essence, "Entzing" is a creative financing strategy that can improve the odds of passage for a bill with a fiscal impact. The drafter can suggest "Entzing" to a bill sponsor but should probably discourage the practice because it does not create a guaranteed funding source for such a bill and may not improve the bill's chances as much as the sponsor might expect. Section 2 of chapter 239 of the Session Laws of Colorado 1998 shows how this provision was added to a bill increasing the mileage allowance for state officers and employees who use their own vehicle for state business. Example:

SECTION __. **Effective date.** This act shall take effect July 1, 2001 [*the normal effective date would have been July 1, 2000*]; except that this act shall not take effect unless moneys are appropriated for the ____ program as specified in the annual general appropriations act or in any other act making an appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001 [*the normal fiscal year would have been July 1, 2000*].

IV. TRANSFERS OF FUNDS OR APPROPRIATIONS.

A. General provisions.

The term "transfer" has different meanings in different situations. "Transfer" may mean moving money from one fund to another fund, or it may mean moving an amount of money from one item of appropriation to another item of appropriation. As discussed in section III. E. of this chapter, transfers from the general fund to other funds would appear to be limited to those transfers that were allowed when section 20 of article X of the state constitution was adopted. A transfer between two line item appropriations is essentially two appropriations: A negative supplemental appropriation to one line item (a reduction in the line item appropriation), combined with a matching positive supplemental appropriation to another line item (a positive supplemental appropriation to another line item equal to the reduction to the other line item).

B. Transfers between cash funds.

Transfers of money have been made from one cash fund to another cash fund. This generally occurs when a cash fund has a large balance or reserve. Measures were taken by the 1998 General Assembly to reduce cash fund balances so transfers between cash funds should not occur too often in the future. See section 24-75-402, C.R.S. This type of transfer only provides money for one year and is not an ongoing source of funding unless the transfers occur on a yearly basis. However, if a member requests that this type of transfer be made, there are two approaches that can be taken. The first example shows an amendment to the statutory section creating the cash fund to provide for the transfer followed by the appropriation of the transferred money and the second example shows the transfer and the

appropriation in the same nonstatutory section. In either case, the drafter needs to include language clearly stating that the transfer of the money is being made notwithstanding statutory provisions that may place limits on how the money in the cash fund is to be expended.

Example 1.

SECTION 5. 24-21-104 (3) (d), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBPARAGRAPH to read:

24-21-104. Fees of secretary of state. (3) (d) (X) NOTWITHSTANDING ANY PROVISION OF PARAGRAPH (b) OF THIS SUBSECTION (3) TO THE CONTRARY, ON JULY 1, 2000, THE STATE TREASURER SHALL DEDUCT ONE MILLION DOLLARS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE CASH FUND AND TRANSFER SUCH SUM TO THE SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION FUND CREATED IN SECTION 22-43.7-103, C.R.S.

SECTION 6. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the school construction and renovation cash fund created in section 22-43.7-103, Colorado Revised Statutes, not otherwise appropriated, to the department of education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for the school district capital construction assistance program established by article 43.7 of title 22, Colorado Revised Statutes.

Example 2.

SECTION 4. Transfer of funds - appropriation. (1) Notwithstanding any provision of section 24-21-104 (3) (b), Colorado Revised Statutes, to the contrary, on July 1, 2000, the state treasurer shall deduct one million dollars (\$1,000,000) from the department of state cash fund and transfer such sum to the school construction and renovation cash fund created in section 22-43.7-103, Colorado Revised Statutes.

(2) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the school construction and renovation cash fund created in section 22-43.7-103, Colorado Revised Statutes, not otherwise appropriated, to the department of education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for the school district capital construction assistance program established by article 43.7 of title 22, Colorado Revised Statutes.

C. Transfer of unexpended appropriation to a cash fund.

As stated previously in this chapter, moneys appropriated from the general fund but not expended by a department will revert to the general fund at the end of the fiscal year unless otherwise provided by law. The General Assembly has on one occasion provided for a portion of the reversion to be transferred to another fund. See Session Laws of Colorado 1998, chapter 306, section 120. Because the amount reverted varies from year to year, this type of transfer does not guarantee the funding of a program. If a member requests that the reversion be used to fund a program, the drafter should make sure the member knows the risk involved. If the member proceeds with this as a funding source, the drafter will need to know whether the transfer is being done on a one-time basis or on a permanent basis and whether the amount to be transferred is the entire amount reverted or only a portion thereof. In providing for such a transfer, the drafter must amend section 24-75-102, C.R.S., as well as add an appropriation clause if the money is to be expended.

Example of a one-time transfer:

SECTION 5. 24-75-102, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION to read:

24-75-102. Appropriations expended, when - balance - repeal.

(3) ANY MONEYS APPROPRIATED TO ALL DEPARTMENTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR THE 1999-2000 FISCAL YEAR THAT WOULD OTHERWISE REVERT TO THE GENERAL FUND PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION SHALL BE TRANSFERRED BY THE STATE TREASURER TO THE SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION FUND CREATED IN SECTION 22-43.7-103, C.R.S.; [EXCEPT THAT THE AMOUNT TRANSFERRED SHALL NOT EXCEED FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.] THIS SUBSECTION (3) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 2000.

SECTION 6. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the school construction and renovation fund created in section 22-43.7-103, Colorado Revised Statutes, not otherwise appropriated, to the department of education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) for the school district capital construction assistance program established by article 43.7 of title 22, Colorado Revised Statutes.

Example of a permanent transfer:

SECTION 5. 24-75-102 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

24-75-102. Appropriations expended, when - balance - repeal.

(1) (a) Except as otherwise provided by law, all moneys appropriated by the general assembly may be expended or encumbered, if authorized by the controller, only in the fiscal year for which appropriated. Except as otherwise provided by law IN PARAGRAPH (b) OF THIS SUBSECTION (1), any moneys unexpended or not encumbered from the appropriation to each department for any fiscal year shall revert to the general fund or, if made from a special fund, to such special fund. Determination of such expenditures or encumbrances shall be made no later than thirty-five days after the close of the fiscal year and pursuant to the provisions of section 24-30-202 (11).

(b) FOR THE 1999-2000 FISCAL YEAR AND FISCAL YEARS THEREAFTER, ANY MONEYS THAT WOULD OTHERWISE REVERT TO THE GENERAL FUND PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH (a) OF THIS SUBSECTION (1) FROM ALL DEPARTMENTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT SHALL BE TRANSFERRED ANNUALLY TO THE SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION FUND CREATED IN SECTION 22-43.7-103, C.R.S.; [EXCEPT THAT THE AMOUNT TRANSFERRED SHALL NOT EXCEED TEN MILLION DOLLARS].

SECTION 6. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the school construction and renovation fund created in section 22-43.7-103, Colorado Revised Statutes, not otherwise appropriated, to the department of education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) for the school district capital construction assistance program established by article 43.7 of title 22, Colorado Revised Statutes.

D. Examples of transfers of appropriations.

SECTION __. Transfer of appropriation - appropriations.

(1) From the appropriation made in the general appropriation act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, from the workers' compensation cash fund to the department of labor and employment, division of labor, workers' compensation, personal services, the sum of three hundred forty-four thousand three hundred thirty-eight dollars (\$344,338) and 9.4 FTE is hereby transferred to the department of administration for allocation to the division of administrative hearings, for the implementation of this act. (From H.B. 90-1024)

SECTION __. Transfer authorization. The director of the office of state planning and budgeting, after consultation with the executive director of the department of natural resources, and upon approval of the governor, shall order the controller to transfer to the division of mined land reclamation for the minerals program moneys appropriated to the executive director of the

department of natural resources for personal services for the Colorado mine safety program for the 1987-88 fiscal year, the sum of which shall be one hundred nine thousand one hundred ninety dollars (\$109,190) and 3.5 FTE for personal services for the minerals program. (1987 Session Laws, chapter 336)

V. SPECIAL FUNDS - CASH FUNDING.

A. General provisions.

By law, all revenues and moneys received by the state must be transmitted to the state treasurer and credited to the state's general fund unless otherwise required by the constitution or by statute to be credited and paid to a special fund. See sections 24-36-103 and 24-75-201, C.R.S. However, sometimes it is best to establish a special funding mechanism for a bill by which revenue needed to implement the bill is collected and credited to a special fund, rather than to the general fund. This usually occurs when a program is to be "cash-funded".

A cash-funded program supports itself through fees or charges. Usually, but not always, a special "cash fund" is created for purposes of separately accounting for the fees or charges collected. For example, the occupational licensing functions of the state are currently "cash-funded" through license fees and charges assessed against licensees. No tax revenue is required since the licensees themselves pay the costs of their licensing. The fees collected are credited to a special fund, the division of registrations cash fund, and appropriations are made by the General Assembly every year from that cash fund to defray the costs of the state's licensing activities.

In 1998, the General Assembly addressed concerns that state cash fund reserves were too high by passing Senate Bill 98-194, the most significant portion of which is now codified as section 24-75-402, C.R.S. With certain specified exceptions and subject to other statutory and state constitutional provisions, section 24-75-402, C.R.S., limits the amount of uncommitted reserves that a cash fund may contain at the end of any fiscal year to 16.5% of the amount expended from the cash fund during that fiscal year. Section 24-75-402 C.R.S., also requires any entity that collects fees that are credited to a cash fund to adjust such fees as necessary to ensure that the amount of uncommitted reserves in the cash fund remains at or below the 16.5% limit. Accordingly, the drafter should include the following language in any bill that specifies the amount of a fee that is to be credited to any cash fund that is not exempt from the requirements of section 24-75-402, C.R.S.:

() NOTWITHSTANDING THE AMOUNT SPECIFIED FOR THE FEE IN SUBSECTION () OF THIS SECTION, THE [NAME OF COLLECTING ENTITY] BY RULE OR AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY LAW MAY REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF THE FEE IF NECESSARY PURSUANT TO SECTION 24-75-402 (3), C.R.S., TO REDUCE THE

UNCOMMITTED RESERVES OF THE FUND TO WHICH ALL OR ANY PORTION OF THE FEE IS CREDITED. AFTER THE UNCOMMITTED RESERVES OF THE FUND ARE SUFFICIENTLY REDUCED, THE [NAME OF COLLECTING ENTITY] BY RULE OR AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY LAW MAY INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF THE FEE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 24-75-402 (4), C.R.S.

Section 1-4-1203, C.R.S., provides one example of a statutory provision that contains the preceding language.

B. Terminology.

Terms relating to funding are not always used consistently in the statutes. The following usages are suggested:

Revenue (such as fees, tax receipts, and charges but do not use "monies" or "funds") is first collected by some agency, then transmitted to the state treasurer, who credits the revenue to a specified fund (or to a special account in a specified fund). The treasurer may deposit the money in a bank or other financial institution where it will earn interest for the state.

A fund is an accounting device that sets apart and administers a collection of money, and each fund consists of one or more self-balancing accounts. To avoid confusion, the drafter should use the term "funds" only as the plural of "fund" and avoid using "funds" as a synonym for "moneys". A new fund should be created "in the state treasury" rather than "in the office of the state treasurer".

The drafter should only name a fund a trust fund if the fund has elements of a true legal trust such as where the fund is established by the state as "trustor" or "settlor" and held by an independent "trustee" for the benefit of "beneficiaries". For example, see 24-32-717, C.R.S., (the "Colorado Housing Act of 1970").

A revolving fund is a fund that is replenished continuously or periodically, often from some source other than tax revenues. The term usually refers to a fund that is used to defray the operating expenses of a state-conducted enterprise and replenished from the sale of the enterprise's goods or services. See, for example, section 33-1-114, C.R.S., (the Colorado outdoors magazine revolving fund, used for publishing the magazine and replenished from paid subscriptions) and section 24-30-1108, C.R.S. (the department of personnel revolving fund).

A sinking fund is a fund established to extinguish a government debt (i.e., a fund used for accumulating the moneys necessary to pay principal and interest).

C. Drafting considerations when creating special funds.

1. *Required elements.*

Every statute that creates a special fund should specify:

- (a) The *source of revenue* for the fund;
- (b) *How* moneys in the fund are to be appropriated (as discussed below, the fund should be either "continuously appropriated" or subject to legislative appropriation); and
- (c) For what *purpose* moneys may be expended from the fund.

2. *Source of revenue - amount fixed by agency.*

In some cases a statute itself will establish the amount of any taxes, fees, or charges imposed to generate revenue for a special fund. In other cases, a statute will give an agency authority to set the amount of such taxes, fees, or charges. When authorizing an agency to fix the amount of a fee or charge, the drafter should include language that requires the agency to act by rule. Example:

40-16-XXX. Fees - taxicab fund. THE COMMISSION BY RULE SHALL ESTABLISH FEES FOR THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIS ARTICLE, WHICH FEES SHALL BE ASSESSED ANNUALLY AGAINST ANY PERSON LICENSED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 40-16-XXX. ALL FEES COLLECTED SHALL BE TRANSMITTED TO THE STATE TREASURER, WHO SHALL CREDIT THE SAME TO THE TAXICAB FUND, WHICH FUND IS HEREBY CREATED. THE MONEYS IN THE FUND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIS ARTICLE.

In some cases, a statute will require an agency to annually adjust its fees based on the amount of any appropriation made to the agency. See, for example, section 24-21-104, C.R.S., (the department of state cash fund) and section 24-34-105, C.R.S., (division of registrations cash fund).

3. *Startup financing.*

When a new cash-funded program begins operation (usually on July 1), it will often incur expenses before any of the fees, taxes, or charges that support the program can be collected. Thus, the drafter may be asked to provide for a loan of moneys (usually from the

general fund), to enable the program to defray its expenses until sufficient fee, charge, or tax income accrues to the cash fund. Appendix E of this manual contains examples of provisions for such startup financing. However, such provisions are usually not necessary since section 24-75-203, C.R.S., allows programs to obtain advances of moneys for working capital. Thus, the drafter should not include startup financing provisions unless special circumstances establish their need.

4. Legislative appropriation or continuous appropriation by statute.

Most special funds are subject to legislative appropriation, which means that an agency can only expend those moneys from the fund that the legislature appropriates to the agency. In contrast, an agency may expend moneys in a "continuously appropriated" fund without legislative appropriation. Examples of "continuous appropriation" language that the drafter can include in the body of a bill that creates a special fund are:

The moneys in the fund are hereby continuously appropriated to the commission for the purposes of this part 4.

The moneys in the fund are hereby continuously appropriated to the board for the sole purpose of assisting victims of crime; except that an amount equal to five percent of the total restitution made during the preceding fiscal year, not to exceed a total amount of fifteen thousand dollars for each fiscal year, may be used by the board to cover all direct and indirect costs incurred by the board in implementing the provisions of this section.

The drafter should be aware, and advise any bill sponsor who desires "continuous appropriations", that in recent years the appropriations committees have generally amended bills with continuously appropriated special funds so that the funds will be subject to annual legislative appropriation. However, the appropriations committees do not necessarily intend that the General Assembly will use the appropriations process to tightly constrain expenditures from such funds. Instead, the primary purpose of subjecting special funds to legislative appropriation is to ensure that the funding of state government programs is fully accounted for through the budget process by minimizing the number of programs that are operated "off-budget" and subjected to less public scrutiny.

5. Allowing agencies to retain administrative costs.

Sometimes a state agency collects money on behalf of another agency or political subdivision, and a bill sponsor wishes to fund the costs incurred by the collecting agency out of the moneys collected. In such cases, a bill may provide that the collecting agency is entitled to retain its administrative costs before paying over the proceeds or that the collecting agency is entitled to be paid its administrative costs by the recipient. In either

case, the drafter must specify whether the moneys to be retained or received by the collecting agency are to be subject to legislative appropriation or continuously appropriated.

In drafting a bill that allows an agency to retain administrative collection costs, the drafter should avoid any possible confusion by the agencies that will implement the bill by including language stating that any moneys withheld for administrative expenses are to be credited to the general fund or to a special fund and that such moneys are subject to appropriation by the General Assembly for such administrative collection costs. For examples of retained costs that are credited to the general fund and subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, see sections 32-9-119 (2) (c) (II) and 30-11-107.5 (2) (b), C.R.S.

6. *Cash funding without creating a separate cash fund.*

It is not always necessary to create a cash fund to accomplish cash funding. Examples:

25-2-113.5. Limited access to information upon consent of all parties. (10) (a) THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SHALL ESTABLISH FEES TO BE CHARGED EACH PERSON REQUESTING THAT HIS NAME BE PLACED ON THE LIST PROVIDED FOR IN SUBSECTION (3), (4), OR (5) OF THIS SECTION AND FOR THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGISTRAR IN ESTABLISHING AND IMPLEMENTING THE REGISTRY PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION. IT IS THE INTENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THAT THE FEES SHALL COVER ALL DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS INCURRED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION.

(b) THE FEES COLLECTED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION SHALL BE TRANSMITTED TO THE STATE TREASURER, WHO SHALL CREDIT THE SAME TO THE GENERAL FUND. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL ANNUALLY APPROPRIATE FROM THE GENERAL FUND TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AN AMOUNT SUFFICIENT TO MEET EXPENSES INCURRED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION.

7. *Direct and indirect costs.*

In recent years, the Joint Budget Committee, through the appropriations committees and the JBC staff, has encouraged the use of language that allows the General Assembly flexibility in appropriating not only for the *direct* costs of an agency in administering a program but also for the *indirect* costs incurred by other state agencies because of the program, such as the costs of services provided by the controller, the department of personnel, and the department of the treasury. (For examples of such language, see the preceding examples in this section V. C.) However, the drafter should remember that the wishes of the sponsor control the drafting of bills and amendments.

8. *Crediting investment earnings to the fund.*

The state treasurer generally invests moneys credited to a special fund until needed for expenditure, and, unless otherwise provided by statute, credits the interest earned from such investments to the general fund in accordance with section 24-36-114, C.R.S. The following language provides for the crediting of such interest income to the general fund. The drafter should use this language unless the sponsor requests that interest be credited to the special fund.

In accordance with section 24-36-114, C.R.S., all interest derived from the deposit and investment of this fund shall be credited to the general fund.

The following language may be used to provide that interest is to be credited to the special fund, rather than to the general fund:

All interest derived from the deposit and investment of moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

9. *"Nonreversion" to general fund.*

Language providing that moneys in a special fund shall not "revert" to the general fund appears in a number of statutes:

The moneys in the fund shall not be transferred or credited to the general fund or to any other fund except as directed by the general assembly acting by bill.

Any moneys not appropriated shall remain in the fund and shall not be transferred or revert to the general fund of the state at the end of any fiscal year.

At the end of any fiscal year, all unexpended and unencumbered moneys in the fund shall remain therein and shall not be credited or transferred to the general fund or any other fund.

Generally the legal need for such "nonreversion" language is doubtful, but bill sponsors sometimes find such language psychologically reassuring. Providing that moneys in a special fund "shall not revert to the general fund at the end of a fiscal year" makes sense only if moneys actually originated in the general fund and there is a specific reason why they might "revert".

Unnecessary use of "nonreversion" language can cause problems. For example, does the phrase "acting by bill" (in the first paragraph of the sample language above) allow removal of moneys from a special fund by a supplemental appropriation bill or must the

General Assembly act by a "substantive law" bill that amends a statute?

10. *"Reversion" to general fund.*

Sometimes it may be desirable to transfer excess moneys remaining in a special fund at the end of a fiscal year to the general fund or another fund by inserting some of the following language:

Any unexpended and unencumbered moneys remaining in the fund shall be credited to the general fund at the end of each fiscal year.

The unexpended and unencumbered balance of moneys appropriated by the general assembly from the fund shall be credited to the general fund at the end of each fiscal year.

Net revenues collected in excess of twenty-five percent of the debt collection fund balance shall revert ["shall be credited" would be better] to the general fund at the end of each fiscal year. See section 24-30-202.4 (3), C.R.S.

11. *Provision for remaining balance of abolished cash fund.*

Any bill that abolishes a special fund should specify the disposition of any moneys remaining in the special fund at the time of abolishment. If not specified, the balance of the abolished fund will likely revert to the general fund pursuant to section 24-75-201, C.R.S. Moneys remaining in a special fund at the time of abolishment may be expressly transferred to the general fund or to an existing or newly-created special fund. Examples:

All unexpended and unencumbered moneys remaining in the fund as of July 1, 2000, shall be transferred to the general fund.

The balance remaining in the fund after payment of all obligations of the preceding fiscal year shall be credited to the general fund, and the fund is abolished.

All moneys remaining in the license fee fund as of July 1, 2000, shall be transferred to the division cash fund, which is hereby created.

12. *Disbursement procedure.*

Language like the following is sometimes used but is rarely necessary:

24-30-1515. Compromise or settlement of claims - authority.

(3) Disbursements from the risk management fund for claims compromised or settled in accordance with this part 15 shall be paid by the state treasurer upon warrants drawn in accordance with law upon vouchers issued by the division upon order of the board or person authorized in subsection (2) of this section to make such compromise or settlement.

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REVENUE-RAISING BILLS

I. GENERAL LEGAL BACKGROUND.

Section 31 of article V of the state constitution requires that "[a]ll bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments, as in the case of other bills." This provision was presumably taken from and modeled after a substantially similar provision in the United States Constitution.¹ In light of this constitutional mandate, it is important that all drafters have a working knowledge of what constitutes a bill to raise revenue - an issue which has been addressed in several Colorado cases and attorney general opinions. The first section of this Chapter discusses the construction case authority at the federal and state levels has placed upon the phrase "bills for raising revenue". Section II. of this chapter provides drafters guidelines for dealing with revenue-raising bills in the pre-enactment and post-enactment contexts.

A. Historical roots.

As a result of the British Parliament's long struggle with the crown for control of the purse strings of the empire, Parliament and many of its American descendants require that revenue bills originate in the "lower house". N. Singer, *Sutherland Statutory Construction* [hereafter, "Sutherland"], § 9.06, 581 (5th ed. 1994). The right to originate money bills is an ancient and indisputable privilege of the "lower house" of the British Parliament, i.e., the House of Commons. This privilege was awarded the lower house in the belief that the House of Lords, a permanent, hereditary body created by the king, would be more subject to influence by the crown than the House of Commons, a temporary elective body. Hence, it would have been dangerous to permit the Lords to have the power of imposing new taxes. 1B Vernon's Ann. Texas Const., art. 3, § 33, *Interpretive Commentary*, 433 (West 1997).²

This privilege of the lower house concerning "money bills" was continued by a substantial number of state constitutions as well as by the federal constitution. At least 19 other states have a so-called "origination clause" in their constitutions identical or

¹U.S. Const. art. I, § 7, cl. (1).

²Similarly, Federalist Paper No. 66 argues that lodging the "exclusive privilege of originating money bills" with the House of Representatives would serve as one of "several important counterpoises to the additional authorities to be conferred upon the Senate," which at the time of the ratification of the federal constitution through the adoption of the 17th amendment to that document, was not directly elected by the people. See J. Madison, A. Hamilton, J. Jay, *The Federalist Papers*, 386 (I. Kremnick ed., Penguin Books 1987).

substantially similar to the one contained in section 31 of article V of the state constitution.³ Although this limitation survives as a historical reminder of Parliament's struggles with the crown, in modern times, the clause expresses a preference for keeping the critical power to tax as close as possible to those subject to it. Under this view, the taxing power should rest exclusively with the lower house, which in Colorado and most other states is the House of Representatives. The lower house is presumed to more directly represent the people both because lower houses are customarily larger than their corresponding upper chambers and their membership is usually subject to more frequent elections. Sutherland, § 9.06, 581; Interpretive Commentary to article 3 of the Texas constitution, § 33, 433-34.⁴

B. Early federal interpretations of revenue-raising bills.

Historically, the courts have accepted variations of three basic definitions of the constitutional phrase "bills for raising revenue".

The first of these definitions was borrowed from Justice Story by Justice Harlan in writing the majority opinion in *Twin City National Bank v. Nebeker*, 167 U.S. 196, 17 S. Ct. 766, 42 L. Ed. 134 (1897), and is probably the most frequently used definition in the reported cases. In *Twin City*, which involved a tax imposed by the federal government on circulating notes of national banks to fund a national currency secured by a pledge of bonds, Justice Harlan wrote:

. . . (R)evenue bills are those that levy taxes in the strict sense of the word, and are not bills for other purposes which may incidentally create revenue. (167 U.S. 202-203)

A second definition was set forth in an early federal circuit court case, *United States v. Mayo*, Fed. Case No. 15,755, 26 Fed. Cas. 1230, 1 Gall 396 (Cir. Ct. D. Mass. 1813):

The true meaning of 'revenue laws' in this clause (Article I, Section 7 of the United States Constitution) is, such laws as are made for the direct and avowed

³See Alabama Const. art. IV, § 70; Delaware Const. art. VIII, § 2; Georgia Const. art. 3, § 5, para. 2; Idaho Const. art. III, § 14; Indiana Const. art. IV, § 17; Kentucky Const. § 47; Louisiana Const. art. 3, § 16, para. (B); Maine Const. art. IV, part 3, § 9; Massachusetts Const. part 2, cl. 1, § 3, art. 7; Minnesota Const. art. IV, § 18; New Hampshire Const. part 2, art. 18; New Jersey Const. art. 4, § 6, para. 1; Oklahoma Const. art. 5, § 33; Oregon Const. art. IV, § 18; Pennsylvania Const. art. 3, § 10; South Carolina Const. art. III, § 15; Texas Const. art. 3, § 33; Vermont Const. chapter II, § 6; Wyoming Const. art. III, § 33.

⁴Federalist Paper No. 58 discusses the origination clause as among the devices inserted to enforce and maintain the separation of powers and, hence, to secure liberty. In the words of that document: "This power over the purse may, in fact, be regarded as the most complete and effectual weapon with which any constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people, for obtaining a redress of every grievance, and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure." J. Madison, A. Hamilton, J. Jay, *The Federalist Papers*, 350 (I. Kremnick ed., Penguin Books 1987).

purpose for creating and securing revenue or public funds for the service of the government. No laws whose collateral and indirect operation might possibly conduce to public or fiscal wealth, are within the scope of the provision. (26 Fed. Cas. 1231)

A third and more lengthy definition with elements of the two above definitions was set forth in a federal circuit court decision, *United States ex rel. Michels v. James*, Fed. Case No. 15,464, 26 Fed. Cas. 577, 13 Blatchf 207 (Cir. Ct. S.D. N.Y. 1875):

Certain legislative measures are unmistakably bills for raising revenue. They impose taxes upon the people, either directly or indirectly, or lay duties, imposts or excises for the use of the government, and give to the person from whom the money is exacted no equivalent in return, unless in the enjoyment, in common with the rest of the citizens of the benefits of good government. It is this feature which characterizes bills for raising revenue. They draw money from the citizen. They give no direct equivalent in return. (26 Fed. Cas. 578)

C. Colorado case interpretations.

In assessing the constitutionality of bills under section 31 of article 5 of the state constitution, Colorado case authority has relied primarily upon the construction provided by Justice Harlan in the *Nebeker* case, although the other interpretations have influenced the courts' treatment of this issue as well.

Geer v. Board of Commissioners of Ouray County, 97 F. 435 (8th Cir. 1899) was the first case of importance dealing with the provisions of the state constitution concerning revenue-raising bills. In this case, a bill authorizing Colorado counties to refund certain of their debts through the issuance of bonds provided that the principal and interest payments on the bonds would be met through the levy and payment of a property tax. The plaintiff asserted that the act was void as it was a revenue-raising measure that had originated in the Senate. In striking down this contention, and upholding the act, the court said:

A bill for raising revenue, within the meaning of this provision of the constitution (section 31 of article V), is one which provides for the levy and collection of taxes for the purpose of paying the officers and of defraying the expenses of government. This act was not of that character. Its main purpose was to authorize quasi-municipal corporations to refund their debts. The provisions for the levy and collection of taxes which it contained were mere incidents to the general refunding legislation which it carried. (97 F. at 440)

The court further noted that the act specifically provided that the taxes collected pursuant to the act were to be put aside to pay off the bonds and accrued interest and were

not to be used to pay county officers or to defray the expense of government.

Another early Colorado case dealing with this issue was *Colorado National Life Assurance Co. v. Clayton*, 54 Colo. 256, 130 P. 330 (1913). In this case, the General Assembly had repealed and reenacted all the laws dealing with insurance, one of which imposed a two percent annual tax on the gross amount of premiums earned within the state. Because of the imposition of the tax, the plaintiff contended that the bill was revenue-raising and, therefore, void as it had originated in the Senate. The court disagreed, stating:

A bill designed to accomplish some purpose other than raising revenue, is not a revenue-raising measure. Merely because as an incident, to its main purpose, it may contain provisions, the enforcement of which produces a revenue does not make it a revenue measure. Revenue measures are those which have for their object the levying of taxes in the strict sense of the words. If the principal object is another purpose, the incidental product of revenue growing out of the enforcement of the act will not make it a bill for raising revenue. The primary object and purpose of this bill was to regulate insurance companies, and the insurance business in this state. It is a regulation or supervision tax, and the method of arriving at the amount, or because of its operation the act produces an excess which is required to be turned into the general fund, does not affect its validity or render it an act for revenue. 54 Colo. at 259-60.

The next Colorado case dealing with revenue-raising bills was *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. v. School District No. 1 in Yuma County*, 63 Colo. 159, 165 P. 260 (1917). This case involved a 1911 amendment to the general school laws of the state enacted in 1877. The amendment modified the taxation provisions of the school laws and, having originated in the Senate, the plaintiff argued that the amendment was a revenue-raising measure and was, therefore, void. The court held to the contrary, saying that the main purpose of the 1877 law was to establish a public school system in the state, and the provisions regarding the levy and collection of taxes were incidental but necessary to the main purpose of the 1877 law. The court then noted:

If the senate had the power to originate a general and complete statute, as was the act of 1877, there does not appear to be any good reason why the senate cannot originate a series of acts when each is but a part of the complete and general law and all taken together are, and amount to the same, as one complete and general act. 63 Colo. at 163.

The court went on to hold that the levy and collection of taxes for the maintenance of a school system is not taxation for defraying the expenses of government or for the services of government, citing the *Geer* case. Nor, said the court, did the act constitute the levying of taxes in the strict sense of the word, as the levy is not actually imposed, but is only authorized to be imposed.

D. Other case authority at the federal and state levels.

The *Geer* and *Chicago Burlington* cases are still good case authority in Colorado regarding what constitutes a bill to raise revenue and provide the foundation for the consideration of revenue-raising measures under this constitutional provision. Moreover, Colorado interprets its origination clause in a manner similar to that provided by federal and other state authority with respect to comparable revenue-raising provisions contained in their respective constitutions. More specifically, a strict or narrow construction of the phrase "revenue-raising bills" is the majority rule, with a particular bill being viewed as nonrevenue-raising whenever possible. A majority of the courts on the federal and state levels that have considered the question have ruled that revenue-raising bills are those which have as their main or primary objective raising money by taxation to support the general expenses and obligations of the government, and if the raising of revenue, even if it is through a tax and essential to the accomplishment of the bills's objective, is merely incidental to the primary purpose of the legislation, it is not a revenue bill. See generally Vermont Const., ch. II, § 6, annotations, ¶ 6, 257 (Michie 1996). See also Sutherland, § 9.06, 582 (collecting cases, including *Chicago, B & Q. R. Co.* case). Moreover, a majority of jurisdictions have also held that bills delegating taxing powers to municipalities are not revenue bills, because they do not, in themselves, raise revenue, but merely grant the power to do so. Vermont Constitution, ch. II, § 6, annotations, ¶ 6, 257.

On more than one occasion, the U.S. Supreme Court has specifically considered this issue as well. In the *Head Money Cases (Edye v. Robinson)*, 112 U.S. 580, 5 S. Ct. 247, 28 L. Ed. 798 (1884), the court held that a fee imposed by the federal government on ship operators, rather than on their passengers (the "direct" beneficiaries of the fee), to defray the expenses of immigration, was not a tax. The court found that a tax was, in general terms, an exaction going to the general support of the government. 5 S.Ct at 252. In this case, however, the exaction was construed as a fee to create a fund to be raised from those profiting from immigration. In *Millard v. Roberts*, 202 U.S. 429, 26 S. Ct. 674, 50 L.Ed. 1090 (1906), the court held that legislation that imposed a property tax in the District of Columbia to pay for certain railroad improvements was not a bill to raise revenue within the meaning of the origination clause. Essentially, the court held that any taxes imposed were "but means" to the purposes provided by the legislation. 26 S.Ct. at 675. More recently, the Supreme Court has held that a Senate-initiated bill providing for a monetary special assessment to pay into a crime victims' fund did not violate the Origination Clause because the legislation raised revenue to support a particular government program and did not raise revenue to support government generally. *United States v. Munoz-Flores*, 495 U.S. 385, 398, 110 S. Ct.1964, 109 L. Ed. 2d 384 (1990). "Any revenue for the general Treasury that [the section of the legislation mandating the fee at issue] creates is thus 'incidenta[l]' to that provision's primary purpose." 110 S.Ct. at 1973.

E. Colorado Attorney General opinions.

Another source of helpful authority pertaining to this matter is contained in legal opinions from the Colorado Attorney General. As stated previously, the Attorney General has rendered several significant opinions regarding certain problems concerning revenue-raising bills. One of these opinions states that a bill that would have the obvious effect of *decreasing* collected revenues is, nonetheless, a bill for raising revenue. See the following opinions: Opinion No. 66-3941, dated February 3, 1966 [hereafter, 1966 Attorney General's opinion], and Memorandum, dated March 2, 1967. The 1966 Attorney General's opinion takes the form of a letter from Attorney General Duke Dunbar to State Senator Anthony Vollack. In that letter, Attorney General Dunbar opined that a bill repealing food sales tax credits or refunds was a revenue-raising bill required to be introduced in the House of Representatives under section 31 of article 5 of the state constitution. The letter states as follows: "Although Senate Bill No. 36 has the effect of decreasing the revenue to be collected pursuant to Chapter 300, it must be considered as a bill for raising revenue within the meaning of our constitution. The phrase 'raising revenue' as applied to legislative acts does not imply an increase in revenue."⁵ This Attorney General opinion was affirmed by the Colorado Attorney General's Office in 1999. For more details, see the discussion under Section I. F. of this Chapter.

The Colorado Attorney General has also opined that the power of the Senate to propose amendments to bills for raising revenue, as provided in section 31 of article V of the state constitution, applies only to pending bills, and not to revenue-raising bills passed at prior sessions. See the following opinions and memoranda: Memorandum, dated July 9, 1965, Opinion No. 66-3941, dated February 3, 1966, and Memorandum, dated March 2, 1967.

While there has been no formal opinion given on the following point, and presumably

⁵The position that the origination clause applies in equal measure to bills that would *decrease* as well as increase tax revenues is also consistent with the weight of authority at the federal and state levels. See, e.g., *Texas Ass'n of Concerned Taxpayers, Inc. v. U.S.*, 772 F.2d 163, 166 (5th Cir. 1985) (Court notes that "all contemporary courts have adopted the construction apparently given it by Congress, i.e., 'relating to revenue'); *Armstrong v. U.S.*, 759 F.2d 1378, 1381 (9th Cir. 1985) ("The term 'Bills for raising revenue' does not refer only to laws *increasing* taxes, but instead refers in general to all laws *relating to* taxes.") (Emphasis in original.) *Wardell v. U.S.*, 757 F.2d 203, 205 (8th Cir. 1985) ("We cannot agree that 'revenue-raising' means only bills that increase taxes."); *In re Opinion of the Justices*, 249 Ala. 389; 31 So. 2d 558, 559 (1947) ("If the proposed act affects the amount of revenue which flows into the state treasury...it is one to raise revenue....").

In the *Texas Ass'n of Concerned Taxpayers* case, the fifth circuit commented on the difficulties in formulating any standard of constitutionality to adequately guide Congress in dealing with the origination clause, particularly in terms of a facile distinction between "increasing" and "decreasing" revenue. In the words of the Court: "The fluctuations in national income and corresponding shifts in revenue yields make any label of 'increasing revenue' a slippery and potentially chameleonic one. The same bill may have an effect of increasing revenue under certain economic conditions and decreasing revenue under others." 772 F.2d at 166. See also *Armstrong*, 759 F.2d at 1381 (Such a distinction "may well be impossible to implement, since members of Congress may differ over whether a proposed revenue bill or amendment will 'increase' or 'decrease' taxes overall, and since the same revenue bill may well have varying effects upon the total taxes assessed in different years.").

as an extension of the idea expressed in the previous paragraph, former Attorney General Dunbar additionally stated that a bill proposing an amendment to a "revenue-raising" statute that was originally enacted as a House bill must still be introduced in the House of Representatives, even in the absence of any effect upon revenues, so long as the measure relates to the levying and collection of taxes and the procedures therefor and not to the disposition of the revenues once collected. See undated memorandum relating to House Bills 1001 - 1005, inclusive, 1966 Regular Session.⁶

Another Attorney General opinion on this issue has stated that laws delegating authority to local government entities to levy and collect taxes are not revenue-raising bills as the revenue derived therefrom would not be used to defray the general expenses of the state government. See Opinion No. 60-3363, dated January 1, 1960. See also Vermont Constitution, ch. II, § 6, annotations, ¶ 6, 257.

F. Particular applications.

On the rationale that the revenue-raising feature of the legislation at issue was incidental to the main purpose of the act, the Colorado Supreme Court has held that the following types of acts are not bills for raising revenue within the meaning of section 31 of article V of the state constitution:

- (1) An act imposing a motor vehicle registration fee. In *Ard v. The People*, 66 Colo. 480, 182 P. 892 (1919), the court held that the purpose of registration fees is not the levying of taxes or the collection thereof as such fees are in the nature of a license or toll for using the public highways.
- (2) An act setting up an elaborate code regulating the manufacture, sale, and use of malt, spirituous, and vinous liquors. In *the case of re Senate Interrogatories*, 94 Colo. 215, 29 P.2d 905 (1934), the court held that the main purpose of the act was to enact a comprehensive liquor code, and the revenue-raising feature was a remote incident to the code.
- (3) An act imposing the gross ton mile tax. In *Public Utilities Commission v. Manley*, 99 Colo. 153, 60 P.2d 913 (1936), the court held that the act in question was regulatory in nature and was not primarily enacted for the purpose of raising revenue.
- (4) In upholding the rates that a city charged for providing water and sewer services, the court, in *Western Heights Land Corporation v. City of Fort Collins*, 146 Colo. 464, 362 P.2d 155 (1961), held that a revenue-raising

⁶For the reasons discussed below, at section II. B. of this chapter, in connection with the discussion of GUIDELINE NO. 3, this conclusion seems a bit extreme.

measure is one levying a tax to defray general municipal expenses. If the principal object is to defray the expense of operating a utility directed against those desiring to use the service, the incidental production of income does not make it a revenue-raising measure.

On the basis of the authority discussed above, the Office of Legislative Legal Services advises the General Assembly and its members that bills that affect the amount of general fund revenue collected by the state should be introduced in the House of Representatives. The Colorado Attorney General's Office has recently confirmed its support of this approach. Specifically, in response to a December 23, 1998, letter from Senator Ray Powers to the Attorney General asking for a review of the 1966 Attorney General's opinion, solicitor general Richard Westfall wrote: "We have researched the matter and conclude that [the 1966 attorney general's opinion] is correct. The term 'bills for raising revenue' ... means bills which provide for the levy and collection of taxes. A bill levying taxes may cause a tax to decrease as well as increase. Accordingly, art. V, § 31, precludes the senate from introducing measures that decrease state taxes." On November 10, 1999, this approach was confirmed again by the Colorado Attorney General's Office. See memo dated November 12, 1999, from Doug Brown in Appendix J of this manual for the opinion and discussion of its impact to staff.

Applying the case authority handed down at the federal level, by other states, as well as Colorado, produces the following general principles for assessing whether a statutory measure "raises revenue" within the meaning of section 31 of article V of the state constitution and thus must be introduced in the House of Representatives:

- (1) If a bill levies a tax upon the property in the state either generally or locally and the revenues produced are payable into the state treasury for uses of the state government, the bill is one for raising revenue.
- (2) If a bill authorizes a local governmental unit to levy a tax, or the bill itself levies a tax upon local property for a local purpose, the bill is not one for raising revenue.
- (3) If a bill appropriates money from the state treasury, the bill is not one for raising revenue.
- (4) If a bill commits a certain amount annually from revenues received from general taxes without requiring an increase in the tax levy, the bill is not one for raising revenue.
- (5) If a bill is a bona fide regulatory measure, the bill is not one for raising revenue even though it levies a tax, toll, or fee.
- (6) If a bill imposes a tax, toll, or fee in the nature of compensation for the use of

governmental facilities or for compensation for government employees' services, the bill is not one for raising revenue.

G. Phrases used to describe revenue-raising bills.

Some of the stock phrases describing revenue-raising bills that have evolved from the principles discussed above and that are used by the courts frequently in their decisions are as follows:

- (1) Revenue-raising bills are those that levy taxes in the strict sense of the word.
- (2) Revenue-raising bills are those whose direct purpose is to raise revenue to defray the general expenses of the state government.
- (3) Revenue-raising bills are those whose direct purpose is to raise revenue payable into the state treasury for general governmental uses.
- (4) A tax is a compulsory payment that entitles the taxpayer to receive nothing in return other than the rights and privileges of good government which are enjoyed by all citizens alike.
- (5) Bills that draw money from the citizen but give no direct or equivalent benefit in return are bills for raising revenue.
- (6) Revenue-raising bills are limited to bills that transfer money from the people to the state, but do not include bills that appropriate money from the treasury of the state to particular uses of the state.

H. Phrases used to describe nonrevenue-raising bills.

Most of the cases arising under the revenue-raising clauses of the federal constitution and the various state constitutions have held that bills that fall into one of the following categories are not revenue-raising bills:

- (1) Bills that delegate authority to local governmental units to levy taxes upon local property for local purposes.
- (2) Bills that provide for the regulation of some business, trade, profession, or activity under the police power of the state.
- (3) Bills that amend existing nonrevenue-raising statutes by increasing the license fees, tolls, or taxes imposed by the statute.

- (4) Bills that appropriate money from the state treasury.
- (5) Bills that impose a tax, toll, or fee as compensation for use of government facilities or for services provided by the government.

In concluding this Section I., reference should be made to the "Enrolled Bill Doctrine", a judicial doctrine which, with a certain amount of inconsistency, has been relied upon by the United States Supreme Court, the lower federal courts, and the courts of Delaware, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and South Carolina. The effect of the doctrine is to bar any court inquiry into the legislative origins of a bill. The doctrine is, however, of no great importance in Colorado since the Colorado Supreme Court, by the fact that it has consistently inquired into the origins of revenue-raising bills, has implicitly rejected the doctrine.

An additional legal issue for attorneys working in this area to consider is the policy implications of the TABOR amendment⁷ on the origination clause. In particular, subsection (4) (a) of section 20 of article X of the state constitution requires voter approval for any legislation that increases taxes. As noted above, while section 31 of article V of the state constitution was intended to provide accountability to the citizens for tax increases because members of the House of Representatives are subject to re-election every two years, this purpose appears to have been superseded by TABOR's voter approval requirement. Voters now directly make the decision as to whether taxes should be increased. In light of this additional constitutional restriction, the continued viability of the origination clause - at least in terms of a check on the state's power over the purse - must be questioned, and it is possible that a court resolving a case in which the origination clause is at issue may see matters the same way. It is also possible that future courts will continue to maintain some core essence of the clause, e.g., requiring a bill that would directly increase the state income tax rate to originate in the House of Representatives, while sustaining the Senate's ability to play a more active role through the amendment process in crafting legislation with an impact on state revenues even in the absence of parallel action by the House.

NOTE: Another source of information on this issue is the Research Memorandum dated December 1, 1969, entitled "Revenue Raising Bills", prepared by the Legislative Drafting Office. For a more detailed and complete reference, consult the Research Memorandum.

II. GUIDELINES FOR DEALING WITH REVENUE-RAISING BILLS IN THE PRE-ENACTMENT AND POST-ENACTMENT CONTEXTS.

The responsibilities of this Office in the implementation of section 31 of article V of

⁷Section 20 of article X of the Colorado Constitution.

the state constitution require different, sometimes conflicting, legal perspectives. Performance of these responsibilities is complicated by the fact that the meaning of section 31 may differ depending on whether it is being interpreted to apply to a bill during the legislative process or to enacted law, i.e., after the presumption of constitutionality has attached. This Section II. is intended to provide guidance in the application of section 31 of article V of the state constitution to bills in the pre-enactment and post-enactment contexts. The pre-enactment status of bills for raising revenue discussed in section II. A. is to be contrasted with the post-enactment status of such bills discussed in section II. B.

A. What is a bill for raising revenue during the legislative process?

Section 31 of article V of the state constitution is, in effect, a constitutional rule of legislative procedure. It was intended to govern legislative behavior during the course of the legislative process.⁸ The General Assembly has not adopted any written rules or other guidelines for determining the practical application of section 31 in the legislative process. The only guidance has come from the Legislative Drafting Office Research Memorandum referred to in section I of this Chapter. The principles set forth in the Research Memorandum have been interpreted and applied since its publication, but the application of those principles to different taxes and in various legislative scenarios remains unclear.

The principles described in the Research Memorandum were based on judicial decisions that interpreted section 31 of article V of the state constitution after enactment of the bill in question at which point the presumption of constitutionality attaches. See *Lamm v. Barber*, 192 Colo. 511, 565 P.2d 538 (1977) (Law held unconstitutional only if violation of the constitution proven beyond a reasonable doubt). Courts often construe section 31 and other constitutional rules of legislative procedure (such as the "single subject" rule contained in section 21 of article V of the state constitution) to uphold legislation in the face of an alleged minor technical violation. Thus, courts often defer to the legislature in their application of these rules, and they uphold the legislature's action as reflected in the enacted bill. As a result, judicial decisions do not provide guidelines for interpretation of constitutional rules of legislative procedure that are consistent with the restrictive purposes to be served by these rules. One of these purposes is to preserve the integrity of legislative policy deliberations and decisions. For these reasons, this Office has often taken the position that constitutional rules of legislative procedure should be literally interpreted and strictly construed when such rules are applied before the enactment of a bill, i.e., during the legislative process.

The following guidelines are to be used in:

⁸"It is obvious that the constitutional rules of procedure take precedence over all other rules of legislative procedure. They are judicially reviewable and enforceable, though in some jurisdictions they are considered to be addressed exclusively to the legislature and courts either refuse to consider questions of compliance or else find them to be only directory." Sutherland, section 7.01, at 561-2 (5th ed. 1994).

(a) Determining if a bill is or may be a bill for raising revenue that should be introduced in the House; and

(b) In giving advice as to whether amendments that affect revenues can be offered to such bills during the legislative process.

The guidelines attempt to apply section 31 of article V of the state constitution in the context of specific taxes and specific legislative scenarios. GUIDELINES NOS. 1 to 5 are to be used when a bill request is received and the primary question is whether the request involves a bill for raising revenue and whether the sponsor should be advised that the bill should be introduced in the House of Representatives. GUIDELINE NOS. 6 to 9 are applicable when a bill has already been introduced and the question arises whether a revenue-raising amendment can be added. Consistent with the above discussion, these guidelines reflect a strict or literal interpretation of section 31 because this interpretation seems most appropriate in view of the restraints imposed by constitutional rules of legislative procedure in the pre-enactment context.

GUIDELINE NO. 1. Any bill that would increase or decrease state income tax, state sales tax, state use tax, state estate tax, or any other state tax that goes to the state general fund and becomes available for general state purposes should be introduced in the House of Representatives.

Examples:

- (1) Bills that increase or decrease these taxes would include bills that:
- (a) Increase or decrease a tax rate;
 - (b) Extend tax liability to a new individual or class of taxpayers or increase an individual's or class's tax liability;
 - (c) Exempt an individual or class of taxpayers from tax liability or reduce an individual's or class's tax liability;
 - (d) Define or redefine the income or transaction subject to tax; or
 - (e) Create credits or deductions against an existing tax. On the other hand, a bill that provides for an "income tax checkoff" is not a bill that increases or decreases the income tax because such legislation merely designates the public purpose fund to which a taxpayer wishes to direct some of his or her refund. Such legislation does not affect revenue; it merely allows a taxpayer to direct money that would have been returned to the taxpayer to a particular cause that the taxpayer favors.
- (2) Other state taxes that go to the state general fund and become available for general state purposes are: State cigarette tax, state tobacco tax, state controlled substances tax, state excise tax on beer, state excise tax on liquor, license fees for beer and liquor, parimutuel racing fees, limited gaming fees, and insurance premium tax.⁹

⁹The taxes referenced in paragraph (2) were instituted in part in an effort to regulate some aspect of personal behavior or business conduct, but they are general fund taxes and as such have an impact on the money available for general state purposes.

GUIDELINE NO. 2. Section 31 of article V of the state constitution has been interpreted to require introduction of a bill for raising revenue in the House even though the obvious effect of the bill is to *decrease* revenues.¹⁰

GUIDELINE NO. 3. Section 31 of article V of the state constitution may require the introduction of a bill for raising revenue in the House *even if it doesn't increase or decrease revenues*, so long as the bill amends an act which was originally revenue-raising and relates to the levying and collection of taxes, and the procedures therefor.¹¹

CAVEAT: This interpretation seems a bit extreme. For example, while a bill that accelerates the date by which those collecting sales tax must remit to the state is perhaps a bill for raising revenue, a bill that has a merely procedural or administrative effect and that has a title which limits amendments to procedural or administrative matters should not be considered a bill for raising revenue.

GENERAL EXCEPTION: If the bill does not increase or decrease revenues but merely provides for the disposition of revenues once collected, it is not a bill for raising revenue.¹²

Further, each of these taxes (with the exception of limited gaming fees) was originally enacted in a bill that originated in the House, and the Attorney General's Opinions discussed above indicate that the power of the Senate to propose amendments to bills for raising revenue applies only to pending bills, and not to revenue-raising bills passed at prior sessions.

While the enactment of an insurance premium tax in a Senate bill was held not to violate section 31 of article 5 of the state constitution because the primary purpose of the bill was regulation of insurance companies, *Colorado National Life Assurance Co. v. Clayton*, 54 Colo. 256, 130 P. 330 (1913), the current insurance tax was enacted in a House bill subsequent to *National Life Assurance*. A bill enacting a liquor regulation code was sustained against a section 31 challenge on the grounds that its chief purpose was other than raising revenue; however, the bill was ultimately declared invalid because the bill was not within a Governor's special session agenda. *In re Senate Interrogatories*, 94 Colo. 215, 29 P.2d 705 (1934). Moreover, the current laws enacting the excise taxes on liquor and beer and the current laws authorizing liquor license fees were enacted in House bills. Finally, the purpose of keeping the taxing power closest to the people is better served by assuming that bills increasing or decreasing general fund taxes should be introduced in the House.

¹⁰This guideline stems from the 1966 Attorney General's Opinion that states that the phrase "raising revenue" as applied to legislative acts does not imply an increase in revenue. One explanation for this apparently anomalous requirement is as follows: It could be inferred that, when a bill that decreases income taxes is introduced, the General Assembly will assume that the bill puts the entire subject of income taxes before them in an unrestricted sense, without limitation as to increase or decrease. If the bill is amended to add an increase in taxes or to eliminate the decrease and substitute an increase, the bill will be saved from a violation of section 31 because it was introduced in the House. It should be noted that a title that limits the ability of the General Assembly to amend such a bill to increase taxes could provide a safeguard against this danger. On this point, the reader's attention is also directed to the case authority discussed in note 5, above.

¹¹The 1966 Attorney General's Opinion also says that the power of the Senate to propose amendments to bills for raising revenue applies only to pending bills, i.e., bills for raising revenue pending in the current session that have already passed the House, and not to bills passed at prior sessions. This means any bill that amends an act that was originally a bill for raising revenue (for example, the income or sales and use tax laws) must be introduced in the House even if it does not increase or decrease revenues. The supporting theory is that "amendments are to be construed together with the original act to which they relate as constituting one law." 82 C.J.S. Statutes 896.

¹²1966 Attorney General's Opinion.

EXAMPLES RELATING TO GENERAL EXCEPTION:

(1) Appropriation bills are not bills for raising revenue.

(2) If a bill neither increases nor decreases a general fund tax but diverts existing general fund revenues to a special purpose fund, it is not revenue-raising and may be introduced in the Senate. See Senate Bill No. 536, adopted in the 1979 session, which transferred a portion of sales and use tax revenues attributable to sales or use of vehicles or related items that had been credited to the general fund to the highway users tax fund.¹³ The key distinction here appears to be that Section 31 of article V of the state constitution does not apply because there is no increase or decrease in the affected tax.

GUIDELINE NO. 4. A bill imposing a tax or fee that is in the nature of a users' fee and that is earmarked for a state special purpose fund (not the state general fund) usually is not considered to be "revenue-raising" and may, accordingly, be introduced in the Senate.

EXAMPLE: A bill increasing motor fuel tax proceeds that are constitutionally dedicated to the highway users tax fund may be introduced in the Senate.

CAVEAT: A bill that increases the state income or sales tax or another state general fund tax and diverts the new revenue to a state special purpose fund poses a difficult question; however, the bill should start in the House because of the potentially erosive effect of such an exception on the general rule stated in section 31 of article V of the state constitution.¹⁴

GUIDELINE NO. 5. Since there is no longer a state property tax that could go to the state general fund and all property taxes are imposed by local governments, property tax bills are not usually revenue-raising and may be introduced in the Senate.

GUIDELINE NO. 6. A House bill that, as introduced, does not increase or decrease state general fund taxes may be amended in the House to increase or decrease state general fund taxes.¹⁵

¹³The transfers to the highway users tax fund mandated by Senate Bill No. 536 were repealed in 1981, effective July 1, 1986. See 1981 Colorado Sess. Laws, Ch. 469, 1890-91. Through Senate Bill No. 97-1, the General Assembly reestablished the transfer of a portion of the sales and use tax attributed to the sales or use of vehicles and related items that had been credited to the general fund to the highway users tax fund. See 1997 Colorado Sess. Laws, Ch. 262, 1531-1535.

¹⁴See, e.g., H.B. 90-1305 imposing a charge through the income tax to fund the uninsurable health insurance plan. This bill had been introduced in the Senate but was reintroduced in the House after an inquiry to this Office related to revenue-raising issues.

¹⁵Statements in GUIDELINE NOS. 6 to 9 regarding whether amendments are permissible are subject to the further qualification that such amendments come within the title of the bill to be amended as well as the requirements of section 17 (no change in original purpose of bill) and section 21 (bill must have single subject) of article V of the state constitution.

COMMENT: Since section 31 of article V of the state constitution requires that bills for raising revenue "originate" in the House of Representatives but does not require that such bills be bills for raising revenue at the moment of their introduction in the House, a literal interpretation of section 31 does not bar House amendments that increase or decrease state general fund taxes. An interpretation of the origination clause that equates "origination" with "introduction" would hold the taxation power hostage to the requirement that a representative must introduce a bill for raising revenue before the House or Senate could even vote on the issue. It is not clear that such an interpretation would be consistent with the purpose of keeping the taxing power as close as possible to those subject to it because such an interpretation could contradict the fundamental concept of representative government.

GUIDELINE NO. 7. A House bill that, as passed to the Senate, does not increase or decrease state general fund taxes should not be amended in the Senate to increase or decrease state general fund taxes. Such a Senate amendment would result in origination of a revenue-raising bill in the Senate that violates the general rule.¹⁶

GUIDELINE NO. 8. A Senate bill that, as introduced, does not increase or decrease state general fund taxes should not be amended in the Senate or the House to increase or decrease state general fund taxes. Such a Senate or House amendment would result in origination of a revenue-raising bill in the Senate in violation of the general rule.

GUIDELINE NO. 9. A Senate bill that, as introduced, increases or decreases state general fund taxes violates section 31 of article V of the state constitution even if it includes a referendum clause so that the bill does not become effective until approved by vote of the people. It is still a "bill for raising revenue" that did not originate in the House. This practice could result in a more obvious violation of section 31 if the referendum clause were removed by amendment during its passage by the two houses.

B. Would a court uphold the bill under section 31 after enactment?

If a bill is introduced or an amendment is adopted that is inconsistent with the guidelines section II. A. of this chapter, this Office may be asked to provide advice as to whether the bill or amendment would be upheld in court after the bill is enacted. These

¹⁶Such an interpretation differs from the manner in which the origination clause has traditionally been interpreted at the federal level. Specifically, federal courts have held that the Senate may amend a particular bill to increase the federal equivalent of (state) general fund taxes even though the same bill as passed by the House decreased such taxes. See e.g., *Wardell*, 757 F.2d at 205 (Sustaining constitutionality of 1982 "Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act" against origination clause challenge even though bill as introduced in the House reduced revenue and the Senate "SEBEC" version, that was ultimately enacted, increased revenue). In assessing the constitutionality of Senate amendments to House-initiated revenue measures, federal courts have generally required only that the Senate amendments be germane to the subject matter of the bill, i.e., revenue collection, and within the Senate's power to propose. See *Flint v. Stone Tracy Co.*, 220 U.S. 107, 31 S.Ct. 342, 346, 55 L.Ed. 389 (1911) (Senate substitution of corporate income tax for inheritance tax contained in house bill); *Wardell*, 757 F.2d at 205; *Rowe v. U.S.*, 583 F. Supp. 1516, 1518 (D. Del. 1984) ("Once a bill has passed the House, ...no constitutional reason why the Senate may not make amendments germane to the subject matter of the legislation.").

guidelines should still be used as a frame of reference. However, the presumption of constitutionality that attaches upon statutory enactment may tip the balance in favor of the bill or amendment in the case of a "close call".

The following circumstances illustrate how this Office should approach the question of post-enactment validity: A Senator wishing to introduce a bill in the Senate resists our conservative advice that a bill that may be revenue-raising should be introduced in the House. While the Senator believes that the bill is not revenue-raising as introduced, the Office should point out that the bill's revenue-raising aspects may be enhanced by amendment, i.e., a clear tax increase or decrease might be added or amendments could alter the basic structure of the affected tax. Further, the Office should also work with the particular Senator on composing a bill title that would avoid amendments likely to render the bill one for raising revenue.

The Senator may remain unconvinced by the arguments presented in section II. A. of this chapter concerning the viability of section 31 of article V of the state constitution in the pre-enactment context and may believe the central question is whether a court would uphold the bill upon enactment in the face of a constitutional challenge under section 31. That question presents different issues from those present while the legislation is pending.

Sutherland notes that "The question of origin is not often litigated," but "[t]he general tendency favors narrow construction of what constitutes a revenue bill which must originate in the lower house." Further, Sutherland notes that the United States Supreme Court "has indicated a preference for restricting the provision to the narrowest possible terms."¹⁷

No cases have been found in which the Colorado Supreme Court has ruled a bill unconstitutional under section 31 of article V of the state constitution.¹⁸

Colorado decisions upholding bills against section 31 challenges have employed three basic tests:

TEST NO. 1. Does the bill levy taxes to be used for general state purposes?¹⁹ (In short, does it affect any of the taxes that go to the general fund that are listed in GUIDELINE NO. 1?)

TEST NO. 2. Is the principal object of the bill to levy taxes in the strict sense of the word or is the principal object to accomplish some other purpose and to raise revenue

¹⁷Sutherland, 581,582. See also U.S. Supreme Court cases discussed under section I. D., above.

¹⁸See discussion of *In re Senate Interrogatories*, note 9, above.

¹⁹*Geer v. Board of County Commissioners of Ouray County*, 79 F. 435 (8th cir.1899).

incidental to that purpose?²⁰

TEST NO. 3. Does the bill amend a bill that was originally an act for raising revenue?²¹

The following advice is offered on the basis of these tests:

ADVISORY NO. 1.0. A Senate bill that has as its principal object some purpose other than an increase in a general fund tax, but that creates or increases a nongeneral fund tax "as an incident" to its principal purpose, is likely to be upheld by a court under section 31 of article V of the state constitution.

ADVISORY NO. 2.0. A Senate bill that has as its clear principal object an increase in income or sales and use tax, or both, should be held by a court to be in violation of section 31 of article V of the state constitution.

The following hypothetical examples (ADVISORIES NOS. 3 to 5) would be cases of first impression. It seems likely that a court would uphold these Senate bills in the face of a section 31 challenge, although they could pose hard cases depending on the particular facts:

ADVISORY NO. 3.0. A Senate bill that has as its principal object an increase in any of the other general fund taxes listed in GUIDELINE NO. 1 should be held by a court to be in violation of section 31 of article V of the state constitution. However, a court probably would uphold the Senate bill on the grounds that the original law that enacted the tax had as its principal object the regulation of certain behavior, such as smoking or drinking, or the regulation of some commercial activity, such as the insurance business or racing.²²

ADVISORY NO. 4.0. A Senate bill that has as its principal object some purpose other than the creation of or an increase in a general fund tax, such as the funding of a new or existing state program, but that creates or increases a general fund tax to fund the new or existing state program would probably be upheld if the court felt that the new or existing state program was the principal object of the bill or because a court is likely to accord weight to the presumption of constitutionality in the face of a section 31 challenge. However, the revenue-raising aspect of the bill, i.e., the creation or increase of a general fund tax, is probably not "incidental" in the sense that it would not be occurring merely by chance or as a minor consequence of the principal object of the bill. If a court did uphold such a Senate bill, it seems reasonable to ask whether any continuing purpose is served by section 31 of article V of the state constitution.

²⁰*Colorado National Life Assurance Co. v. Clayton*, 54 Colo. 256, 130 P. 330 (1913).

²¹*Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. v. School District No. 1 in Yuma County*, 63 Colo. 159, 165 P. 260 (1917).

²²See cases cited in note 9 above.

ADVISORY NO. 4.1. A Senate bill that contains several substantive programs and provides general fund increases to fund those programs appears to be subject to the analysis provided under ADVISORY NO. 4.0.

ADVISORY NO. 4.2. A Senate bill that provides a system of income tax credits or income tax credits or refunds to promote a predominant state interest such as economic development would probably be upheld if the state interest were strong enough.²³ Although apparently in violation of TEST NO. 3 above, the bill would not actually increase taxes and this factor could be enough to tip the balance in favor of the bill.

ADVISORY NO. 4.3. Senate bill that provides a redefinition of income to reduce the income taxes of a particular class of individuals would probably be upheld.

ADVISORY NO. 5.0. A Senate bill that enacts or implements a tax that was imposed or authorized by a vote of the people through a constitutional amendment should be introduced in the House. However, a court challenge based on section 31 of article V of the state constitution could fail on the theory that those subject to the taxing power had imposed the tax on themselves.

²³See the "Urban and Rural Enterprise Zone Act", article 30 of title 39, C.R.S.

ARTICLE X, SECTION 20
- THE TAXPAYER'S BILL OF RIGHTS (TABOR) -
1992 AMENDMENT #1

I. INTRODUCTION.

The passage of section 20 of article X of the Colorado constitution (also called "The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights," "TABOR," and "Amendment #1") at the 1992 general election required significant changes in the operations of state and local governments in Colorado. While accomplishing its principal purpose of protecting citizens from unwarranted tax increases,¹ this constitutional provision also affects a broad range of government operations, such as budgeting, elections, and contracting.

As a drafter, it is important to understand the purposes and provisions of TABOR to recognize how it may affect bills concerning state or local government operations. Since the meaning of some of its provisions is unclear, it is also important for drafters to be aware of relevant legislative and judicial interpretations of TABOR. By recognizing issues arising from this constitutional provision, drafters can inform sponsors of potential issues relating to their bills and of possible alternatives for addressing these issues. This function is important because any successful legal challenge under TABOR may result in the refund of any revenues collected, kept, or spent illegally with 10% annual interest from the time of the initial violation.²

This section provides an overview of the major provisions of TABOR that are likely to affect bills. For a more detailed analysis of a particular TABOR issue, drafters should consult the Office of Legislative Legal Services research database. The database can be searched and documents accessed through the CLICS system.

II. APPLICABILITY TO THE STATE AND TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

TABOR applies to "districts," which are defined as "the state or any local government, excluding enterprises."³ This definition raises several interpretive issues. Some of these issues arise because TABOR does not define the terms "the state" and "local government." Others arise from the constitutional definition of the term "enterprise."

¹*Matter of Title, Ballot Title and Submission Clause, and Summary with Regard to a Proposed Petition for an Amendment to Constitution of State of Colo. Adding Subsection (10) to Sec. 20 of Art. X (Amend Tabor 25)*, 900 P.2d 121 (Colo. 1995); *In Re Interrogatories on Senate Bill 93-74*, 852 P.2d 1 (Colo. 1993).

²Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (1)

³Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (2) (b).

A. The state and local governments.

While TABOR does not define the terms "the state" and "local government", the focus of this constitutional provision appears to be the imposition of certain limits on the state government and on local governments.⁴ This intent can be discerned from the preferred interpretation stated in article X, section 20 (1) to "reasonably restrain most the growth of *government*." (Emphasis added.)

1. The state.

Article 77 of title 24, C.R.S., which sets forth state fiscal policies relating to TABOR, provides a statutory definition for the term "the state". "State" is defined as the central civil government of the state of Colorado, consisting of: 1) The legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government; 2) all organs of the three branches of government (including the departments of the executive branch, the legislative houses and agencies, and the appellate and trial courts and court personnel); and 3) state institutions of higher education.⁵ This definition of "state" specifically excludes enterprises and special purpose authorities.

While the exclusion of enterprises from state government is constitutionally based, the question exists whether it is constitutionally permissible to exclude special purpose authorities from the definition of "the state". A special purpose authority is an entity created pursuant to state law to serve a valid public purpose. A special purpose authority is either a political subdivision of the state or an instrumentality of the state; however, a special purpose authority is not an agency of the state and is not subject to administrative direction by any department, commission, bureau, or agency of the state. Examples of special purpose authorities include the Colorado housing and finance authority, the Colorado water resource and power development authority, the Colorado compensation insurance authority, and the public employees' retirement association.⁶

Before the adoption of TABOR, the General Assembly and the Colorado Supreme Court did not view special purpose authorities as part of state government.⁷ One recognized purpose of special purpose authorities is to allow certain traditional governmental functions to be performed outside the constraints of state government thought to hamper the ability to perform these functions in a "business-like" fashion.

⁴*Havens v. Bd of County Commr's*, 924 P.2d 517, 520 (Colo. 1996).

⁵Section 24-77-102 (16) (a), C.R.S.

⁶See section 24-77-102 (15), C.R.S.

⁷See, for example, *In re Interrogatories by the Colorado Senate (Senate Resolution No. 13) concerning House Bill No. 1247 Fifty-first General Assembly*, 193 Colo. 298, 566 P.2d 350 (1977); *Colorado Association of Public Employees v. Board of Regents*, 804 P.2d 138 (Colo. 1990).

Excluding special purposes authorities from the state for purposes of TABOR raises additional questions about whether special purpose authorities are local governments or whether they are entirely outside the scope of this constitutional provision. While not involving a special purpose authority, the Colorado Supreme Court's decision in *Submission of Interrogatories on Senate Bill 93-74*, 852 P.2d 1 (Colo. 1993), may indicate how the court would rule if presented with this issue.

One argument made in the *Senate Bill 93-74* case was that the board of the Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund created by article XXVII, section 6 of the Colorado constitution (also approved at the 1992 general election) was not a "district" for purposes of TABOR. Article XXVII, section 6 states that the board is a political subdivision of the state but is not an agency of state government. While finding that the board is not a local government, a private entity, or an enterprise, the court concluded that "the best reading of Amendment 1 is to exclude from state fiscal year spending limits only those entities that are non-governmental, and the board is essentially governmental in nature. This interpretation of Amendment 1 is the interpretation that 'reasonably restrain[s] most the growth of government.'"

Since special purpose authorities also seem essentially governmental, the court's interpretation may cause a reevaluation of the statutory exclusion of special purpose authorities from the definition of the term "the state." The uncertainty surrounding this issue is further evidenced by the fact that many special purpose authorities have taken action to be declared enterprises to ensure that these entities do not fall within the scope of TABOR.

2. Local governments.

In giving the term "local government" its commonly accepted meaning, as well as by applying dictionary, statutory, and case law definitions, there is a consensus that TABOR applies to counties, municipalities, special districts, and school districts. This interpretation similarly appears to include home rule counties and municipalities, since article X, section 20 (1) specifies that it supersedes any conflicting constitutional provisions (such as article XX), charter provisions, or other local provisions.

Whether special purpose authorities are local governments for purposes of TABOR is not known at this time. Although they are political subdivisions of the state, special purpose authorities generally serve a statewide interest rather than purely a local interest and do not have some of the same characteristics of local governments, such as identifiable geographical boundaries.

B. Enterprises.

Since "enterprises" are specifically excluded from the definition of "district," qualified enterprises are not subject to the provisions of TABOR. However, the definition of

"enterprise" presents many difficult interpretation questions. An "enterprise" is defined as "a government-owned business authorized to issue its own revenue bonds and receiving under 10% of its annual revenue in grants from all Colorado state and local governments combined."⁸ Whether something qualifies as an "enterprise" under TABOR is solely dependent upon whether the constitutional definition is satisfied.

Yearly fluctuations in grants to enterprises will be the most likely reason enterprises qualify or disqualify from year to year. In designating enterprises or granting authority to designate enterprises, a drafter should exercise caution in making broad interpretations of the constitutional criteria without discussing the possible implications of such interpretations with the bill sponsor.

1. Government-owned business.

Uncertainty exists as to the meaning of the term "government-owned business," since TABOR does not define the term. In determining whether an entity is a government-owned business, a court will make this determination based upon whether an entity is both "government-owned" and a "business" given the ordinary meaning and understanding of these terms.⁹ It seems that such businesses would not perform typical governmental functions and instead would perform activities that have some counterpart in the private sector, such as utilities, airports, and recreational facilities. Since an enterprise must receive less than 10% of its annual revenue from Colorado state and local governments combined, it also appears that an enterprise is a self-supporting operation, similar to a private business.

It is unclear whether a government-owned business can only be an activity or can be an entire governmental entity. Based upon the position that an enterprise can be a governmental entity, some state entities (i.e., the state lottery division, the Colorado lottery commission, the division of correctional industries) have been statutorily designated as enterprises if they meet the constitutional criteria. In addition, some local governmental entities have been statutorily authorized to declare themselves as enterprises (i.e., county hospitals and water, sewer, and drainage operations).

The few court decisions involving enterprise status do not give a consistent position on whether an entire entity can be an article X, section 20 enterprise. In *Regional Transportation District v. Romer, Denver District Court*, 93 CV 3069, the court refused to declare the Regional Transportation District an enterprise under TABOR. Noting that the RTD itself levies a sales tax and receives almost 60% of its revenue from tax moneys, the court concluded that RTD is a government, not a government-owned business. This decision

⁸Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (2) (d).

⁹*Nicholl v. E-470 Public Highway Authority*, 896 P.2d 859 (Colo. 1995).

was not appealed.¹⁰

The Colorado Supreme Court has held that the E-470 highway authority was not an enterprise for purposes of TABOR.¹¹ The court found that the authority did not constitute a "government-owned business" due to the authority's ability to impose several different types of taxes. After the court issued this decision, the taxing authority of the E-470 highway authority was repealed. The authority subsequently filed a declaratory judgment action, and the Arapahoe County district court declared that the authority qualified as an enterprise.¹²

2. Authority to issue its own revenue bonds.

The requirement that an enterprise has "authority to issue its own revenue bonds" raises three issues. First, only the *authority* to issue revenue bonds is required to qualify as an enterprise. The actual issuance of revenue bonds is not required. Second, there is precedent for statutorily imposing conditions on the authority to issue revenue bonds, including prior approval by another body. For example, the issuance of revenue bonds by a board of public hospital trustees of a county hospital is not effective for up to 30 days to give the board of county commissioners an opportunity to review the bond issue and to make an objection that would prevent the issuance of the revenue bonds.¹³ Similarly, the revenue-bonding authority of the Colorado lottery commission is limited to a maximum amount of \$10 million and may be exercised only upon the approval of both houses of the General Assembly and the Governor.¹⁴

The third issue, involving who has the authority to issue revenue bonds, arises from the phrase "its own revenue bonds." It is not known whether the revenue bonds must be issued by the government-owned business itself or whether the bonds can be issued by the governing board of the government-owned business or by the government owning the business. Some approaches taken so far give the governing board of the business the authority to issue revenue bonds for the business.¹⁵

¹⁰In another unpublished decision, a trial court ruled that an urban renewal authority is an enterprise because it is a "government-appointed authority" that can issue bonds. The opinion, which was not appealed, did not provide a basis for this finding, nor did it explain how a "government-appointed authority" satisfies the constitutional requirement that an enterprise must be a "government-owned business." *Bd. of County Comm'rs v. City of Broomfield*, 95 CV 1430-3, Boulder County District Court, ruling and order re: declaratory judgment claim dated January 17, 1997.

¹¹*Nicholl v. E-470 Public Highway Authority*, 896 P.2d 859 (Colo. 1995).

¹²*In re the Petition of the E-470 Highway Authority*, 96 CV 946, Arapahoe County District Court, order dated June 26, 1996. The decision was not appealed.

¹³Section 25-3-304 (4) (b), C.R.S.

¹⁴Section 24-35-221 (1) (a), C.R.S.

¹⁵For example, the governing body of an institution of higher education has authority to issue bonds for auxiliary facilities, such as bookstores, student unions, and parking garages, section 23-5-101.5, C.R.S.; the Colorado lottery commission has authority to issue revenue bonds for the state lottery division, section 24-35-221, C.R.S.

It is not known whether any of these approaches to granting revenue bonding authority would survive a constitutional challenge. Exercise caution in deciding who should have authority to issue revenue bonds for purposes of obtaining enterprise status and what authority is being granted.

3. Receives less than 10% of annual revenue in grants.

Another question in determining whether an operation qualifies as an enterprise under TABOR relates to what may or may not be considered a "grant" for purposes of the 10% limitation. The fact that TABOR does not define "grant" has led to different interpretations of the term. One interpretation is that grants include any kind of support, tangible or intangible, cash or in kind, that a government may give to an enterprise, such as property and sales tax exemptions or infrastructure. Another interpretation would include only grants received through formal grant programs.

For state enterprises, "grant" is defined to mean "any direct cash subsidy or other direct contribution of money from the state or any local government in Colorado that is not required to be repaid."¹⁶ The definition also specifically excludes: 1) Any indirect benefits conferred by the state or local governments; 2) any revenues resulting from rates, fees, assessments, or other charges imposed for goods or services provided by an enterprise; and 3) any federal funds, no matter whether these funds pass through the state or local governments to an enterprise.¹⁷ Statutes governing certain state enterprises that were enacted before section 24-77-102, C.R.S., also include similar definitions of "grant." For purposes of designating new state enterprises, it is necessary only to cross-reference the definition of "grant" in section 24-77-102 (7), C.R.S.

In the few legislative enactments relating to local government enterprises, such as county hospitals and water, sewer, and drainage enterprises, statutory definitions of the term "grant" similar to the definition in section 24-77-102 (7), C.R.S., were used.

III. LIMITATION ON FISCAL YEAR SPENDING.

TABOR limits state fiscal year spending by providing, in part, that "(t)he maximum annual percentage change in state fiscal year spending equals inflation plus the percentage change in state population in the prior calendar year, adjusted for revenue changes approved by the voters after 1991".¹⁸ A similar fiscal year spending limit is imposed on local governments by TABOR, which states that "(t)he maximum annual percentage change in each local district's fiscal year spending equals inflation in the prior calendar year plus annual

¹⁶Section 24-77-102 (7) (a), C.R.S.

¹⁷Section 24-77-102 (7) (b), C.R.S.

¹⁸Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (7) (a)

local growth, adjusted for revenue changes approved by the voters."¹⁹

TABOR limits the growth of fiscal year spending of state government and of local governments respectively by capping the amount by which spending can annually increase. The spending limits imposed by TABOR are much broader in scope than any limits previously imposed on the state or on local governments since these spending limits restrict the revenues that can be received annually.

Although the fiscal year spending limit of a government allows a certain amount of expenditures and reserve increases, the government can only spend the revenues it has collected. If actual revenues are less than the amount of allowable fiscal year spending, a government's spending limit becomes the amount of actual revenue and results in a "deflated" base for use in future years. This is commonly referred to as the "ratcheting down" effect. Where actual revenues exceed the spending limit, the government is required to refund the excess revenues in the next fiscal year unless the voters approve a revenue change to allow the excess revenues to be retained by the government.²⁰

A. Fiscal year spending.

Although phrased in terms of "spending," the fiscal year spending limits imposed by TABOR are in reality limits on the revenues the state and each local government can raise each year. By defining "fiscal year spending" to include not only "all district expenditures" but also "reserve increases", spending includes all revenues collected by a government, whether the revenues are spent (in which case it is an "expenditure") or not (in which case it is saved as a "reserve increase").

The spending limits apply to all governmental revenues except those expressly excluded from "fiscal year spending." "Fiscal year spending" does not include reserve transfers or expenditures, or any expenditures or reserve increases: 1) For refunds of excess state revenues made in the current fiscal year or in the subsequent fiscal year; 2) from gifts; 3) from federal funds; 4) from collections for another government; 5) from pension contributions from employees; 6) from pension fund earnings; 7) from damage awards; and 8) from property sales.²¹

The statutory definition of "state fiscal year spending" in section 24-77-102 (17), C.R.S., contains the same exclusions as specified in the constitution. The statute also excludes net lottery proceeds from "state fiscal year spending," except for portions distributed to the capital construction fund for payment of debt service of specified obligations and for portions that spill over into the general fund. This additional exclusion results from the General Assembly harmonizing the provisions of TABOR and article XXVII

¹⁹Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (7) (b)

²⁰Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (7) (d).

²¹Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (2) (e).

(the Great Outdoors Colorado Program) and was upheld by the Colorado Supreme Court in *Submission of Interrogatories on Senate Bill 93-74*, 852 P.2d 1 (Colo. 1993).

Since revenues within any of the specified classifications are not subject to the fiscal year spending limits imposed by TABOR, these classifications should be kept in mind while drafting as a possible manner by which expenditures relating to proposed legislation may not be subject to any fiscal year spending limit.

B. Calculation of fiscal year spending limits.

1. Allowable annual growth.

Under article X, section 20 (7) (a), the state spending limit (and with it, state revenues) may increase or decrease by the amount of annual change in inflation and in state population.²² For a local government, the spending limit increases or decreases depending on the amount of change in inflation and in annual local growth.²³ Two definitions of "local growth" are set forth in article X, section 20 (2) (g) depending on whether a local government is a school district.

2. Fiscal year spending base.

In calculating a government's spending limit, the growth factors are not applied to all of its fiscal year spending for the previous year. Certain types of fiscal year spending, such as annual debt service payments, refunds made pursuant to TABOR, and voter-approved revenue changes, are excluded to arrive at a fiscal year spending base. Other adjustments are made to the spending base to reflect the qualification and disqualification of enterprises and any increases and decreases in bonded indebtedness.²⁴

Once a government's fiscal year spending base is determined, the appropriate growth factors are applied only to the spending base. Once this calculation is made, the fiscal year spending excluded from the spending base is added back in which results in the maximum amount of fiscal year spending allowed in a given year. This calculation can result in a government's allowable fiscal year spending either increasing or decreasing from the previous year's level of fiscal year spending.

²²Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (7) (a).

²³Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (7) (b).

²⁴See Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (7) (d).

3. Voter-approved revenue changes.

Although revenue changes approved by the voters are not included in the fiscal year spending base for purposes of applying the growth factors, voter-approved revenues are included in the allowable amount of fiscal year spending so that a government may always spend or save these revenues. There are two basic types of voter-approved revenues changes under TABOR: 1) Those involving matters relating to taxes that require voter approval under article X, section 20 (4) (a) (new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy increase, etc.); and 2) those not involving matters relating to taxes (e.g., a number of cities, counties, and other districts have obtained voter approval to keep taxes and other revenues that exceed the amount of their spending limit). Obtaining voter approval to retain or spend revenues that exceed a spending limit is informally referred to as "de-Brucing" after a proponent of TABOR, Douglas Bruce. Drafters should keep in mind the option of referring proposed legislation for voter approval to ensure that revenues that would result from the proposed legislation are always included within the fiscal year spending limit as a voter-approved revenue change.

C. Special considerations when drafting tax reduction bills.

One of the issues that has arisen with bills to provide tax relief (i.e., create or modify a tax exemption or credit or reduce a tax rate) is whether the bill creates a temporary TABOR refund mechanism that is triggered only when state revenues exceed the constitutional spending limit or whether the bill creates a permanent tax cut that is allowed regardless of whether the state has excess revenues. Since both TABOR refund mechanisms and permanent tax reductions have the same impact on general fund revenues, the only difference between the two is whether the excess revenues that the General Assembly already has on hand can be used to replace the lost general fund revenues. For refund mechanisms, excess revenues are used to replace the lost general fund revenues and the amount of total state general fund revenues remains unchanged. For permanent tax reductions, lost general fund revenues are not replaced with excess state revenues. Clarifying this point allows the fiscal note division and the economists in the Legislative Council to track state revenues and analyze the fiscal impact of proposed bills. If the sponsor intends for a particular credit or tax reduction to be a temporary TABOR refund mechanism, language of legislative intent should be included in the bill that states "The general assembly finds and declares that the (tax credit, exemption, etc) is a reasonable method of refunding excess state revenues." This language helps avoid ambiguities regarding the effect of the bill.

IV. VOTER APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS.

TABOR requires voter approval in advance for increases in taxes or debt, revenue changes, and weakening of any revenue, spending, or debt limit.

A. Tax increases.

TABOR requires prior voter approval for "any new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy above that for the prior year, valuation for assessment ratio increase for a property class, or extension of an expiring tax, or a tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any district."²⁵ If a bill includes any of these actions involving taxes, voter approval is required before the action can take effect.

TABOR²⁶ provides two exceptions to this voter-approval requirement: 1) If annual government revenue falls below the amount needed for annual payments for bonds, pension, and final court judgments, TABOR allows the voter approval requirement to be suspended and revenues may be raised without voter approval to cover the shortfall;²⁷ and 2) if the emergency tax requirements specified in TABOR are met.²⁸ It is assumed that voter approval is not required to reinstate a tax rate temporarily reduced or to eliminate a tax credit temporarily granted when the original action was taken to effect a refund under TABOR.²⁹ Similarly, while a bill may not raise a tax rate that has been previously lowered by a separate bill, it may be possible for a single bill to lower a tax rate temporarily and provide for the rate to go back up to the existing rate at some point in the future. To date, a court has not resolved these issues.

1. Taxes vs. nontaxes.

The voter approval requirement of TABOR applies only to matters directly relating to taxes. If a particular charge is not a tax, imposing it or increasing it is not subject to voter approval under TABOR. The term "tax" is not defined by this constitutional provision and has not been defined by statute or case law for purposes of this requirement.

The manner in which the courts have distinguished between taxes and other types of governmental charges before the approval of TABOR may suggest how a court would define the term "tax" for purposes of this constitutional provision. It should be noted that the courts have generally distinguished between taxes and other charges based upon the nature of the particular charge involved rather than how the charge is designated (whether a charge is called a tax or a fee).

In distinguishing between taxes and other charges, the courts first determine whether the charge is a pecuniary charge imposed upon persons or property by legislative authority

²⁵Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (4) (a).

²⁶*Id.*

²⁷Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (1).

²⁸Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (6).

²⁹See Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (1).

to raise money for a public purpose. If so, the charge may be a tax unless it is a fee, fine, or special assessment.

Fees imposed to defray the cost of a particular governmental service have been held by the courts not to be taxes if the amount charged is reasonably related to the overall cost of the service, although mathematical exactitude is not required. But a fee may be a tax if the principal purpose of the fee is to raise revenues for general public purposes rather than to defray the expenses of the particular service provided.

Fines are charges imposed by a judicial or administrative tribunal as a penalty for an offense. Special assessments are charges imposed to finance a specific local improvement that confers a special benefit to the property assessed that is at least equal to the charge and directed to the users of that improvement. If a governmental charge is not a fine, fee, or special assessment, the charge is probably a tax.

If any doubt remains after applying this analysis, the following additional questions may be asked in order to reach a conclusion: 1) Is there any evidence that the people who voted for TABOR intended that this charge be subject to voter approval? 2) Will a vote on the charge "reasonably restrain most the growth of government"? 3) Is the charge commonly called a "tax"? 4) How broadly based is the charge?

This analysis for determining whether a charge is a tax has been set forth in a checklist which can be accessed in the research database.

2. Examples of tax increases requiring voter approval.

"New tax": Statewide tourism tax.

"Tax rate increase": Increase in sales or income tax rate.

"Mill levy above that for the prior year": Only local governments impose property tax mill levies since TABOR prohibits the state from imposing a property tax.³⁰ The Colorado Supreme Court ruled that a ballot issue approved before the adoption of TABOR may contain a mechanism to increase a mill levy to repay debt without seeking further voter approval.³¹ The same decision specifies that voter approval would be required for "those taxes that are new or represent increases from the previous year." It appears, therefore, that any mill levy increase that is not related to a ballot issue approved before TABOR took effect requires voter approval.

"Valuation for assessment increase for a property class": Pursuant to article X, section

³⁰Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (8).

³¹*Bolt v. Arapahoe County School District #6, a/k/a/ Littleton Public Schools*, 898 P.2d 525 (Colo. 1995).

3 (the "Gallagher" amendment), the General Assembly sets the valuation for assessment ratio for residential real property. Although the residential ratio decreased since the inception of the Gallagher amendment, it stayed the same for the 1999-2000 property tax cycle even though it should have increased under the Gallagher amendment. Because of TABOR, any increase in the ratio would require voter approval.

"Extension of an expiring tax": Extension of the sales and use tax imposed by the Denver metropolitan scientific and cultural facilities district. This tax was originally scheduled to expire July 1, 1996, but has been extended by voter approval until June 30, 2006.

"Tax policy change directly causing a net revenue gain to any district": This phrase is not defined and poses the most difficulty in trying to ascertain its meaning. Some tax policy changes subject to voter approval are easier to identify than others. For example, the creation of a sales tax exemption does not require voter approval since it does not result in a net revenue gain. However, the repeal of a sales tax exemption appears to require voter approval since such repeal would result in increased revenues. In other situations, a bill may contain several related tax policy changes - some that would cause a revenue gain and some that would cause a revenue reduction. The Colorado Attorney General has issued an opinion that, in such case, a good faith fiscal analysis of the changes is required and that voter approval would not be required if a revenue gain caused by a particular tax policy change is offset by a reduction due to another related change.³² More difficult questions involve actions such as changes in property tax classifications and decreases in the vendor's fee for collecting sales taxes since it is more difficult to determine if such actions directly result in a net revenue gain.³³

3. Mandatory ballot title language for tax increases.

TABOR specifies language that must be used to begin ballot questions for tax increases.³⁴ See the discussion under section V. B. of this chapter.

³²See Attorney General Opinion 96-1, dated February 27, 1996. This opinion analyzed whether proposed changes to the Urban and Rural Enterprise Zone Act constituted a tax policy change resulting in a net revenue gain. See also the OLLS memorandum, dated 01/15/1996, titled "Test to be applied in determining what is a tax policy change directly causing a net revenue gain to any district under article X, section 20 (4) (a) of the Colorado constitution".

³³See the OLLS memorandum, dated 03/26/1997, titled "Proposals to fund the Colorado travel and tourism authority from the sales tax vendor's fee of businesses affected by travel and tourism". In the memorandum, the OLLS took the position that a decrease in the vendor's fee was not a change in tax policy that directly resulted in a net revenue gain.

³⁴Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (3) (c).

B. Multiple-fiscal year financial obligations.

TABOR requires prior voter approval for the "creation of any multiple-fiscal year direct or indirect district debt or other financial obligation whatsoever without adequate present cash reserves pledged irrevocably and held for payments in all future fiscal years."³⁵ Two exceptions to this voter approval requirement exist: 1) Refinancing bonded debt at a lower interest rate; and 2) adding new employees to existing government pension plans.

1. Debt.

The voter-approval requirement for "multiple-fiscal year . . . debt" is not an issue from the state's perspective since the state cannot incur debt. Article XI, section 3 expressly prohibits the incurrence of state debt, and article X, section 2 requires that the estimated annual expenses of state government be paid by annual taxes.

Prior voter approval of the incurrence of debt by a local government is not a new idea. Before the approval of TABOR, voter approval of local government indebtedness was generally required under various constitutional, statutory, and home rule charter provisions. Requiring voter approval of "multiple-fiscal year . . . debt" did not result in any significant change in procedures for issuance of debt by local governments.

See the discussion under section V. B. of this chapter relating to the ballot title language that must be used for ballot questions for bonded debt increases.

2. Multiple-fiscal year financial obligations other than debt.

Before the approval of TABOR, judicial determinations and legislative actions held that certain types of instruments were not "debt". These exceptions include revenue bonds, certificates of participation, lease-purchase agreements, water bonds, and other multi-year contracts that did not involve a pledge of the full faith and credit of the government or that are subject to annual appropriation.

While these instruments may not be "debt", they may now be subject to voter approval under TABOR, which requires prior voter approval for "any multiple-fiscal year . . . *financial obligation whatsoever*."³⁶ (Emphasis added.) This phrase raises the question whether every form of multi-year contract that involves the payment of money requires prior voter approval, no matter whether the contract is subject to annual appropriation and therefore terminable at will by the government at the end of each fiscal year. Under a broad interpretation, voter approval would be required for all leases, lease-purchase agreements, leases involving

³⁵Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (4) (b).

³⁶Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (4) (b).

certificates of participation, employment contracts, equipment maintenance agreements, intergovernmental agreements, major construction contracts, and any other type of contract operating for more than one year.

To date, there have been few interpretations of the phrase "multiple-fiscal year . . . financial obligation whatsoever." Section 24-30-202 (5.5), C.R.S., provides that, in general, state contracts that are subject to annual appropriation should not be considered multiple-fiscal year financial obligations for purposes of article X, section 20 (4) (b). However, the statutes continue to provide that the state is prohibited from entering into leases involving certificates of participation until there is a final court determination as to the constitutionality of the issuance of certificates of participation. See sections 24-82-703, 24-82-705, and 24-82-801, C.R.S.

In *Board of County Commissioners of Boulder County v. Dougherty, Dawkins, Strand, & Bigelow, Inc.*, 890 P.2d 199 (Colo. App. 1994), the Colorado Court of Appeals held that a lease-purchase agreement subject to annual renewal or appropriation was not a "multiple-fiscal year direct or indirect debt or other financial obligation" and therefore did not require voter approval. In its analysis, the court of appeals found the words "debt" and "obligation" to be virtually synonymous. This decision was not appealed; however, in a subsequent case the Colorado Supreme Court overruled *Dougherty Dawkins* to the extent that the phrases "multiple-fiscal year direct or indirect district debt or other financial obligation whatsoever" and "debt by loan in any form" were held to be synonymous.³⁷

In *Nicholl v. E-470 Public Highway Authority*, 896 P.2d 859 (Colo. 1995), the Colorado Supreme Court interpreted the phrase "other financial obligation whatsoever" to include obligations not commonly treated as "debt" and to indicate that TABOR was intended to encompass a broad scope of financial obligations not limited to general obligation bonds. Both revenue bonds and intergovernmental loans were held by the court to constitute financial obligations under TABOR.

In *Submission of Interrogatories on House Bill 99-1325*, 979 P.2d 549 (Colo. 1999), the Colorado Supreme Court considered whether revenue anticipation notes (known as "RANs")³⁸ would constitute a "multiple-fiscal year direct or indirect debt or other financial obligation whatsoever." The court held that, consistent with its decision in *Nicholl v. E-470*, the phrase "multiple-fiscal year direct or indirect district debt or other financial obligation whatsoever" is broader than the phrase "debt by loan in any form", but that the phrase is not without bounds. The court confirmed that lease-purchase agreements for equipment, such as copy machines, computers, or road graders, do not constitute financial obligations requiring voter approval because they do not involve the borrowing of funds or pledge the credit of the state.

³⁷*Submission of Interrogatories on House Bill 99-1325*, 979 P.2d 549 (Colo. 1999).

³⁸As authorized by HB99-1325, the state could issue RANs to finance transportation projects throughout the state. The state would pledge future federal and state funds to be received by the state to repay the RANS.

In contrast, the court held that RANS are different from lease-purchase agreements for equipment because the state is receiving money in the form of a loan from investors and that there is an implied unconditional promise to repay the RANs. The fact that payment is discretionary beyond the first year is not controlling in determining whether an obligation is a multiple-year financial obligation. Rather, the entire obligation must be looked at as a whole. In addition, the court held that the fact that the amount of the RANs to be issued was substantial made it reasonable that voters would have expected the RANs to be submitted to them for their approval.

C. Voter-approved revenue changes not associated with tax increases.

While the phrase "voter-approved revenue changes", as used in the spending limits imposed by TABOR, includes tax increases that must receive prior voter approval, this phrase also allows ballot issues on revenue changes that do not involve tax rate increases. Furthermore, TABOR states that "(v)oter-approved revenues changes do not require a tax rate change."³⁹ It would appear that such a vote can occur in anticipation of excess revenues received by a government in a given year or after excess revenues are collected. Another type of "voter-approved revenue change" would be authorization to expend revenues resulting from a new revenue source that does not require voter approval. For example, authority to spend revenues resulting from a new or increased fee would ensure that the amount of estimated fee revenues could always be kept or spent.

D. Weakening of other revenue, spending, and debt limits.

TABOR states that "[o]ther limits on district revenue, spending, and debt may be weakened only by future voter approval."⁴⁰ Difficulties may occur in identifying other revenue, spending, and debt limits and also in determining whether a proposed action would "weaken" a limit. The issue is further complicated by the fact that TABOR also states that it supersedes "conflicting" provisions of state and local law.⁴¹ Whether a proposed action would weaken a state or local limit on revenue, spending, or debt or whether such limit has been superseded by TABOR must be considered on a case-by-case basis.

In one of the few interpretations of this requirement, the Attorney General issued an opinion that the statutory 5.5% property tax revenue limitation (section 29-1-301, C.R.S.) is an "other limit" that cannot be ignored or repealed without voter approval.⁴² Under this interpretation, local governments must calculate property tax limits pursuant to both TABOR

³⁹Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (7) (d).

⁴⁰Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (1).

⁴¹Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (1).

⁴²See Attorney General Opinion No. 93-8, dated August 27, 1993.

and section 29-1-301, C.R.S., and comply with the one that is more restrictive.

The Office of Legislative Legal Services has taken the position that a court would conclude that the limit on general fund appropriations, commonly called the "Arveschoug-Bird limit" or the "6% limit" (section 24-75-201.1, C.R.S.), is a limit on spending and that any action to "weaken" this limit would require voter approval. "To weaken" is to lessen the strength of something or to reduce it in intensity or effectiveness. The Attorney General has issued an opinion concluding that, since highway projects fall within the definition of capital construction projects, the transfer of general fund moneys to the capital construction fund for highway construction does not violate the Arveschoug-Bird limit and does not constitute a weakening of the limit under TABOR.⁴³

To decide at what level voter approval is required, it is necessary to determine whether a proposed legislative action involves a revenue, spending, or debt limit of the state or of local government and whether a proposed legislative action weakens the limit. A statewide vote is not necessarily required just because a statutory limit is modified. For example, section 22-53-117, C.R.S., restricts the amount of additional property tax revenues that a school district can raise with voter approval. This is known as the "local override limit". It is the position of the Office of Legislative Legal Services that a statutory increase to the local override limit does not require statewide approval. Since the limit is a school district limit, only the approval by the voters of the district subject to the limit is required by TABOR.

These Office positions are set forth in memoranda found in the research database.

V. BALLOT ISSUES.

A. Ballot issues at November odd-numbered year elections.

TABOR states that "(b)allot issues shall be decided in a state general election, biennial local district election, or on the first Tuesday in November of odd-numbered years."⁴⁴ The phrase "ballot issue" is defined as "a non-recall petition or referred measure in an election."⁴⁵ These provisions raise the issue of whether the election provisions of TABOR apply only to taxing, revenue, and spending measures arising from TABOR itself or whether they apply to all elections and all ballot issues.

Ballot questions involving TABOR arise in part due to other constitutional provisions that relate to the rights of initiative and referendum and to the authority of the General Assembly to propose amendments to the state constitution. Article V, section 1 (1) and (4) and article XIX, section 2 provide for statewide initiatives and referendums as well as for

⁴³See Attorney General Opinion 95-3, dated April 18, 1995.

⁴⁴Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (3) (a).

⁴⁵Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (2) (a).

constitutional amendments proposed by the General Assembly being submitted at the general election. In addition, current statutes and home rule city charters authorize or require certain questions to be submitted to local voters at special elections.

In *Zaner v. City of Brighton*, 917 P.2d 280 (Colo 1996), the Colorado Supreme Court concluded that the election provisions of TABOR apply only to issues of government financing, spending, and taxation arising under TABOR and that they have no bearing on the ability to schedule special elections on local measures not arising under TABOR. In *Zaner*, the court specifically held that because TABOR applies only to fiscal ballot issues, the city of Brighton's August special election to transfer a utility franchise did not violate TABOR's election provisions.

To clarify the scope of these election provisions, sections 1-41-102 and 1-41-103, C.R.S., specify that only ballot issues arising under TABOR, whether state or local issues, can be submitted at a November election in an odd-numbered year. The "Issues arising under ..." language should be construed to include only those matters that TABOR *requires* to be submitted, i.e., tax increases, debt increases, and the like.⁴⁶ State matters arising under TABOR must be in the form of: 1) State constitutional amendments submitted by the General Assembly; 2) state legislation and state constitutional amendments submitted by initiative petition; 3) measures referred to the people by the General Assembly; 4) measures referred to the people by referendum; 5) questions referred by the General Assembly; and 6) questions initiated by the people.⁴⁷

Local matters arising under TABOR must be in the form of: 1) Home rule charter amendments submitted by initiative petition or referred by the governing body of the home rule entity; 2) ordinances, resolutions, or franchise proposals; 3) measures referred to the people by referendum; 4) questions referred by the governing body of the local government; and 5) questions initiated by the people.⁴⁸

For purposes of both state and local matters arising under TABOR, a "question" is a proposition in the form of a question meeting TABOR requirements without reference to any specific state law or constitutional provision. For example, when a government collects more revenue than allowed under its spending limit, a ballot question asking permission for the government to exceed its spending limit by the amount of excess revenues is a question that could be submitted at a November odd-numbered year election.

When drafting bills, drafters should consider specifying at which elections: 1) A particular issue may be submitted to local voters; or 2) bills or concurrent resolutions may properly be referred to the voters by the General Assembly.

⁴⁶See sections 1-41-102 (4) and 1-41-103 (4), C.R.S.

⁴⁷Section 1-41-102, C.R.S.

⁴⁸Section 1-41-103, C.R.S.

To refer a constitutional amendment at the proper election, whether or not the proposed amendment arises from TABOR, the referral language should begin as follows:

SECTION 1. At the next election at which such question may be submitted, . . .

For referred bills arising from TABOR, the referral section should begin:

SECTION 2. Refer to people under referendum. Section 1 of this act shall be submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the state of Colorado at the next election for which it may be submitted, for their approval or rejection, under the provisions of the referendum as provided for in section 1 of article V and section 20 of article X of the state constitution, and in article 40 of title 1, Colorado Revised Statutes. . . .⁴⁹

B. Required ballot language for tax and bonded debt increases.

Drafters must use the precise language specified in article X, section 20 (3) (c) to begin ballot questions for tax increases and for bonded debt increases. The specific language for each question is as follows:

SHALL (DISTRICT) TAXES BE INCREASED (first, or if phased in, final, full fiscal year dollar increase) ANNUALLY...?"

SHALL (DISTRICT) DEBT BE INCREASED (principal amount), WITH A REPAYMENT COST OF (maximum total district cost), . . . ?

Several observations can be made about this constitutional ballot language:

1. The language specified in article X, section 20 (3) (c) applies only to ballot questions involving *tax increases* and *bonded debt increases*. Ballot issues other than tax increase and bonded debt questions are not required to begin with the language specified in article X, section 20 (3) (c). In *Bickel v. City of Boulder*, 885 P.2d 215 (Colo. 1994), one challenge involved a municipal ballot question to grant a gas and electricity franchise within the city. Although the Colorado Supreme Court recognized that the ballot issue also sought approval of a contingent tax increase, the court held that the city of Boulder was not required to begin the ballot question with the constitutional ballot language for tax increases since the primary purpose of the ballot question was to grant the franchise.

Although the ballot language for ballot questions not concerning tax or bonded debt increases is left to the discretion of the drafter, ballot language should always adequately

⁴⁹See section B. 9., below, for an example of having the secretary of state refer a TABOR question directly to the voters.

express the true intent and meaning of the measure being submitted. Nothing prohibits such ballot questions from adopting a format similar to that constitutionally specified for tax and bonded debt increases (e.g., a ballot question for the extension of an expiring tax could include a dollar amount of how much revenue could be expended under a government's spending limit in the first fiscal year after extension and in each fiscal year thereafter). For example, see the ballot language in section 32-13-105, C.R.S., to extend the scientific and cultural facilities district tax.

2. Since article X, section 20 (3) specifies only the first few words of the ballot language for tax and bonded debt increases, discretion exists in completing the ballot language. For example, the ballot language for the reinstatement of the Colorado tourism promotion tax read as follows:

Shall state taxes be increased by \$13,100,000 annually in the first full fiscal year of implementation, and by \$13,100,000 as adjusted for inflation plus the percentage change in state population for each fiscal year after the first full fiscal year of implementation, by reinstating the 0.2 percent sales tax on tourist-related items, including lodging services, restaurant food and drinks, ski lift admission, private tourist attraction admission, passenger automobile rental, and tour bus and sightseeing tickets for the purpose of funding statewide tourism marketing and promotional programs under the Colorado tourism board in order to assist future tourism growth and promote Colorado's continuing economic health?

3. Consolidated ballot issues involving bonded debt increases and tax increases to repay the debt are permissible under TABOR since both topics are naturally related and connected to one subject. The ballot title for a consolidated bonded debt and tax increase must include the ballot language in article X, section 20 (3) (c) for both the bonded debt and tax increases. *Bickel v. City of Boulder*, 885 P.2d 215 (Colo. 1994).

4. Ballot language for tax or bonded debt increases must contain a dollar estimate as required by article X, section 20 (3) (c). In *Bickel v. City of Boulder*, 885 P.2d 215 (Colo. 1994), a challenge was made to a combined bonded debt and tax ballot question that asked, in part, for approval of increased property taxes "in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on such bonds." Observing that the city was seeking approval of an open-ended tax increase, the Colorado Supreme Court held that this portion of the ballot question violated the requirements of TABOR by not including an estimate of the full fiscal year dollar increase in property tax.

5. The question exists whether the dollar amount of a tax increase, as required to be stated in the ballot question, can increase after the first fiscal year. While "voter-approved revenue changes" are specifically excluded from a government's spending base for purposes of calculating its fiscal year spending limit,⁵⁰ it is not clear whether voters can approve a tax

⁵⁰Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (7) (d).

increase that allows tax revenues to increase in the future.

Proponents of TABOR argue that taxes can be increased only in fixed annual dollar amounts and the amount stated in the ballot question cannot be exceeded without additional voter approval. A different approach was taken in the ballot question for the Colorado tourism promotion tax set forth in section V. B. 2. above. In this ballot question, a set dollar amount was stated for the first fiscal year and, for future fiscal years, the same dollar amount as adjusted for inflation and changes in state population. This approach was challenged in *Campbell v. Meyer*, Denver District Court, 93 CV 4343. In its decision, the District Court upheld the ballot language but reserved judgment on the constitutionality of the revenue formula until after the election. The Court of Appeals dismissed this case on appeal on the ground of mootness since the voters defeated the proposal.

Some ballot questions approved by municipal voters allowing tax revenues to increase by the actual amount raised by the increased rate of tax have been upheld. In one of these cases, *City of Aurora v. Acosta*, 892 P.2d 264 (Colo. 1994), the Colorado Supreme Court upheld ballot question language for a municipal sales tax rate increase that expressed the increase as a dollar amount in the first year, but also allowed the city to keep and spend any and all revenue derived from the tax increase in future years without limitation as to amount.

6. It appears that a specific tax rate does not have to be stated in a combined bonded debt and tax increase ballot question where the proposed tax is to repay the indebtedness. In *Bickel v. City of Boulder*, 885 P.2d 215 (Colo. 1994), the Boulder County School District and the City of Boulder asked for voter approval of a specified amount of bonded indebtedness and of tax increases to pay the indebtedness "without limitation as to rate or amount." Noting that TABOR does not prohibit this type of authorization, the Colorado Supreme Court concluded that the voters authorized the local governments to adjust the tax rates as necessary to repay the debt incurred. The court held "districts may seek present authorization for future tax rate increases where such rate increases may be necessary to repay a specific, voter-approved debt" so long as any rate change is consistent with the stated estimate of the final fiscal year dollar amount of the tax increase.

7. In *Campbell v. Meyer*, Denver District Court, 93 CV 4343, which involved the ballot language for the reinstatement of the Colorado tourism promotion tax (see section V. B. 2. above), a District Court held that capital letters should be used as they appear in article X, section 20 (3) (c). Taking this one step further, the Secretary of State has adopted rules that require the entire ballot question to appear in capital letters.

8. While bills and concurrent resolutions referred by the General Assembly will set forth the ballot question to be submitted to the voters statewide, bills authorizing a particular TABOR issue to be submitted to local voters by initiative or referendum may or may not specify the ballot language. For an example of the ballot title being specified for a local government election, see section 32-13-105, C.R.S. If a bill is silent as to ballot language, it is the responsibility of the local government to formulate the ballot question in accordance with TABOR.

9. An alternative to referring an entire bill to the people for statewide voter approval can be found at section 43-4-703, C.R.S. This section addresses the need to obtain voter approval before the executive director of the department of transportation can issue revenue anticipation notes (RANs). Rather than refer the entire bill authorizing RANs to the voters, the bill was structured so that it would become law, but section 43-4-703, C.R.S., required the secretary of state to submit a question to the voters statewide before any RANs could be issued. Drafters should keep this in mind as a possible alternative method for seeking statewide voter approval under TABOR.

VI. EMERGENCIES.

A. Emergencies.

Although the term "emergency" is defined by TABOR, it is defined in terms of what cannot be an emergency, rather than what is an emergency. An "emergency" cannot be "economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or district salary or fringe benefit increases."⁵¹ Governments are left to determine and declare emergencies on a case-by-case basis since "emergency" has not been further defined by statute or case law.

B. Emergency reserves.

Beginning in 1993, the state and local governments are required to set aside an emergency reserve.⁵² The amount of moneys required to be reserved for emergencies for 1993 was 1% of fiscal year spending, for 1994 2% of fiscal year spending, and for 1995 and years thereafter 3% of fiscal year spending. Unused moneys in the emergency reserve are carried forward from year to year.

Emergency reserves can be expended only for "declared emergencies". However, TABOR does not specify a procedure for the declaration of an emergency to spend emergency reserve moneys. Section 24-77-104 (3), C.R.S., provides that a declaration of a state emergency for purposes of expending the state emergency reserve must be made: 1) By the passage of a joint resolution which is approved by a two-thirds majority of both houses of the General Assembly and by the Governor; or 2) by the Governor pursuant to section 24-32-2104 (4), C.R.S.

While ensuring that moneys are available for emergencies, TABOR creates a significant disincentive to spending any emergency reserves. Once emergency reserve moneys are expended, the required replenishment of the emergency reserve constitutes a reserve increase that counts as "fiscal year spending". Since the replenishment of the

⁵¹Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (2) (c).

⁵²Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (5).

emergency reserve must fit within a government's fiscal year spending limit, the amount of moneys available for other government services and programs will likely be reduced.

C. Emergency taxes.

While TABOR authorizes governments to impose emergency taxes without prior voter approval, this authority is severely limited.⁵³ First, emergency taxes can only be imposed after the emergency reserve is depleted. Secondly, this provision does not grant "any new taxing authority" so a government cannot levy any tax that it is otherwise not legally authorized to levy. Thirdly, emergency property taxes are specifically prohibited. In addition, separate two-thirds majority votes of the governing body of a government are necessary to declare an emergency and to impose an emergency tax. Section 24-77-105, C.R.S., sets forth the procedures for the state to impose an emergency tax.

An emergency tax can only be imposed until the next election occurring more than 60 days after the emergency declaration, and the tax will lapse unless ratified by the voters. Even if ratified by the voters, emergency taxes are not included in fiscal year spending for purposes of calculating the government's spending limit. Finally, any emergency tax revenues not expended on the emergency must be refunded within 180 days after the end of the emergency.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS AND PROHIBITIONS.

A. Property taxes.

1. Local government property tax revenue limitation.

Besides the spending limitation and the voter approval requirements of TABOR, local governments are subject to a property tax revenue limitation. According to article X, section 20 (7) (c), a local government's property tax revenues cannot increase any faster than the rate of "inflation" plus "local growth" unless the voters approve a property tax revenue change. The terms "inflation" and "local growth" are defined in article X, section 20 (2) (f) and (2) (g), respectively. It is possible for a local government to be within its spending limit while exceeding its property tax revenue limit. Excess property tax revenues must be refunded unless voters authorize the local government to retain the excess revenues.

2. Prohibitions.

TABOR expressly prohibits several types of taxes relating to property. Section 20 (8) (a) prohibits any "new or increased transfer taxes on real property". Real estate transfer taxes

⁵³Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (6).

existing at the time TABOR was approved were not abolished. However, article X, section (4) (a) would require voter approval for any extension of an existing real estate transfer tax. Article X, section 20 (8) (a) also prohibits the state from imposing a new real property tax. In addition, the imposition of emergency property taxes is prohibited by article X, section 20 (6).

3. Business personal property exemptions.

Article X, section 20 (8) (b) allows the state and local governments to enact "cumulative uniform exceptions and credits to reduce or end business personal property taxes." This language appears to allow individual governments to establish business personal property tax exemptions or credits for specific classes or to abolish business personal property taxation completely.⁵⁴ The uniformity requirement seems to prevent the granting of such exemptions or credits on an individual business-by-business basis.

4. Property tax assessment procedures.

Article X, section 20 (8) (c) contains several changes to the procedures governing the assessment of property for taxation purposes. Specifically, this provision: 1) Eliminates the legal presumption in favor of the accuracy of the assessor's valuation of property; 2) requires valuation notices to be mailed annually regardless of whether any change in valuation occurred (this allows property owners to appeal annually); 3) requires the value of residential real property to be determined solely by the market approach to appraisal; and 4) requires assessors to consider foreclosure sales and government property sales as comparable market sales for property valuation purposes.

B. Income taxes.

Article X, section 20 (8) (a) contains several provisions relating to income tax. The imposition of any local government income tax is expressly prohibited, although the courts have already interpreted article X, section 17 to prohibit the imposition of income taxes by local governments. In addition, any income tax rate increase or new state definition of taxable income can only take effect for the next taxable year. Before TABOR, such income tax changes could be made in the current tax year without violating the article II, section 11 prohibition against retrospective laws.

Article X, section 20 (8) (a) also requires that any income tax law change after July 1, 1992, must "require all taxable net income to be taxed at one rate, excluding refund tax credits or voter-approved tax credits, with no added tax or surcharge." Since a flat rate state

⁵⁴For example, section 39-3-118.5, C.R.S., exempts business personal property from the levy and collection of the property tax until such business personal property is first used in the business after acquisition.

income tax is currently imposed, this provision prevents the flat rate from being replaced by a graduated income tax. This flat rate requirement is being interpreted by some to disallow new income tax credits, except for refund or voter-approved tax credits. Since income tax credits are taken after the flat rate is applied to taxable income, the Office of legislative Legal Services has taken the position that income tax credits do not violate the flat rate requirement and are still allowed. See the memorandum on this issue in the TABOR memorandum directory.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Among the income tax credits that have been established since TABOR's enactment are: Section 39-22-119, C.R.S., (child care expenses); section 39-22-122, C.R.S., (purchase of long-term care insurance); section 39-22-520, C.R.S., investment in school-to-career programs; and section 39-22-522, C.R.S., (donation of conservation easement).

RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS

I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATIVE RULES.

The drafting of resolutions and memorials is quite different from the drafting of bills except for the drafting of those concurrent resolutions that propose amendments to the state constitution. Resolutions and memorials are classified by Senate Rule No. 30 and by House Rule No. 26. Senate Rule No. 30 provides as follows:

Rules of the Senate

30. Resolutions and Memorials

Resolutions and memorials shall be of the following classes:

- (a) (1) Senate concurrent resolutions, which shall:
 - (A) Propose amendments to the state constitution or recommend the holding of a constitutional convention. * * *
 - (B) Ratify proposed amendments to the federal constitution. * * *

* * *

- (b) Senate joint resolutions, which pertain to:
 - (1) The transaction of the business of both houses.
 - (2) The establishment of investigating committees composed of members of both houses.
 - (3) An expression of the will of both houses on any matter not mentioned in Rule 30A [concerning tributes].

* * *

- (c) Senate resolutions, which shall not require the concurrence of the House, and shall cover any purpose similar to a joint resolution, but relate solely to the Senate. * * *
- (d) Senate joint memorials or Senate memorials, which shall pertain to

resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States on any matter, or to an expression of sentiment on the death of any person or persons who served as members of the General Assembly, present or former elected State officials, present or former justices of the Colorado Supreme Court, members of Congress, elected officials of other states or of the United States, or foreign dignitaries. * * *

* * *

House Rule No. 26 is similar to the above-quoted Senate Rule as to the classification of resolutions and memorials except that memorials introduced in the House may deal only with the expression of sentiment on the death of persons and only for persons who served as members of the General Assembly. The House Rule differs somewhat from the Senate Rule in wording and the handling of certain resolutions upon introduction.

II. CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

Under Senate Rule No. 30 and House Rule No. 26, the submission of proposed amendments to the state constitution and the question of holding a state constitutional convention, which must be submitted to the people by the General Assembly, take the form of concurrent resolutions. The drafter should first become familiar with the form of a concurrent resolution for either of these purposes. (See the example in Appendix A of this manual.)

Article XIX of the state constitution sets forth the method by which both proposed amendments to the state constitution and the question of holding of a state constitutional convention are submitted to the people by the General Assembly.

As previously discussed in the chapter of this manual titled "Special Rules and Techniques of Drafting", the provisions of Joint Rule No. 21 of the Senate and House of Representatives apply to concurrent resolutions proposing constitutional amendments. Accordingly, new material should be capitalized, and material to be omitted should be shown in crossed-out letter type.

In 1994, voters adopted a single subject rule for titles of constitutional amendments. The single subject requirement is contained in section 2 of article XIX of the state constitution. The same rules on single subject for drafting bill titles apply to drafting titles to constitutional amendments.

Section 2 of article XIX further provides in part: "But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than six articles of this constitution at the same

session." The General Assembly also has the power to amend a proposed constitutional amendment passed at a prior session if the proposed amendment has not yet been submitted to a vote of the people (*In re Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 10*, 137 Colo. 491, 328 P.2d 103 (1958)).

The General Assembly also ratifies amendments to the United States constitution by concurrent resolution. The form for such a resolution may be found in Appendix A of this manual.

Guidelines for drafting concurrent resolutions.

(1) Check concurrent resolutions to ensure that the title and the quotation of the title in the second to the last section of the resolution are identical and accurately reflect the text of the proposed amendment.

(2) Check that the title meets single subject requirements.

(3) When citing the article and section number of the constitution in the title, do not include "as amended".

(4) Proposed constitutional amendments are submitted to the "registered electors". Do not use "qualified electors" in the title or submission clause for concurrent resolutions.

NOTE: Be careful in changing a concurrent resolution to a regular bill. Make certain that you replace Sections 2 and 3 of the resolution with appropriate sections for a bill, such as an effective date and a safety clause.

III. JOINT AND SIMPLE RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolutions may pertain to the business transactions of the two houses, such as the joint resolution adopted at the beginning of each session to notify the Governor that the houses are ready to conduct business and the joint resolution adopted at the end of each session to adjourn the General Assembly *sine die* (that is, adjourn without appointing a day on which to appear or assemble again - technically pronounced "see'-nay dee'-ay", however, commonly pronounced "sigh'-nee die").

Study committees composed of members of both houses may also be established by joint resolution. These are usually interim committees appointed by the Legislative Council, but they may also be independent study committees, such as the Commission on Spanish-surnamed Citizens created by House Joint Resolution No. 1014, pages 1500 and 1501, Session Laws of Colorado 1965, or the Colorado Rural Development Commission

created by Senate Joint Resolution No. 24, pages 1374 and 1375, Session Laws of Colorado 1971. A checklist prepared by the Legislative Council staff entitled "Drafting an Interim Resolution" can be found in Appendix F of this manual. It covers customary and alternative provisions for such resolutions.

Joint resolutions may express the will of both houses on any matter other than matters that are the subject of tributes. (See Senate Rule No. 30A and House Rule No. 26A for the subject matter of tributes.)

Simple resolutions, such as a House resolution or a Senate resolution, can pertain to any of the above purposes, but they do not require the concurrence of both houses, and they must relate solely to the house in which they have been introduced. A simple resolution is often used by the house holding a bill to submit interrogatories to the Colorado Supreme Court, pursuant to section 3 of article VI of the state constitution, for an opinion on the bill's constitutionality. Joint resolutions may also be used for this purpose.

The parts of joint and simple resolutions are: The preamble (in the form of "whereas clauses"); the resolving clause; and the body of the resolution, which expresses the purpose of the resolution. Under certain circumstances, the preamble (or "whereas clauses") may be omitted.

In preparing joint resolutions, particularly those that express the will and sentiment of the General Assembly, the drafter should attempt to obtain from the sponsor, preferably in writing, definite ideas to be used in the "whereas clauses" in order for the sentiments of the sponsor to be expressed in the manner desired. For instructions on amending resolutions and memorials, see Appendix C of this manual.

The typical joint resolution described in the preceding paragraph does not have the effect of law, and the General Assembly cannot do by resolution that which can only be done by law. For instance, if money is to be made available for any committee created by joint resolution, it must be authorized and allocated from an appropriation already made by bill since appropriations cannot be made by resolution. Section 33 of article V of the state constitution provides that "No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriations made by law...."

Some joint resolutions are required by statute to go to the Governor for his approval or disapproval. Those joint resolutions, if signed by the Governor, do have the force and effect of law. An example is the annual resolution on the water pollution control project eligibility list, which is required by section 37-95-107.6 (4)(b) to be approved by a joint resolution signed by the Governor.

Examples of joint and simple resolutions are found in Appendix A of this manual.

Joint resolutions for creation of interim study committees.

Study committees composed of members of both houses may also be established by joint resolution.¹ Creation of these committees raises issues similar to those raised in the

¹A study committee may also be created in statute, especially if the study is expected to continue over more than one year. When creating a study committee in statute, the drafter should follow the guidelines specified in Joint Rule

creation of executive branch entities that are temporary in nature, and, generally, the joint resolution should address the same issues specified for bills creating temporary entities. See pages 6-20 to 6-22.

Under Joint Rule 24A, if the committee requires funding from the legislative budget or the use of legislative staff resources, the joint resolution creating the committee is subject to review and prioritization by the Legislative Council in accordance with section 2-3-303.3, C.R.S.

Any joint resolution creating an interim study committee must specify, at a minimum:

1. The membership of the interim study committee;
2. The appointing authority for the members, including the appointing authority for any member who is required to meet specific professional, geographic, or other conditions;
3. The specific issues to be studied; and
4. Any agencies that are required to provide staff support.

Joint Rule 24A(c)

Under Joint Rule 24A(d), there are several issues that, if not addressed in the resolution creating the interim committee, are controlled by the rule. These issues include appointment of the committee chairman and vice-chairman, the maximum number of committee meetings, payment of members' expenses, proportionality of majority and minority membership, and the date by which the committee must report its findings and recommendations to the Legislative Council. It is also important to note that, under paragraph (f) of this rule, if the interim study committee includes non-legislative members, a majority vote of the legislative members is required to recommend any legislation, unless otherwise specified in the resolution.

Guidelines for drafting joint resolutions to create interim study committees.

(1) There are generally two types of interim study committees: Those considering legislation to address a specific issue; and those generally studying an issue with no preconceived idea as to how or whether to address the issue through legislation. The drafter should talk with the joint resolution sponsor to determine what type of interim study committee the sponsor is planning to create.

(2) If you are drafting a resolution for the first type of committee, draft the charge as narrowly as possible. If the committee is actually considering implementation or a redraft of legislation that has already been introduced, refer specifically to the existing legislation. If the committee is considering implementation of the recommendations made as a result of

an earlier study, specifically name the earlier study. The drafter who staffs the interim committee should have draft legislation ready for the interim committee's first meeting, if possible.

(3) The second type of committee will probably require more meetings, a greater amount of testimony, and greater freedom in the committee's charge to study all aspects of the problem. But the drafter should still try to draft the committee's charge as clearly and narrowly as possible to still accomplish the sponsor's goal in creating the committee. The drafter may consider specific language to limit the topics on which the interim committee may submit legislative recommendations. The drafter should explain to the sponsor that, if the committee's charge is focused and clearly explained, the committee is likely to accomplish more in fewer meetings. However, the drafter should be aware that the sponsor may want a committee that has a broad charge to ensure that the topic is thoroughly studied.

(4) The drafter should talk with the sponsor about specifying in the resolution the date by which committee members must be appointed and the date by which the committee must hold its first meeting. Although these dates may not be binding in a resolution, they at least send a message to the committee to begin its work early, rather than waiting until fall and then running out of time to hold the necessary number of meetings. The drafter should also specify in the resolution the date by which the committee must report to the Legislative Council. This is a standard date (October 15 in even-numbered years and November 15 in odd-numbered years), but having it specified in the resolution puts the committee members on notice of the deadline by which they must report.

IV. JOINT AND SIMPLE MEMORIALS.

Memorials may be used for two purposes: (1) To memorialize the Congress of the United States on any matter (Senate memorials only), or (2) as an expression of sentiment on the death of a former member of the General Assembly. To memorialize any federal agency other than the Congress or to express opinions to Congress which are to be introduced in the House, the drafter should prepare either a joint or simple resolution.

Many memorials are requested to express sentiment for the death of current or former members of the General Assembly. If a deceased former member served in both houses of the General Assembly or if a deceased member served as a member of the current General Assembly, the drafter should prepare a joint memorial. If a deceased former member served in only one house, the drafter should prepare a simple memorial for the house in which the member served.

Memorials are similar in form to joint and simple resolutions in that they contain a preamble consisting of "whereas clauses", a resolving clause, and a body expressing its purpose. In drafting memorials, especially those memorializing the Congress of the United

States, the drafter should attempt to obtain from the sponsor, preferably in writing, definite ideas to be used in the "whereas clauses" in order for the sentiments of the sponsor to be expressed as desired.

Examples of joint and simple memorials are found in the back of any recent volume of the Session Laws and in Appendix A of this manual.

V. TRIBUTES.

Tributes are meant for congratulatory purposes. Since they do not need to be adopted by the House or the Senate, no floor time is necessary to handle tributes. Because of this, the leadership has encouraged members to use tributes to congratulate sports teams or to honor exceptional people or groups rather than joint resolutions or memorials.

Drafters in the Office of Legislative Legal Services do not presently draft tributes. If any Senator requests a "Tribute", refer him or her to the Secretary of the Senate; if any Representative requests a "Tribute", refer him or her to the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives. The Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House have the proper "Tribute" forms to be filled out.

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GRAMMAR AND STYLE

This manual does not attempt to educate the drafter thoroughly in grammatical construction or punctuation in writing bills. Numerous legislative manuals of other states and a textbook titled "Legislative Drafting" by Reed Dickerson discuss rules of grammatical construction and word usage in great detail. These manuals and textbook are available in the Office of Legislative Legal Services for any drafter who wishes to become more familiar with practices followed in well-worded and well-constructed legislation. Basically, the fundamental rules of grammatical construction used in composition are used in statutory drafting; however, listed below are a few principles that are fundamental to good legislative writing. Guidelines on the use of plain language in bill drafting are found in section VII. of the chapter in this manual titled "Special Rules and Techniques of Drafting".

I. GRAMMAR.

A. Use the singular instead of the plural wherever possible. Part 1 of article 4 of title 2, C.R.S., provides in part as follows:

2-4-102. Singular and plural. The singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.

If the plural must be used in a compound word, the significant word takes the plural:

attorneys-at-law	grants-in-aid	rights-of-way
corporation counsels	judge advocates	trade unions
deputy sheriffs	notaries public	

B. Eliminate using provisos in statutory drafting. A proviso contains the words "provided that", "provided, however, that", or "provided further, that" before a sentence or clause, usually to state an exception to the preceding sentence or clause. In the past this office has used provisos to make exceptions. The present practice in bill drafting is to avoid using provisos altogether. The proviso originally was used in conveying real property and was a reservation on the grant - the sole purpose of the reservation being to defeat the grant upon the happening of a condition subsequent. In statutory drafting, provisos have most often been used to make exceptions to preceding provisions and are sometimes improperly used to present extraneous ideas not connected with a preceding provision. In legislation, a simple exception to a preceding provision can be made by the use of such words as "but", "except that", "if", or "so long as". If a provision is subject to numerous exceptions or

conditions, place those exceptions or conditions in a separate section or subsection for clarity.

C. Use the words "shall" and "may" as follows: Use the word "**shall**" in statutory directions or requirements and in prohibitions; use the word "**may**" where a right, privilege, or power is conferred. For example:

The state engineer *shall* administer the laws of the state relating to water.

A bill *shall* not be considered unless printed for the use of the members.

The General Assembly *may* adjourn from day to day.

Each house *shall* keep a journal of its proceedings, and *may*, in its discretion, from time to time, publish the same.

D. Use the words "and" and "or" as follows: Use the word "**and**" to connect two or more phrases, conditions, events, etc. all of which must occur. Use the word "**or**" to connect two or more phrases, events, conditions, etc. when only one or more, but not all, need occur. *Never* use the phrase "and/or". Instead of using "and/or", use "A or B or both".

E. Express numbers as follows: In substantive law, express numbers in words. For example: "A surety bond in the sum of five thousand dollars shall be filed." Also, do not use the abbreviated or slang references to numbers. For example, write "one thousand six hundred pounds" but not "sixteen hundred pounds".

In appropriations bills or appropriation sections, express numbers in both words and figures: "There is hereby appropriated, out of the wildlife cash fund, the sum of five thousand dollars and fifty cents (\$5,000.50)" [or "five thousand dollars (\$5,000)", if there are no cents].

F. Express dates as follows: July 1, 2000; or beginning July 1, 2000, and ending June 30, 2001. The license shall be renewed prior to July 1 of each year.

G. Express time as follows: 12 noon or 12 midnight; 9 a.m. or 2 p.m. Only with the figure "1" would you use a colon and 00, e.g., "1:00 p.m." - *not* "1 p.m."

H. Express age as follows: A person who is twenty-one years of age or older; a person who is eighteen years of age or older and under twenty-one years of age.

I. Use of the word "to" and "through". Use the connecting word "to" to include the first and last items and the intervening sections specified in a succession of statutory sections or subdivisions (subsections, paragraphs, etc.) of a statute. This is pursuant to section 2-4-113, C.R.S., which provides that a reference to several statutory sections in succession includes the intervening sections as well as both sections mentioned. However, when referencing a succession of numbers, dates, letters, etc., use the connecting word "through" to include the last item mentioned. Age should be expressed as indicated in H. above.

J. Verify that a prepositional word or phrase encompasses all of the numbers, dates, or items intended to be included by its use. For example, "persons licensed prior to July 1, 2000, and after said date" does not provide for persons licensed *on* July 1, 2000. Use of the prepositions "on" and "after" would have accomplished the inclusion of persons licensed on July 1, 2000. This caution is especially applicable to numerical tables or categories.

K. Draft short sections, subsections, and paragraphs and use short and simple sentences wherever possible.

Generally, *the shorter a bill can be drafted, the better*; but do not become so intent on brevity that all necessary requirements are not adequately treated. For example, a drafter once wrote that "Absentee voting shall be permitted in the election provided for in this act" but set up no procedure as to how such absentee voting would be handled. The drafter should have outlined a detailed procedure providing for the method of absentee voting or, better still, referred to and adopted the specific procedure used for absentee voting in an election law already on the statute books that was adaptable to the bill.

L. Be consistent when using official titles. For example, don't refer to the "state highway engineer" in one sentence and to the "chief engineer" in another. Always check the official title of an officer, department, agency, institution, or other entity in the statutes and use the correct title either in full or, after using it once in its complete form, provide for its use in a shorter form by so stating in the bill. The latter may be done by definition or by a clause similar to the following: "The department of natural resources, referred to in this article as the "department", shall..."

If a word or phrase is defined in a definitions section, the word or phrase should be used exactly as defined and only when the meaning given by the definition is intended. If

a contrary meaning is intended, the drafter must state the contrary meaning specifically.

M. Be consistent when using ordinary words. For example, don't use "minor" in one sentence and "child" in another. Using synonyms does not add variety, only confusion.

N. Use the present tense wherever possible, and avoid use of the future tense. Do not use the word "shall" to state a rule of law but use it only to differentiate between mandatory and permissive statements. For example, "A violation of any provision of this article *is* a misdemeanor" is preferable to "A violation of any provision of this article *shall be* a misdemeanor".

O. Use the active voice rather than the passive voice wherever possible. For example, "The state engineer *shall issue* a permit" (active) is preferable to "A permit *shall be issued* by the state engineer" (passive).

P. Use simple words. For example, "A violation of this act *is* a misdemeanor" is preferable to "A violation of this act *constitutes* a misdemeanor".

Q. Avoid the use of redundant expressions. For "null and void" use "void"; for "shall be in force and effect" use "shall take effect"; and for "authorized and empowered" use "may".

R. Don't use many words when a few will do. For example, the following is too verbose:

The chief clerk is hereby authorized and it shall be his duty to sign and approve every order which may be issued by the commission, and said chief clerk shall have every such order published as provided for in this article.

A more concise and direct statement follows:

The chief clerk shall sign every order of the commission and provide for the publication of such order as required by section X-X-XXX.

S. Don't use archaic words. For example, words like "whomsoever" or "aforementioned". In short, never use a "big" word when a simple word will do.

T. Use standard language for penalty provisions, short title sections, and introductory clauses in definitions sections. Be alert for references to the civil service or

the tax commission; refer instead to the state personnel system or the property tax administrator. Certain writs have been abolished in connection with supreme court review; the preferred language is "subject to appellate review as provided by law and the Colorado appellate rules". Also watch for the allocation of legislative duties to the lieutenant governor, the president of the senate, and the majority leader of the senate, which were changed by constitutional amendment adopted in 1974.

U. Don't use "herein", "heretofore", or other similar words as these are imprecise references to the statutes, dates, or other matters. Refer instead to the particular statutory material, e.g., "the air pollution control commission, referred to in this article [not, "herein"] as the "commission", shall...", or to the date, e.g., "all persons licensed before July 1, 1988", [not, "heretofore"]. When the reference is to the date an act takes effect and that date will be the date of the act's passage rather than a date specified in the act, in the case of new material, refer to "On or after the effective date of this article [part, section, etc.]". When existing statutory material is amended, refer to "On or after the effective date of this article [part, section, etc.], as amended,...."

V. Don't use the terms "handicap", "physically handicapped", "the handicapped" or other similar words. In 1993, the General Assembly passed SB 93-242 for the purpose of changing the terminology used in the Colorado Revised Statutes for referring to persons with disabilities in order to be consistent with the federal "Americans With Disabilities Act". Drafters should use terms consistent with SB 93-242. In general, rather than saying "the handicapped" or "handicapped persons", the preferred term is "person with a disability" or "persons with disabilities". Rather than saying that a person has a "handicap", state that the person has a "disability".

W. Do not use "any", "each", "all", or "some" if you can use "a", "an", or "the" with the same result.

X. If possible, use finite verbs rather than their corresponding participles, infinitives, gerunds, or other noun or adjective forms. Do not say "give consideration to", say "consider". Do not say "is applicable to", say "applies".

Y. Use "that" and "which" correctly. Use "that" for a restrictive clause and "which" for a nonrestrictive clause.

"That" indicates a *restrictive clause* that restricts and defines the word modified and that is necessary to identify the word modified. A restrictive word, clause, or phrase is necessary to the meaning of a sentence and is *not* set off by commas.

Example restrictive clause: The court shall retain the weapon *that* was used in the alleged offense until the conclusion of the trial.

"**Which**" indicates a *nonrestrictive clause* that does not restrict the word modified and that provides additional or descriptive information about the word modified. A nonrestrictive word, clause, or phrase is not essential to the meaning of a sentence and is set off by commas.

Example nonrestrictive clause: The commission shall establish the hearing date, *which* may be changed upon the request of either party.

Z. Watch for problems related to particular words that are frequently confused or misused. See the Glossary of Words and Phrases Frequently Misused contained in section V. of this chapter.

II. GENDER-NEUTRAL LANGUAGE.

The Executive Committee of Legislative Council has directed that gender-neutral language be used for all legislative measures. The Committee on Legal Services has formally approved guidelines for the use of gender-neutral language. The guidelines are summarized in this section II.

The directive provides that "All bills, amendments, resolutions, memorials, and proposals for legislation to be introduced in the General Assembly shall use gender-neutral style, avoiding male or female gender terms except in those instances in which a gender-specific term is applicable only to members of one sex or in instances where an exemption is provided for in guidelines or standards." The directive states that the use or the failure to use gender-neutral language shall not prevent any member from offering any measure or amendment. If the drafter has any question about specific language or about the use of the guidelines, the drafter should discuss the matter with the member sponsoring the measure or amendment.

A. General considerations and cautions.

When changing language to make it gender-neutral, the drafter should never sacrifice clarity or intent. The drafter should make every effort to follow accepted principles of grammar, punctuation, and usage and any applicable rules of statutory construction.

The drafter may exercise considerable discretion in selecting alternatives for gender-specific language when drafting non-statutory measures and new bodies of law. However, when the length of the new material is relatively short, more caution must be exercised. Generally, gender-neutral language can be used in a new or repealed and

reenacted article of C.R.S., but its use in a new section or subsection may create conflicts with existing provisions not being amended. Therefore, if the drafter adds a new provision to existing law, the drafter should check the portions not being amended to assure that any gender-neutral language is consistent or compatible with those unamended portions. For example, if an article contains a general definitions section defining the term "policeman" and a new section is added to that article which uses the gender-neutral alternative of "police officer", an ambiguity could result.

The same degree of care should be exercised when amending an existing statute. For example, if a specific subsection of an existing statute is amended by adding feminine pronouns to existing masculine pronouns to make that subsection gender-neutral, the drafter should check to ensure that the use of the masculine pronoun in subsections that are unamended will not result in an erroneous interpretation of the provision. The underlying question the drafter should consider is whether the changes to gender-neutral language would create an ambiguity or conflict in the remaining portions of the statute that are not being amended.

B. Avoid the use of gender-specific nouns.

Use of nouns that are gender-specific should be avoided in favor of the use of substitutes that are generally accepted by recognized authorities on correct English usage. For example, "presiding officer" may be substituted for "chairman", but the use of "chairperson" is discouraged as a substitute because it is not as well accepted.

The following is a list of gender-specific nouns and possible substitutes:

brother, sister	sibling
businessman	business person, executive, member of the community, business manager
crewman	crew member
daughter, son	child, children
draftsman	drafter
enlisted man	enlisted personnel, enlisted member, enlistee
father, mother	parent, parents
female, male	person, individual
fireman	firefighter
foreman	supervisor
grandfather, grandmother	grandparents
grandmother, grandfather	grandparents
husband and wife	married couple
mailman	mail carrier
male, female	person, individual
man	person, human, human being, individual
manhours	person hours, hours worked, worker hours

manmade	artificial, of human origin, synthetic, manufactured
manpower	personnel, workforce, worker, human resources
midshipman	cadet
mother, father	parent, parents
per man	per person
policeman	police officer
seaman	sailor, crew member
serviceman	service member
sister, brother	sibling
six-man commission	six-member commission
son, daughter	child, children
trained manpower	trained workforce, staff, personnel
widow, widower	surviving spouse
wife, husband	spouse
workmen	worker

C. Avoid the use of gender-specific pronouns.

The most difficult aspect of drafting measures in gender-neutral language is avoiding gender-specific pronouns. A number of different alternatives are suggested, and some work better than others in given circumstances. The drafter should evaluate each alternative keeping in mind that the goal in drafting any measure is to assure clarity and avoid ambiguity. In general order of preferred use, the alternatives are:

(1) Repeat the subject of the sentence or the word that would have been the pronoun's antecedent reference. In some instances the possessive noun may be repeated. Examples:

A person shall receive an exemption if ~~he~~ THE PERSON submits an application.

If the director finds cause, ~~he~~ THE DIRECTOR may dismiss the claim.

The applicant shall sign ~~his~~ THE APPLICANT'S name.

The executive director shall issue a report and ~~his~~ THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S recommendation.

(2) Substitute a noun for the pronoun. Examples:

If ~~he~~ THE INDIVIDUAL submits an application, it shall be considered.

Each person listed shall be eligible. ~~He~~ SUCH PERSON shall also be entitled to all ancillary benefits.

(3) Omit the pronoun or the phrase that would include the pronoun, if the pronoun or phrase is not essential. Examples:

The director shall hold ~~his~~ office until a successor is appointed.

Each employee shall retain such status as held ~~by him~~ on the date of ~~his~~ resignation.

(4) Use an article such as "a", "an", "the", or "that" instead of the pronoun. Examples:

The person shall submit ~~his~~ AN application.

An applicant shall include with ~~his~~ THE application a copy of ~~his~~ THE APPLICANT'S permit.

(5) Restructure or rewrite the sentence to avoid the need for a pronoun. Examples:

Use a relative clause:

If An applicant WHO has been licensed in another state ~~he~~ shall submit a verified application.

Use a modifier without an expressed subject:

~~If the commissioner finds~~ UPON FINDING that the sampling frequency can be safely reduced, ~~he~~ THE COMMISSIONER may order it reduced as specified in subsection (2).

Remove the nominal:

A person who imports or ~~has in his possession~~ POSSESSES dangerous drugs commits a class 1 felony.

Use a plural:

~~A member~~ MEMBERS shall submit ~~his~~ THEIR expense ~~voucher~~ VOUCHERS.

(6) Use both the masculine and feminine pronoun. Examples:

The duties shall be exercised in the name of the director and under his OR HER direction.

A person shall receive an exemption if he OR SHE submits an application.

Use of both a masculine and feminine pronoun in several clauses in a row can become verbose and repetitive. In such cases, a different alternative should be tried (see the first example under alternative (1) of this list).

D. Do not change gender-specific language that applies to only one sex.

Words that denote or connote gender distinctions may be used in a statute that specifically applies to only one sex. The drafter should be careful to not change gender-specific language in an existing statute when that statute specifically applies to only one sex. Example:

If the member's wife is living, she shall be made a defendant.

Another example not contained in the guidelines that also illustrates this principle is contained in section 26-15-104.5, C.R.S., concerning prohibition on the use of public funds for abortions.

26-15-104.5. No public funds for abortion - exception. (2) If every reasonable effort has been made to preserve the lives of a pregnant woman and her unborn child, then public funds may be used pursuant to this section to pay or reimburse for necessary medical services....

III. PUNCTUATION.

A. Follow the accepted rules of punctuation in drafting bills. Although some courts have held that punctuation is not a part of a statute, punctuation is, of course, necessary, and the Colorado Supreme Court has, at least on one occasion, interpreted a proposed constitutional amendment on the basis of punctuation (*In re Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 10*, 137 Colo. 491, 328 P.2d 103 (1958)).

B. Always use a comma in a series before a conjunction (or a semicolon if clauses of a series have punctuation within them). For example:

No city, town, county, or city and county shall require any license in addition to the license required by this article.

C. Place periods and commas inside quotes, unless the punctuation is not a part

of the matter being quoted. In that case, the punctuation is placed outside the quotes. This is particularly true in amendments to bills. For example, do not place a period inside the quotation marks when stating a short title to a bill:

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Air Pollution Control Act".
(The period is not a part of the quote.)

D. Punctuation in bills based on a uniform act. When the bill is based on a uniform act, the punctuation, language, and form generally should not be changed.

IV. CAPITALIZATION.

Joint Rule No. 17 of the Senate and House of Representatives governs capitalization in legislative bills. The rule provides as follows:

Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives

17. Capitalization in Bills

Generally, capitals should be used only for:

- (a) The first word of a sentence or following a colon.
- (b) The first word of each entry of an enumeration paragraphed after a colon.
- (c) The short title of a particular act.
- (d) Proper names, such as names of counties, rivers, Colorado Revised Statutes, etc.

Generally capitals should not be used for:

- (a) The titles of federal, state, county, municipal or other public officers, or substitutes for such titles, such as "the commissioner," "the director," etc.
- (b) The titles of federal, state, county, municipal or other public departments, agencies, institutions, boards or funds, or substitutes for such titles, such as "the department," "the university," etc.

- (c) Laws on a particular subject, such as "insurance statutes."
- (d) The words "federal" and "state."
- (e) The words "article," "act," "chapter," "section," and "subsection."

For uniformity, the Office of Legislative Legal Services follows the above rule "literally" and not "generally". Colorado Revised Statutes and the state constitution both are amended according to the rule. This practice has caused some concern among those who believe such titles as "general assembly", "governor", "president of the United States", and the like should be capitalized. The rule gives rise to some confusion because of the use of the word "generally" and because a proper name, such as the name of a county, river, or street, is *generally* capitalized while the word "county", "river", or "street" is itself not capitalized, e.g., Costilla county, Colorado river, Lincoln street, university of Colorado, Lookout Mountain school for boys, and so forth. In memorials and resolutions, which are in many cases sent to Congress or government officials, the Office uses much more capitalization. In compliance with the above-quoted joint rule, capitals are rarely used in bills, which is the practice followed in modern legislative drafting.

One exception to the practice of not capitalizing proper names of units of the government is that the terms for the different branches of the military are to be shown as initial-capped. For example, such words as Army, Navy, Coast Guard, National Guard, Marine Corps, Air Force, etc., should be initial-capped.

When a bill is based on a uniform act, the capitalization generally should not be changed.

See Appendix A of this manual for examples of bills that show correct application of Joint Rule No. 21 of the Senate and House of Representatives and other drafting rules and style guidelines.

V. GLOSSARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES FREQUENTLY MISUSED.

a, an Use *a* before words beginning with a consonant sound: *a book, a unique necklace*. Use *an* before words beginning with a vowel sound: *an apple, an urchin*. NOTE: It is the sound, not the actual letter, that determines the form of the indefinite article: *a university, an R.C.A. television set, an 8-sided object*.

accept, except *Accept* means to receive: "Please *accept* my offer." The verb *except* means to leave out: "Will you *except* the last provision of the contract?"

adapt, adopt *Adapt* incorporates the word *apt*, which means *suiting to the purpose*; therefore, *adapt* means *to make suitable*. *Adopt* means *to choose or to make one's own selection*. "We *adopted* the style of play which had been *adapted* from the style used by the Green Bay Packers."

adverse, averse *Adverse* means opposing: *adverse circumstances*. *Averse* means *disinclined*: "He was *averse* to my proposal." *Adverse* is usually related to actions or things, *averse* to people (who have an aversion).

advert, avert *Advert* means *refer*: "The speaker *adverted* to an earlier talk he had given." *Avert* means *ward off*: "He narrowly *averted* a bad fall."

affect, effect *Affect* means *to influence*: "His attitude in class *affected* his grade." *Affect* is never used as a noun except in psychological terminology. *Effect* as a noun means *result*: "The *effect* of the explosion was disastrous." *Effect* as a verb means *to accomplish*: "The new machinery *effected* a decided improvement in the product."

aggravate Do not use *aggravate* to mean *irritate*. *Aggravate* means to make a bad situation worse.

aid, aide *Aid*, meaning *to assist*, can be a verb: "Alice will *aid* the toddlers in tying their shoes." *Aid* can also be a noun: "Robert gave *aid* to the homeless." *Aide* is always a noun meaning an assistant: "The general had an excellent *aide* to assist him."

all ready, already *All ready*, an adjective, means everyone is in readiness or properly prepared: "We were *all ready* to go." *Already*, an adverb, means previously: "They had *already* gone."

***alright** A bad spelling of *all right*. Do not confuse the spelling with words like *almost*, *already*, *altogether*.

alumnus, alumna, alumni, alumnae An *alumnus* is a male graduate. *Alumni* is the plural. An *alumna* is a female graduate. *Alumnae* is the plural. *Alumni* is used for male and female combined.

allusion, illusion, delusion An *allusion* is an indirect reference to a literary work or to a statement by another: "When she said, 'To go or not to go, that is the question,' Betty was using an *allusion* to *Hamlet*." An *illusion* is something that appears real to the perception, but is not: "Richard realized that although the magician seemed to be sawing a woman in half, it was an *illusion*." A *delusion* is also a false perception about one's self or others, but is based more on a set of false beliefs than an unreal image: "Although he had achieved very little in school, Joseph had *delusions* of grandeur."

alternate, alternative *Alternate* as a verb means to function every other time or to act by turns: "Travis and Jason will *alternate* playing the Nintendo game." *Alternate* as a noun means one who takes the place of another: "On the debating team, Lindsey served as an *alternate*." *Alternative*, also a noun, refers to a choice between two possibilities, one of which must be rejected: "Her only *alternative* was to leave immediately or remain longer than she wished."

ambivalent, ambiguous *Ambivalent* means mixed or conflicting feelings about a person or an idea. *Ambiguous* is a statement capable of being misinterpreted because it is not clear.

amend, emend *Amend* means to alter for the better, as in *amendments* to the Constitution. *Emend*, once an alternative spelling for *amend*, now is specialized in use to mean removing errors from a text.

amiable, amicable *Amiable* is used to describe persons who are kind, gentle, and friendly. *Amicable* is used to describe arrangements or settlements which are agreed to peacefully by both parties.

among, between *Between* is used in connection with two persons or things. "He divided the money *between* his two sons." *Among* is used for more than two: "He divided the money *among* his three sons." EXCEPTIONS: If more than two are involved in a united situation, *between* is used: "*Between* the four of us we raised a thousand dollars." If a comparison or an opposition is involved, *between* is used: "There was great rivalry *between* the three colleges. It was difficult to choose *between* them."

amount, number *Amount* refers to bulk or quantity: *amount* of sugar, grain, flour, money. *Number* refers to objects which are thought of as individual units: *number* of oranges, children, diamonds. Notice that most words following *amount* are singular (coal, butter, water) and that most words following *number* are plural (apples, bottles, cups).

and/or Although the legalism *and/or* is becoming common in current English, it is to be avoided as faddish verbiage. The simple word *or* carries exactly the same meaning in most cases and does not call attention to itself.

ante-, anti- These prefixes, though similar, are quite different in meaning. *Ante-* means *before*, as in *antechamber* (a small room that comes before a larger one) or *antebellum* (before the war). *Anti-* means opposed to, as in *antinuclear* or *antitoxin*.

appraise, apprise *Appraise* means to evaluate; *apprise* means to inform: "The jeweler *appraised* the diamond and *apprised* the owner of his evaluation."

apprehend, comprehend *Comprehend* means only to understand a communication; *apprehend* carries that meaning as well as anticipating with dread or anxiety, with the adjective form used more often: "Sarah was *apprehensive* about flying." *Comprehensive* means all-inclusive, or covering completely: "The insurance policy was *comprehensive*."

apt, liable, likely *Apt* refers to a habitual disposition: "Having a good brain, he is *apt* to get high grades." *Likely* merely expresses probability: "It is *likely* to rain." *Liable* implies the probability of something unfortunate: "The firm is *liable* to fail."

as, like When used as a preposition, *like* should never introduce a clause (NOT *like I was*

saying). When introducing a clause, as is used (*as I was saying*) even if some of the words of the clause are implied: "He did it as well *as* I [did]."

ascent, assent *Ascent* is a noun referring to a climb or movement upward; *assent* is a noun or verb having to do with agreement with an idea or an opinion: "Eugenia *assented* (or gave *assent*) to the group's opinion that the weather was too uncertain for an *ascent* up the mountain."

beside, besides *Beside* means *by the side of*: "Ask him to sit *beside* me." *Besides* means *in addition*: "She had an apartment in the city. *Besides*, she owned a home at the shore."

bimonthly, semimonthly *Bimonthly* means occurring every two months; *semimonthly* means twice a month. This can be applied to *biweekly*, *semiweekly* and *biennial*, *semiannual*.

bring, take *Bring* refers to action toward the writer or speaker: "*Bring* the book to me." *Take* refers to action away from the writer or speaker: "When you leave us, *take* your or books with you."

burst, bust *Burst*, meaning to explode or erupt from inward pressure, is sometimes written *bust*, but this is slang and is incorrect.

can, may *Can* implies ability: "I *can* (I am able to) swim." *May* denotes permission: "*May* I (Have I permission to) swim in your pool?" In informal speech, when the context is clear, *can* and *may* are both used to express permission.

capital, capitol *Capital* denotes the seat of government of a state or nation. *Capitol* is the building in which a legislative assembly meets.

censure, criticize To *censure* always expresses disapproval, but to *criticize* may be neutral, expressing approval of some characteristics and disapproval of others. *Criticism* should be a careful weighing of the merits and demerits of such things as artistic works.

cite, site To *cite* is to make a reference to an original source when you are writing a research essay. The noun *site* applies to the space of ground occupied or to be occupied by a building: "The *site* of a new bank."

claim, assert *Claim* refers to a justified demand or legal right: "I *claim* this piece of property." "I *claim* the prize." It should not be used when only an assertion is involved; "He *asserted* (not *claimed*) that his demands were reasonable."

compare to, compare with *Compare to* is used to indicate a definite resemblance: "He compared the railroad *to* a street." *Compare with* is used to indicate an examination of similarities and dissimilarities: "He *compared* the Middle Ages *with* modern times."

complement, compliment A *complement* is something that fills up or completes, as in the sentence: "Foreign travel is a *complement* to the study of geography." A *compliment* is, of course, an expression of praise, as in "He paid her a high *compliment*."

comprehensible, comprehensive *Comprehensible* means capable of being understood. *Comprehensive* means all-inclusive or covering a wide range of knowledge on a subject.

compulsion, compunction *Compulsion* is to be compelled to action by a psychological urge. *Compunction* is to feel anxiety because of guilt or remorse.

confidant, confident A *confidant* (*confidante*, if female) is a noun meaning a trusted friend. *Confident* is an adjective meaning you are certain, e.g., you are *confident* he or she will not betray your trust.

congenital, congenial A *congenital* defect is a bodily defect dating from birth. A *congenial* person is pleasant and sociable.

connotation, denotation The *connotation* of a word is what it suggests, favorably or unfavorably, beyond its dictionary meaning (*denotation*). For example, *steed* denotes horse, but *connotes* a powerful, beautiful horse ridden by a knight, unlike *nag*, which suggests a broken-down horse.

consensus Even in respected newspapers, *consensus* is sometimes misspelled "concensus," perhaps in the mistaken idea that a "census" has been taken to determine agreement. The root word has to do with consent, hence *consensus*. Do not use the phrase *consensus of opinion*, which is redundant.

contemptible, contemptuous *Contemptible* is something that deserves contempt. A *contemptuous* person shows disdain for a person or thing.

continual, continuous A *continual* action occurs over a considerable period of time with pauses and intermissions: "He censured her *continually*." A *continuous* action occurs without such pauses: "The roar of the waterfall was *continuous*."

councilor, counselor A *councilor* is a member of a council. A *counselor* advises, particularly on legal matters.

counsel, council *Counsel* as a noun means *advice*, or, in legal parlance, a lawyer or lawyers: "He sought my *counsel*." "He retained *counsel* to represent him at the trial." As a verb, *counsel* means to advise: "I would *counsel* you to accept the first good offer." *Council* is a *group* of individuals who act in advisory capacity or who meet for the purposes of discussion or decision making: "The mayor met with the *council*." "They called a *council* to make plans for the future."

credible, credulous *Credible* means believable (or capable of being believed) and is the opposite of *incredible*. A *credulous* person is willing to believe even when the evidence is not conclusive.

deadly, deathly A poison is *deadly* if it can cause death. Silence is *deathly* if it is like the silence of death, but does not kill.

deduce, deduct To *deduce* means using reasoning to derive a conclusion. To *deduct*, you subtract, e.g., a discount of 10 percent from a price.

deprecate, depreciate To *deprecate* is to express disapproval. To *depreciate* is to lessen the value of an item.

detract, distract Although both of these words mean to draw away from, *detract* has come to mean taking away someone's good name, as in "His constant lying *detracts* from his good qualities." *Distract* means drawing the mind away from whatever it had been thinking, as in "The loud noise *distracted* her, making her lose concentration."

different from *Different from* is the correct idiom, NOT *different than*.

differ from, differ with *Differ from* applies to differences between one person or thing and others: "My car *differs from* his because it is a newer model." *Differ with* means to have a difference in opinion: "I *differ with* him in his views about government."

discover, invent You *discover* something already in existence, but unknown (like electricity); you *invent* a new product, like a video recorder.

discreet, discrete *Discreet* means careful in avoiding mistakes, as in "He was *discreet* in his habits." *Discrete* means separate, or detached, as in "Each grain of rice was *discrete*, not clinging to the rest in a glutinous mass."

disinterested, uninterested *Disinterested* means impartial, showing no preference or prejudice. To be *uninterested* is to be bored, or simply lacking interest.

don't *Don't* is the contraction of *do not*: *I don't, you don't, we don't, they don't*. Do not confuse it with *doesn't*, the contraction of *does not*: *He doesn't, she doesn't, it doesn't*.

dual, duel *Dual* always refers to two things, as in a "dual-control" video game. *Duel* refers to a formal contest with guns or pistols.

due to *Due to* functions like the adjective *attributable* plus the preposition *to*. "The flood was *attributable to* the rapid spring thaw." "The flood was *due to* the rapid spring thaw." If there is no noun like flood for the adjective *due to* to refer to, use the preposition *because of*: "He was late *because of* an accident." Or rephrase the sentence: "His lateness was *due to*

an accident."

elicit, illicit *Elicit*, always a verb, means to draw forth or bring out: "Herman can always *elicit* an argument with anyone." *Illicit*, always an adjective, means unlawful: "*Illicit* drugs cause major problems in this country."

eminent, imminent *Eminent* means famous or prominent; *imminent* means soon to take place: "The Christmas season is *imminent*."

enormity, enormousness *Enormity*, used to describe something monstrously evil, should never be confused with *enormousness*, which refers to something of extraordinarily large size.

farther, further *Farther* refers to physical distance: "We will drive no *farther* tonight." *Further* refers to degree or extent: "Let's pursue this argument no *further*."

fewer, less *Fewer* is used in connection with people or with objects which are thought of as individual units: *fewer oranges, fewer children, fewer books, fewer dollars*. *Less* is used in connection with the concept of bulk: *less money, less coal, less weight, less grain*. Notice that most words following *fewer* are plural (*oranges, books, dollars*): most words following *less* are singular (*money, coal, wheat*).

flotsam, jetsam *Flotsam* means wreckage found afloat. *Jetsam*, which comes from the word *jettison*, means objects thrown overboard and then washed ashore.

forceful, forcible One can have a *forceful* personality, but to break down a door violently is to make a *forcible* entry.

former, latter *Former* and *latter* are used to designate one of *two* persons or things: "Of the *two* possibilities, I prefer the *former* to the *latter*." If more than two persons or things are involved, *first* or *first named* and *last* or *last named* are used: "He had a choice of yellow, rose, pink, and brown. He preferred the first and last to the others."

fortuitous, fortunate That which is *fortuitous* happens by accident and may or may not be a favorable event. The word is often misused as a synonym for *fortunate*, but it does not have this meaning.

founder, flounder *Founder*, a nautical verb, denotes a boat collapsing or sinking. Anyone can *flounder*, which means to move clumsily about or to struggle to gain footing: "He *floundered* in the deep mud."

fulsome Never use *fulsome* to mean plentiful; it means excessive and insincere: "Her boss gave *fulsome* praise, which angered her."

***had ought** *Ought* is known as a defective verb because it has only one form and cannot be used with an auxiliary: "They *ought* (NOT *had ought*) to have told her."

hanged, hung *Hanged* is used in connection with executions: "He was condemned to be *hanged* by the neck until dead." *Hung* denotes any other kind of suspension: "The pictures were *hung* on the wall."

hardly Like *barely* and *scarcely*, *hardly* should not be used with a negative. "He was *hardly* (*barely*, *scarcely*) able to do it." (NOT *not hardly*, *barely*, *scarcely*)

healthful, healthy *Healthful* means health-giving: a *healthful* climate. *Healthy* means in a state of health: "He was a *healthy* young man."

hypercritical, hypocritical A *hypercritical* person is overly critical; a *hypocritical* individual does not practice what he or she advises.

imply, infer *Imply* means to throw out a hint or suggestion: "She *implied* by her manner that she was unhappy." *Infer* means to take in a hint or suggestion: "I *inferred* from her manner that she was unhappy."

impracticable, impractical *Impracticable* means impossible to put into practice. *Impractical*, when referring to a person, means one who is incapable of dealing sensibly with practical (or day-to-day) matters. A plan may be *impractical* if it is not profit-making.

intense, intensive *Intense* means something is present to a high or extreme degree, for example, *intense* suffering. *Intensive* means highly concentrated or exhaustive in application, as in the *Intensive* Care Unit of a hospital.

invaluable, priceless Usually, the prefix *in-* indicates a negative, but *invaluable* does not mean "of no value." It means that the value of the object is so great that its worth cannot be evaluated. The word *priceless* has the same meaning: "so great a value that a price cannot be set for it."

its, it's *Its* (no apostrophe) is the possessive case of *it*: "The pig nursed *its* young." *It's* is the contraction for *it is*: "*It's* too late to do anything about it."

kind, sort, type, variety Since these words are singular in number, they should never be prefaced by plural demonstrative pronouns: This *kind of people* (NOT these *kind of people*).

kind of, sort of, type of, variety of Never use *a* or *an* after these expressions. **Kind of a pistol* is confusing because *a* is used for one particular member of a class, whereas *kind of pistol* is preferable because *pistol* by itself correctly refers to the general idea of *pistol*.

lack, absence *Lack* is a deficiency of something needed: "The *lack* of rain ruined the crops."

Absence is the nonpresence of a thing that may or may not be necessary: "The *absence* of malice in the negotiations between the parties allowed them to move faster."

last, latest *Last* means that which comes at the end: "It is the *last* game of the season." *Latest* is the last in time, but not necessarily the final occurrence: "That was the *latest* insult in a series of indignities."

lay, lie *Lay* and *laid* are the principal parts of the transitive verb that means to put down: "I shall *lay* the rug." "I *laid* the rug." "I have *laid* the rug." *Lie, lay, lain* are the principal parts of the intransitive verb (it cannot take an object) that means to recline or repose: "She *will lie* in the hammock." "She *is lying* in the hammock." "She *lay* in the hammock yesterday." "She *has lain* there all afternoon."

lead, led When pronounced alike, the word *lead* is the metal, *led* is the past tense and past participle of the verb *to lead*.

learn, teach *Learn* means to acquire information or knowledge: "I *learned* my lesson." *Teach* means to impart information or knowledge: "I *taught* him to do it."

liable See *apt*.

like See *as*.

literally, figuratively Unless an event actually happened (*literally* happened), one speaks of it *figuratively*. One should not say, "We *literally* died laughing." *Figuratively* refers to the use of figures of speech, such as similes or metaphors: "When he forgot his wife's birthday, he was in (NOT *literally*) the doghouse."

mean, median *Mean* is the middle point between extremes, usually the arithmetic *mean* (computed by dividing the sum of quantities in a set by the number of terms in the set). *Median* refers to the middle value in a distribution: "The *median* salary in the organization is larger than half and smaller than half of all the salaries."

meantime, meanwhile The noun *meantime* refers to an action taking place in an interim: "In the *meantime*, he read the novel." The adverb *meanwhile* is almost the same in meaning: "*Meanwhile*, he read the novel."

militate, mitigate *Militate* (connected with *military*) means to have strong influence for or against, usually against: "His grouchy manner *militated* against his success as a salesman." *Mitigate* means to *lessen*: "The cold compress on his leg *mitigated* his suffering."

myself *Myself* (like *yourself, himself, herself, itself, themselves*) is an intensive and reflexive pronoun. It should never be used in a sentence without its corresponding noun or pronoun: "*I myself* will do it." "I hurt *myself*." "They sent for John and *me* (NOT *myself*)."

mysterious, mystic *Mysterious* refers to those phenomena that excite wonder, curiosity, and surprise and that are difficult to explain or understand. A *mystic* purports to have religious experiences of direct association with the deity. Such an occurrence would be called *mystical*.

precede, proceed *Precede* means to go ahead of, as in a line: "Stephanie will *precede* Ralph in the graduation line." *Proceed* means simply to go ahead with an action: "We will now *proceed* with the conferring of the degrees."

presently, at present *Presently* means soon, or shortly: "I will join you *presently*." *At present* means now, currently, at this time: "*At present*, he is in his office."

principal, principle *Principal* is usually an adjective: *principal cities, principal people*. It has become a noun in a few usages where the noun it formerly modified has been dropped. "He was the *principal* (teacher) of the school." "I withdrew the *principal* (amount) and interest from my savings account." "He acted as a *principal* (person) rather than as an agent." The noun *principle* means a basic law or doctrine: "The country was founded on the *principle* that all men are created equal."

rare, scarce *Rare* and *scarce* refer to hard to find items that exist in small quantities. *Rare* usually implies exceptional quality or value: "If it is a really *rare* book, it will be quite expensive." *Scarce* can be applied to ordinary things, usually those that were previously abundant: "Potatoes are usually plentiful in the supermarket, but the drought has made them *scarce*."

reason is because The words *reason is* (*was*, etc.) should be followed by a statement of the reason: "The reason for his failure was illness." "The reason for the strict rules is to enforce discipline." Similar statements can be made by using *because*: "He failed because of illness." "The rules are strict because it is necessary to enforce discipline." *Reason* and *because* convey the same sense. It is illogical to use both words to convey the same meaning.

regardless, irregardless *Irregardless*, a nonstandard word, probably is patterned after *irrespective*. *Regardless*, which means without regard to or despite, is the correct form: "*Regardless* of his frank comments, I like him."

respectable, respectful *Respectable* means "worthy of respect or esteem," as in "She had a *respectable* command of the German language." *Respectful* means "showing respect for something else," as in "The teacher received the *respectful* attention of the class." Many letters are closed with "*Respectfully* yours."

rightfully, rightly *Rightful* or *rightfully* means having a just or legally established claim: "She was the *rightful* owner of the property." *Rightly* means properly or correctly, without the legal claim: "He *rightly* refused to comment."

same Do not use *same* as a pronoun: "I have your order for the books and will send *them* (NOT will send *same*)."

stationary, stationery *Stationary*, an adjective, means standing still or having a fixed position. *Stationery*, a noun, means writing materials, especially paper.

their, there, they're Be careful to distinguish the spelling of the possessive case of the pronoun *their* (*their* books) from the spelling of the adverb and the expletive *there*, and the contraction *they're*. "I got *there* before I knew it." "*There* are forty grapefruit in the crate." "*They're* waiting for us."

tortuous, torturous *Tortuous* means full of twists or bends: "The car was moving too fast for such a *tortuous*, crooked road." *Torturous* means inflicting great pain in a cruel manner: "The *torturous* devices were everywhere in the prison camps."

unique *Unique* means the only one of its kind: "His was a *unique* personality." It cannot logically be used in a comparative or superlative form. Something may be more or most odd, rare, unusual, peculiar, remarkable, etc., but NOT more or most unique.

who's, whose *Who's* is the contraction for *who is* and *who has*: "I cannot imagine *who's* coming." *Whose* is the possessive form of *who*: "We knew the family *whose* house was robbed."

woman, women Just as the plural of *man* is *men*, so the plural of *woman* is *women*.

you're, your *You're* is the contraction of *you are*. *Your* is the possessive form of the pronoun *you*: "*Your* birthday is tomorrow."

VI. THINGS NOT TO PLACE IN THE STATUTES.

A. Avoid references to Colorado Code of Regulations or the Code of Federal Regulations.

References should not be made to a particular citation in the Colorado Code of Regulations (the "CCR") or the Code of Federal Regulations (the "CFR") because the references are subject to being amended or renumbered, thereby creating an out-of-date or obsolete reference in the Colorado Revised Statutes. The other objection to such a practice is that it arguably results in an improper delegation of the general assembly's power to set policy because it shifts the setting of the policy to a different entity to issue the rules. If a drafter is asked to refer to such a rule or regulation, the drafter should refer to rules of the particular adopting agency governing the particular topic and attempt to describe the subject matter of the rules without giving the actual citation.

B. Avoid references to trade names or brand names.

Drafters should avoid making references to trade names or brand names in statutes. Legislators raised concerns about the use of references or terms of a more proprietary nature. One example was the use of the term "toughman" to refer to a type of fighting. The sponsor ultimately amended the bill to refer to "toughperson" fighting. Another example was when a bill referred to a type of motorized equipment as a "goped" and concerns were raised that it was a trade name. Upon conducting trademark searches through the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the drafter discovered that "goped" as used in the title of the bill and the bill were not a trade name, but that the hyphenated spelling "go-ped" was a trademark. An amendment was drafted to substitute "motorized scooter" for the term "goped" in the bill. However, since we avoid amending bill titles, the term "goped" was not amended in the title. Another concern is that the term might constitute "special legislation" in violation of Article V, section 25 of the Colorado constitution. The Office is not aware of any legal impediment to using such terms in bills and in statutes, but legislators have expressed concerns about using trade names because that practice could be viewed as an inappropriate endorsement of a particular product. As a result of these concerns, drafters should make the sponsor aware that this has been a drafting issue in the past and should use other descriptive language to substitute in the place of the trade name or brand name.

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THE INITIATIVE PROCESS

I. CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.

The Office is required by both the state constitution and statute to be involved in the initiative process. The goal of this chapter is to provide an overview of the initiative process and guidance on drafting review and comment memos, conducting review and comment hearings, and preparing draft titles for the title board.

A. The constitutional requirements.

Under Article V, Section 1 (1) of the Colorado Constitution, the legislative power of the state is vested in the General Assembly. However, "the people *reserve* to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the general assembly...." (Emphasis added.) The power reserved by the people to propose laws is called the power of the initiative. Under the constitution, any person who follows the procedural steps outlined in the constitution and the statutes may propose an initiative. To be placed on the ballot, a petition for the initiative must be signed by registered electors in an amount equal to at least 5 percent of the total number of votes cast for secretary of state at the previous general election. An initiative may amend either the constitution or the statutes. The governor's veto power does not extend to an initiated measure.

The constitution requires that the original draft of the text of the proposed constitutional amendment or initiated law must be submitted to the legislative research and drafting offices of the General Assembly for review and comment. The Legislative Council accepts these on behalf of both offices. Unless withdrawn, the two staff offices are required to render their comments to the proponents of the measure at a meeting held two weeks after the petition is filed. This meeting is open to the public and is called a review and comment meeting. Proponents may make changes to their measure in response to the comments. Sometimes they choose to refile the amended measure and have another review and comment meeting.

After the review and comment stage, the proponents must file the text of the initiative with the secretary of state. It is then scheduled for a hearing with the title board for the purpose of fixing a title for the ballot. The constitution also imposes a single-subject requirement upon an initiated measure that is similar to the single subject requirement for bills, as discussed in the chapter of this manual titled "Drafting a Bill".

B. Statutory requirements and legislative rules.

Article 40 of title 1, C.R.S., contains the statutory requirements governing the initiative and referendum process. Staff members working on an initiative review and comment memo should be familiar with sections 1-40-105, 1-40-106, 1-40-106.5, and 1-40-107, C.R.S. The legislative council has also adopted rules governing initiatives filed for review and comment. Staff should also be familiar with these rules, which can be found at http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/initrules.htm. In addition, there is extensive Colorado case law on the initiative process. A summary of relevant cases is included in Appendix G of this manual.

The statute states that proponents are encouraged to write drafts in "plain, nontechnical language and in a clear and coherent manner using words with common and everyday meanings which are understandable to the average reader." The statute indicates that "where appropriate the staff comments shall also contain suggested editorial changes to promote compliance with the plain language provisions of the law." While the purpose of the review and comment meeting is to assist the proponents in refining the language, staff members need to remember that it is up to the proponents whether or not they wish to make changes based on our suggestions. The constitution states that "neither the general assembly nor its committees or agencies shall have any power to require the amendment, modification, or other alteration of the text of any such proposed measure".

The rules allow a proponent to resubmit a corrected petition to replace an original or amended petition that has an obvious and plain error, such as a grammatical, punctuation, or spelling error. A corrected petition filed for an original petition will have a review and comment meeting at the time and day that was scheduled for the original petition. A corrected petition filed for an amended petition that the proponents have not asked to be treated as an amended petition will have a review and comment meeting at the time and day that was scheduled for the amended petition unless the directors of the Office of Legislative Legal Services and the Legislative Council Staff determine that legislative staff have no additional questions on the corrected petition. In both of these situations, the corrected petition is treated as a substitute for what was filed. Corrected petitions are not an option after a review and comment meeting has been held but before the measure is filed with the Secretary of State.

Sometimes a petition is filed as a corrected petition, but upon review, the staff determines that it is an amended petition because it contains substantive changes. In that circumstance, it is treated as a new submission and a new review and comment meeting is scheduled two weeks from the filing date. Sometimes the proponents file an amended petition to replace an original or amended petition before the review and comment meeting set for the original or earlier amended petition has occurred. In that circumstance, a new review and comment meeting is scheduled two weeks from the filing of the most recently filed amended petition.

After the review and comment meeting, but before the measure is submitted to the

secretary of state, proponents may amend the petition in response to the comments. If any substantial amendment is made to the petition, other than an amendment in direct response to the comments, an amended petition must be resubmitted for another review and comment meeting. Another review and comment meeting is scheduled two weeks after the date of filing of the amended petition. If the directors of the Legislative Council and the Office of Legislative Legal Services determine that they have no additional comments on the amended petition, the directors must inform the proponents in writing as soon as practicable, but no later than seventy-two hours after the amended petition is filed.

After the review and comment meeting stage is concluded, the proponents must submit their final draft text to the office of the secretary of state for the setting of a title by the title board. The title board consists of the secretary of state, the attorney general, and the director of the office of legislative legal services or their designees. The secretary of state convenes the title board on the first and third Wednesdays of each month except November to "designate and fix a proper title" for each proposed law or constitutional amendment. The Office of Legislative Legal Services staff member prepares a draft title and submission clause for the title board to consider.

The title board will then conduct a public hearing to set or fix the title. The title board initially determines whether or not the measure has a single subject. If the board determines that there is a single subject, it will fix a title for the measure. If the board determines there is not a single subject, it will not fix a title. The board also has to consider whether the proposed ballot title and question would cause public confusion about whether the voter is voting for or against the measure. The ballot question is written in the form of a question that can be answered yes (to vote in favor of the proposed law or constitutional amendment) or no (to vote against the proposed law or constitutional amendment).

II. INITIATIVE PROCESS.

A. Drafting a review and comment memo.

As soon as an initiative is filed, the Legislative Council staff schedules a meeting for the initiative on a date two weeks after the petition is filed. Under the rules, the two-week time period is mandatory, even if compliance with the two-week time period will cause the proponents to miss the last title board meeting in May for setting titles for the upcoming election. The measure will be assigned to both an attorney from the Office and a staff member from the Legislative Council. While both staff members are jointly responsible for seeing that the review and comment memo is prepared, typically the staff member from our Office takes the lead in writing the memo. A Legislative Council staff member can be of great assistance in working on the portion of the memo that summarizes the measure. The staff member should consult with the Legislative Council staff prior to drafting the memo and ask the staff person to review the draft for suggestions or comments. In preparing a review and comment memo, legislative staff is required to use the review and comment memo form

stored as S:\PUBLIC\Ballot\2001-2002cycle\2000rev&commemos\##form. The memo must be reviewed by a designated senior member of the Office prior to distribution to the proponents. Prior to the review and comment meeting, the review and comment memo is confidential and can not be released to anyone other than the proponents.

The purpose of the review and comment process is to provide comments intended to aid the proponents in determining the language of the proposal and to avail the public of the contents of the proposal. The memo contains standard introductory paragraphs about the review and comment process, a description of the purposes of the proposed measure, technical questions, and substantive questions. The purposes section should describe and summarize in plain, objective fashion the major purposes of the measure. State the purposes based on the language used in the measure; however, do not include arguments for or against the measure.

Technical questions include such things as the lack of an enacting clause for the measure as required by Article V, Section 1 (8) of the Colorado Constitution, the lack of amending clauses for the measure, the use of capital letters and strike type to indicate changes in the law, uniform numbering, or placement of the measure in the constitution or the statutes.

The next portion of the memo contains substantive questions in which the staff points out policy issues, raises questions about how the language in the measure might be interpreted, offers suggestions for writing the measure in plain English, and makes suggestions regarding how to clarify ambiguous portions of the measure. While each measure generates its own unique set of questions, common issues to raise are issues of interpretation of language, the need for definitions, whether the measure might be inconsistent with or in conflict with other statutes or constitutional provisions, and what is the single subject of the measure. The foundation or background information for the comment or question should be set forth before the actual question is asked. The questions are usually framed in the following way: "Would the proponents consider clarifying ..." or "Is it the proponents' intent that...." See Appendix G of this manual for the top twelve things to avoid in initiative review and comment memos and an example of an initiative and a review and comment memo.

In reviewing the measure, the staff member should also consider whether the measure is affected by or could be subject to the provisions of Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution (the TABOR amendment). For example, the staff member should consider whether anything in the measure would have the effect of increasing or decreasing revenues to the state. If so, questions should be raised about how the measure is affected by the TABOR amendment or whether the proponents intend for the measure to be subject to or exempt from TABOR limitations on spending or revenue. The staff member may need to consult with others in the Office regarding TABOR implications.

Avoid asking questions that require merely a yes or no answer since that will not promote active discussion of the measure. Avoid being too legalistic or using legislative

jargon that would be unfamiliar to the proponents or the public.

After the memo has been reviewed and finalized internally, the memo is then made available to the Legislative Council staff and placed on joint Legislative Council/Office of Legislative Legal Services staff letterhead. The Legislative Council staff is responsible for distributing the memo to the proponents. A review and comment memo must be transmitted to the proponents as soon as possible but no later than forty-eight hours prior to the meeting date. Legislative staff need to allow sufficient time to prepare and finalize a review and comment memo, including time for review by a designated senior member of the Office, to comply with this forty-eight hour deadline.

B. Conducting a review and comment meeting.

The two staff persons from the two offices who are assigned to prepare the memo are also responsible for conducting the review and comment meeting with the proponents. This meeting is tape recorded. Certain things should be stated for the record at the outset: That this is a meeting on initiative number ___ on ___ topic for the purpose of providing review and comments to the proponents; the name of each staff member representing the offices; and the names of the proponents at the table. It should be stated that the meeting is being recorded and that the purpose of the meeting is to provide comments and questions to the proponents to assist the proponents in refining the language of the measure and to aid the public in understanding the intent of the measure. Under the rules, proponents of an amended petition may participate in the review and comment meeting via telephone conference call using a speaker phone.

After the preliminary comments are made, the numbered purposes can be read. The proponent should be given an opportunity to comment as to whether this is a fair statement of the purpose or the intent of the measure.

After the purposes have been discussed, the staff goes through the numbered questions and comments one by one, reading each into the record and allowing the proponents to respond to the questions or comments at the end. The proponents may choose to respond or not respond to the questions. Proponents may submit written responses to the questions. These written responses should be added to the written record of the meeting. While the staff should try to answer questions that a proponent might raise in response to a question in the memo, the staff should avoid writing the measure for the proponents. It is often helpful to refer proponents to standard language. If a question in a series has been skipped by the proponent, the staff person should repeat the question to elicit a response.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the staff should ask the proponents if they have anything further they would like to add. While the meeting is open to the public, testimony from the public is not taken.

The role of the staff in presenting questions and conducting a meeting is to provide

comments and questions about the measure - not to draft or redraft the initiative for the proponents. The staff person needs to be careful to not make positive or negative comments about the measure or appear to have an opinion about the merits or demerits of the proposal or to influence the measure in any way.

After the meeting, the proponents may submit the measure without changes to the secretary of state's office or they may make non-substantive revisions to the measure in response to the comments and submit such amended measure to the secretary of state's office. Often, proponents will revise the measure and resubmit it for a second or subsequent review and comment meeting. Staff should revise the memo accordingly and avoid repeating questions that have previously been asked and answered. The memo should indicate the earlier versions by number and date of previous meetings. It should state that the comments and questions are limited so as not to duplicate earlier comments and questions unless necessary to fully address the issues in the revised measure. It should also state that the comments and questions that have not been addressed by changes in the proposal continue to be relevant and are incorporated by reference in the memo.

C. Drafting the titles for the title board.

Once the proponents have submitted final language to the office of the secretary of state, the measure will be scheduled for a hearing with the title board to fix the title and the ballot title and submission clause for the ballot. The staff member from the Office is responsible for drafting a title for the measure and a ballot question that mirrors the title. Article XIX, Section 2 (3) of the Colorado Constitution requires that every law proposed by initiative must be limited to a single subject clearly expressed in the title. Section 1-40-106.5, C.R.S., states the intent of the General Assembly that, in setting titles, the title board should apply judicial decisions construing the constitutional single-subject requirement for bills and should follow the same rules employed by the General Assembly in considering titles for bills. The drafter should be familiar with the cases construing initiative titles and the initiative process. A summary of the relevant case law on initiatives and an article on the single subject requirements for initiatives are contained in Appendix G of this manual. In general, the ballot title and submission clause must have a single subject that is clearly expressed, should avoid the use of catch phrases or words which could form the basis of a slogan for or against the measure, include the central features of the measure, and should not be misleading.

The following things should be considered in drafting a title for an initiative for the title board:

- (1) Does the title have a single subject that is clearly expressed?
- (2) Do the title and the ballot question match?
- (3) Is the ballot question understandable by the voters?

- (4) Can the ballot question be answered with a yes or no?
- (5) Is the effect of a "yes" vote clear?
- (6) Is the title misleading?
- (7) Does it use catch phrases, advertisements, or slogans for the measure?

The submission clause contains the same language as the title with the addition of the phrase "SHALL THERE BE" at the beginning and the substitution of a question mark at the end. This clause must be written so that the voter can answer the ballot question with either a yes or no.

See Appendix G of this manual for an example of a draft title and ballot question prepared for the title board. The staff draft prepared for the title board is usually delivered to the office of the secretary of state in electronic form. The office of the secretary of state will then prepare a new document with line numbers for the title board meeting.

In 2000, the statute was changed to eliminate the requirement for the title board to include a fiscal impact statement and summary of the measure. As a result, fiscal information on any measure is no longer prepared by the Office of State Planning and Budgeting or the Department of Local Affairs prior to the title board meeting. However, titles for a TABOR tax increase measure are required to have a title that states "SHALL (district) TAXES BE INCREASED (first, or if phased in, final, full fiscal year dollar increase) FULL FISCAL YEAR DOLLAR INCREASE) ANNUALLY?" and titles for a TABOR debt increase measure are required to have a title that states "SHALL (district) DEBT BE INCREASED (principal amount), WITH A REPAYMENT COST OF (maximum total district cost)?". Unofficially, the Office of State Planning and Budgeting and the Department of Local Affairs have agreed to provide such fiscal information to the title board so that it can use this information in setting these types of titles. Pursuant to statute, these offices are allowed to submit fiscal impact information to be considered in formulating an estimate of the fiscal impact of a measure included in the ballot information booklet (the "blue book") prepared by Legislative Council.

D. Title board meetings.

The Office of Legislative Legal Services staff member should attend the title board meeting on the initiative. While this is usually a routine matter, the staff member's presence may be helpful to the members of the title board. Since the staff member is more familiar with the measure, if a question comes up about the prepared title or a suggested change to the title, the staff member may be able to assist the title board. The title board will first determine if the measure has a single subject. If it does, the board will proceed to fix the title. The board will ask for comments from the proponents who may suggest wording changes to the prepared title. A majority of the board (2 of 3) must agree to adopt the title

and any amendments to the staff draft. If only 2 members are present on the board, both members must agree. After the comments have been received and any changes have been made, the title will be "fixed" by one of the title board members either reading the entire text of the measure out loud, including the punctuation, or reading those portions of the staff draft that have been amended and noting those changes for the record. This meeting is also recorded.

E. Motions for rehearing.

Any proponent or any registered elector who is not satisfied with a decision of the title board regarding the single subject or who is not satisfied with the title and submission clause set by the title board and who claims that they are unfair or do not fairly express the true meaning and intent of the proposed state law or constitutional amendment may file a motion for rehearing with the secretary of state. The motion for rehearing must be filed within seven days after the decision is made or the title and submission clause are set. The motion for rehearing will be heard at the next scheduled meeting of the title board or, if the title was set at the last meeting in May, within forty-eight hours.

If the motion for rehearing is denied by the title board or if someone is aggrieved by the board's granting of the motion, the aggrieved person may file specified materials with the clerk of the supreme court within five days. The matter is required to be placed at the head of the court's docket. If the court reverses the action of the title board, it will remand the matter with instructions to the title board pointing out where the title board is in error. The requirements for rehearing are contained in section 1-40-107, C.R.S.

If a motion for rehearing is filed, the Office of Legislative Legal Services staff member will be asked to review the merits of the motion for rehearing and advise the Office member sitting on the title board. No formal document is required for this purpose. The Office staff member should attend the rehearing before the title board.

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APPENDIX A

EXAMPLES OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS

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**NOTICE ABOUT THE FORMAT OF THE EXAMPLES
LOCATED IN THIS APPENDIX:**

The examples found in this Appendix do not reflect the full format used for bills, resolutions, and memorials. Therefore, the examples found in this appendix should be used for general reference purposes only and will be inconsistent with the current bill format.

However, the substantive text contained in the various measures may be used as a model of how to draft similar legislation. (Note: Depending on details that are specific to the bill you are drafting, the text contained in the examples may need to be modified in order to adequately address the issues of your bill.)

If you have a question about format inconsistencies or a question about whether example language needs to be modified to fit your particular bill, please see a senior legislative assistant or your team leader.

Bill amending existing law

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE ASSETS HELD IN THE FIRE AND POLICE MEMBERS'
 102 DEFERRED COMPENSATION FUND.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Police Officers' and Firefighters' Pension Reform Commission.
 Eliminates the requirement that the assets of each of the deferred compensation plans administered by the board of the fire and police pension association remain solely the property of the employer until made available to the members or other beneficiaries of a plan, and instead requires such assets to be held for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to participants and beneficiaries and for defraying expenses of the plan and any trust established to hold the assets of the plan.

Specifies that the board shall have the authority to invest and reinvest assets held in the fire and police members' deferred compensation fund subject to the provisions of the "Colorado Uniform Prudent Investor Act".

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1.** 31-31-901 (3), Colorado Revised Statutes, is
 3 amended to read:

4 **31-31-901. Deferred compensation plan.** (3) There is hereby
 5 created the fire and police members' deferred compensation fund, which
 6 shall consist of the assets of deferred compensation plans administered by
 7 the board pursuant to the provisions of this section. The board shall be
 8 the trustee of the fund and shall keep a separate account of the assets of
 9 each deferred compensation plan held within the fund. The assets of each
 10 deferred compensation plan shall ~~remain solely the property of the~~

1 ~~employer until made available to the members or other beneficiaries of~~
 2 ~~such plan~~ BE HELD FOR THE EXCLUSIVE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING BENEFITS
 3 TO PARTICIPANTS AND BENEFICIARIES AND DEFRAYING REASONABLE
 4 EXPENSES OF THE PLAN AND ANY TRUST ESTABLISHED TO HOLD THE
 5 ASSETS OF THE PLAN. The board shall have full and unrestricted
 6 discretionary power and authority to invest and reinvest assets held within
 7 the fund subject to the provisions of ~~section 15-1-304, C.R.S.~~ THE
 8 "COLORADO UNIFORM PRUDENT INVESTOR ACT", SET FORTH IN ARTICLE
 9 1.1 OF TITLE 15, C.R.S., or to provide for the investment and reinvestment
 10 of such assets.

11 **SECTION 2. Safety clause.** The general assembly hereby finds,
 12 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
 13 preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

Bill adding new material

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT
 102 NUMBERS.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Prohibits anyone from providing information that would convey an individual's social security number or using an individual's social security number as a means of identification without obtaining the individual's written consent. Makes an exception for federal, state, and local governmental agencies that use social security numbers in legitimate record-keeping activities. Specifies the amount of damages for which an individual may sue if someone violates the prohibitions against selling social security numbers.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1.** Part 1 of article 21 of title 13, Colorado Revised
 3 Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION to
 4 read:

5 **13-21-109.5. Recovery of damages for prohibited use of social**
 6 **security number.** (1) (a) NO PERSON SHALL BUY, SELL, OFFER FOR SALE,
 7 TAKE OR GIVE IN EXCHANGE, OR PLEDGE OR GIVE IN PLEDGE ANY
 8 INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER, OR ANY DERIVATIVE
 9 OF SUCH NUMBER, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF SUCH INDIVIDUAL.

10 (b) (I) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN SUBPARAGRAPH (II) OF
 11 THIS PARAGRAPH (b), NO PERSON MAY UTILIZE ANY INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIAL
 12 SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER, OR ANY DERIVATIVE OF SUCH NUMBER, FOR

1 PURPOSES OF IDENTIFICATION OF SUCH INDIVIDUAL WITHOUT THE WRITTEN
2 CONSENT OF SUCH INDIVIDUAL.

3 (II) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH (b) SHALL NOT APPLY TO
4 ANY FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY THAT OBTAINS
5 AND USES SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS FOR LEGITIMATE RECORD-KEEPING
6 PURPOSES.

7 (2) FOR CONSENT TO EXIST UNDER SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS
8 SECTION, THE PERSON ENGAGED IN, OR SEEKING TO ENGAGE IN, AN
9 ACTIVITY THAT WOULD OTHERWISE BE PROHIBITED BY SUBSECTION (1) OF
10 THIS SECTION SHALL:

11 (a) INFORM THE INDIVIDUAL OF ALL THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE
12 NUMBER WILL BE UTILIZED AND THE PERSONS TO WHOM THE NUMBER WILL
13 BE KNOWN; AND

14 (b) OBTAIN THE INDIVIDUAL'S AFFIRMATIVELY EXPRESSED
15 CONSENT IN WRITING.

16 (3) ANY INDIVIDUAL AGGRIEVED BY THE ACT OF ANY PERSON IN
17 VIOLATION OF PARAGRAPH (a) OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION MAY
18 BRING A CIVIL ACTION IN A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION TO
19 RECOVER:

20 (a) SUCH PRELIMINARY AND EQUITABLE RELIEF AS THE COURT
21 DETERMINES TO BE APPROPRIATE; AND

22 (b) THE GREATER OF:

23 (I) ACTUAL DAMAGES; OR

24 (II) LIQUIDATED DAMAGES OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

25 (4) IN ADDITION TO ANY DAMAGES AND OTHER RELIEF AWARDED
26 PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (3) OF THIS SECTION, IF THE AGGRIEVED
27 INDIVIDUAL PREVAILS, THE COURT MAY ASSESS AGAINST THE
28 DEFENDANT REASONABLE ATTORNEY FEES AND ANY OTHER LITIGATION

1 COSTS AND EXPENSES, INCLUDING EXPERT FEES, REASONABLY INCURRED
2 BY THE AGGRIEVED INDIVIDUAL.

3 **SECTION 2. Effective date - applicability.** (1) This act shall
4 take effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the
5 ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly that is
6 allowed for submitting a referendum petition pursuant to article V,
7 section 1 (3) of the state constitution; except that, if a referendum petition
8 is filed against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such
9 period, then the act, item, section, or part, if approved by the people, shall
10 take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by
11 proclamation of the governor.

12 (2) The provisions of this act shall apply to causes of action
13 arising on or after the applicable effective date of this act.

Bill repealing existing law

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE CONTINUATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
 102 AURARIA HIGHER EDUCATION CENTER.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Continues the existence of the board of directors of the Auraria higher education center by repealing the repeal clause in current law.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1. Repeal.** 23-70-102 (6), Colorado Revised Statutes,
 3 is repealed as follows:

4 **23-70-102. Auraria board - membership - terms - oaths -**
 5 **voting.** (6) (a) ~~This section is repealed, effective July 1, 1998.~~

6 ~~(b) The general assembly acknowledges that the Auraria board has~~
 7 ~~entered into, and may hereafter enter into, long-term contracts as~~
 8 ~~authorized by law. It is not the intention of the general assembly in~~
 9 ~~enacting paragraph (a) of this subsection (6) to prohibit or impair any~~
 10 ~~such contracts which have been or may be validly entered into by the~~
 11 ~~Auraria board pursuant to law, and the general assembly intends that~~
 12 ~~implementation of paragraph (a) of this subsection (6) will include~~
 13 ~~provision for successorship to or other satisfaction of the obligations of~~
 14 ~~such contracts.~~

1 **SECTION 2. Safety clause.** The general assembly hereby finds,
2 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
3 preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

Bill amending and reorganizing entire titles, articles, or parts

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF RACING BY THE DIVISION OF RACING
 102 EVENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

(Drafting Note: This bill includes some statutory sections that have been relocated and renumbered, either without change or with amendments. Existing material that has been relocated is printed in lower-case type, with any amendments indicated by capital letters and cancelled letter type. Former section numbers are supplied in brackets for comparison purposes.)

Amends and reorganizes the racing statutes (article 60 of title 12, C.R.S.) to parallel the organization of the limited gaming statutes (article 47.1 of title 12). Divides racing licenses into three categories, with the racing commission responsible for issuance of race meet licenses and the division of racing events responsible for issuance of business licenses and individual occupational licenses as well as occupational registrations. Directs the commission to determine by rule which occupational categories are subject to licensure and which are subject to registration.

Gives authority to the commission and the district attorneys, rather than the attorney general, to prosecute and defend actions in the name of the division. Authorizes the division to investigate violations and refer cases for prosecution. Makes division personnel level III peace officers. Directs the division to establish boards of stewards or judges to assist in supervising race meets and prescribes the composition of such boards.

Subjects the director of the division and members of the commission to conflict-of-interest rules similar to those applicable to the limited gaming control commission. Adds kennels, stables, and totalisator companies to the list of businesses subject to licensure. Allows the commission to require reimbursement from owners of racing animals for the cost of drug tests and eliminates the current requirement that such tests be done only on a "random" basis.

Sets standards for licensure, requiring disqualification of applicants with a history of gambling-related crimes, theft, or fraud and allowing discretionary disqualification of applicants on lesser grounds.

Requires applicants to waive confidentiality and submit to background checks in connection with license applications. Repeals provisions allowing discipline of licensees by a board of stewards or judges and allows disciplinary hearings to be conducted by the commission, the division, or designated hearing officers. Repeals current exceptions to bond requirements and requires bonds only to ensure the payment of awards and purses to contestants. Relieves the state of the obligation to hold and administer the owners' and breeders' awards and supplemental purse fund, providing instead for the establishment of insured trust accounts and periodic reporting by track owners.

Prohibits betting by, or the sale of pari-mutuel tickets to, persons under eighteen years of age. Alters the calculation of the percentage of pari-mutuel receipts which must be paid out as purses. Extends the current requirement for filing of purse structure agreements to greyhound racing in addition to horse racing. Requires daily filing of tax returns and payment of taxes on pari-mutuel receipts and sets penalties for late filing or payment. Makes violations of racing statutes class 2 misdemeanors and violations of commission rules class 2 petty offenses with stated exceptions. Makes conforming amendments.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1.** Article 60 of title 12, Colorado Revised Statutes,
 3 is amended, WITH THE RELOCATION OF PROVISIONS, to read:

4 **ARTICLE 60**

5 **Racing**

6 PART 1

7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 **12-60-101. [Formerly 12-60-100.2] Legislative declaration.**

9 The general assembly declares that the provisions of this article are
 10 enacted in the exercise of the police powers of this state for the protection
 11 of the health, peace, safety, and general welfare of the people of this state;
 12 for the purpose of promoting racing and the recreational, entertainment,
 13 and commercial benefits to be derived therefrom; to raise revenue for the
 14 general fund; to establish high standards of sport and fair play; for the
 15 promotion of the health and safety of the animals involved in racing

1 events; and to foster honesty and fair dealing in the racing industry. To
2 these ends, this article shall be liberally construed.

3 **12-60-102. [Formerly 12-60-101] Definitions.** As used in this
4 article, unless the context otherwise requires:

5 (1) "Breakage" means the odd cents by which the amount payable
6 on each dollar wagered in a pari-mutuel pool exceeds a multiple of ten
7 cents.

8 ~~(1.1)~~ (2) "Circuit" means either the north circuit or the south
9 circuit established within the state of Colorado for the racing of
10 greyhounds pursuant to section ~~12-60-107(2)~~ 12-60-603 (2).

11 ~~(1.2)~~ (3) "Class A track" means a track, located within the state of
12 Colorado, at which a race meet of horses is conducted and which is not
13 a class B track.

[Remainder of bill omitted from example]

Bill containing a nonstatutory section

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE EXEMPTION OF COMPOUNDS USED IN THE PRODUCTION
 102 OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE STATE SALES AND USE
 103 TAX.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Exempts from the state sales and use tax pesticides registered for use in the production of agricultural and livestock products and sold through licensed pesticide dealers. Requires the commissioner of agriculture to advise the house and senate agriculture committees regarding the effectiveness of the exemption in making Colorado pesticide dealers more competitive with pesticide dealers from bordering states where pesticides are not subject to sales and use tax. Requires the commissioner to also make recommendations to said committees regarding the elimination of the sales and use tax on other agricultural compounds used in the production of agricultural and livestock products.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly
 3 hereby finds and declares that:

4 (a) The state sales and use tax imposed on pesticides registered by
 5 the commissioner of agriculture for use in the production of agricultural
 6 and livestock products is causing the state of Colorado and its citizens to
 7 lose revenues by putting Colorado pesticide dealers at a competitive
 8 disadvantage relative to out-of-state pesticide dealers;

9 (b) Purchases of such pesticides within the state by persons
 10 involved in the commercial production of agricultural and livestock

1 products through farming, ranching, animal husbandry, and horticulture
 2 should be classified similarly to purchases of tangible personal property
 3 categorized as ingredients or component parts that are utilized in the
 4 production, processing, and manufacturing of articles, substances, or
 5 commodities by food processors, manufacturers, and similar entities that
 6 are exempt from the state sales and use tax; and

7 (c) Pursuant to section 35-3.5-101, Colorado Revised Statutes, it
 8 is the declared policy of the state of Colorado to conserve, protect, and
 9 encourage the development and improvement of its agricultural land for
 10 the production of food and other agricultural products, and the
 11 elimination of the state sales and use tax imposed on pesticides used in
 12 the production of agricultural and livestock products is necessary to
 13 advance such policy.

14 **SECTION 2.** 39-26-114, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended
 15 BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION to read:

16 **39-26-114. Exemptions - disputes - credits or refunds.**
 17 (20) ALL SALES AND PURCHASES OF PESTICIDES THAT ARE REGISTERED BY
 18 THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE FOR USE IN THE PRODUCTION OF
 19 AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS
 20 OF THE "PESTICIDE ACT", ARTICLE 9 OF TITLE 35, C.R.S., AND OFFERED
 21 FOR SALE BY DEALERS LICENSED TO SELL SUCH PESTICIDES PURSUANT TO
 22 SECTION 35-9-115, C.R.S., SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM TAXATION UNDER THIS
 23 PART 1.

24 **SECTION 3.** 39-26-203 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is
 25 amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW PARAGRAPH to read:

26 **39-26-203. Exemptions.** (1) This part 2 is declared to be
 27 supplementary to the "Emergency Retail Sales Tax Law of 1935", part 1
 28 of this article, and shall not apply:

1 (hh) TO THE STORAGE, USE, OR CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES THAT
 2 ARE REGISTERED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE FOR USE IN THE
 3 PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS PURSUANT TO
 4 THE PROVISIONS OF THE "PESTICIDE ACT", ARTICLE 9 OF TITLE 35, C.R.S.,
 5 AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY DEALERS LICENSED TO SELL SUCH PESTICIDES
 6 PURSUANT TO SECTION 35-9-115, C.R.S.

7 **SECTION 4.** 35-9-118, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended
 8 BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION to read:

9 **35-9-118. Powers and duties of the commissioner.** (4.5) NO
 10 LATER THAN JANUARY 1, 2003, THE COMMISSIONER SHALL ADVISE THE
 11 SENATE AND HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEES OF THE GENERAL
 12 ASSEMBLY REGARDING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EXEMPTION OF
 13 CERTAIN PESTICIDES FROM THE STATE SALES AND USE TAX PURSUANT TO
 14 SECTIONS 39-26-114 (20) AND 39-26-203 (1) (hh), C.R.S., IN INCREASING
 15 SALES OF SUCH PESTICIDES BY COLORADO PESTICIDE DEALERS AND
 16 REDUCING PURCHASES BY COLORADO PURCHASERS OF SUCH PESTICIDES
 17 FROM SOURCES OUTSIDE OF COLORADO. NO LATER THAN JANUARY 1,
 18 2000, THE COMMISSIONER SHALL MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO SAID
 19 COMMITTEES REGARDING THE ELIMINATION OF THE STATE SALES AND USE
 20 TAX ON COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS, SOIL CONDITIONERS, PLANT
 21 AMENDMENTS, AGRICULTURAL LIMING MATERIALS, AND OTHER
 22 COMPOUNDS USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK
 23 PRODUCTS.

24 **SECTION 5. Effective date.** (1) This act shall take effect
 25 January 1, 2000.

26 (2) However, if a referendum petition is filed against this act or
 27 an item, section, or part of this act during the 90-day period after
 28 final adjournment of the general assembly that is allowed for submitting

1 a referendum petition pursuant to article V, section 1 (3) of the state
2 constitution, then the act, item, section, or part, shall not take effect unless
3 approved by the people at a biennial regular general election and shall
4 take effect on the date specified in subsection (1) or on the date of the
5 official declaration of the vote thereon by proclamation of the governor,
6 whichever is later.

Bill amending a territorial charter

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE TERRITORIAL CHARTER OF THE CITY OF BLACK HAWK.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Repeals and reenacts, with amendments, the territorial charter for the city of Black Hawk, thereby providing for the city boundaries; the form and composition of the city's government, including a city council consisting of a mayor and board of aldermen; the right of recall; ordinance power; the time of elections and adoption of the municipal election code; the authority and method for initiative and referendum; appointments in the city administration, including city manager, city attorney, and municipal judge; the specific powers and authority of the city; and the financial powers of the city.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1.** The act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of
3 Black Hawk", approved March 11, 1864, is REPEALED AND
4 REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

5 **ARTICLE I**

6 **General Provisions**

7 **Section 1. Creation.** ON MARCH 11, 1864, THE CITY OF BLACK
8 HAWK, GILPIN COUNTY, TERRITORY OF COLORADO, CONSISTING OF THE
9 INHABITANTS OF THE DESIGNATED CITY BOUNDARY, WAS CREATED BY THE
10 PASSAGE OF AN ACT BY THE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
11 COLORADO TERRITORY. THE CITY OF BLACK HAWK HAS FUNCTIONED AS
12 A TERRITORIAL CHARTER CITY SINCE 1864 PURSUANT TO SAID CHARTER,
13 AS SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED BY THE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF

1 REPRESENTATIVES OF COLORADO TERRITORY AND THE GENERAL
 2 ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, AND AS PROVIDED BY SECTION
 3 31-1-202, COLORADO REVISED STATUTES.

4 **Section 2. Name, powers, and interpretation.** THE CITY SHALL
 5 CONTINUE AS A TERRITORIAL CHARTER CITY PURSUANT TO THE ORIGINAL
 6 CHARTER ADOPTED IN 1864, AS AMENDED HEREIN, AS A BODY POLITIC AND
 7 CORPORATE UNDER THE NAME AND STYLE OF BLACK HAWK AND, BY THAT
 8 NAME, SHALL HAVE PERPETUAL SUCCESSION; MAY SUE AND BE SUED,
 9 PLEAD AND BE IMPEADED IN ALL COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY; MAY HAVE
 10 AND USE A COMMON SEAL AND ALTER THE SAME AT PLEASURE; MAY
 11 ADOPT ORDINANCES NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THIS CHARTER; AND SHALL
 12 HAVE THE RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IN LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL
 13 MATTERS AND ALL THE POWERS CONFERRED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND
 14 STATUTES OF THE STATE OF COLORADO UPON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS,
 15 SUBJECT ONLY TO THE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THIS CHARTER WHICH MAY
 16 EXPAND, LIMIT, OR AMEND THE POWERS GRANTED TO STATUTORY
 17 MUNICIPALITIES. IT IS THE INTENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO
 18 LEGISLATIVELY OVERRULE CENTRAL CITY OPERA HOUSE ASSOCIATION V.
 19 CITY OF CENTRAL, 650 P.2d 1349 (Colo. App. 1982) AS APPLIED TO THIS
 20 CHARTER, TO THE EXTENT SUCH CASE OR PREVIOUS CASES CONSTRUING
 21 TERRITORIAL CHARTERS LIMIT TERRITORIAL CHARTER CITIES TO POWERS
 22 EXPRESSLY GRANTED. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY INTENDS THAT THIS
 23 CHARTER SHALL BE BROADLY CONSTRUED TO PROVIDE THE CITY OF BLACK
 24 HAWK, ACTING BY ITS CITIZENS AND THROUGH ITS CITY COUNCIL, THE
 25 BROADEST RANGE OF POWER GRANTED MUNICIPALITIES BY COLORADO
 26 LAW AND AS PROVIDED IN THIS CHARTER. IF A POWER IS EXPRESSLY
 27 GRANTED OR GRANTED BY IMPLICATION TO MUNICIPALITIES BY THE
 28 GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THERE IS NOT A CONFLICT BETWEEN THIS

1 CHARTER AND SUCH STATUTE, THE CITY MAY EXERCISE THE POWER AS
 2 PROVIDED IN THE STATUTE. IF THERE IS A CONFLICT BETWEEN STATUTES
 3 GOVERNING MUNICIPALITIES GENERALLY AND THIS CHARTER, THIS
 4 CHARTER SHALL CONTROL.

5 **Section 3. Boundaries.** THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY OF BLACK
 6 HAWK SHALL BE THE EXISTING BOUNDARIES, AS SUCH BOUNDARIES MAY
 7 BE AMENDED IN THE FUTURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH COLORADO LAW OR BY
 8 AMENDMENT OF THIS CHARTER. THE EXISTING BOUNDARIES INCLUDE
 9 THOSE BOUNDARIES DESCRIBED IN THE CHARTER ADOPTED MARCH 11,
 10 1864, AND ALL ADDITIONS THERETO.

11 **Section 4. Specific powers.** THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF
 12 BLACK HAWK, BY THE NAME AND STYLE AFORESAID, SHALL HAVE THE
 13 POWER TO SUE AND BE SUED, TO PLEAD AND BE IMPEADED, AND TO
 14 DEFEND AND BE DEFENDED IN ALL COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY AND IN
 15 ALL ACTIONS WHATSOEVER, TO ACQUIRE BY PURCHASE, GIFT, LEASE, OR

[Remainder of bill omitted from example]

Bill making a supplemental appropriation for the payment of a judgment

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE SATISFACTION OF A JUDGMENT
 102 AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE CASE OF FIEBIG
 103 V. THE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Makes an appropriation for the payment of a judgment against the department of institutions.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1. Appropriation.** (1) In addition to any other
 3 appropriation for the current fiscal year, there is hereby appropriated, to
 4 the department of institutions, out of cash funds received from the
 5 department of social services pursuant to subsection (2) of this section,
 6 the sum of fifty thousand three hundred ninety-one dollars (\$50,391), or
 7 so much thereof as may be necessary, for the satisfaction of a judgment
 8 in favor of Joseph Fiebig and against the department of institutions,
 9 affirmed by the Colorado court of appeals in case no. 86CB14817. Said
 10 amount includes forty-nine thousand two hundred twenty-six dollars
 11 (\$49,226) for the judgment and one thousand one hundred sixty-five
 12 dollars (\$1,165) as interest thereon computed from the date of the
 13 judgment through May 31, 1990.

14 (2) In addition to any other appropriation for the current fiscal
 15 year, there is hereby appropriated, to the department of social services, the

1 sum of fifty thousand three hundred ninety-one dollars (\$50,391), or so
2 much thereof as may be necessary, for the additional costs of
3 state-operated class IV nursing home care under the medical assistance
4 program arising from the judgment described in subsection (1) of this
5 section. Of said sum, twenty-four thousand three hundred ninety-eight
6 dollars (\$24,398) is from the general fund, and twenty-five thousand nine
7 hundred ninety-three dollars (\$25,993) is from federal funds.

8 **SECTION 2. Safety clause.** The general assembly hereby finds,
9 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
10 preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

Bill making a supplemental appropriation by amending a prior long bill

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING A SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
102 MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Makes a supplemental appropriation to the department of military affairs.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1.** Part XIII of section 2 of chapter 310, Session Laws
3 of Colorado 1997, is amended to read:

4 Section 2. **Appropriation.**

APPROPRIATION FROM

	ITEM & SUBTOTAL	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	GENERAL FUND EXEMPT	CASH FUNDS	CASH FUNDS EXEMPT	FEDERAL FUNDS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PART XIII							
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS							
(1) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND ARMY NATIONAL GUARD							
5	Personal Services	1,169,348	1,106,733		3,298 ^a		59,317
6			(25.7 FTE)		(0.1 FTE)		(1.5 FTE)
7	Health, Life, and Dental	168,288	61,659				106,629
8	Short-term Disability	6,778	2,722				4,056
9	Salary Survey and						
10	Anniversary Increases	142,691	55,649				87,042
11	Workers' Compensation	88,484	56,611				31,873
12	Operating Expenses	792,742	461,514		6,580 ^a		324,648
13	Legal Services for HO 210						
14	hours	5,280	5,280				

	ITEM & SUBTOTAL	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	GENERAL FUND EXEMPT	CASH FUNDS	CASH FUNDS EXEMPT	FEDERAL FUNDS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	10,080		10,080				
2	Purchase of Services from						
3	Computer Center	1,304	1,304				
4	Payment to Risk						
5	Management and Property						
6	Funds	172,988	172,988				
7	Vehicle Lease Payments	49,848	49,848				
8	Leased Space	31,314	31,314				
9	Lease Purchase of Energy						
10	Conservation Equipment	23,000	23,000				
11	Utilities	711,491	560,695			6,235(T) ^b	144,561
12	Purchase of Inmate Labor						
13	Services from the						
14	Department of Corrections	5,237	5,237				

APPROPRIATION FROM

	ITEM & SUBTOTAL	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	GENERAL FUND EXEMPT	CASH FUNDS	CASH FUNDS EXEMPT	FEDERAL FUNDS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Local Armory Incentive						
2	Plan	23,527			23,527 ^a		
3	Colorado National Guard						
4	Tuition Fund	406,753	406,753				
5	Army National Guard						
6	Cooperative Agreement	1,056,935					1,056,935
7							(7.0 FTE)
8		<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> 4,856,008					
9		4,860,808					

11 ^a These amounts shall be from fees, including armory rental fees.

12 ^b This amount shall be from federal funds appropriated in the Department of Local Affairs, Office of Emergency Management.

13

14 **(2) Air National Guard**

APPROPRIATION FROM

	ITEM & SUBTOTAL	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	GENERAL FUND EXEMPT	CASH FUNDS	CASH FUNDS EXEMPT
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Operations and					
2	Maintenance Agreement for					
3	Buckley/Greeley	2,050,254		500,125(M)		1,550,129
4		(24.0 FTE)				
5	Buckley Tenant					
6	Reimbursed Employees	506,060				506,060
7		(14.0 FTE)				
8	Security for Buckley Air					
9	National Guard Base	485,385				485,385
10		(17.0 FTE)				
		<hr/>				
11		3,041,699				
12						
13	(3) FEDERAL FUNDED PROGRAMS¹³⁰					
14	Personal Services	78,026,284				

COLORADO LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING MANUAL

APPROPRIATION FROM

	ITEM & SUBTOTAL	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	GENERAL FUND EXEMPT	CASH FUNDS	CASH FUNDS EXEMPT	FEDERAL FUNDS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	(1,103.0 FTE)						
2	Operating and Maintenance 24,062,349						
3	Construction 1,705,663						
4	Supplies and Services 385,300						
5		104,179,596					104,179,596
6							
7	(4) CIVIL AIR PATROL						
8	Personal Services 83,526						
9	(2.0 FTE)						
10	Operating Expenses 23,813						
11	Aircraft Maintenance 35,400						
12		142,739	142,739				
13							
14	TOTALS PART XIII						

	ITEM & SUBTOTAL	TOTAL	APPROPRIATION FROM				
			GENERAL FUND	GENERAL FUND EXEMPT	CASH FUNDS	CASH FUNDS EXEMPT	FEDERAL FUNDS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	(MILITARY AFFAIRS)²						
2	^{3,4}	\$112,220,042	\$3,644,171		\$33,405	\$6,235 ^a	\$108,536,231
3		\$112,224,842	\$3,648,971				
4							

5 ^a Of this amount, \$6,235 contains a (T) notation.

7 **FOOTNOTES** -- The following statements are referenced to the numbered footnotes throughout section 2.

9 2 (Governor lined through this provision. See L. 97, p. 2164.)

11 3 All Departments, Totals -- The General Assembly requests that copies of all reports requested in other footnotes contained in this act be delivered to the Joint
12 Budget Committee and the majority and minority leadership in each house of the General Assembly.

14 4 (Governor lined through this provision. See L. 97, p. 2165.)

APPROPRIATION FROM

ITEM & SUBTOTAL	TOTAL	GENERAL FUND	GENERAL FUND EXEMPT	CASH FUNDS	CASH FUNDS EXEMPT	FEDERAL FUNDS
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

1 130 Department of Military Affairs, Federal Funded Programs -- These federal funds are shown for informational purposes. These funds are not to be included
 2 in the spending authority for the Department because these funds do not flow through the accounting system of the state. It is the intent of the General
 3 Assembly that these programs, funding, and FTE are included to demonstrate the full scope of activities of the Department of Military Affairs.
 4

1 **SECTION 3. Safety clause.** The general assembly hereby finds,
2 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
3 preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

1 whole or any congressional district within this state, a candidate in a
 2 :residential primary election who receives at least fifteen percent of the
 3 votes cast in this entire state or any congressional district within this state
 4 for all candidates on the presidential primary election ballot who are of
 5 the same political party as that candidate.

6 **1-4-1102. Presidential primary elections - when -conduct.** (1)

7 A presidential primary election shall be held at the regular polling places
 8 in each precinct on the fourth Tuesday of February in years in which a
 9 United States presidential election is to be held for the selection of
 10 delegates to national political conventions which will select presidential
 11 candidates of political parties to be voted for at the succeeding general
 12 election.

13 (2) Each political party who is represented by a candidate entitled
 14 to participate in the Colorado presidential primary election pursuant to
 15 section 1-4-1103 is entitled to participate in the primary election and
 16 shall have a separate party ballot. At such presidential primary election,
 17 an elector may only vote for a candidate who represents the political party
 18 to which the elector has declared an affiliation. An unaffiliated registered
 19 elector may declare an affiliation to the election judges of the presidential
 20 primary election as provided in section 1-7-201. The presidential primary
 21 election of all political parties shall be held at the same time and at the
 22 same polling places and shall be conducted by the same election officials.

23 (3) Except as otherwise provided in this part 11, all presidential
 24 primary elections shall be conducted in the same manner as other primary
 25 elections as provided in part 2 of article 7 of this title insofar as the
 26 provisions thereof are applicable, and the election officers for primary
 27 elections shall have the same powers and shall perform the same duties
 28 as those provided by law for general elections.

1 (4) All expenses incurred in the preparation or conduct of the
 2 presidential primary election shall be paid out of the treasury of the
 3 county or state, as the case may be, in the same manner as for general
 4 elections.

5 **1-4-1103. Names on ballots.** (1) The secretary of state shall
 6 certify the names and party affiliations of the candidates to be placed on
 7 the presidential primary election ballots fifty-five days before such
 8 election is to be held. The only candidates whose names shall be placed
 9 on ballots for such elections shall be those candidates who:

10 (a) Are eligible to receive payments from the federal presidential
 11 campaign fund pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9003 at the time candidates' names
 12 are to be certified by the secretary of state pursuant to this subsection (1);
 13 and

14 (b) Are seeking the nomination for president of a political party
 15 whose nominee for president of the United States received at least twenty
 16 percent of the votes cast by qualified electors in Colorado at the last
 17 presidential election.

18 (2) The names of candidates appearing on any presidential primary
 19 ballot shall be in alphabetical order.

20 **1-4-1104. Binding of delegates.** (1) Any person chosen as a
 21 Colorado delegate to a national political convention at which a
 22 presidential candidate will be chosen by a political party whose candidate
 23 received at least twenty percent of the total votes cast in Colorado for
 24 presidential candidates at the last presidential election held shall, within
 25 five days of being selected as a delegate, notify the secretary of state by
 26 mail that such person is a delegate and shall include the mailing address
 27 of that person, stating in such notice the political party which has selected
 28 such person as a delegate and the candidates of such political party for

1 which such person would prefer to receive a binding vote assignment in
 2 descending order of preference.

3 (2) The secretary of state shall tabulate the number of votes
 4 received by each candidate named on the presidential primary election
 5 ballots, both for the entire state and for each congressional district.

6 (3) The secretary of state shall calculate:

7 (a) The ratio of votes received within the entire state by each
 8 candidate who is a threshold candidate with respect this state as a whole
 9 as a percentage of the votes received by all such threshold candidates of
 10 the same political party; and

11 (b) The ratio of votes received within each congressional district
 12 of this state by each candidate who is a threshold candidate with respect
 13 to such congressional district as a percentage of all votes received within
 14 that congressional district by all such threshold candidates of the same
 15 political party.

16 (c) Using the calculations specified in paragraph (b) of this
 17 subsection (3), the secretary of state shall assign binding vote assignments
 18 to each delegate to a national political convention at which a presidential
 19 candidate is to be chosen by a political party, at least one of whose
 20 candidates is a threshold candidate with respect to this state as a whole or
 21 any congressional district within this state. To the extent mathematically
 22 possible, the secretary of state shall make such binding vote assignments
 23 so that, within the entire state and each congressional district, delegates
 24 are assigned to cast votes at such conventions for threshold candidates in
 25 the same proportions as such threshold candidates received votes as
 26 compared to the votes received by all candidates of the same party who
 27 are threshold candidates with respect to the entire state or a particular
 28 congressional district.

1 (4) The secretary of state shall, to the extent practicable, assign
 2 binding vote assignments for candidates to delegates according to the
 3 candidate preference list supplied to the secretary of state by each
 4 delegate.

5 (5) The secretary of state shall notify each delegate of that
 6 delegate's binding vote assignments by mail at least seven days before the
 7 first day of the convention for which such delegate has been selected to
 8 attend. At such convention, each delegate assigned a binding vote
 9 assignment must vote as directed on such binding vote assignment only
 10 the first time votes are cast at the election which will serve to choose
 11 officially the presidential candidate of that delegate's political party. On
 12 subsequent such votes each delegate may disregard the binding vote
 13 assignment.

14 (6) Delegates may be released from their binding vote
 15 assignments for the first time votes are cast at the election which will
 16 serve to choose officially the presidential candidate of the delegate's
 17 political party only upon receiving notice from the secretary of state
 18 stating that the secretary of state has been officially notified by that
 19 delegate's national political party that the candidate to which the delegate
 20 is assigned to vote has directed that such delegates are to be freed from
 21 such assignments.

22 **SECTION 2. Refer to people under referendum.** This act shall
 23 be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the state of Colorado
 24 at the next biennial regular election, for their approval or rejection, under
 25 the provisions of the referendum as provided for in section 1 of article V
 26 of the state constitution, and in article 40 of title 1, Colorado Revised
 27 Statutes. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for
 28 or against said act shall cast a vote as provided by law either "Yes" or

1 "No" on the proposition: "SHALL THE STATE OF COLORADO CONDUCT A
2 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTION AT WHICH ELECTORS SHALL CAST
3 VOTES FOR QUALIFIED CANDIDATES OF THEIR POLITICAL PARTY, AND THE
4 RESULTS OF WHICH SHALL BIND DELEGATES TO NATIONAL POLITICAL
5 CONVENTIONS FOR THE FIRST VOTE TO CHOOSE A PRESIDENTIAL
6 CANDIDATE AT SUCH CONVENTIONS?" The votes cast for the adoption or
7 rejection of said act shall be canvassed and the result determined in the
8 manner provided by law for the canvassing of votes for representatives
9 in Congress.

Bill to be referred to the voters at the next election subject to TABOR provisions

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE RETENTION OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE
 102 CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING
 103 FOR A CERTAIN FISCAL YEAR FOR THE PURPOSE OF FINANCING THE
 104 RENOVATION OF THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Refers to the voters a measure to authorize the expenditure of up to \$140 million of the excess surplus revenues for fiscal year 1998-1999 for the purpose of renovating and restoring the state capitol building.

Requires the state treasurer to transfer to the state capitol building renovation fund the amount of state excess revenues that the state is authorized to retain for fiscal year 1998-1999 for the purpose of this renovation project. Specifies that such transfer is not an appropriation subject to the statutory limitation on state general fund appropriations. Provides that the moneys so transferred and appropriated from the state capitol building renovation fund for this project shall be expended for structural renovation, health and life safety improvements, accessibility, advanced communications and climate infrastructure, and historic preservation and restoration of the state capitol building.

Directs the general assembly to designate an oversight committee to oversee the renovation and restoration project.

States that the renovation and restoration project shall begin no later than October 1, 2001, and shall extend for a period not to exceed 3 years.

States that no new taxes are to be raised for the project. Permits the state department of personnel to accept grants, gifts, donations, and nongovernmental contributions for the restoration project and directs that such grants, gifts, donations, and nongovernmental contributions be credited to the state capitol building renovation fund.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

1 TO RETAIN A PORTION OF REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON
 2 STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING TO BE EXPENDED FOR THE PURPOSE OF
 3 RENOVATING THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

4 **24-82-902. Purpose - state capitol building renovation and**
 5 **restoration.** (1) IT IS HEREBY DECLARED THAT THE PURPOSE OF THIS ACT
 6 IS TO AUTHORIZE A PROJECT TO RENOVATE AND RESTORE THE STATE
 7 CAPITOL BUILDING THROUGH A PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EFFORT THAT WILL
 8 RESULT IN IMPROVED FIRE SAFETY AND RESTORE THE STATE CAPITOL TO
 9 ITS ORIGINAL GRANDEUR.

10 (2) THERE SHALL BE A PROJECT TO RENOVATE AND RESTORE THE
 11 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, COMMENCING NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 1,
 12 2001, AND EXTENDING FOR A PERIOD NOT TO EXCEED THREE YEARS. NO
 13 LATER THAN MARCH 1, 2000, THE STATE TREASURER SHALL TRANSFER AN
 14 AMOUNT OF REVENUES FROM THE GENERAL FUND TO THE COLORADO
 15 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING RENOVATION FUND, CREATED IN SECTION
 16 24-82-109, OF UP TO ONE HUNDRED FORTY MILLION DOLLARS, AS
 17 DESIGNATED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTING BY BILL. SUCH MONEYS
 18 SHALL BE EXPENDED FOR STRUCTURAL RENOVATION, HEALTH AND LIFE
 19 SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS, ACCESSIBILITY, ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS
 20 AND CLIMATE INFRASTRUCTURE, AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION AND
 21 RESTORATION OF THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, ACKNOWLEDGING THAT
 22 THE COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING IS A WORKING BUILDING THAT
 23 IS HISTORIC.

24 (3) ANY TRANSFER OF REVENUES FROM THE GENERAL FUND TO THE
 25 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING RENOVATION FUND PURSUANT TO THE
 26 PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO BE AN
 27 APPROPRIATION SUBJECT TO THE LIMITATION OF SECTION 24-75-201.1.

28 (4) REVENUES TRANSFERRED TO THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

1 RENOVIATION FUND PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION SHALL CONSTITUTE A
 2 VOTER-APPROVED REVENUE CHANGE, AND SUCH REVENUES SHALL NOT BE
 3 INCLUDED IN EITHER STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL YEAR
 4 SPENDING FOR PURPOSES OF SECTION 20 OF ARTICLE X OF THE STATE
 5 CONSTITUTION AND SECTION 24-77-102 (17).

6 (5) THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL DESIGNATE AN OVERSIGHT
 7 COMMITTEE TO OVERSEE THE RENOVIATION AND RESTORATION PROJECT.

8 (6) NO ADDITIONAL REVENUES TO THE GENERAL FUND THROUGH
 9 THE IMPOSITION OF ANY NEW TAXES SHALL BE AUTHORIZED BY THE
 10 GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION.

11 (7) THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL IS AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT
 12 GRANTS, GIFTS, DONATIONS, AND OTHER NONGOVERNMENTAL
 13 CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE USED FOR THE RENOVIATION AND RESTORATION
 14 PROJECT. SUCH GRANTS, GIFTS, DONATIONS, AND OTHER
 15 NONGOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS SHALL BE CREDITED TO THE STATE
 16 CAPITOL BUILDING RENOVIATION FUND, CREATED IN SECTION 24-82-109.
 17 SUCH GIFTS, GRANTS, DONATIONS, AND OTHER NONGOVERNMENTAL
 18 CONTRIBUTIONS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS GIFTS TO THE PUBLIC AND MAY
 19 BE TAX DEDUCTIBLE AS CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS PURSUANT TO THE
 20 LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. THE MONEYS IN SAID FUND SHALL BE
 21 SUBJECT TO ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE
 22 PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION.

23 **SECTION 2.** 24-82-109, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended
 24 to read:

25 **24-82-109. State capitol building renovation fund.** The
 26 department of personnel shall have the authority to accept any bequests,
 27 gifts, and grants of any kind from any private source or from any
 28 governmental unit to be used for the renovation of the Colorado state

1 capitol building. IN ADDITION, THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
 2 RENOVATION FUND SHALL ALSO CONSIST OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES
 3 TRANSFERRED TO THE FUND PURSUANT TO SECTION 24-82-902 (2). For the
 4 purposes of this section, "renovation" means the repair, remodeling,
 5 restoration, and preservation of the Colorado state capitol building and
 6 any fixtures or improvements associated therewith. The use of such
 7 bequests, gifts, and grants shall be subject to the conditions upon which
 8 the bequests, gifts, and grants are made; except that no bequest, gift, or
 9 grant shall be accepted if the conditions attached thereto require the use
 10 or expenditure thereof in a manner contrary to law or require expenditures
 11 from the general fund or any other fund in the state treasury unless such
 12 expenditures are approved by the general assembly. Such bequests, gifts,
 13 and grants, together with any other moneys appropriated or transferred by
 14 the general assembly, shall be credited to the Colorado state capitol
 15 building renovation fund, which fund is hereby created in the state
 16 treasury. The moneys in said fund shall be subject to annual
 17 appropriation by the general assembly for the purpose of renovating the
 18 Colorado state capitol building. All interest derived from the deposit and
 19 investment of moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Any
 20 moneys not appropriated shall remain in the fund and shall not be
 21 transferred or revert to the general fund of the state at the end of any
 22 fiscal year.

23 **SECTION 3. Refer to people under referendum.** This act shall
 24 be submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the state of Colorado
 25 at the next election for which it may be submitted, for their approval or
 26 rejection, under the provisions of the referendum as provided for in
 27 section 1 of article V and section 20 of article X of the state constitution,
 28 and in article 40 of title 1, Colorado Revised Statutes. Each elector

1 voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against said act shall
 2 cast a vote as provided by law either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition:
 3 "SHALL THE STATE OF COLORADO BE PERMITTED TO RETAIN UP TO ONE
 4 HUNDRED FORTY MILLION DOLLARS OF THE STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF
 5 THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR
 6 THE 1998-1999 FISCAL YEAR FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE RENOVATION OF
 7 THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, NOTWITHSTANDING ANY RESTRICTION ON
 8 SPENDING, REVENUES, OR APPROPRIATIONS, INCLUDING WITHOUT
 9 LIMITATION THE RESTRICTION OF SECTION 20 OF ARTICLE X OF THE STATE
 10 CONSTITUTION AND THE STATUTORY LIMITATION ON STATE GENERAL FUND
 11 APPROPRIATIONS, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, SPECIFYING THE
 12 ALLOCATION OF THE EXCESS REVENUE TO THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
 13 RENOVATION FUND, PROVIDING TIME FRAMES FOR THE RESTORATION AND
 14 RENOVATION PROJECT; AUTHORIZING THE ACCEPTANCE OF GRANTS, GIFTS,
 15 DONATIONS, AND OTHER NONGOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE
 16 RESTORATION AND RENOVATION PROJECT; AND PROHIBITING THE
 17 IMPOSITION OF NEW TAXES FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS MEASURE?" The
 18 votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said act shall be canvassed and
 19 the result determined in the manner provided by law for the canvassing
 20 of votes for representatives in Congress.

Concurrent resolution for amending the state constitution

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 04-001

101 SUBMITTING TO THE REGISTERED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO
 102 AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION 20 OF ARTICLE X OF THE
 103 CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, CONCERNING THE
 104 EXCLUSION OF TUITION PAID TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
 105 EDUCATION FROM THE DEFINITION OF "FISCAL YEAR SPENDING",
 106 AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, LIMITING THE EFFECT OF THE
 107 EXCLUSION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING LIMITS BY REQUIRING
 108 SUCH LIMITS TO BE CALCULATED BASED UPON PRIOR STATE FISCAL
 109 YEAR SPENDING LIMITS, WITH ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION AND
 110 POPULATION GROWTH, WITHOUT BEING SUBJECT TO REDUCTION
 111 DUE TO DECLINES IN STATE REVENUES.

Resolution Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this resolution as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Interim Committee on Fiscal Restraints. For district fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 2004, excludes tuition paid to public institutions of higher education from fiscal year spending for purposes of the taxpayer's bill of rights. Requires spending limits for state fiscal years that commence on or after July 1, 2004, to be calculated based upon calculated prior fiscal year spending limits, with adjustments for inflation and population growth, without being subject to reduction due to declines in state revenues.

1 *Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly*
 2 *of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:*
 3 **SECTION 1.** At the next election at which such question may be
 4 submitted, there shall be submitted to the registered electors of the state

1 of Colorado, for their approval or rejection, the following amendment to
 2 the constitution of the state of Colorado, to wit:

3 Section 20 (2) (e) and (7) (a) of article X of the constitution of the
 4 state of Colorado are amended to read:

5 **Section 20. The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights. (2) Term**
 6 **definitions.** Within this section:

7 (e) (i) FOR DISTRICT FISCAL YEARS THAT COMMENCE BEFORE JULY
 8 1, 2004, "fiscal year spending" means all district expenditures and reserve
 9 increases except, as to both, those for refunds made in the current or next
 10 fiscal year or those from gifts, federal funds, collections for another
 11 government, pension contributions by employees and pension fund
 12 earnings, reserve transfers or expenditures, damage awards, or property
 13 sales.

14 *[Note: The remainder of SECTION 1 has been removed from this*
 15 *illustration.]*

16 **SECTION 2.** Each elector voting at said election and desirous of
 17 voting for or against said amendment shall cast a vote as provided by law
 18 either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION
 19 20 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO,
 20 CONCERNING THE EXCLUSION OF TUITION PAID TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF
 21 HIGHER EDUCATION FROM THE DEFINITION OF "FISCAL YEAR SPENDING",
 22 AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, LIMITING THE EFFECT OF THE
 23 EXCLUSION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING LIMITS BY REQUIRING SUCH
 24 LIMITS TO BE CALCULATED BASED UPON PRIOR STATE FISCAL YEAR
 25 SPENDING LIMITS, WITH ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION AND POPULATION
 26 GROWTH, WITHOUT BEING SUBJECT TO REDUCTION DUE TO DECLINES IN
 27 STATE REVENUES."

28 **SECTION 3.** The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said

1 amendment shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner
2 provided by law for the canvassing of votes for representatives in
3 Congress, and if a majority of the electors voting on the question shall
4 have voted "Yes", the said amendment shall become a part of the state
5 constitution.

Concurrent resolution to ratify an amendment to the U.S. constitution

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 72-1017

101 CONCERNING RATIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE
 102 CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO EQUAL RIGHTS
 103 FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Resolution Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this resolution as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Ratifies the proposed equal rights amendment to the U.S. constitution.

1 WHEREAS, the Ninety-second Congress of the United States of
 2 America, at its second session, in both Houses, by a constitutional
 3 majority of two-thirds thereof, has proposed an amendment to the
 4 Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to
 5 wit:

6 JOINT RESOLUTION

7 Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States
 8 relative to equal rights for men and women.

9 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United*
 10 *States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House*
 11 *concurring therein),* That the following article is proposed as an
 12 amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid
 13 to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the
 14 legislatures of three fourths of the several states within seven years from
 15 the date of its submission by Congress:

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"ARTICLE

"Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Section 2. The congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

"Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification."

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America be and the same is hereby ratified by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado.

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted to the Administrator of General Services of the United States, which copy shall be certified by the President of the Senate, attested by the Secretary of the Senate, and certified by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, attested by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Colorado.

Concurrent resolution to call a state constitutional convention

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 04-1002

101 SUBMITTING TO THE REGISTERED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO
 102 THE PROPOSAL FOR THE HOLDING OF A CONSTITUTIONAL
 103 CONVENTION TO REVISE, ALTER, AND AMEND SECTION 17 OF
 104 ARTICLE IX AND SECTIONS 3, 3.5, AND 20 OF ARTICLE X OF THE
 105 CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, WITH ANY REFERRED
 106 MEASURE FROM THE CONVENTION REQUIRING THE VOTE OF
 107 TWO-THIRDS OF THE DELEGATES THERETO.

Resolution Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this resolution as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Interim Committee on Fiscal Restraints. Submits, at the next general election, the proposal of holding a convention to amend specified provisions of the state constitution, with any referred measure from the convention requiring the vote of two-thirds of the delegates thereto.

1 *Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth*
 2 *General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:*

3 **SECTION 1.** At the next election at which such question may be
 4 submitted, there shall be submitted to the registered electors of the state
 5 of Colorado, for their approval or rejection, the proposal of holding a
 6 convention to revise, alter, and amend section 17 of article IX and
 7 sections 3, 3.5, and 20 of article X of the present constitution of the state
 8 of Colorado, with any referred measure from the convention requiring the
 9 vote of two-thirds of the delegates thereto.

10 **SECTION 2.** The submission of said proposal shall be duly
 11 published and certified, and shall be placed on the official ballots at the

1 next general election, in the same manner as amendments to the state
 2 constitution.

3 **SECTION 3.** Each elector voting at said election and desirous of
 4 voting for or against said proposal shall cast a vote as provided by law
 5 either "Yes" or "No" on the proposal: "FOR THE HOLDING OF A
 6 CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION TO REVISE, ALTER, AND AMEND SECTION
 7 17 OF ARTICLE IX AND SECTIONS 3, 3.5, AND 20 OF ARTICLE X OF THE
 8 CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, WITH ANY REFERRED
 9 MEASURE FROM THE CONVENTION REQUIRING THE VOTE OF TWO-THIRDS
 10 OF THE DELEGATES THERETO."

11 **SECTION 4.** The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said
 12 proposal shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner
 13 provided by law for the canvassing of votes for representatives in
 14 Congress, and if a majority of the electors voting on the proposal shall
 15 have voted "Yes", the general assembly, at its next session, shall provide
 16 for the calling of a constitutional convention, as provided in section 1 of
 17 article XIX of the state constitution.

Concurrent resolution contingent on the passage of another concurrent resolution

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 04-009

101 SUBMITTING TO THE REGISTERED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO
 102 AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION 17 (1) AND (4) (b) OF ARTICLE IX OF
 103 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, CONCERNING
 104 MODIFICATIONS TO THE REQUIRED INCREASES IN CERTAIN STATE
 105 EDUCATION FUNDING, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH,
 106 REQUIRING THE STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING AND THE
 107 TOTAL STATE FUNDING FOR ALL CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS TO
 108 ANNUALLY INCREASE BY THE LESSER OF INFLATION OR THE
 109 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GENERAL FUND REVENUES, AND
 110 REQUIRING AN ADDITIONAL ONE PERCENT INCREASE IN THE
 111 STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING AND TOTAL STATE FUNDING
 112 FOR ALL CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS WHEN STATE REVENUES EXCEED
 113 THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING.

Resolution Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this resolution as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Amends section 17 (1) of article IX of the state constitution (amendment 23) to eliminate the requirement that, through the 2010-11 state fiscal year, the statewide base per pupil funding and the total state funding for all categorical programs increase by at least the rate of inflation plus one percent, and that for the 2011-12 and future state fiscal years, the statewide base per pupil funding and total categorical program funding increase by at least the rate of inflation. Instead requires the following:

- That, for the 2005-06 and future state fiscal years, the statewide base per pupil funding and total categorical program funding increase by the lesser of the rate of inflation for the prior calendar year or the percentage change in general fund revenues collected by the state in the prior 2 calendar years.
- That, for the 2005-06 state fiscal year and the next 5 state

fiscal years, the statewide base per pupil funding and total categorical program funding increase by one percent if state revenues exceed the limitation on state fiscal year spending imposed by the taxpayer's bill of rights (TABOR).

- Suspends the one percent increase requirement if state revenues do not exceed the state fiscal year spending limit.
- If the suspension is triggered, extends the period of the required one percent increase in order to ensure the increase requirements apply for a total of 6 state fiscal years.

Amends subsection (4) (b) of amendment 23 to preclude the use of moneys in the state education fund to comply with the one percent increase requirement.

Specifies that the measure only takes effect if a specified measure amending TABOR is enacted by the general assembly and approved by the voters.

1 *Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly*
 2 *of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:*

3 **SECTION 1.** Except as otherwise provided in section 3 of this
 4 concurrent resolution, at the next election at which such question may be
 5 submitted, there shall be submitted to the registered electors of the state
 6 of Colorado, for their approval or rejection, the following amendment to
 7 the constitution of the state of Colorado, to wit:

8 Section 17 (1) and (4) (b) of article IX of the constitution of the
 9 state of Colorado are amended to read:

10 **Section 17. Education - Funding. (1) Purpose.** (a) ~~In state~~
 11 ~~fiscal year 2001-2002 through state fiscal year 2010-2011, the~~
 12 ~~statewide....~~

13 *[Note: The remainder of SECTION 1 has been removed from this*
 14 *illustration.]*

15 **SECTION 2.** Each elector voting at said election and desirous of
 16 voting for or against said amendment shall cast a vote as provided by law
 17 either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "AN AMENDMENT TO SECTION
 18 17 (1) AND (4) (b) OF ARTICLE IX OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF

1 COLORADO, CONCERNING MODIFICATIONS TO THE REQUIRED INCREASES
 2 IN CERTAIN STATE EDUCATION FUNDING, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH,
 3 REQUIRING THE STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING AND THE TOTAL
 4 STATE FUNDING FOR ALL CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS TO ANNUALLY
 5 INCREASE BY THE LESSER OF INFLATION OR THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN
 6 GENERAL FUND REVENUES, AND REQUIRING AN ADDITIONAL ONE PERCENT
 7 INCREASE IN THE STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING AND TOTAL STATE
 8 FUNDING FOR ALL CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS WHEN STATE REVENUES
 9 EXCEED THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING."

10 **SECTION 3.** Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 of this
 11 concurrent resolution, such question shall not be submitted to the
 12 registered electors of the state of Colorado, for their approval or rejection,
 13 unless the General Assembly shall have approved Senate Concurrent
 14 Resolution 04-_____ at the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-fourth
 15 General Assembly.

16 **SECTION 4.** The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said
 17 amendment shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner
 18 provided by law for the canvassing of votes for representatives in
 19 Congress, and if a majority of the electors voting on the question shall
 20 have voted "Yes", and if a majority of the electors voting on the question
 21 submitted pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 04-_____, adopted
 22 at the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly,
 23 shall have voted "Yes", the said amendment shall become a part of the
 24 state constitution.

Concurrent resolution amending more than one article of the constitution

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 04-1003

101 SUBMITTING TO THE REGISTERED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO
 102 AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 17 OF ARTICLE IX AND SECTION 20 OF
 103 ARTICLE X OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO,
 104 CONCERNING STATE SPENDING, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH,
 105 REPLACING THE REQUIREMENT THAT STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL
 106 FUNDING FOR PRESCHOOL, PRIMARY, AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
 107 AND TOTAL STATE FUNDING FOR ALL CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS FOR
 108 EACH OF THE TEN STATE FISCAL YEARS STARTING WITH THE
 109 2001-02 STATE FISCAL YEAR INCREASE BY AT LEAST THE RATE OF
 110 INFLATION PLUS ONE PERCENTAGE POINT WITH A REQUIREMENT
 111 THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SET THE STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL
 112 FUNDING AND TOTAL STATE FUNDING FOR ALL CATEGORICAL
 113 PROGRAMS AT NO LESS THAN THE LEVELS OF THE STATEWIDE BASE
 114 PER PUPIL FUNDING AND TOTAL STATE FUNDING FOR ALL
 115 CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS FOR THE PRIOR STATE FISCAL YEAR IN
 116 ANY STATE FISCAL YEAR THAT FOLLOWS A CALENDAR YEAR IN
 117 WHICH STATE GENERAL FUND REVENUES DID NOT INCREASE BY AT
 118 LEAST THE SUM OF INFLATION PLUS THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN
 119 STATE POPULATION FOR THE PRIOR CALENDAR YEAR; REPLACING
 120 THE REQUIREMENT THAT STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING FOR
 121 PRESCHOOL, PRIMARY, AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TOTAL
 122 STATE FUNDING FOR ALL CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS FOR STATE
 123 FISCAL YEARS STARTING WITH THE 2011-12 STATE FISCAL YEAR
 124 INCREASE BY THE RATE OF INFLATION WITH A REQUIREMENT THAT
 125 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SET THE STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL

101 FUNDING AND TOTAL STATE FUNDING FOR ALL CATEGORICAL
 102 PROGRAMS AT NO LESS THAN THE LEVELS OF THE STATEWIDE BASE
 103 PER PUPIL FUNDING FOR PRESCHOOL, PRIMARY, AND SECONDARY
 104 EDUCATION AND TOTAL STATE FUNDING FOR ALL CATEGORICAL
 105 PROGRAMS FOR THE PRIOR FISCAL YEAR; INCREASING THE STATE
 106 FISCAL YEAR SPENDING LIMITS FOR THE 2005-06 AND 2006-07
 107 STATE FISCAL YEARS BY ONE PERCENTAGE POINT EACH; INCLUDING
 108 EACH ONE PERCENTAGE POINT INCREASE IN THE STATE FISCAL YEAR
 109 SPENDING BASE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CALCULATING SUBSEQUENT
 110 YEARS' STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING LIMITS EVEN IF STATE
 111 REVENUES DECLINE; AND REQUIRING SOME OF THE ADDITIONAL
 112 MONEYS UNDER THE INCREASED STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING
 113 LIMITS TO BE EXPENDED FIRST TO COMPENSATE LOCAL
 114 GOVERNMENTS FOR REVENUE LOSSES FROM THE SENIOR PROPERTY
 115 TAX EXEMPTION, NEXT TO PROVIDE A STATE CREDIT AGAINST
 116 BUSINESS PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES, AND LASTLY FOR REFUNDS
 117 TO TAXPAYERS.

Resolution Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this resolution as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Interim Committee on Fiscal Restraints. Amends section 17 of article IX of the Colorado constitution (Amendment 23) as follows:

- Replaces the requirement that statewide base per pupil funding for preschool, primary, and secondary education for each of the 10 state fiscal years starting with the 2001-02 state fiscal year increase by at least the rate of inflation plus one percentage point with a requirement that the general assembly set the statewide base per pupil funding and total state funding for all categorical programs at no less than the levels of the statewide base per pupil funding and total state funding for all categorical programs for the prior state fiscal year in any state fiscal year that follows a calendar year in which state general fund

revenues did not increase by at least the sum of inflation plus the percentage change in state population for the prior calendar year.

- Replaces the requirement that statewide base per pupil funding for preschool, primary, and secondary education for state fiscal years starting with the 2011-12 state fiscal year increase by the rate of inflation with a requirement that the general assembly set the statewide base per pupil funding and total state funding for all categorical programs at no less than the levels of the statewide base per pupil funding for preschool, primary, and secondary education and total state funding for all categorical programs for the prior fiscal year.

Amends section 20 of article X of the Colorado constitution (TABOR) as follows:

- Increases the state fiscal year spending limits for the 2005-06 and 2006-07 state fiscal years by one percentage point each.
- Includes each one percentage point increase in the state fiscal year spending base for the purpose of calculating subsequent years' state fiscal year spending limits even if state revenues decline.
- Requires additional moneys under the increased state fiscal year spending limits to be expended first to compensate local governments for revenue losses from the senior property tax exemption, next to provide a state credit against business personal property taxes, and lastly for refunds to taxpayers if the amount of the additional moneys is at least 50% of the amount of compensation owed to the local governments.

1 *Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth*
 2 *General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:*

3 **SECTION 1.** At the next election at which such question may be
 4 submitted, there shall be submitted to the registered electors of the state
 5 of Colorado, for their approval or rejection, the following amendment to
 6 the constitution of the state of Colorado, to wit:

7 Section 17 (1) of article IX of the constitution of the state of
 8 Colorado is amended to read:

9 **Section 17. Education - Funding.** (1) **Purpose.** (a) (I) EXCEPT
 10 AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (b) OF THIS SUBSECTION (1), STARTING in
 11 state fiscal year 2001-2002 ~~through state fiscal year 2010-2011~~ FOR A

1 PERIOD OF TEN CONSECUTIVE STATE FISCAL YEARS, the statewide base per
 2 pupil funding, as defined by the Public School Finance Act of 1994,
 3 article 54 of title 22, Colorado Revised Statutes on the effective date of
 4 this section, for public education from preschool through the twelfth
 5 grade and total state funding for all categorical programs shall grow
 6 annually at least by the rate of inflation plus an additional one percentage
 7 point.

8 *[Note: The remainder of this portion of SECTION 1 has been removed*
 9 *from this illustration.]*

10 Section 20 (7) (a) of article X of the constitution of the state of
 11 Colorado is amended, and the said section 20 (7) is further amended BY
 12 THE ADDITION OF A NEW PARAGRAPH, to read:

13 **Section 20. The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights. (7) Spending**
 14 **limits.** (a) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN (7) (a.5), the maximum
 15 annual percentage change in state fiscal year spending equals inflation
 16 plus the percentage change in state population in the prior calendar year,
 17 adjusted for revenue changes approved by voters after 1991. Population
 18 shall be determined by annual federal census estimates and such number
 19 shall be adjusted every decade to match the federal census.

20 *[Note: The remainder of this portion of SECTION 1 has been removed*
 21 *from this illustration.]*

22 **SECTION 2.** Each elector voting at said election and desirous of
 23 voting for or against said amendment shall cast a vote as provided by law
 24 either "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 17
 25 OF ARTICLE IX AND SECTION 20 OF ARTICLE X OF THE CONSTITUTION OF
 26 THE STATE OF COLORADO, CONCERNING STATE SPENDING, AND, IN
 27 CONNECTION THEREWITH, REPLACING THE REQUIREMENT THAT STATEWIDE
 28 BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING FOR PRESCHOOL, PRIMARY, AND SECONDARY

1 EDUCATION AND TOTAL STATE FUNDING FOR ALL CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS
 2 FOR EACH OF THE TEN STATE FISCAL YEARS STARTING WITH THE 2001-02
 3 STATE FISCAL YEAR INCREASE BY AT LEAST THE RATE OF INFLATION PLUS
 4 ONE PERCENTAGE POINT WITH A REQUIREMENT THAT THE GENERAL
 5 ASSEMBLY SET THE STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING AND TOTAL
 6 STATE FUNDING FOR ALL CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS AT NO LESS THAN THE
 7 LEVELS OF THE STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING AND TOTAL STATE
 8 FUNDING FOR ALL CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS FOR THE PRIOR STATE FISCAL
 9 YEAR IN ANY STATE FISCAL YEAR THAT FOLLOWS A CALENDAR YEAR IN
 10 WHICH STATE GENERAL FUND REVENUES DID NOT INCREASE BY AT LEAST
 11 THE SUM OF INFLATION PLUS THE PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN STATE
 12 POPULATION FOR THE PRIOR CALENDAR YEAR; REPLACING THE
 13 REQUIREMENT THAT STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING FOR PRESCHOOL,
 14 PRIMARY, AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TOTAL STATE FUNDING FOR
 15 ALL CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS FOR STATE FISCAL YEARS STARTING WITH
 16 THE 2011-12 STATE FISCAL YEAR INCREASE BY THE RATE OF INFLATION
 17 WITH A REQUIREMENT THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SET THE STATEWIDE
 18 BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING AND TOTAL STATE FUNDING FOR ALL
 19 CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS AT NO LESS THAN THE LEVELS OF THE
 20 STATEWIDE BASE PER PUPIL FUNDING FOR PRESCHOOL, PRIMARY, AND
 21 SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TOTAL STATE FUNDING FOR ALL
 22 CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS FOR THE PRIOR FISCAL YEAR; INCREASING THE
 23 STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING LIMITS FOR THE 2005-06 AND 2006-07
 24 STATE FISCAL YEARS BY ONE PERCENTAGE POINT EACH; INCLUDING EACH
 25 ONE PERCENTAGE POINT INCREASE IN THE STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING
 26 BASE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CALCULATING SUBSEQUENT YEARS' STATE
 27 FISCAL YEAR SPENDING LIMITS EVEN IF STATE REVENUES DECLINE; AND
 28 REQUIRING SOME OF THE ADDITIONAL MONEYS UNDER THE INCREASED

1 STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING LIMITS TO BE EXPENDED FIRST TO
2 COMPENSATE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR REVENUE LOSSES FROM THE
3 SENIOR PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION, NEXT TO PROVIDE A STATE CREDIT
4 AGAINST BUSINESS PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES, AND LASTLY FOR
5 REFUNDS TO TAXPAYERS."

6 **SECTION 3.** The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said
7 amendment shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner
8 provided by law for the canvassing of votes for representatives in
9 Congress, and if a majority of the electors voting on the question shall
10 have voted "Yes", the said amendment shall become a part of the state
11 constitution.

Joint resolution asking congress to submit an amendment to the U.S. constitution

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 92-1026

101 CONCERNING AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION
 102 REQUIRING CONGRESS TO ADOPT A BALANCED BUDGET PLAN.

1 WHEREAS, The national debt is over \$3.7 trillion and is
 2 increasing at a rate of over \$1 billion a day; and

3 WHEREAS, The United States Congress made changes in the
 4 budget process at least four times in the last two decades and each time
 5 the deficit increased; and

6 WHEREAS, The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act
 7 of 1985 set decreasing deficit targets to balance the budget by 1991, but
 8 since Congress was unable to meet the deadline it has delayed the dated
 9 to 1993; and

10 WHEREAS, The five-year 1990 deficit reduction "summit" only
 11 resulted in tax increases and increased federal deficits; and

12 WHEREAS, The interest on the national debt is fifteen percent of
 13 the federal budget costing taxpayers over \$225 billion a year; and

14 WHEREAS, Budgeting developments have increased spending as
 15 a percent of the gross national product which has resulted in an increased
 16 tax burden and an increase in the national debt; and

17 WHEREAS, Increasing federal debt expands the public sector at
 18 the expense of the private economy and causes inflation, unemployment,
 19 high interest rates, and an unstable economy which places greater burdens
 20 on state governments and budgets; and

21 WHEREAS, Tax increases destroy the will of the people to work
 22 and prosper and destroy the incentive for business and industry to invest
 23 and expand; and

24 WHEREAS, Congress has considered various balanced budget
 25 proposals in the past without success and is currently considering
 26 proposals which do not contain the measures necessary to halt excessive
 27 spending and mounting tax burdens; now, therefore,

28 *Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-eighth*
 29 *General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:*

30 (1) That the President and Congress are required to agree each
 31 year to a balanced budget plan, prohibiting spending outlays from
 32 exceeding tax receipts.

33 (2) That Congress may only authorize a deficit with the approval
 34 of a three-fifths majority of both the House of Representatives and the
 35 Senate.

1 (3) That Congress may only raise taxes with the approval of a
2 three-fifths majority of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

3 (4) That congress may not increase the total United States debt
4 without the approval of a three-fifths majority of the House of
5 Representatives and the Senate.

6 (5) That congress may waive these provision if a declaration of
7 war is in effect.

8 (6) That the constitutional amendment take effect in 1997 or the
9 second year after ratification, whichever is later.

10 *Be It Further Resolved*, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent
11 to all members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives
12 urging them to support the provisions in HJR 248 to balance the federal
13 budget, limit taxes, and halt the growing national debt which threatens the
14 economic stability of this country.

Joint memorial asking congress to call a federal constitutional convention

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 78-001

101 MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO CONVENE A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
 102 FOR THE SPECIFIC AND EXCLUSIVE PURPOSE OF PROPOSING AN
 103 AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION REQUIRING
 104 THAT FEDERAL SPENDING NOT EXCEED ESTIMATED FEDERAL
 105 REVENUES.

1 WHEREAS, With each passing year this nation becomes more
 2 deeply in debt as its expenditures grossly and repeatedly exceed available
 3 revenues so that the public debt now exceeds hundreds of billions of
 4 dollars; and

5 WHEREAS, The annual federal budget continually demonstrates
 6 an unwillingness or inability of both the legislative and executive
 7 branches of the federal government to curtail spending to conform to
 8 available revenues; and

9 WHEREAS, Convinced that fiscal irresponsibility at the federal
 10 level, with the inflation which results from this policy, is the greatest
 11 threat which faces our nation, we firmly believe that constitutional
 12 restraint is vital to bring the fiscal discipline needed to restore financial
 13 responsibility; and

14 WHEREAS, Under article V of the constitution of the United
 15 States, amendments to the federal constitution may be proposed by the
 16 congress whenever two-thirds of both houses deem it necessary or on the
 17 application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states that the
 18 congress shall call a constitutional convention for the purpose of
 19 proposing amendments which shall be valid to all intents and purposes
 20 when ratified by the legislatures and three-fourths of the several states;
 21 now, therefore,

22 *Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Fifty-first General Assembly of*
 23 *the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:*

24 That the Congress of the Unites States is hereby memorialized to
 25 call a constitutional convention pursuant to article V of the constitution
 26 of the United States for the specific and exclusive purpose of proposing
 27 an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting deficit spending
 28 except under conditions specified in such amendment.

29 *Be It Further Resolved,* That this application and request be
 30 deemed null and void, rescinded, and of no effect in the event that such
 31 convention not be limited to such specific and exclusive purpose.

32 *Be It Further Resolved,* That copies of this Memorial be
 33 transmitted to the secretary of state and presiding officers of both houses
 34 of the legislatures of each of the several states of the union, the clerk of
 35 the Unites States house of representatives, the secretary of the Unites
 36 States senate, and to each member of the Colorado congressional

1 delegation.

Joint resolution to amend the joint rules

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 99-019

101 CONCERNING CHANGES TO LEGISLATIVE DEADLINES.

1 *Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-second General Assembly*
 2 *of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:*

3 That Joint Rule 23 (a) of the Joint Rules of the Senate and the
 4 House of Representatives is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW
 5 PARAGRAPH to read:

6 **23. DEADLINE SCHEDULE**

7 (a) (1.2) NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH (1), FOR
 8 THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION IN 1999 ONLY, THE
 9 FOLLOWING DEADLINES ARE CHANGED TO THE DATES
 10 INDICATED:

11 1. THE FRIDAY, MARCH 19 DEADLINE (THE 73RD
 12 LEGISLATIVE DAY) FOR COMMITTEES OF REFERENCE TO
 13 REPORT BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE OTHER HOUSE IS
 14 EXTENDED IN THE SENATE UNTIL TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
 15 1999 (THE 77TH LEGISLATIVE DAY);

16 2. THE MONDAY, MARCH 22 DEADLINE (THE 76TH
 17 LEGISLATIVE DAY) FOR INTRODUCTION OF THE LONG
 18 APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE OF ORIGIN (THE SENATE)
 19 IS EXTENDED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1999 (THE
 20 78TH LEGISLATIVE DAY);

21 3. THE FRIDAY, MARCH 26 DEADLINE (THE 80TH
 22 LEGISLATIVE DAY) FOR FINAL PASSAGE OF THE LONG
 23 APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE OF ORIGIN (THE SENATE)
 24 IS EXTENDED UNTIL MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1999 (THE 83RD
 25 LEGISLATIVE DAY);

26 4. THE FRIDAY, APRIL 2 DEADLINE (THE 87TH
 27 LEGISLATIVE DAY) FOR FINAL PASSAGE OF THE LONG
 28 APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE SECOND HOUSE (THE HOUSE) IS
 29 EXTENDED UNTIL MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1999 (THE 90TH
 30 LEGISLATIVE DAY).

31 THIS PARAGRAPH (1.2) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE MAY 6,
 32 1999.

Joint resolution expressing congratulations, opinion, etc.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 99-1044

101 CONCERNING THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF VOLUNTARY EFFORTS TO
102 ALLEVIATE CONGESTION ON COLORADO HIGHWAYS.

1 WHEREAS, The state of Colorado contains more than 85,000
2 miles of roads and 8,300 bridges, and vehicle miles in Colorado last year
3 totaled more than 36 billion, 22 billion of such miles on state roads; and

4 WHEREAS, Nearly three-fourths of Colorado's portion of the
5 interstate highway system was built before 1970, and since then, the
6 population of this state has increased by 1.8 million people; and

7 WHEREAS, Insufficient investment in the state's transportation
8 system relative to the state's population growth has resulted in too many
9 congested and unsafe roads, with heavily-traveled portions of such roads
10 forced to handle thousands more daily trips by motorists than was
11 anticipated when such roads were constructed; and

12 WHEREAS, Although the Colorado Transportation Commission
13 has identified 28 strategic transportation projects across the state that are
14 critical for improving Coloradans' safety and mobility, the projected
15 completion date for all of these projects is literally a generation away; and

16 WHEREAS, Beneficial growth in Colorado's economy and
17 preservation of our state's unique quality of life will only be possible if
18 goods, services, and people can be moved quickly, efficiently, and
19 economically across our state; and

20 WHEREAS, Addressing the state's transportation crisis is a major
21 priority of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-second General
22 Assembly, and Governor Owens' administration, working in concert with
23 the General Assembly, has developed a comprehensive package of
24 legislative measures that will, if enacted, accelerate completion of the 28
25 state-wide strategic transportation projects, provide safer and less
26 congested highways, direct attention to needed improvements in the
27 southeast corridor while freeing up resources for other important projects
28 around the state, and save Colorado taxpayers money and time otherwise
29 lost to traffic congestion; and

30 WHEREAS, There are numerous actions Colorado public and
31 private employers, families, and citizens can take now on a voluntary
32 basis to relieve or reduce traffic congestion on the state highways that will
33 enhance and supplement the package of transportation measures currently
34 pending before the General Assembly, including the adoption and
35 encouragement of flex-time, home-office, telecommuting, and
36 ride-sharing arrangements, as well as the use of "jitney" taxicab services
37 in heavily congested areas; and

38 WHEREAS, Voluntary efforts on the part of Colorado public and
39 private employers, families, and citizens to make greater use of these or

1 other alternatives to traditional highway usage could make a meaningful
2 difference in reducing or relieving congestion on state roads at little or no
3 cost to the public; now, therefore,

4 *Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second*
5 *General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:*

6 (1) That the General Assembly encourages Colorado public and
7 private employers, families, and individual citizens to adopt and practice
8 voluntary efforts, whether through flex-time, home-office,
9 telecommuting, ride-sharing, jitney taxicab service, or other
10 arrangements, that will reduce or relieve traffic congestion on state roads.

11 (2) That the General Assembly encourages the executive director
12 of each principal department of the executive branch to consider, to the
13 extent not yet undertaken, the adoption of policies that will foster the use
14 of voluntary efforts to reduce traffic congestion on the part of the
15 employees in that department, consistent with existing rules and
16 regulations concerning personnel matters or otherwise.

17 *Be It Further Resolved,* That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent
18 to Governor Bill Owens, the executive director of each principal
19 department of the executive branch of state government, and each
20 member of Colorado's delegation to the United States Congress.

Joint resolution on the death of someone not a member of the General Assembly

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 99-038

101 CONCERNING HONORING DARIES CHARLES "CHUCK" LILE.

1 WHEREAS, By the Will of Divine Providence, Daries Charles
2 "Chuck" Lile, the former Director of the Colorado Water Conservation
3 Board, departed this life on February 8, 1999, at the age of fifty-four; and

4 WHEREAS, Chuck Lile served the State of Colorado faithfully for
5 thirty-one years in the area of water resources; and

6 WHEREAS, Chuck Lile, a registered professional engineer, began
7 his water resources career in July of 1967 in the Office of the State
8 Engineer where he worked for twenty-five years; and

9 WHEREAS, Chuck Lile was the division engineer of Water
10 District 7 in Durango for fourteen of his twenty-five years with the Office
11 of the State Engineer, where he was instrumental in negotiating the Indian
12 Reserved Water Rights settlement; and

13 WHEREAS, Chuck Lile was made the Director of the Colorado
14 Water Conservation Board in 1992 where his insight and leadership skills
15 greatly benefitted the Colorado Water Conservation Board and,
16 consequently, the State of Colorado; and

17 WHEREAS, Chuck Lile, during his tenure as the Director of the
18 Colorado Water Conservation Board, improved and brought new vitality
19 to the Colorado Water Conservation Board loan program by creating
20 several new accounts within the Colorado Water Conservation Board
21 Construction Fund, such as the fish and wildlife resources account, the
22 emergency infrastructure repair account, and the Horse Creek Basin
23 augmentation account; and

24 WHEREAS, Chuck Lile, in response to the Kansas lawsuit against
25 Colorado claiming failure to deliver water to the state line as required by
26 the Arkansas River Compact, helped organize and co-chaired the
27 Arkansas River Coordinating Committee; and

28 WHEREAS, Chuck Lile served on several state and interstate
29 organizations including the Arkansas River Compact Administration, the
30 Upper Colorado River Compact Commission as alternate commissioner,
31 the Western States Water Council, the Colorado River Salinity Control
32 Forum, and the Colorado Groundwater Commission; and

33 WHEREAS, Chuck Lile concluded his official career in July of
34 1998 after serving nearly six years as the Director of the Colorado Water
35 Conservation Board; and

36 WHEREAS, Chuck Lile was also very involved in community
37 projects, including such organizations as the Rotary Club, running clubs,
38 school boards, church groups, and youth sports, all of which demonstrated

1 his deep and abiding affection for Colorado and its people; and

2 WHEREAS, Chuck Lile spent his entire professional career
3 working for water users in the State of Colorado and now his memory
4 deserves their gratitude and deep appreciation for his skill, insight, and
5 leadership; now, therefore,

6 *Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-second General Assembly*
7 *of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:*

8 That, in the death of Daries Charles "Chuck" Lile, the people of
9 the State of Colorado have lost a devoted public servant and an
10 outstanding citizen and that we, the members of the Sixty-second General
11 Assembly, pay tribute to Chuck Lile for his years of dedicated public
12 service and do hereby extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy to the
13 members of his family.

14 *Be It Further Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be sent to
15 Chuck Lile's wife, Leesa Lile, his sons Chip Lile and Chris Lile, his
16 daughter Carrie Lile, all of Durango, Colorado, and his mother Merle
17 Lile, of Pueblo, Colorado.

Joint resolution for a legislative study

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 99-1018

101 CONCERNING THE CREATION OF AN INTERIM COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE
 102 REGULATION OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION IN COLORADO.

1 WHEREAS, There has been and continues to be significant growth
 2 occurring throughout Colorado, with the concomitant development
 3 pressures for housing, business, and the energy necessary to serve them;
 4 and

5 WHEREAS, Colorado has an enviable storehouse of natural gas
 6 and oil and is among the top ten states in the union in the production of
 7 these resources; and

8 WHEREAS, The regulation of the oil and gas industry has become
 9 increasingly complex as technology has advanced making it possible to
 10 extract these resources with greater effectiveness and efficiency; and

11 WHEREAS, The Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
 12 is charged with the regulation of oil and gas production by promoting the
 13 development of the resource to eliminate waste and to protect correlative
 14 rights consistent with the public health, safety, and welfare; and

15 WHEREAS, Local governments are also regulating certain land
 16 use issues associated with development to the extent there is no
 17 operational conflict with the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation
 18 Commission rules and regulations; and

19 WHEREAS, There is a need to study the current regulatory
 20 framework of the oil and gas industry in light of the seemingly
 21 irreconcilable goals of the people involved; now, therefore,

22 *Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second*
 23 *General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:*

24 (1) That there shall be a committee to meet in the interim after the
 25 1999 Regular Session of the Sixty-second General Assembly to study the
 26 regulation of oil and gas production in Colorado. Such interim committee
 27 shall consist of six members of the General Assembly and five members
 28 of the public. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint
 29 three members of the House of Representatives, no more than two of
 30 whom shall be from the same political party. The President of the Senate
 31 shall appoint three members of the Senate, no more than two of whom
 32 shall be from the same political party. Legislative members shall be
 33 chosen from regions that are most affected by oil and gas operations. The
 34 five public members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of
 35 Representatives and shall consist of one County Commissioner and one
 36 representative from each of the following organizations: San Juan
 37 Citizen's Alliance; Colorado Oil and Gas Association; Rocky Mountain
 38 Oil and Gas Association; and Western Colorado Congress. The interim
 39 committee may consider, but shall not be limited to, the following:

1 (a) The scope of existing regulation of the oil and gas industry and
 2 what might assist the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission to
 3 meet its statutory mandates;

4 (b) The effectiveness of rulemaking procedures of the Colorado
 5 Oil and Gas Conservation Commission;

6 (c) The impacts that the production of oil and gas has on affected
 7 citizens and their property, health, safety, and welfare;

8 (d) The relationships that the production of oil and gas has with
 9 Colorado's other natural resources; and

10 (e) The examination of mineral rights development and the
 11 attributable economic development benefits.

12 (2) That, in conducting such study, the interim committee may
 13 consult, as may be required, with appropriate local, state, and federal
 14 agencies and interested members of the public and members of the
 15 General Assembly. The study shall not require additional staff for any
 16 state agency or any additional appropriation to any such state agency.

17 (3) That the interim committee may tour at least four locations
 18 throughout the state that are affected by oil and gas operations, including,
 19 but not limited to, areas that are experiencing a significant amount of
 20 development and in-filling of oil and gas wells. The interim committee
 21 may hold public hearings in the locations toured and other locations as
 22 deemed necessary for purposes of the study.

23 (4) That the Legislative Council shall report its findings and
 24 recommendations to the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-second
 25 General Assembly.

26 (5) That all expenditures incurred in the conduct of the study
 27 enumerated in this resolution shall be approved by the chairperson of the
 28 Legislative Council and paid by vouchers and warrants drawn as provided
 29 by law from funds allocated to the Legislative Council from
 appropriations made by the General Assembly.

Joint resolution containing interrogatories to the Colorado supreme court

Note: Interrogatories can be sent by one house only and handled through a simple resolution. For an example, see HR 81-1016, Session Laws of Colorado 1981, p. 2126

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 99-021

101 CONCERNING A REQUEST TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF
 102 COLORADO TO RENDER ITS OPINION UPON QUESTIONS REGARDING
 103 HOUSE BILL 99-1325.

1 WHEREAS, Population and economic growth in Colorado
 2 increasingly burden existing public highways and other transportation
 3 infrastructure in the state, and this burden grows progressively greater
 4 each year; and

5 WHEREAS, The state's transportation infrastructure must be
 6 significantly improved in the near future to maintain the quality of life for
 7 the citizens of the state and to allow the state's economy to continue to
 8 grow and prosper; and

9 WHEREAS, House Bill 99-1325 was introduced in the House of
 10 Representatives of the Sixty-second General Assembly to enable the state
 11 to effectively and economically provide for the state's transportation
 12 infrastructure needs through the issuance of transportation revenue
 13 anticipation notes to finance federal aid transportation projects; and

14 WHEREAS, House Bill 99-1325 was passed by the House of
 15 Representatives, was passed by the Senate on Second Reading, and now
 16 awaits final action by the Senate; and

17 WHEREAS, Substantial questions have been raised about the
 18 constitutionality of House Bill 99-1325 under section 20 of article X and
 19 section 3 of article XI of the state constitution; and

20 WHEREAS, If the state must delay issuance of transportation
 21 revenue anticipation notes due to prolonged legal proceedings to
 22 determine whether the provisions of House Bill 99-1325 are
 23 constitutional, the state's ability to adequately address the long-term
 24 transportation infrastructure needs of the state will be seriously impaired
 25 for the following reasons:

26 1. The state would not be able to realize significant cost savings
 27 from financing federal aid transportation projects with transportation
 28 revenue anticipation notes because such transportation projects would not
 29 be completed at present-day costs and at an accelerated pace; and

30 2. The state must immediately begin negotiations with the federal
 31 government in order to be eligible to receive federal transportation funds
 32 recently made available by the United States Congress but not yet
 33 awarded; however, the federal government will not enter into such
 34 negotiations with the state until House Bill 99-1325 becomes law and is
 35 determined to be constitutional; and

1 3. Any delay in these negotiations with the federal government
 2 will place the state at a significant disadvantage with respect to other
 3 states already competing for these federal transportation funds, and such
 4 delay may result in the state being unable to obtain any of these federal
 5 funds; and

6 4. The state may be unable to issue transportation revenue
 7 anticipation notes or may be able to issue such notes only at inordinate
 8 cost until questions regarding the constitutionality of House Bill 99-1325
 9 are resolved by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado;
 10 and

11 WHEREAS, If proceeds from the sale of transportation revenue
 12 anticipation notes are not treated the same as bonded debt proceeds and
 13 excluded from fiscal year spending for purposes of section 20 of article
 14 X of the state constitution, this manner of financing state transportation
 15 projects would only increase the amount of revenues in excess of the
 16 state's constitutional spending limitation that would be refunded using
 17 state general fund revenues at the expense of other state programs; and

18 WHEREAS, Resolving the constitutional questions in the context
 19 of an interrogatory proceeding will avoid:

20 1. Incurring the costs associated with the issuance of such notes,
 21 if such notes are later declared unconstitutional; and

22 2. Jeopardizing the funding for other important state programs and
 23 incurring penalties for noncompliance with section 20 of article X of the
 24 state constitution, if the proceeds from transportation revenue anticipation
 25 notes are later determined to be included in state fiscal year spending; and

26 WHEREAS, The issues raised by House Bill 99-1325 are strictly
 27 legal issues involving the interpretation and construction of various
 28 provisions of the state constitution, and no factual issues are likely to
 29 arise in the context of a private suit that would enhance the Supreme
 30 Court's ability to adjudicate these issues; and

31 WHEREAS, If, prior to the adjournment sine die of the
 32 Sixty-second General Assembly on May 5, 1999, the Supreme Court
 33 determines that the provisions of House Bill 99-1325 do not violate the
 34 state constitution, House Bill 99-1325 will probably pass the Senate on
 35 Third Reading and be signed into law by the Governor; and

36 WHEREAS, The General Assembly has elected to submit these
 37 interrogatories by joint resolution of the two houses signed by the
 38 Governor in order to demonstrate to the Supreme Court that both houses
 39 and the Governor concur in the importance of the issues set forth below
 40 and the urgency of the situation described herein; and

41 WHEREAS, The submittal of these interrogatories in this manner
 42 in no way limits or modifies the authority of either house to submit
 43 interrogatories by a House or Senate resolution; now, therefore,

44 *Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-second General Assembly*
 45 *of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:*

1 That, in view of the premises, there is an important question as to
 2 the constitutionality of House Bill 99-1325, and it is the judgment of the
 3 Senate and the House of Representatives that the question of the
 4 constitutionality of House Bill 99-1325 is a matter of extreme importance
 5 and public interest; that it is essential that an immediate determination be
 6 secured; and that a solemn occasion within the meaning and intent of
 7 section 3 of article VI of the state constitution has arisen; and the Senate
 8 and the House of Representatives accordingly request the Supreme Court
 9 of the state of Colorado to render its opinion upon the following
 10 questions:

11 1. Would transportation revenue anticipation notes issued in
 12 accordance with the provisions of House Bill 99-1325 constitute a "debt
 13 by loan in any form" that is prohibited by section 3 of article XI of the
 14 state constitution?

15 2. Would transportation revenue anticipation notes issued in
 16 accordance with the provisions of House Bill 99-1325 constitute a
 17 "multiple-fiscal year direct or indirect district debt or other financial
 18 obligation whatsoever" that requires prior voter approval under section 20
 19 (4) (b) of article X of the state constitution?

20 3. Would the proceeds from the issuance of transportation revenue
 21 anticipation notes issued in accordance with the provisions of House Bill
 22 99-1325 be subject to the constitutional limitation on state fiscal year
 23 spending imposed by section 20 (7) (a) of article X of the state
 24 constitution?

25 *Be It Further Resolved*, That the President of the Senate,
 26 immediately upon passage of this Resolution and approval by the
 27 Governor, shall transmit to the Clerk of the Supreme Court a certified
 28 copy thereof and certified copies of Revised House Bill 99-1325, and that
 29 the Committee on Legal Services shall be directed to furnish said Court
 30 with an adequate numbers of copies of this Resolution and said bill and
 31 shall submit to said Court such further documents and briefs as the Court
 may require to expedite its procedure in the premises.

Memorial on the death of a former member

HOUSE MEMORIAL 99-1001

101 MEMORIALIZING FORMER REPRESENTATIVE SANDERS ARNOLD.

1 WHEREAS, By the Will of Divine Providence, our beloved
2 former member, Sanders Gibson "Sandy" Arnold, departed this life on
3 March 1, 1999, at the age of 69; and

4 WHEREAS, Representative Arnold was born November 26,
5 1929, in Boulder, Colorado; and

6 WHEREAS, Representative Arnold graduated from Boulder High
7 School in 1948, attended the University of Denver, and was a graduate of
8 the Ford Merchandising Institute; and

9 WHEREAS, Representative Arnold, following service in the U.S.
10 Army, joined his father and brothers in the family business of Arnold
11 Brothers Ford in Boulder and Arnold-Brewer Ford in Estes Park; and

12 WHEREAS, Representative Arnold served his community for
13 many years as director of the United Bank of Boulder, the Longs Peak
14 Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and the Boulder Chamber of
15 Commerce; and

16 WHEREAS, Representative Arnold was an active member of the
17 March of Dimes, Boulder Pow Wow Rodeo, and the Ford Dealer's
18 Association; and

19 WHEREAS, Representative Arnold left the family business to run
20 for political office and was elected in 1969 to the Colorado House of
21 Representatives where he served four terms of office; and

22 WHEREAS, As a member of the House of Representatives,
23 Representative Arnold served on several committees, including the Labor
24 Committee, the Local Government Committee, the Transportation and
25 Highway Committee, the Game, Fish, and Parks Committee, and the joint
26 Budget Committee, and he chaired the Appropriations Committee; and

27 WHEREAS, Representative Arnold received 14 public awards for
28 his legislative work in the areas of education, mental health, the mentally
29 handicapped, the environment, land use, tax relief, and campaign reform;
30 and

31 WHEREAS, Representative Arnold sponsored the bill to allow
32 motor vehicles to make right turns on a red light; and

33 WHEREAS, Representative Arnold was a strong advocate of the
34 University of Colorado and the rights of students and children; and

35 WHEREAS, Representative Arnold was named "Most
36 Outstanding Legislator" by his peers from both political parties; and

1 WHEREAS, Representative Arnold was a giant of a man
2 physically and in spirit, known for his booming bass voice, big heart, and
3 ready smile; and

4 WHEREAS, It is fitting that we, the members of the House of
5 Representatives of the Sixty-second General Assembly, pay tribute to the
6 dedicated service of Representative Sanders Arnold and express our deep
7 regret and sorrow occasioned by his death; now, therefore,

8 *Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second*
9 *General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

10 That, in the death of Sanders Arnold, the people of the state of
11 Colorado have lost a dedicated public servant and outstanding citizen, and
12 that we, the members of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-second
13 General Assembly, do hereby extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy to
14 the members of his family and pay tribute to a man who served his state
15 well and faithfully; and

16 *Be It Further Resolved,* That copies of this Memorial be sent to
17 Representative Arnold's son Sanders Arnold, Jr., his granddaughters
18 Emily and Mary Arnold, his sister Sally A. Streamer, and his brothers
19 William and E.R. "Pat" Arnold.

Joint memorial to congress

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 99-003

101 MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH A BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM FOR
 102 THE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY MONEYS, TO USE A
 103 UNIFORM MEASURE WHEN CONSIDERING THE DONOR AND DONEE
 104 ISSUE, TO ELIMINATE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, AND TO EXPAND
 105 ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT THE EVASION OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY TAXES
 106 AND FEES.

1 WHEREAS, Due to the dynamics of state size, population, and
 2 other factors such as federal land ownership and international borders,
 3 there is a need for donor states that pay more in federal highway taxes and
 4 fees than they receive from the federal government and for donee states
 5 that receive more moneys from the federal government than they pay in
 6 federal highway taxes and fees; and

7 WHEREAS, The existence of such donor and donee states
 8 supports the maintenance of a successful nationwide transportation
 9 system; and

10 WHEREAS, There should be a uniform measure when considering
 11 the donor and donee issue, and a ratio derived from the total amount of
 12 moneys a state receives divided by the total amount of moneys that the
 13 state collects in federal highway taxes and fees is a clear and
 14 understandable measure; and

15 WHEREAS, Demonstration projects are an ineffective use of
 16 federal highway taxes and fees; and

17 WHEREAS, All moneys residing in the federal highway trust fund
 18 should be returned to the states either for use on the national highway
 19 system or nationally uniform highway safety improvement programs or
 20 as block grants; and

21 WHEREAS, The state block grant program should allow states to
 22 make the final decisions that affect the funding of their local highway
 23 projects based on the statewide planning process; and

24 WHEREAS, Only a reasonable amount of the moneys collected
 25 from the federal highway taxes and fees should be retained by the United
 26 States Department of Transportation for safety and research purposes; and

27 WHEREAS, States with public land holdings should not be
 28 penalized for receiving transportation funding through federal land or
 29 national park transportation programs, and such funding should not be
 30 included in the states' allocation of moneys; and

31 WHEREAS, The evasion of federal highway taxes and fees further
 32 erodes the ability of the state and the federal government to maintain an
 33 efficient nationwide transportation system; now, therefore,

1 *Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-second General Assembly*
2 *of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:*

3 (1) That, when considering issues related to donor and donee
4 states, the federal government should adopt a ratio derived from the total
5 amount of moneys a state receives in federal highway moneys divided by
6 the total amount of moneys the state collects in federal highway taxes and
7 fees; and

8 (2) That all demonstration projects should be eliminated; and

9 (3) That after federal moneys have been expended for the national
10 highway system and safety improvements, a state block grant program
11 should be established for the distribution of remaining federal moneys;
12 and

13 (4) That it is necessary to expand federal and state activities to
14 combat the evasion of federal highway taxes and fees.

15 *Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Joint Memorial be*
16 *transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of*
17 *the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of*
18 *Colorado's delegation of the United States Congress.*

Bill amending and relocating an entire section and repealing the prior 'relocated' section

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE REFUND OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE
 102 AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES REQUIRED TO BE REFUNDED IN
 103 ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 20 OF ARTICLE X OF THE STATE
 104 CONSTITUTION.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not necessarily reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted.)

Defines the term "over-refund". Provides for the carryforward of any over-refunds made in the 2001-02 fiscal year or in fiscal years thereafter that have not been used to reduce the amount of state revenues in excess of the state fiscal year spending limit for the fiscal year in which such over-refunds are made.

For the 2004-05 fiscal year and fiscal years thereafter, requires the controller to:

- Calculate fiscal year spending for the fiscal year without reducing fiscal year spending for over-refunds and carried-forward over-refunds; and
- Reduce the amount of state revenues in excess of the state fiscal year spending limit for the fiscal year and carried-forward under-refunds by the amount of over-refunds and carried-forward over-refunds, but limit the amount of the reduction to the amount of state excess revenues for the fiscal year.

States that such calculations and reductions made by the controller shall be subject to review by the state auditor.

Relocates, with amendments, the current provision governing the under-refunding of state revenues in excess of the limitation on state fiscal year spending. Commencing with the 2004-05 fiscal year, requires any under-refunds to be carried forward and added to any previously carried forward under-refunds to be refunded with subsequent fiscal years' state revenues in excess of the limitation on state fiscal year spending that are required to be refunded.

Imposes certain record-keeping and reporting requirements in regard to any over-refunds made or any under-refunds occurring in the

2004-05 fiscal year and in fiscal years thereafter.

1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

2 **SECTION 1.** 24-77-103.7, Colorado Revised Statutes, is
 3 REPEALED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

4 **24-77-103.7. Over-refunds of state revenues - definitions.**

5 (1) FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, "OVER-REFUND" MEANS A REFUND OF
 6 STATE REVENUES THAT OCCURS WHEN, THROUGH ONE OR MORE
 7 MECHANISMS UTILIZED PURSUANT TO LAW TO REFUND STATE REVENUES
 8 IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR ANY
 9 GIVEN FISCAL YEAR, THE AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES ACTUALLY
 10 REFUNDED DURING ANY GIVEN FISCAL YEAR EXCEEDS THE AMOUNT OF
 11 STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR
 12 SPENDING FOR THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR REQUIRED TO
 13 BE REFUNDED.

14 (2) THE AMOUNT OF ANY OVER-REFUNDS ACTUALLY MADE IN A
 15 FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2001, THAT HAVE NOT
 16 BEEN USED TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF
 17 THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR SAID FISCAL YEAR
 18 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION SHALL BE
 19 CARRIED FORWARD AS A REDUCTION OF SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEARS' STATE
 20 REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING
 21 AND SHALL BE APPLIED FIRST TO THE EARLIEST FISCAL YEARS POSSIBLE.

22 (3) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING ON JULY 1, 2004, THE
 23 CONTROLLER SHALL:

24 (a) CALCULATE STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR THE FISCAL
 25 YEAR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 24-77-103
 26 WITHOUT MAKING ANY REDUCTION IN STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR

1 THE AMOUNT OF OVER-REFUNDS ACTUALLY MADE IN SAID FISCAL YEAR OR
 2 FOR THE AMOUNT OF ANY OVER-REFUNDS MADE IN THE FISCAL YEARS
 3 COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2001, BUT PRIOR TO JULY 1, 2004,
 4 THAT HAVE BEEN CARRIED FORWARD TO SAID FISCAL YEAR IN
 5 ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION; AND

6 (b) REDUCE THE SUM OF THE AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN
 7 EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR SAID
 8 FISCAL YEAR AND THE AMOUNT OF ANY UNREFUNDED STATE REVENUES IN
 9 EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR THE
 10 FISCAL YEARS COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2001, BUT PRIOR TO
 11 JULY 1, 2004, THAT HAVE BEEN CARRIED FORWARD TO SAID FISCAL YEAR
 12 IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 24-77-103.8 (3) BY AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO
 13 THE SUM OF THE AMOUNT OF OVER-REFUNDS ACTUALLY MADE IN SAID
 14 FISCAL YEAR AND THE AMOUNT OF ANY OVER-REFUNDS MADE IN THE
 15 FISCAL YEARS COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2001, BUT PRIOR TO
 16 JULY 1, 2004, THAT HAVE BEEN CARRIED FORWARD TO SAID FISCAL YEAR
 17 IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION; HOWEVER, THE
 18 AMOUNT OF SAID REDUCTION SHALL NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF STATE
 19 REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING
 20 FOR SAID FISCAL YEAR.

21 (4) FOR FISCAL YEARS COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2005,
 22 THE CONTROLLER SHALL:

23 (a) CALCULATE STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR THE FISCAL
 24 YEAR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 24-77-103
 25 WITHOUT MAKING ANY REDUCTION IN STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR
 26 THE AMOUNT OF OVER-REFUNDS ACTUALLY MADE IN SAID FISCAL YEAR OR
 27 FOR THE AMOUNT OF ANY OVER-REFUNDS MADE IN PREVIOUS FISCAL
 28 YEARS THAT HAVE BEEN CARRIED FORWARD TO SAID FISCAL YEAR IN

1 ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION; AND

2 (b) REDUCE THE SUM OF THE AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN
 3 EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR THE
 4 FISCAL YEAR AND THE AMOUNT OF ANY UNREFUNDED STATE REVENUES IN
 5 EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR
 6 PREVIOUS FISCAL YEARS THAT HAVE BEEN CARRIED FORWARD TO SAID
 7 FISCAL YEAR IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 24-77-103.8 (3) BY AN
 8 AMOUNT EQUAL TO THE SUM OF THE AMOUNT OF OVER-REFUNDS
 9 ACTUALLY MADE IN SAID FISCAL YEAR AND THE AMOUNT OF ANY
 10 OVER-REFUNDS MADE IN PREVIOUS FISCAL YEARS THAT HAVE BEEN
 11 CARRIED FORWARD TO SAID FISCAL YEAR IN ACCORDANCE WITH
 12 SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION; HOWEVER, THE AMOUNT OF SAID
 13 REDUCTION SHALL NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN
 14 EXCESS OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR SAID
 15 FISCAL YEAR.

16 (5) ALL CALCULATIONS AND REDUCTIONS MADE BY THE
 17 CONTROLLER PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION SHALL BE SUBJECT TO REVIEW
 18 BY THE STATE AUDITOR.

19 **SECTION 2.** Article 77 of title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes, is
 20 amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION CONTAINING
 21 RELOCATED PROVISIONS, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

22 **24-77-103.8. [Formerly 39-22-120.5] Unrefunded state**
 23 **revenues.** (1) Any amount of state ~~excess~~ revenues IN EXCESS OF THE
 24 LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING for the 1996-97 fiscal year
 25 that voters statewide did not authorize the state to retain and spend and
 26 that are required to be refunded pursuant to section 20 (7) (d) of article X
 27 of the state constitution, but that are not refunded by the state as required,
 28 shall be added to and refunded with any state ~~excess~~ revenues IN EXCESS

1 OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING for the 1998-99
 2 fiscal year required to be refunded.

3 (2) Any amount of state ~~excess~~ revenues IN EXCESS OF THE
 4 LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING for the 1997-98 fiscal year
 5 and every fiscal year thereafter THROUGH THE 2000-01 FISCAL YEAR that
 6 voters statewide did not authorize the state to retain and spend and that
 7 are required to be refunded pursuant to section 20 (7) (d) of article X of
 8 the state constitution, but that are not refunded by the state as required,
 9 shall be added to and refunded with any state ~~excess~~ revenues IN EXCESS
 10 OF THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING for the fiscal year
 11 following the fiscal year for which state ~~excess~~ revenues IN EXCESS OF
 12 THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING were required to be
 13 refunded.

14 (3) ANY AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE
 15 LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR THE 2001-02 FISCAL
 16 YEAR AND FOR EVERY FISCAL YEAR THEREAFTER THAT VOTERS STATEWIDE
 17 DID NOT AUTHORIZE THE STATE TO RETAIN AND SPEND AND THAT ARE
 18 REQUIRED TO BE REFUNDED PURSUANT TO SECTION 20 (7) (d) OF ARTICLE
 19 X OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION, BUT THAT ARE NOT REFUNDED BY THE
 20 STATE AS REQUIRED, SHALL BE CARRIED FORWARD AND ADDED TO THE
 21 AMOUNT OF ANY UNREFUNDED STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE
 22 LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR PREVIOUS FISCAL YEARS
 23 THAT HAS BEEN CARRIED FORWARD. SAID AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF
 24 UNREFUNDED STATE REVENUES SHALL BE ADDED TO AND REFUNDED WITH
 25 SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEARS' STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE
 26 LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING THAT ARE REQUIRED TO BE
 27 REFUNDED; HOWEVER, THE AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF
 28 THE LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING THAT WAS REQUIRED TO

1 BE REFUNDED BUT WAS NOT REFUNDED DURING THE MOST RECENTLY
 2 COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR SHALL BE APPLIED FIRST TO THE FISCAL YEAR
 3 IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED FISCAL YEAR.

4 **SECTION 3.** Article 77 of title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes, is
 5 amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION to read:

6 **24-77-103.9. Over-refunds of and unrefunded state revenues**

7 **- records and disclosure.** (1) THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SHALL
 8 MAINTAIN A RECORD OF:

9 (a) ANY AMOUNT OF OVER-REFUND, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
 10 24-77-103.7 (1), MADE IN EACH FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING ON AND AFTER
 11 JULY 1, 2004; AND

12 (b) ANY AMOUNT OF STATE REVENUES IN EXCESS OF THE
 13 LIMITATION ON STATE FISCAL YEAR SPENDING FOR ANY FISCAL YEAR
 14 COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JULY 1, 2004, THAT VOTERS STATEWIDE DID
 15 NOT AUTHORIZE THE STATE TO RETAIN AND SPEND AND THAT ARE
 16 REQUIRED TO BE REFUNDED PURSUANT TO SECTION 20 (7) (d) OF ARTICLE
 17 X OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION, BUT THAT ARE NOT REFUNDED BY THE
 18 STATE AS REQUIRED BY THE END OF THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

19 (2) THE AMOUNT OF ANY OVER-REFUNDS OR UNREFUNDED EXCESS
 20 STATE REVENUES, AS DETERMINED BY THE RECORDS MAINTAINED
 21 PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION, FOR ANY FISCAL YEAR
 22 COMMENCING ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 2004, SHALL BE DISCLOSED IN THE
 23 STATE FINANCIAL REPORT REQUIRED TO BE PREPARED BY THE CONTROLLER
 24 PURSUANT TO SECTION 24-77-106.5 FOR SUCH FISCAL YEAR.

25 **SECTION 4. Repeal of provisions being relocated in this**
 26 **act.** 39-22-120.5, Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed.

27 **SECTION 5. Safety clause.** The general assembly hereby finds,

- 1 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
- 2 preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

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APPENDIX B

RESERVED

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APPENDIX C

**SAMPLE REPEAL AND AMENDING CLAUSES - AMENDMENT
SAMPLES**

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I. SAMPLE REPEAL AND AMENDING CLAUSES.

A. Repeal clauses.

(1) Remember to check the statute data base for any internal references that will need to be amended because a section is being repealed.

(2) When using a "**Repeal.**" clause, remember that you cannot combine amendments and repeals under that section. See the "**SECTION 3.**" example for an alternative.

1. *User-friendly repeals.*

a. To repeal a section:

SECTION 1. Repeal. 25-7-120, Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed as follows:

~~**25-7-120. Judicial review.** (1) Any final order or determination by the division or the commission shall be subject to judicial review in accordance with the provisions of this article and the provisions of article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.~~

~~(2) Any party may move the court to remand the case to the division or the commission in the interests of justice for the purpose of adducing additional specified and material evidence and findings thereon; but such party shall show reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence previously before the division or the commission.~~

~~(3) Any proceeding for judicial review of any final order or determination of the division or the commission shall be filed in the district court for the district in which is located the air pollution source affected.~~

NOTE: (1) This form of repeal clause is used when the drafter wants the entire provision to appear in the bill in stricken type. Under this type of clause ("repealed as follows:"), no other amendments can be shown to other provisions of the section.

(2) User-friendly repeals are treated the same as other amending clauses and require a separate repeal clause for each C.R.S. section number.

(3) The subsection, paragraph, etc. designation is shown in strike type only when the entire section is repealed. This assures the removal of each subsection, etc., designation during the publication process.

b. To repeal two or more section divisions:

SECTION 2. Repeal. 12-20-103 (1) (d), (1) (f), and (1.5), Colorado Revised Statutes, are repealed as follows:

12-20-103. Debt management - licensing of companies and individuals. (1) No individual, limited liability company, partnership, unincorporated association, or corporation shall engage in the business of debt management in this state, as defined in section 12-20-102, without a license therefor as provided for in this article; except that the following persons are not required to be licensed when engaged in the regular course of their respective businesses and professions:

~~(d) Employees of licensees under this article;~~

~~(f) Nonprofit religious, fraternal, or cooperative organizations offering gratuitous debt management service.~~

~~(1.5) Any individual, limited liability company, partnership, unincorporated association, or corporation claiming an exemption from licensure pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall have the burden of proving such exemption.~~

NOTE: (1) The introductory portion to subsection (1) is included for user-friendly purposes and cannot be changed under this type of clause. In this example, the paragraph and subsection designations ((d), (f), and (1.5)) are not shown in strike type because other portions of the section still exist and a historical record of those paragraphs and subsections being repealed is necessary in order to "track" what happened to those portions no longer a part of the C.R.S. section.

(2) If you need to make a change to the introductory portion or another part of the section, use either a separate amending clause for those provisions you wish to amend or use an amending clause that amends all provisions as in the following example.

c. To repeal section divisions while amending others - deletion by amendment:

SECTION 3. 12-35-114.5 (1), the introductory portion to 12-35-114.5 (2), and 12-35-114.5 (2) (d) and (2) (h), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended to read:

12-35-114.5. Licensure by credentials. (1) The board shall provide for licensure upon application of any person licensed in good standing to practice dentistry in another state ~~or territory of the United States~~ who

provides the credentials and meets the qualifications set forth in this section in the manner prescribed by the board.

(2) The board shall issue a license to an applicant licensed as a dentist in another state ~~or territory of the United States~~ if said applicant has submitted credentials and qualifications for licensure that include:

~~(d) Proof the applicant has not been subject to final or pending disciplinary action by any state in which the applicant is or has been previously licensed; however, if the applicant has been subject to disciplinary action, the board may review such disciplinary action to determine if it warrants grounds for refusal to issue a license;~~

~~(h) Proof the applicant has met any more stringent criteria established by the board.~~

NOTE: Subsection (2) (d) and (2) (h) are technically repealed but will be referred to as "deleted by amendment" when printed in C.R.S.

2. Straight repeals.

Straight repeals do not show the C.R.S. section in strike type but rather simply lists the sections or portions of sections that need to be repealed and is an alternative to the user-friendly repeal. The user-friendly repeal method, which requires a separate clause for each C.R.S. section number, is preferred when the section, part, or article does not exceed one page in length.

a. To repeal a C.R.S. section:

SECTION 4. Repeal. 13-1-101, Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed.

b. To repeal a part:

SECTION 5. Repeal. Part 4 of article 6 of title 13, Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed.

c. To repeal two or more articles:

SECTION 6. Repeal. Articles 10 and 12 of title 18, Colorado Revised Statutes, are repealed.

d. To repeal several sections, parts, or articles:

SECTION 7. Repeal. 37-41-139, 37-46-112 (2) (b), 37-46-116, and 37-46-126.5, Colorado Revised Statutes, are repealed.

SECTION 8. Repeal. 18-1-101, 18-18-111, 22-1-102, 32-1-104, and 39-1-109, Colorado Revised Statutes, are repealed.

SECTION 9. Repeal. 16-11-102.5, part 3 of article 22.5 of title 17, part 10 of article 2 of title 19, 19-2-1203, and 19-2-1205, Colorado Revised Statutes, are repealed.

NOTE: When sections from different titles are to be repealed, all sections should be listed numerically.

B. Future repeals.

There are two alternatives to provide for the repeal of a provision at some point in the future:

(1) One alternative is to have a repeal bill section in which all of the sections or portions of sections that are to be repealed in the future are listed and then to have an effective date bill section specifying the date the repeal bill section becomes effective. This alternative is somewhat cumbersome and can lead to problems in the publication of the statutes.

(2) The second alternative is to provide for the future repeal in the individual section. *Alternative 2 is the preferred method* because keeping track of the future repeal is simplified by having it within the section.

1. *Alternative 1.*

SECTION 10. Repeal. 18-5-210, part 3 of article 5 of title 18, 18-6-102, and 22-5-115, Colorado Revised Statutes, are repealed.

SECTION 11. Effective date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000; except that section 10 of this act shall take effect January 1, 2004.

2. Alternative 2.

Alternative 2 provides for the future repeal in each section - making it simple to extend, shorten, or terminate the effective date of the repeal provision.

SECTION 12. 18-5-210, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

18-5-210. Receiving deposits in a failing financial institution - repeal. (1) A person commits a class 6 felony if, as an officer, manager, or other person participating in the direction of a financial institution, he knowingly receives or permits the receipt of a deposit or investment, knowing that the institution is insolvent. A financial institution is insolvent within the meaning of this section when from any cause it is unable to pay its obligations in the ordinary or usual course of business or its liabilities exceed its assets.

(2) THIS SECTION IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004.

NOTE: The section is not "amended by the addition of a new subsection" because the original section never contained subsection designations. The first amendment to the section is the insertion of "(1)" after the headnote.

SECTION 13. Part 3 of article 5 of title 18, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION to read:

18-5-308. Repeal of part. THIS PART 3 IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004.

SECTION 14. 18-6-102, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

18-6-102. Criminal abortion - repeal. (1) Any person who intentionally ends or causes to be ended the pregnancy of a woman by any means other than justified medical termination or birth commits criminal abortion.

(2) Criminal abortion is a class 4 felony, but if the woman dies as a

result of the criminal abortion, it is a class 2 felony.

(3) THIS SECTION IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004.

NOTE: Subsections (1) and (2) are included for user-friendly purposes.

SECTION 15. 22-5-115, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION to read:

22-5-115. Financing boards of cooperative services - repeal.

(5) THIS SECTION IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004.

C. Repeal and reenactment.

All repealed and reenacted parts, sections, subsections, etc. appear in caps. The amending clause uses "WITH AMENDMENTS," to inform the reader that there are differences between the current provision and the repealed and reenacted provision. Not using "WITH AMENDMENTS," implies there is no change to the section. The standard format is to include "WITH AMENDMENTS,". Internal references need to be checked.

1. *To repeal and reenact two or more section divisions:*

SECTION 16. 36-1-137 (1) and (2), Colorado Revised Statutes, are REPEALED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

NOTE: Just as in repeal clauses, you cannot combine amendments and repeal and reenactments in the same amending clause. In this example, you could not repeal and reenact subsections (1) and (2) and also amend subsection (3). Any amendment to subsection (3) would have to be made in a separate amending clause.

2. *To repeal and reenact a part:*

SECTION 17. Part 2 of article 16 of title 10, Colorado Revised Statutes, is REPEALED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

3. To repeal and reenact an article:

SECTION 18. Article 2 of title 31, Colorado Revised Statutes, is REPEALED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

D. Adding new provisions.

When adding one or more provisions to an existing section, the amending clause indicates that the provision to be added is a breakdown to one level below the provision that is mentioned at the beginning of the amending clause. For example, if you are adding a new subparagraph to a section, you must specify the subsection and the paragraph to which the new subparagraph is added. In other words, you cannot add a subparagraph to a subsection, it must be added to a paragraph.

1. To add a section division:

SECTION 19. 13-1-118 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW PARAGRAPH to read:

NOTE: Use this format ("A NEW. . .") when adding *one* article, part, section, etc.

2. To add a part:

SECTION 20. Article 53 of title 38, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW PART to read:

NOTE: When adding a new part to an existing article, all existing references to "this article" or "article ___ of title ___" should be checked to ascertain whether or not they should be changed to refer to a specific part or should be left "article", which would then include the newly added part. This is accomplished by performing computer checks of the statute data base.

3. To add a part or section to an article:

SECTION 21. Article 49 of title 34, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION to read:

4. To add an article:

SECTION 22. Title 13, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW ARTICLE to read:

5. To add two or more section divisions:

SECTION 23. 13-1-113, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF THE FOLLOWING NEW SUBSECTIONS to read:

NOTE: Use this format ("THE FOLLOWING NEW . . .") when adding two or more articles, parts, sections, etc.

6. To add two or more sections:

SECTION 24. Part 1 of article 1 of title 18, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF THE FOLLOWING NEW SECTIONS to read:

E. Amendments to existing law.

1. To amend several section divisions:

SECTION 25. 18-1-410 (1) (a), (1) (c), (1) (d), (1) (e), (1) (f), (1) (g), and (2), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended to read:

SECTION 26. 42-4-1101 (1), (2) (a), (2) (f), (6), (7), (8) (a), (8) (c), (8) (f), and (9) (b), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended to read:

2. To amend an introductory portion:

SECTION 27. The introductory portion to 29-4-710.5 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

3. To amend an introductory portion and a section division:

SECTION 28. The introductory portion to 1-9-203 (2) and 1-9-203 (5)

(b), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended to read:

NOTE: In amending clauses where amendments are to be made to an "introductory portion" followed by amendments to other provisions, the entire section number is repeated so that it is clear that the subsequent amendments are not also being made to the "introductory portion" of the subsequently listed divisions. In this example, "1-9-203" is repeated after "and" to make it clear that the introductory portion to 1-9-203 (2) is amended but that "(5) (b)" is the next amendment and not "the introductory portion to (5) (b)".

SECTION 29. 18-1-408 (1) and (2), the introductory portion to 18-1-408 (5), and 18-1-408 (6), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended to read:

SECTION 30. 18-1-408, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

NOTE: This is an example of a "user-friendly" alternative to the amending clause in "SECTION 29." To aid in the understanding of amendments, the drafter may decide to include the text of an entire section or subsection rather than amending only the smallest subdivisions. Use of entire sections or subsections is allowed except where the length of the section or subsection makes this impractical or inappropriate (such as where the length of the additional material exceeds one page).

4. To amend two or more introductory portions and two or more section divisions:

SECTION 31. The introductory portions to 16-16-103 (1) and (2), 16-16-103 (2) (a) (I), (2) (a) (II), (2) (a) (III), and (3) (a), the introductory portion to 16-16-103 (3) (b), and 16-16-103 (3) (b) (I) and (4), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended to read:

NOTE: In this example, both the introductory portion to subsection (1) and the introductory portion to subsection (2) are to be amended; therefore, the section number "16-16-103" is not repeated until after "(2)",.

5. To amend an introductory portion and two or more section divisions:

SECTION 32. 18-5-403 (1) (a), the introductory portion to 18-5-403 (2), and 18-5-403 (2) (b), (2) (c), (2) (d), and (2) (e), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended to read:

F. Amending and adding new provisions.

When amending and adding in the same amending clause, the second half of the amending clause provides for the addition of language (even if the subdivision to be added appears numerically before the subdivision being amended) and must be an addition to a subdivision mentioned in the first half of the amending clause.

In the example below, you could not use "and the said 28-3.1-209 (4) is further ..." because subsection (4) was not amended in the first half of the amending clause.

1. *To amend two or more section divisions and add one section division:*

SECTION 33. 28-3.1-209 (1) and (3) (b), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended, and the said 28-3.1-209 (3) is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW PARAGRAPH, to read:

SECTION 34. 18-1-105 (6) and (7), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended, and the said 18-1-105 is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION, to read:

SECTION 35. 37-87-102 (2) (b), (2) (c), (3) (e), and (5), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended, and the said 37-87-102 (2) is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW PARAGRAPH, to read:

2. *To amend a section division and add two or more section divisions:*

SECTION 36. 28-3.1-409 (2), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended, and the said 28-3.1-409 is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF THE FOLLOWING NEW SUBSECTIONS, to read:

3. *To amend an introductory portion and one section division and add a section division:*

SECTION 37. The introductory portion to 11-2-119 (1) and 11-2-119 (2), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended, and the said 11-2-119 is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION, to read:

4. To amend two or more section divisions and an introductory portion and add two or more section divisions:

SECTION 38. 42-4-1204 (1), the introductory portion to 42-4-1204 (2), and 42-4-1204 (4) (a) and (4) (c), Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended, and the said 42-4-1204 (2) is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF THE FOLLOWING NEW PARAGRAPHS, to read:

5. To amend a section division and add a section division:

SECTION 39. 31-31-402 (4), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended, and the said 31-31-402 is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION, to read:

31-31-402. Employer and member contributions. (2.5) NEW LANGUAGE IS ADDED HERE.

(4) The payments required by this section are subject to penalties if not submitted when due. Payments are due no later than ~~ten~~ FIFTEEN days following the date of payment of salary to the member, unless the salary is paid more than once monthly, in which event such payments are due no later than the ~~tenth~~ FIFTEENTH day of the month following the month the salary is paid to the member. An interest charge of one-half of one percent per month shall be levied against any unpaid amount and added to the employer payments required pursuant to this section.

NOTE: Even though the addition of subsection (2.5) is the second item in the amending clause ("THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION,"), it is placed in the proper numerical sequence in the section being amended, i.e., it precedes the amendment to 31-31-402 (4).

G. Alphabetic provisions.

When the addition of a new word to a *definitions section* requires the alphabetical placement of the word before the existing subsection (1) of the section, you should utilize one of the following:

- (1) Repeal and reenact the entire section (see "**SECTION 40.**"); or
- (2) Amend subsection (1) by striking through existing language and substituting the new language you want in its place in caps and add the language that was in the subsection (1) (before you struck it) in caps as a new subsection (1.5) (see "**SECTION 41.**").

1. To repeal and reenact the entire section - option 1.

SECTION 40. 18-5-201, Colorado Revised Statutes, is REPEALED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

18-5-201. Definitions. AS USED IN SECTIONS 18-5-202 TO 18-5-204, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

(1) "ADULT" MEANS A PERSON EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.

(2) "CREDIT CARD" MEANS A WRITING OR OTHER EVIDENCE OF AN UNDERTAKING TO PAY FOR PROPERTY OR SERVICES DELIVERED OR RENDERED TO OR UPON THE ORDER OF A DESIGNATED PERSON OR THE BEARER.

(3) "CREDIT DEVICE" INCLUDES ANY CREDIT NUMBER, TELEPHONE NUMBER, OR OTHER NUMBER OR DESIGNATION AND ANY LETTER, CERTIFICATE, FORM, PLATE, OR OTHER TANGIBLE THING DESIGNED FOR USE, OR COMMONLY USED, AS A MEANS OF OBTAINING CREDIT OR OF OBTAINING GOODS OR SERVICES ON CREDIT.

2. To strike and relocate the prior subsection (1) - option 2.

SECTION 41. 32-1-802 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended, and the said 32-1-802 is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION, to read:

32-1-802. Definitions. (1) ~~"Board" means the board of directors of a special district~~ "ADULT" MEANS A PERSON EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.

(1.5) "BOARD" MEANS THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF A SPECIAL DISTRICT.

NOTE: Most likely you will have to use decimals in locating such provisions.

H. Amending sections with future effective dates.

SECTION 42. 19-2-1602 (1) (a), Colorado Revised Statutes, as it exists until July 1, 2001, is amended to read:

SECTION 43. 19-2-1602 (1) (a), Colorado Revised Statutes, as it will

become effective July 1, 2001, is amended to read:

NOTE: (1) The intent of these amending clauses is to provide the reader an explanation for why the same provision appears twice in a bill and are used solely for sections or parts of sections that show two versions of the same provision in the statutes with different effective dates. These amending clauses make "tracking" the sections in an effective date section unnecessary because the amending clause specifies the effective date.

(2) If only one version of a section with a future effective date is being amended, the drafter does not necessarily need to use one of these amending clauses, but rather "track" it by use of an effective date section.

(3) A provision that is effective at some point in the future because a bill from a previous session had a future effective date *cannot* take effect at an earlier time, and so that provision must be accounted for either in an effective date clause at the end of the bill specifying the future effective date for that provision or by using the samples above.

I. Recodifying existing law.

When using these types of amending clauses, *it is important that a section being relocated is relocated in its entirety*. If the drafter needs to divide the section into two or more sections, it is recommended that those portions requiring a different section number are shown in strike type under the section where the majority of the "old" section is to be relocated (including the subsection, paragraph, etc. designation) and shown in small caps with the new section number.

1. To reorganize and amend an entire title, article, part, or section:

SECTION 44. Title 42, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended, WITH THE RELOCATION OF PROVISIONS, to read:

2. To relocate provisions from one title, article, part, or section to another title, article, part, or section (with amendments):

SECTION 45. Article 5 of title 43, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW PART CONTAINING RELOCATED PROVISIONS, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

43-5-101. [Formerly 43-5-206 (1) (c)] General provisions. The provisions of this section

3. *To reorganize and amend articles or parts within a single title or article:*

SECTION 46. Articles 22, 23, 24, and 25 of title 40, Colorado Revised Statutes, are amended, WITH THE RELOCATION OF PROVISIONS, to read:

NOTE: If the drafter is not relocating all sections within the section, part, article, or title or the drafter is moving the section, part, article, or title to a different section, part, article, or title, one of the following repeal clauses is necessary:

4. *When one or more sections in a part, article, or title are not relocated into the recodified section, part, article, or title:*

SECTION 47. Repeal of provisions not being relocated in this act. 35-57-103 and 35-57-119, Colorado Revised Statutes, are repealed.

NOTE: This clause is for informational purposes and any section listed will not be accounted for in the statutes because the numerical sequence of the prior section, part, article, or title is changed making it impossible to account for sections not relocated.

5. *When a section, part, article, or title is being relocated to a different part, article, or title:*

SECTION 48. Repeal of provisions being relocated in this act. Part 2 of article 8 of title 10, Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed.

NOTE: This type of repeal will *need* to be accounted for in the statutes where the section, part, article, or title was originally contained.

J. Recreating and reenacting.

(1) This amending clause is used to recreate a provision that has been previously repealed. When recreating and reenacting old law, the text of the new material is shown in capital letters regardless of length.

(2) When recreating and reenacting, the subject matter to be added should be similar to the subject matter that was repealed in a prior session. If the subject matter is not similar, select a different C.R.S. section number for the new material to be added.

(3) The amending clause uses "WITH AMENDMENTS," to inform the reader that there are differences between the previously repealed provision and the recreated and reenacted provision. Not using "WITH AMENDMENTS," implies there is no difference between the newly recreated provision and the previously repealed provision.

1. *To recreate and reenact an article with amendments:*

SECTION 49. Article 14 of title 1, Colorado Revised Statutes, is RECREATED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

2. *To recreate and reenact a section with amendments:*

SECTION 50. 12-47.1-502, Colorado Revised Statutes, is RECREATED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

K. Earlier bills - prior sessions - non-C.R.S. provisions.

1. *To amend a section that has already been amended in a bill previously passed during the same session:*

SECTION 51. 12-22-113.5, Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended by Senate Bill 96-89, enacted at the Second Regular Session of the Sixtieth General Assembly, is amended to read:

2. *To amend a section that has been newly enacted in a bill previously passed during the same session:*

SECTION 52. 18-1-110, Colorado Revised Statutes, as enacted by House Bill 91-1009, enacted at the First Regular Session of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly, is amended to read:

3. *To recreate and reenact an article, part, section, or portion of a section that has been repealed in a previous bill:*

SECTION 53. 26-4-528 (1) (b), as repealed by House Bill 96-1167, enacted at the Second Regular Session of the Sixtieth General Assembly, is RECREATED AND REENACTED, WITH AMENDMENTS, to read:

4. *To amend a section that has already been amended in two or more bills previously passed during the same session:*

SECTION 54. 18-1-101, Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended by Senate Bill 91-21 and House Bill 91-1011, enacted at the First Regular Session

of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly, is amended to read:

5. *To amend a provision that has been newly enacted during the same session and to add another provision to the section:*

SECTION 55. 22-53-107.4 (5) (d), Colorado Revised Statutes, as enacted by House Bill 94-1001, enacted at the Second Regular Session of the Fifty-ninth General Assembly, is amended, and the said 22-53-107.4 is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION, to read:

NOTE: Note that subsection (5) (d) which was "enacted" in the earlier bill will appear in lower case type with current language stricken and new language in caps. Even though subsection (5) (d) has not yet appeared in the statutes, it has become law.

6. *To repeal a section or sections from a bill previously passed during the same session:*

SECTION 56. Repeal. Sections 6 and 7 of House Bill 94-1001, enacted at the Second Regular Session of the Fifty-ninth General Assembly, are repealed.

7. *To amend a C.R.S. section number that does not yet appear in the statutes but that does appear in the Session Laws:*

SECTION 57. 22-44-103.5, Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1 of chapter 83, Session Laws of Colorado 1991, is amended to read:

NOTE: Generally, the need for this clause will only happen during a special session of the same year.

8. *To amend a section of a bill passed in a prior session and the section did not have a C.R.S. section number:*

SECTION 58. Section 3 of chapter 24, Session Laws of Colorado 1991, is amended to read:

Section 3. **El Paso county water master plan - appropriation.**

NOTE: An effective date section would be an example of a section without a C.R.S. section number that may need to be amended.

9. To amend a section of a bill passed in a prior session and the section did not have a C.R.S. section number and the section has also been previously amended:

SECTION 59. Section 25 of chapter 340, Session Laws of Colorado 1973, as amended by section 2 of chapter 82, Session Laws of Colorado 1974, and section 4 of chapter 241, Session Laws of Colorado 1975, is amended to read:

L. Rules and regulations.

The amending clauses for rules and regulations should contain a statement of the subject matter of the rule (which statement should be more specific for a repeal) and a reference to the Code of Colorado Regulations citation for the rule.

1. To amend a rule:

SECTION 60. Regulation No. 11 of the Rules Governing Bingo and Raffles Games of the Department of State (8 CCR 1505-2), concerning participation by those sixteen years of age or under in the operation of a bingo game, is amended to read:

2. To repeal rules:

SECTION 61. Repeal. Rules 100.7.2.2 and 100.12 of the Regulations for Certification of Water Treatment Plant and Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators of the Department of Health (5 CCR 1003-2), concerning revocation of certificates and violations of the regulations, are repealed.

M. Concurrent resolutions.

SECTION 62. At the next election at which such question may be submitted, there shall be submitted to the registered electors of the state of Colorado, for their approval or rejection, the following amendment to the constitution of the state of Colorado, to wit:

1. *To amend a constitutional section:*

Section 12 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Colorado is amended to read:

2. *To repeal two or more constitutional sections:*

Sections 14, 15, 17, and 21 of article IV of the constitution of the state of Colorado are repealed.

NOTE: The only time more than one section is included in the same clause is when the sections are being repealed. A user-friendly repeal may be used as an alternative.

3. *To repeal a constitutional section - user friendly:*

Section 3 of article V of the constitution of the state of Colorado is repealed as follows:

4. *To amend a constitutional section and add a constitutional section:*

Section 49 (1) of article V of the constitution of the state of Colorado is amended, and the said section 49 is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION, to read:

5. *To amend two or more constitutional sections:*

Section 9 (1), (4) (b), and (5) (b) (I) of article XVIII of the constitution of the state of Colorado are amended to read:

N. Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Rules.

Amending the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives is similar to amending the statutes. The breakdown of a rule is as follows:

XX. Sample Rule

- (a) subsection
 - (1) paragraph

- (2) paragraph
 - (A) subparagraph
 - (B) subparagraph
 - (b) subsection
-

1. *Rules of either house:*

a. *To amend a rule of either house:*

That Rule No. 21 (a) (9) of the Rules of the Senate is amended to read:

b. *To add a rule to the rules of either house:*

That the Rules of the House of Representatives are amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW RULE to read:

c. *To repeal a rule of either house:*

That Rule No. 42 of the Rules of the Senate is repealed as follows:

2. *The Joint Rules:*

a. *To amend two or more joint rule divisions:*

That Joint Rule No. 25 (a), 25 (b), and 25 (c) of the Joint Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives are amended to read:

That Joint Rule No. 24 (b) (1) (A), 24 (b) (1) (D), and 24 (c) of the Joint Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives are amended to read:

b. *To amend a joint rule:*

That Joint Rule No. 21 of the Joint Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives is amended to read:

c. To amend a joint rule division and add a joint rule division:

That Joint Rule No. 23 (a) (1) of the Joint Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives is amended, and the said Joint Rule No. 23 (a) is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW PARAGRAPH, to read:

d. To repeal a joint rule:

That Joint Rule No. 24 (b) (1) (B) of the Joint Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives is repealed as follows:

e. To add two or more joint rules:

That the Joint Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives are amended BY THE ADDITION OF THE FOLLOWING NEW RULES to read:

3. The Joint Session Rules.

In order to distinguish between the **Joint Rules** and the **Joint Session Rules** use "Joint Session Rules" when amending those rules.

a. To amend a joint session rule:

That Joint Rule No. 1 of the Joint Session Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives is amended to read:

b. To add a joint session rule:

That the Joint Session Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives are amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW RULE to read:

II. AMENDMENT SAMPLES

A. Sample committee report:

Amend printed (or reengrossed) bill, page 1, line 8, strike "commission who shall provide for the issuance of" and substitute "~~commission who shall provide for the issuance of~~ SERVICE PROVIDERS WHO SHALL ISSUE".

Page 2, after line 10, insert the following:

"(4) THIS IS AN ENTIRE SUBSECTION INSERTED AFTER A LINE.";

line 13, strike "(4)" and substitute "(5)".

Page 3, line 3, after "TWENTY", insert "DOLLARS, THE";

line 4, strike "OR LESS THAN THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS. THE";

line 14, after the period, add "THIS IS AN ENTIRE SENTENCE ADDED AT THE END OF THE LAST LINE OF A PARAGRAPH.";

line 15, strike everything after "BUT";

line 17, strike "NINE";

line 19, after the period, insert "THIS IS ONE OR MORE SENTENCES INSERTED ON A LINE BETWEEN TWO SENTENCES.".

Page 9, line 7, strike "or counties," and substitute "~~or counties,~~";

line 10, strike "~~annually~~ SEMIANNUALLY" and substitute "annually".

Page 11, line 18, strike "ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE,";

strike lines 19 through 26 and substitute the following:

"THIS IS A SUBSTITUTION FOR SEVERAL LINES OF A BILL.".

Page 15, line 7, after "(1) (b),", insert "(2) (b) (I) (C),";

line 12, strike everything after the period;

strike lines 13 and 14;

line 15, strike everything through the period.

Page 19, strike lines 4 through 13.

Renumber succeeding sections accordingly.

Page 19, line 17, strike "TEN".

Page 21, strike lines 6 through 15.

Renumber succeeding C.R.S. sections accordingly.

Page 21, line 23, before "COUNTIES", insert "CITIES OR".

Page 23, strike lines 7 through 17.

Reletter succeeding paragraphs accordingly.

Page 23, line 21, after "ANY", insert "REASONABLE" and, before the period, insert "ONLY".

Strike page 27.

Strike pages 29 through 36.

Page 37, strike lines 1 through 3.

Renumber succeeding sections accordingly.

Page 38, before line 1, insert the following:

"SECTION 25. Effective date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000."

Renumber succeeding section accordingly.

Page 1, line 102, strike "NUMBERS" and substitute "LETTERS".

B. Amendments to committee reports:

Procedurally in the Senate, a committee amendment is adopted by the Committee of the Whole, and then it is amended.

Procedurally in the House, a committee amendment is offered, amended, and then adopted by the Committee of the Whole. A committee report *cannot* be amended once it has been adopted on the floor.

1. *To amend a committee of reference amendment:*

Amend the Judiciary Committee Report, dated January 13, 2000, page 1, line 25, strike "ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE" and substitute "SIXTY";

line 26, strike "ONE HUNDRED";

line 27, strike "TWENTY-FIVE" and substitute "SIXTY".

Page 2, line 7, strike "one hundred";

line 8, strike "twenty-five" and substitute "~~one hundred twenty-five~~ SIXTY".

2. *To strike a committee of reference amendment:*

NOTE: When striking more than one committee amendment, strike the most recent amendment first.

To strike a committee report in the House, the sponsor must offer the amendment striking the report before the committee report is adopted on the floor; once adopted, the report is considered a settled question and cannot be amended or stricken.

Strike the Finance Committee Report, dated January 14, 2000, and substitute the following:

"Amend printed bill, page 1, line 5, strike "TEN" and substitute "FIVE".".

C. Amendments to proposed committee amendments.

Amendments to proposed committee amendments are prepared in the same manner for either house and are drafted for debate while the bill is in committee. The purpose of this type of amendment is to provide committee members a means by which to debate various aspects of long, complicated proposed committee amendments by presenting alternatives to the language provided in the proposed amendment. If the proposed committee amendment is several pages long, the drafter may want to include "of the proposed committee amendment" after each page number so as to remind the reader that the proposed committee amendment is what is being amended rather than the bill. This approach is also

recommended when amending both the proposed committee amendment and the bill.

Amend proposed committee amendment, (SB0005_L.004), page 5, line 13, strike "director" and substitute "~~director~~ BOARD".

Page 6 of proposed committee amendment, line 3, strike "director" and substitute "~~director~~ BOARD";

line 7, strike "director" and substitute "~~director~~ BOARD";

line 18, strike "director" and substitute "~~director~~ BOARD";

line 22, strike "DIRECTOR" and substitute "BOARD".

Page 8 of proposed committee amendment, line 4, strike "director" and substitute "~~director~~ BOARD";

line 15, strike "director" and substitute "~~director~~ BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS".

Page 9 of proposed committee amendment, line 4, strike "director" and substitute "~~director~~ BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS".

Amend proposed committee amendment, (HB1011_L.012), page 1, line 14, strike "commissioner," and substitute "~~commissioner~~ DIRECTOR,".

Page 3, strike lines 3 through 15, and substitute the following:

"(c) NEW LANGUAGE ADDED HERE.";

line 17, strike "commissioner," and substitute "~~commissioner~~ DIRECTOR,".

Amend proposed committee amendment, (HB1013_L.015), page 2, after line 16, insert the following:

"Page 20 of printed bill, line 3, strike "FIVE" and substitute "SEVEN";

line 11, strike "FIVE" and substitute "SEVEN".";

strike line 21 of proposed committee amendment and substitute "YEARS.".";

line 23 of proposed committee amendment, after "commissioner", insert "OF

INSURANCE".

Page 3 of proposed committee amendment, after line 2, insert the following:

"Page 21 of printed bill, after line 5, insert the following:

"SECTION 5. Effective date - applicability. This act shall take effect July 1, 2002, and shall apply to offenses committed on or after said date."

Renumber succeeding sections accordingly."

D. Striking a previous floor amendment - in the Senate only.

A previous floor amendment may be stricken in the Senate *only* if the bill has *not* been adopted by the Senate on second or third reading. A House floor amendment is considered a settled question once it is adopted and, as with House committee of reference reports, cannot be amended or stricken once it is adopted. To strike a House floor amendment, the amendment to strike it would have to be offered before the floor amendment at issue was adopted and would follow the format of the first example.

1. To strike a previous floor amendment:

Strike the Brown floor amendment, (SB100_L.002), and substitute the following:

"Amend printed bill, page 3, line 9, after "only", insert "OR UPON APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR"."

2. To strike a previous floor amendment for a bill, as amended, that was laid over to the next day in the Senate and was not adopted on second or third reading:

Strike the Brown amendment, as printed in Senate Journal, January 26, page 64, lines 51 through 56, and page 65, lines 1 through 12.

Amend printed bill, page 2, line 12, after the comma, insert "WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS".

Strike the Brown amendment, as printed in Senate Journal, February 23, page

264, lines 51 through 56, and page 265, lines 1 through 12, and substitute the following:

"Amend printed bill, page 2, line 12, after the comma, insert "WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS".".

E. Various floor amendments to bills or concurrent resolutions.

Amend printed bill, page 1, line 12, after the period, add "ANY MUNICIPALITY OR GROUP OF MUNICIPALITIES MAY, IN LIEU OF ESTABLISHING SUCH A PLAN OF RETIREMENT BENEFITS, JOIN IN A PLAN ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED UNDER THIS ARTICLE.".

Amend printed concurrent resolution, page 2, line 7, strike "~~or counties,~~" and substitute "or counties,".

Amend revised bill, page 1, line 7, strike "COMMISSIONED AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS,";

line 19, after "salaries,", insert "FEES,".

Page 2, line 12, strike "ANNUALLY" and substitute "SEMIANNUALLY";

line 15, strike "ANNUALLY" and substitute "SEMIANNUALLY";

line 16, strike everything after "ANNUALLY";

line 17, strike everything before "SALARIES";

line 18, strike "fees. The" and substitute "fees; EXCEPT THAT the".

F. Amending a proposed floor amendment.

Amend proposed Smith floor amendment, (HB 1131_L.005), page 2, line 15,

G. Strike everything below the enacting clause (SEBEC).

Any amendment to the title of the bill is made after the amendments to the body of the

bill. When writing a SEBEC amendment, *do not* specify page or line numbers.

Amend printed bill, strike everything below the enacting clause and substitute the following:

"SECTION 1. Repeal. Article 1 of title 18, Colorado Revised Statutes, is repealed.

SECTION 2. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety."

Page 1, line 102, strike "PENALTIES".

H. Resolutions and memorials.

Concurrent resolutions are amended in the same manner as bills. Refer to section II. E. of this Appendix C above.

1. *All resolutions and memorials being amended in the house of origin:*

The House and Senate print all resolutions and memorials like bills. All amendments should be written to the printed version.

Amend printed resolution (or memorial), page 1, line 10, strike "expeditiously; and" and substitute "expeditiously as possible; and".

Amend printed joint memorial (or joint resolution), page 3, strike line 4 and substitute the following:

"who served his state well and faithfully."

2. *Joint resolutions and joint memorials being amended in the opposite house:*

The House and Senate prepare copies of all joint resolutions and joint memorials, including the engrossed version if the measure was amended in the house of origin. Amendments should be written to the "hard copy" rather than to the journal. Since resolutions and memorials have only two readings in each house, amendments should be written to amend the engrossed version rather than a reengrossed version of the resolution

or memorial.

Amend engrossed joint resolution (or joint memorial), page 3, line 7, strike "rules and".

Page 4, after line 26 (if line 26 is the last line of the resolution or memorial), add the following:

"Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution (or memorial) be displayed at an appropriate location in the Senate chamber."

Amend engrossed joint memorial, page 2, after line 15, insert the following:

"WHEREAS, It is fitting that we, the members of the Colorado General Assembly, pay tribute to a former member who served his state proudly; and".

APPENDIX D

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS

I. SAMPLE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS. D-3
II. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OPTIONS FOR HOUSE BILLS. D-27
III. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OPTIONS FOR SENATE BILLS. D-29

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FIRST REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON SB99-061

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
REENGROSSED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on SB99-061, concerning parole of persons sentenced to the department of corrections, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That the House recede from its amendments [amendment] made to the bill, as the amendments appear [amendment appears] in the rerevised bill, and that the following amendments [amendment] be substituted therefor:

Amend reengrossed bill, page 9, strike lines 9 through 20, and substitute the following:

"17-1-105.3. Duties of executive director - parole revocation options plan.

(1) THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SHALL DEVELOP A PLAN SPECIFYING A RANGE OF OPTIONS THAT THE DEPARTMENT MAY IMPLEMENT IN DEALING WITH PERSONS WHO ARE IN CUSTODY AWAITING PAROLE REVOCATION PROCEEDINGS, PAROLEES WHOSE PAROLE HAS BEEN REVOKED, AND PAROLEES WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED PAROLE AND ARE AWAITING PLACEMENT IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FACILITIES. THE PLAN MAY INCLUDE BUT NEED NOT BE LIMITED TO CONTRACTING FOR THE USE OF A PRIVATELY OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITY TO HOUSE AND PROVIDE SERVICES TO SAID PERSONS, CONTRACTING WITH COUNTY JAILS TO HOUSE AND PROVIDE SERVICES TO SAID PERSONS, AND ANY OTHER OPTIONS WHEREBY THE DEPARTMENT MAY SAFELY AND EFFECTIVELY HOUSE AND PROVIDE SERVICES TO SAID PERSONS.

(2) THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR IS HEREBY DIRECTED TO SUBMIT TO THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED IN SECTION 2-3-1302, C.R.S., THE PLAN DEVELOPED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AND SUBJECT TO ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS."

Page 10, line 18, strike "misdemeanor and the final fiscal" and substitute "misdemeanor; and";

strike lines 19 through 21.

Respectfully submitted,

Senate Committee:

House Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

CLHB1061.001

FIRST REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON HB99-1061

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
REENGROSSED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on HB99-1061, concerning requirements for the payment of unemployment insurance benefits, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That the Senate recede from its amendments [amendment] made to the bill, as the amendments appear [amendment appears] in the rerevised bill, and that the following amendment [amendments] be substituted therefor:

Amend reengrossed bill, page 3, strike line 22, and substitute the following:

"(C) THE DIVISION CERTIFIES AND NOTIFIES THE EMPLOYER AND THE HEARING OFFICER THAT NO".

Respectfully submitted,

House Committee:

Senate Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

CLSB006.001

FIRST REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON SB99-006

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
REREVISED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on SB99-006, concerning payments for continuing care, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That the Senate accede to the House amendments [amendment] made to the bill, as the amendments appear [amendment appears] in the rerevised bill, with the following changes:

Amend rerevised bill, page 4, line 7, strike "THE" and substitute "WITH RESPECT TO AN ENROLLEE RETURNING TO THE LOCATION WHERE THE CONTINUING CARE SERVICES ARE TO BE PROVIDED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, THE";

strike lines 25 and 26.

Page 5, strike lines 1 through 4.

Respectfully submitted,

Senate Committee:

House Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

Note: In this example, all of the amendments are made under the authority to go beyond the scope of the differences between the two houses.

CLSB041.002

FIRST REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON SB99-041

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
REREVISED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on SB99-041, concerning traffic regulations relating to bicycles, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

1. That the Senate accede to the House amendments [amendment] made to the bill, as the amendments appear [amendment appears] in the rerevised bill.
2. That, under the authority granted the committee to consider matters not at issue between the two houses, the following amendment [amendments] be recommended:

Amend rerevised bill, page 1, strike lines 2 through 9.

Page 2, strike lines 1 through 23.

Renumber succeeding sections accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

Senate Committee:

House Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

Note: This example shows an amendment that is within the scope of the differences between the two houses and an amendment that is outside the scope of the differences

CLSB039.001

FIRST REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON SB99-039

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
REREVISED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on SB99-039, concerning reporting of dropout rates of students in secondary schools in the state, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

1. That the Senate accede to the House amendments [amendment] made to the bill, as the amendments appear [amendment appears] in the rerevised bill, with the following changes:

Amend rerevised bill, page 1, line 7, strike "leaves school for any reason," and substitute "~~leaves~~ IS THE SUBJECT OF NOTIFICATION TO A SCHOOL OR SCHOOL DISTRICT THAT SUCH PERSON HAS LEFT OR WILL LEAVE school for any reason, OR SUCH PERSON HAS";

line 8, strike "INCLUDING HAVING".

2. That, under the authority granted the committee to consider matters not at issue between the two houses, the following amendment [amendments] be recommended:

Amend rerevised bill, page 2, line 22, after the period, add "SUCH RULES SHALL ALSO SET

FORTH UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING WHICH SCHOOL OR SCHOOL DISTRICT SHALL COUNT A DROPOUT AS PART OF ITS OWN DROPOUT COUNT."

Respectfully submitted,

Senate Committee:

House Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

Note: In this example, the conferees wanted to strike something from the reengrossed bill that had not been amended in the second house. Therefore, the issue was beyond the scope of the differences between the houses. The conferees decided to have the Senate recede and strike the language from the reengrossed bill with permission to go beyond the scope.

CLHB1017.001

FIRST REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON HB99-1017

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
REENGROSSED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on HB99-1017, concerning appeals of disputed individual responsibility contracts under the Colorado works program, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

1. That the Senate recede from its amendments [amendment] made to the bill, as the amendments appear [amendment appears] in the rerevised bill.

2. That, under the authority granted the committee to consider matters not at issue between the two houses, the following amendment [amendments] be recommended:

Amend reengrossed bill, page 2, line 25, strike "(a)".

Page 3, strike lines 13 through 26.

Page 4, strike lines 1 and 2.

Respectfully submitted,

House Committee:

Senate Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

CLHB1035.001

FIRST REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON HB99-1035

THIS REPORT ADOPTS THE
REENGROSSED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on HB99-1035, concerning administrative action affecting the driving privileges of a person under twenty-one years of age in connection with conduct involving alcohol, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That the Senate recede from its amendments [amendment] made to the bill and that the reengrossed bill be adopted without change.

Respectfully submitted,

House Committee:

Senate Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

CLSB080.001

FIRST REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON SB99-80

THIS REPORT ADOPTS THE
REREVISED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on SB99-80, concerning the protection afforded to state employees from retaliation for disclosure of information, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That the Senate accede to the House amendments [amendment] made to the bill and that the rerevised bill be adopted without change.

Respectfully submitted,

Senate Committee:

House Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

Note: In this example, the conferees are requesting that no new conference committee be appointed.

CLSB426.001

FIRST REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON SB99-426

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on SB99-426, concerning elections, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That it is unable to reach an agreement upon the differences between the two houses and that it asks to be discharged and that no new conference committee be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

Senate Committee:

House Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

Note: In this example, the conferees are requesting appointment of a *second* conference committee.

CLSB072.001

FIRST REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON SB99-072

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on SB99-072, concerning requirements for access to the primary election ballot by petition, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That it is unable to reach an agreement upon the differences between the two houses and that it asks to be discharged and that a second conference committee be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

Senate Committee:

House Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

Note: It is a very rare occurrence for the drafter to be asked to draft a "majority report". What typically happens is that a conference committee report is drafted that at least four members will sign and subsequent to the preparation of the report a minority report is then requested for the other two members.

CLHB1078.001

FIRST MAJORITY REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE
COMMITTEE ON HB99-1078

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
REENGROSSED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on HB99-1078, concerning motor vehicle repair garages, has met, and a majority thereof reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That the Senate recede from its amendments [amendment] made to the bill, as the amendments appear [amendment appears] in the rerevised bill, and that the following amendment [amendments] be substituted therefor:

Amend reengrossed bill, page 1, line 7, strike "ONE HUNDRED" and substitute "SEVENTY-FIVE".

Respectfully submitted,

House Committee:

Senate Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

CLSB022.001

FIRST MINORITY REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE
COMMITTEE ON SB99-22

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
REREVISED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on SB99-22, concerning the regulatory authority of the division of securities, has met, and a minority thereof reports that it has agreed upon the following:

1. That the Senate accede to the House amendments [amendment] made to the bill, as the amendments appear [amendment appears] in the rerevised bill, with the following changes:

Amend rerevised bill, page 7, strike lines 1 through 4, and substitute the following:

"SECTION 6. 11-51-604 (4) and (5) (c), Colorado Revised Statutes, 1987 Repl. Vol., as amended, are amended, and the said 11-51-604 is further amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION, to read:

11-51-604. Civil liabilities. (4) Any person who sells a security, EXCEPT FOR A SECURITY EXEMPT PURSUANT TO SECTION 11-51-307 (1) (a) OTHER THAN A BOND AS DEFINED IN SECTION 11-59-103 (2) THAT IS ISSUED BY A DISTRICT AS DEFINED IN SECTION 11-59-103 (6), in violation of section 11-51-501 (1) (b) (the buyer not knowing of the untruth or omission) and who does not sustain the burden of proof that such person did not know, and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known, of the untruth or omission is liable to the person buying the security from such person, who may sue to recover the consideration paid for the security, together with interest at the statutory rate from the date of payment, costs, and reasonable attorney fees, less the amount of any income received on the security, upon the tender of the security, or is liable for damages if the buyer no longer owns the security. Damages are deemed to be the amount that would be recoverable upon a tender, less the value of the security when the buyer disposed of it, and interest at the statutory rate from the date of disposition.

~~(5) (c) Any person who knows that another person liable under subsection (3) or (4) of this section is engaged in conduct which constitutes a violation of section 11-51-501 and~~

~~who gives substantial assistance to such conduct is jointly and severally liable to the same extent as such other person.~~

(14) IN THE CASE OF A".

Page 15, line 24, strike "SEVEN" and substitute "FIVE".

Page 23, after line 17, insert the following:

"(c) THE SECURITIES COMMISSIONER MAY, BY RULE OR ORDER, PROVIDE MEANS BY WHICH BONDHOLDERS, AT THEIR EXPENSE, MAY COMMUNICATE WITH THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE SAME DISTRICT SO LONG AS THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE BONDHOLDERS IS PROTECTED."

2. That, under the authority granted the committee to consider matters not at issue between the two houses, the following amendment be recommended:

Amend rerevised bill, page 19, after line 14, insert the following:

"SECTION 12. 11-51-802, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1987 Repl. Vol., as amended, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SUBSECTION to read:

11-51-802. Savings provisions. (1.5) SUBSECTIONS (4) AND (5) (c) OF SECTION 11-51-604, AS SUCH SUBSECTIONS EXISTED PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1994, APPLY TO ALL SUITS, ACTIONS, OR PROCEEDINGS THAT ARE PENDING OR MAY BE INITIATED ON THE BASIS OF FACTS OR CIRCUMSTANCES OCCURRING PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1994; EXCEPT THAT NO CIVIL SUIT OR ACTION MAY BE MAINTAINED TO ENFORCE ANY LIABILITY UNDER SUCH PRIOR LAW UNLESS BROUGHT WITHIN ANY PERIOD OF LIMITATION THAT APPLIED WHEN THE CAUSE OF ACTION ACCRUED."

Renumber succeeding sections accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

Senate Member:

House Member:

CLHB1207.002

FIRST MINORITY REPORT OF FIRST
CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON HB99-1207

THIS REPORT ADOPTS THE
REREVISED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on HB99-1207, concerning the reduction of the state income tax rate, and making an appropriation in connection therewith, has met, and a minority thereof reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That the House accede to the Senate amendments [amendment] made to the bill and that the rerevised bill be adopted without change.

Respectfully submitted,

House Member:

Senate Member:

Note: A conference committee can only do a second report *if* it is a *corrected* report correcting a mistake in the first report.

CLSB028.002

SECOND REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON SB99-28

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
REREVISED BILL
AND IS A CORRECTED REPORT

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on SB99-28, concerning imposition of policies concerning student fees, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

1. That the Senate accede to the House amendments [amendment] made to the bill, as the amendments appear [amendment appears] in the rerevised bill.

2. That, under the authority granted the committee to consider matters not at issue between the two houses, the following amendment [amendments] be recommended:

Amend rerevised bill, page 2, line 21, after "(I)", insert "(A)";

strike lines 24 and 25 and substitute the following:

"BOARD MAY ASSESS A USER FEE AGAINST PERSONS USING THE AUXILIARY".

Page 3, line 2, strike "FACILITY; AND" and substitute "FACILITY.";

strike lines 3 through 26 and substitute the following:

"(B) IF A GOVERNING BOARD USES REVENUES FROM A GENERAL STUDENT FEE FOR THE REPAYMENT OF BONDS OR OTHER DEBT OBLIGATIONS ISSUED OR INCURRED PURSUANT TO THIS PARAGRAPH (a), THE GOVERNING BOARD SHALL SPECIFY THE PORTION OF THE GENERAL STUDENT FEE THAT IS ACTUALLY APPLIED TO REPAYMENT OF THE BONDS OR OTHER DEBT OBLIGATIONS. THE ITEMIZATION OF ANY GENERAL STUDENT FEE, ALL OR A PORTION OF WHICH IS USED FOR REPAYMENT OF BONDS OR OTHER DEBT OBLIGATIONS, SHALL APPEAR ON THE STUDENT BILLING STATEMENT."

Page 4, strike lines 1 through 15 and substitute the following:

"(II) WHILE BONDS OR OTHER DEBT OBLIGATIONS ISSUED OR INCURRED PURSUANT TO THIS PARAGRAPH (a) REMAIN OUTSTANDING, THE ISSUING OR INCURRING GOVERNING BOARD MAY, SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS SPECIFIED IN PARAGRAPH (c) OF THIS SUBSECTION (5), PLEDGE ANY EXCESS REVENUE RECEIVED FROM ANY USER FEE ASSESSED PURSUANT TO SUBPARAGRAPH (I) OF THIS PARAGRAPH (a) OR FROM ANY PORTION OF A GENERAL STUDENT FEE APPLIED TO THE REPAYMENT OF SUCH BONDS OR OTHER DEBT OBLIGATIONS PURSUANT TO SUB-SUBPARAGRAPH (B) OF SUBPARAGRAPH (I) OF THIS PARAGRAPH (a) TO THE REPAYMENT OF ANY BONDS OR OTHER DEBT OBLIGATIONS ISSUED OR INCURRED ON BEHALF OF ANY OTHER AUXILIARY FACILITY; EXCEPT THAT THE PLEDGE OF ANY SUCH EXCESS REVENUE SHALL TERMINATE UPON FULL REPAYMENT OF THE BONDS OR OTHER DEBT OBLIGATIONS ORIGINALLY INCURRED FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT, OR SUBSEQUENTLY ISSUED OR INCURRED TO REFUND ANY BONDS OR OTHER DEBT OBLIGATIONS ISSUED OR INCURRED FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT, ON BEHALF OF THE PLEDGING AUXILIARY FACILITY.";

line 16, strike "(IV)" and substitute "(III)".

Respectfully submitted,

Senate Committee:

House Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

CLHB1198.002

FIRST REPORT OF SECOND CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON HB99-1198

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
REREVISED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your second conference committee appointed on HB99-1198, concerning the invalidity of certain marriages, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That the House accede to the Senate amendments [amendment] made to the bill, as the amendments appear [amendments appear] in the rerevised bill, with the following changes:

Amend rerevised bill, page 1, strike lines 3 through 10 and substitute the following:

"Vol., is amended to read:

14-2-104. Formalities. (1) A marriage ~~between a man and a woman licensed, solemnized, and registered as provided in this part~~ is valid in this state IF:

- (a) IT IS LICENSED, SOLEMNIZED, AND REGISTERED AS PROVIDED IN THIS PART 1; AND
- (b) IT IS ONLY BETWEEN ONE MAN AND ONE WOMAN."

Page 2, strike line 1 and substitute the following:

"MARRIAGE CONTRACTED WITHIN OR OUTSIDE THIS STATE THAT DOES NOT SATISFY PARAGRAPH (b) OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION".

Respectfully submitted,

House Committee:

Senate Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

CLHB1037.002

FIRST REPORT OF SECOND CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON HB99-1037

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
REREVISED BILL

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your second conference committee appointed on HB99-1037, concerning commissions that evaluate judicial performance, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That the House accede to the Senate amendments [amendment] made to the bill, as the amendments appear [amendments appear] in the rerevised bill, with the following changes:

Amend rerevised bill, page 4, strike line 23, and substitute the following:

"SPECIFY WHEN AND HOW STATISTICALLY INVALID SURVEYS MAY BE USED and to".

Page 8, strike line 14, and substitute the following:

"C.R.S.";

line 22, strike "C.R.S, SUBJECT TO THE AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS." and substitute "C.R.S.";

strike lines 23 through 26.

Page 9, strike lines 1 and 2;

strike line 9, and substitute the following:

"ELECTION.";

line 12, strike "YEAR, SUBJECT TO THE" and substitute "YEAR.";

strike line 13.

Page 10, strike lines 6 through 9, and substitute the following:

"SECTION 7. Transfer of funds - statement of intent. (1) Notwithstanding any provision of section 24-21-104 (3) (b), Colorado Revised Statutes, to the contrary, on July 1, 1997, the state treasurer shall deduct sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) from the department of state cash fund and transfer such sum to the ballot information publication and distribution revolving fund created in section 1-40-124.5 (3), Colorado Revised Statutes.

(2) It is the intent of the general assembly that, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1998, printing the recommendations in the blue book as required by this act will require an appropriation to the legislative council of fifty-six thousand dollars (\$56,000). Of such amount, forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) shall come from the general fund moneys that would otherwise have been appropriated to the judicial department for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1998, and sixteen thousand (\$16,000) shall come from moneys transferred to the ballot information publication and distribution revolving fund pursuant to subsection (1) of this section."

Respectfully submitted,

House Committee:

Senate Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

CLHJR1017.001

FIRST REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ON HJR99-1017

THIS REPORT AMENDS THE
ENGROSSED JOINT
RESOLUTION

To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your first conference committee appointed on HJR99-1017, concerning the contributions of Continental Airlines to Colorado, has met and reports that it has agreed upon the following:

That the Senate recede from its amendments [amendment] made to the resolution, as the amendments appear [amendment appears] in the revised joint resolution, and that the following amendments [amendment] be substituted therefor:

- Amend engrossed resolution, page 2, line 11, strike "(1)";
- line 18, strike "Airlines; and" and substitute "Airlines.";
- strike lines 19 through 22.

Respectfully submitted,

House Committee:

Senate Committee:

Chairman

Chairman

II. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OPTIONS FOR HOUSE BILLS.¹

STAGE OF PROCEEDINGS	POSSIBLE ACTIONS	RESULTS
1. Consideration of Senate amendments HR 36; JR 4	House concurs in amendments and readopts bill	Bill delivered to Governor
	House rejects Senate amendments and adheres to House position	Senate recedes and readopts bill; bill delivered to Governor
		Senate adheres; bill dies
	House rejects amendments and requests conference committee ("CC")	House and Senate appoint conferees
2. Conference Committee Appointed HR 36(c) JR 5; JR 6(a)	Prior to consideration of CC report, House votes to recede and readopts bill	Bill delivered to Governor
	Prior to consideration of CC report, House votes to adhere	Senate recedes and readopts bill; bill delivered to Governor
		Senate adheres; bill dies
	Prior to delivery of CC report, Senate votes to recede and readopts bill	Bill delivered to Governor
	Prior to delivery of CC report, Senate votes to adhere	House recedes and readopts bill; bill delivered to Governor
		House adheres; bill dies
Note: After one day of actual session following referral of a bill to CC, either house, by majority vote, can demand that the CC report within 2 days after the demand (within last 5 days of session, CC must report on same day as demand). If CC doesn't report, CC is discharged and the houses may appoint a second CC or either house may adhere. (JR 7)		

¹As an aid to reading the rules relating to conference committees, please note that in nearly all circumstances involving House bills, the House will be the "requesting house" and the Senate will be the "assenting house".

STAGE OF PROCEEDINGS	POSSIBLE ACTIONS	RESULTS
<p>3. CC Report delivered to Senate HR 36(c); JR 6(b)</p>	Senate votes to adhere	House recedes and readopts bill; bill delivered to Governor
		House adheres; bill dies
	Senate votes to recede and readopts bill	Bill delivered to Governor
	Senate rejects the report, dissolves the CC and appoints conferees to a 2nd CC (note: can only have 2 CCs)	House agrees to 2nd CC and appoints conferees (return to stage #2)
		House does not agree to 2nd CC; Senate may: 1. adhere; or 2. recede and readopt bill; or 3. reconsider rejection and adopt report
		By next day of actual session, House recedes and readopts bill; bill delivered to Governor
Senate adopts report, readopts bill	Bill delivered to House for action	
<p>4. CC Report adopted by Senate and delivered to House JR 6(c)</p>	House votes to adhere	Senate reconsiders adoption of CC report and readoption of bill; Senate recedes and readopts bill; bill delivered to Governor
		Senate does not reconsider adoption of CC report; bill dies
	House votes to recede and readopts bill	Senate reconsiders adoption of CC report and readoption of bill; bill delivered to Governor
	House rejects CC report and appoints conferees to a 2nd CC	No later than next day of actual session, Senate reconsiders adoption of CC report and readoption of bill and appoints conferees to a 2nd CC (return to stage #2)
		Senate does not agree to 2nd CC; House may: 1. adhere; or 2. recede and readopt bill; or 3. reconsider rejection and adopt report
	House adopts CC report and readopts bill	Bill delivered to Governor

III. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OPTIONS FOR SENATE BILLS.²

STAGE OF PROCEEDINGS	POSSIBLE ACTIONS	RESULTS
1. Consideration of House amendments JR 4 SR 19	Senate recedes from the Senate position, concurs in amendments, and readopts bill	Bill delivered to Governor
	Senate adheres to the Senate position	House recedes and readopts bill; bill delivered to Governor
		House adheres; bill dies
	Senate requests conference committee ("CC")	House and Senate appoint conferees
2. Conference Committee Appointed JR 5; JR 6(a)	Prior to consideration of CC report, Senate votes to recede and readopts bill	Bill delivered to Governor
	Prior to consideration of CC report, Senate votes to adhere	House recedes and readopts bill; bill delivered to Governor
		House adheres; bill dies
	Prior to delivery of CC report, House votes to recede and readopts bill	Bill delivered to Governor
	Prior to delivery of CC report, House votes to adhere	Senate recedes and readopts bill; bill delivered to Governor
Note: After one day of actual session following referral of a bill to CC, either house, by majority vote, can demand that the CC report within 2 days after the demand (within last 5 days of session, CC must report on same day as demand). If CC doesn't report, CC is discharged and the houses may appoint a second CC or either house may adhere. (JR 7)		

²As an aid to reading the rules relating to conference committees, please note that in nearly all circumstances involving Senate bills, the Senate will be the "requesting house" and the House will be the "assenting house".

STAGE OF PROCEEDINGS	POSSIBLE ACTIONS	RESULTS
<p>3. CC Report delivered to House JR 6(b)</p>	House votes to adhere	<i>Senate recedes and readopts bill; bill delivered to Governor</i>
		Senate adheres; bill dies
	House votes to recede and readopts bill	Bill delivered to Governor
	House rejects the report, dissolves the CC and appoints conferees to a 2nd CC (note: can only have 2 CCs)	Senate agrees to 2nd CC and appoints conferees (return to stage #2)
		Senate does not agree to 2nd CC; House may: 1. adhere; or 2. recede and readopt bill; or 3. reconsider rejection and adopt report
House adopts report, readopts bill	Bill delivered to Senate for action	
<p>4. CC Report adopted by House and delivered to Senate JR 6(c)</p>	Senate votes to adhere	House reconsiders adoption of CC report and readoption of bill; House recedes and readopts bill; bill delivered to Governor
		House does not reconsider adoption of CC report; bill dies
	Senate votes to recede and readopts bill	House reconsiders adoption of CC report and readoption of bill; bill delivered to Governor
	Senate rejects CC report and appoints conferees to a 2nd CC	No later than next day of actual session, House reconsiders adoption of CC report and readoption of bill and appoints conferees to a 2nd CC (return to stage #2)
		House does not agree to 2nd CC; Senate may: 1. adhere; or 2. recede and readopt bill; or 3. reconsider rejection and adopt report
Senate adopts CC report and readopts bill	Bill delivered to Governor	

APPENDIX E

SAMPLE CLAUSES: APPROPRIATIONS AND TRANSFERS

I. APPROPRIATION CLAUSES. E-3

 A. Appropriation to single department - general fund. E-3

 B. Appropriation to single department - cash fund. E-3

 C. Appropriation to single department - multiple sources. E-4

 D. Appropriation to single department - single source -multiple purposes.
 E-4

 E. Allocation of entire appropriation to agency within department - general
 fund. E-5

 F. Allocation of part of appropriation to agency within department - general
 fund. E-6

 G. Allocation of entire appropriation to agency within department - cash fund.
 E-6

 H. Allocation of part of appropriation to agency within department - cash
 fund. E-6

 I. Allocation of entire appropriation to agency within department - multiple
 sources. E-7

 J. Appropriations to multiple departments - single source. E-7

 K. Appropriations to agencies within multiple departments - single source.
 E-8

 L. Appropriation to one agency to purchase services from another -
 appropriation to second agency. E-8

 M. Appropriation from general fund to capital construction fund. E-9

 N. Appropriation from "set aside" moneys. E-9

 O. Appropriation from general fund to a cash fund - further appropriation to
 a department. E-10

 P. Appropriation availability contingent upon agreement. E-11

 Q. 5-year statutory appropriation for increased periods of imprisonment in
 state correctional facilities. E-11

 R. Startup general fund appropriation and subsequent payback from cash
 funds. E-13

 S. Loan from one fund - payback from cash funds. E-14

II. TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATION CLAUSES. E-15

III. FUTURE APPROPRIATIONS. E-15

IV. ADJUSTMENTS IN LONG BILL APPROPRIATIONS. E-16

V. NO APPROPRIATION. E-17

VI. FEDERAL FUNDS. E-17

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I. APPROPRIATION CLAUSES.

A. Appropriation to single department - general fund.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of revenue, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of twenty-six thousand three hundred twelve dollars (\$26,312) and 0.75 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the school finance grant program established in section 22-80-111, Colorado Revised Statutes.

NOTE: The major difference between these two examples is the appropriation purpose language: The first example simply speaks to the implementation of the act while the second example is specific as to the purpose. The drafter must determine how specific the purpose language needs to be. If the appropriation is for the implementation of a specific part of an act, and not the act generally, the drafter may want to be more specific in the purpose language so there is no uncertainty in how the department is to use the appropriation.

This note is applicable to any sample appropriation clause found in this appendix, not just general fund appropriation clauses.

Use **App to single department**
General Fund

B. Appropriation to single department - cash fund.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the medication administration cash fund created in section 25-1-107 (1) (ee) (VI) (A), Colorado Revised Statutes, not otherwise appropriated, to the department of public health and environment, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) and 0.3 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

Use **App to single department**
Cash Fund

C. Appropriation to single department - multiple sources.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, to the department of human services, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars (\$18,800), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act. Of said sum, nine thousand four hundred dollars (\$9,400) shall be from the general fund, and nine thousand four hundred dollars (\$9,400) shall be from federal funds.

Use **App to single department**
Multi Source

D. Appropriation to single department - single source -multiple purposes.

Example 1

SECTION X. Appropriation. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one million four hundred one thousand dollars (\$1,401,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be allocated as follows:

- (a) Fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for administrative costs of the department;
- (b) Five hundred forty-eight thousand dollars (\$548,000) for distribution to the districts pursuant to section 22-24-104 (4) (a), Colorado Revised Statutes; and
- (c) Eight hundred thirty-eight thousand dollars (\$838,000) for increased costs in evaluating, testing, and reporting pursuant to section 22-24-106, Colorado Revised Statutes.

Use **App to single department**
Multiple purposes - Paragraph format

Example 2

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the state land board administration fund created in section 36-1-145, Colorado Revised Statutes, not otherwise appropriated, to the department of natural resources, for allocation to the state board of land commissioners, for the fiscal year

beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of two hundred thirty-five thousand one hundred seventy-three dollars (\$235,173) and 4.5 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for expenses incurred in administering the provisions of articles 1 to 8 of title 36, Colorado Revised Statutes, and sections 9 and 10 of article IX of the Colorado constitution, as follows:

Personal services	\$ 90,886 (4.5 FTE)
Operating Expenses	10,283
Land Development	18,239
Timber Sales Management	30,000
Indirect Cost Assessment	<u>85,765</u>
Total	\$235,173

Use App to single department
Multiple purposes - column format

NOTE: The major difference between the two examples is in the structure of the appropriation: Example 1 uses subdivisions while Example 2 looks more like a long bill appropriation provision.

E. Allocation of entire appropriation to agency within department - general fund.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of revenue, for allocation to the motor vehicle division, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of twenty-six thousand three hundred twelve dollars (\$26,312) and 0.75 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

Use App to agency within dept
General fund

F. Allocation of part of appropriation to agency within department - general fund.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the judicial department, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of five hundred eighty-one thousand seven hundred forty-four dollars (\$581,744) and 6.2 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act. Of said sum, three hundred

fifty-seven thousand eight hundred six dollars (\$357,806) and 6.2 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is for allocation to the office of state public defender.

Use **Portion of App to agency within dept**
General fund

G. Allocation of entire appropriation to agency within department - cash fund.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the children's health plan cash fund created in section 26-17-108, Colorado Revised Statutes, not otherwise appropriated, to the department of human services, for allocation to the children's health policy board, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) and 0.3 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

Use **App to agency within dept**
Cash fund

H. Allocation of part of appropriation to agency within department - cash fund.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the trauma system cash fund created in section 25-3.5-705, Colorado Revised Statutes, not otherwise appropriated, to the department of public health and environment, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of five hundred eighty-one thousand seven hundred forty-four dollars (\$581,744) and 6.2 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act. Of said sum, three hundred fifty-seven thousand eight hundred six dollars (\$357,806) and 6.2 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is for allocation to the state board of health.

Use **Portion of App to agency within dept**
Cash fund

I. Allocation of entire appropriation to agency within department - multiple sources.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation,

there is hereby appropriated, to the department of human services, for allocation to the division of juvenile parole, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars (\$18,800), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act. Of said sum, nine thousand four hundred dollars (\$9,400) shall be from the general fund, and nine thousand four hundred dollars (\$9,400) shall be from federal funds.

Use **App to agency within dept**
Multi source

J. Appropriations to multiple departments - single source.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the hazardous materials safety fund not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of eight hundred thirty-seven thousand nine hundred fifty-nine dollars (\$837,959) and 32.5 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act. Of such sum, one hundred seventy-six thousand nine hundred eighty-six dollars (\$176,986) and 8.0 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to the department of revenue; fifty-one thousand one hundred eighteen dollars (\$51,118) and 2.0 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to the department of regulatory agencies; and six hundred nine thousand eight hundred fifty-five dollars (\$609,855) and 22.5 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to the department of public safety.

Use **App to multiple depts - single source**

K. Appropriations to agencies within multiple departments - single source.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the hazardous materials safety fund not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of eight hundred thirty-seven thousand nine hundred fifty-nine dollars (\$837,959) and 32.5 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act. Of such sum, one hundred seventy-six thousand nine hundred eighty-six dollars (\$176,986) and 8.0 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to the department of revenue for allocation to the ports of entry division; fifty-one thousand one hundred eighteen dollars (\$51,118) and 2.0 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to the department of regulatory agencies for

allocation to the public utilities commission; and six hundred nine thousand eight hundred fifty-five dollars (\$609,855) and 22.5 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to the department of public safety for allocation to the Colorado state patrol.

Use **App to agencies - multiple depts - single source**

L. Appropriation to one agency to purchase services from another - appropriation to second agency.

SECTION X. Appropriation. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the division of securities cash fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of regulatory agencies, for allocation to the division of securities, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one hundred ninety thousand eight hundred sixty-four dollars (\$190,864) and 4.0 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

(2) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, to the department of law, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred nine dollars (\$16,709), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the provision of legal services to the division of securities related to the implementation of this act. Such sum shall be from cash funds exempt received from the division of securities out of the appropriation made in subsection (1) of this section.

Use **App to purchase services from another agency**
Purchase legal services

SECTION X. Appropriation. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the division of securities cash fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of regulatory agencies for allocation to the division of securities, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one hundred ninety thousand eight hundred sixty-four dollars (\$190,864) and 4.0 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

(2) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, to the department of personnel, for allocation to the division of administrative hearings, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of fifteen thousand two hundred twenty-six dollars (\$15,226) and 0.1 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the provision of administrative law judge services to the division of securities related to the implementation of this act.

Such sum shall be from cash funds exempt received from the division of securities out of the appropriation made in subsection (1) of this section.

Use **App to purchase services from another agency**
Purchase ALJ services

M. Appropriation from general fund to capital construction fund.

SECTION X. Capital construction appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the capital construction fund created in section 24-75-302, Colorado Revised Statutes, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) to be used for purposes consistent with part 3 of article 75 of title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes.

N. Appropriation from "set aside" moneys.

SECTION X. Appropriation - adjustment in 2000 long bill. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of revenue, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

(2) For the implementation of this act, appropriations made in the annual general appropriations act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, shall be adjusted as follows:

(a) The general fund appropriation to the capital construction fund outlined in section 3 (1) (f) is reduced by one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

(b) The capital construction fund exempt appropriation to the department of transportation, construction projects, is reduced by one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

Use **App to use 2000 setaside moneys**

O. Appropriation from general fund to a cash fund - further appropriation to a department.

Example 1

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation,

for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the lead school program grant fund created in section 22-36-107 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), and such sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is further appropriated to the department of education for the purpose of making grants to schools designated as lead schools for school restructuring pursuant to the provisions of section 22-36-104, Colorado Revised Statutes.

Use **Miscellaneous appropriation clauses**
Gen fund to cash fund to dept
Example 1

Example 2

SECTION X. Appropriation. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the lead school program grant fund created in section 22-36-107 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), to be used for purposes consistent with the creation of the fund.

(2) In addition of any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of the lead school program grant fund created in section 22-36-107 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, to the department of education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), or so much as may be necessary, to be allocated as follows:

- (a) \$200,000 for costs incurred by the department in administering the program;
- (b) \$600,000 for grants to school districts with enrollments of 250,000 or more; and
- (c) \$200,000 for grants to school districts with enrollments less than 250,000.

Use **Miscellaneous appropriation clauses**
Gen fund to cash fund to dept
Example 2

P. Appropriation availability contingent upon agreement.

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the highway users tax fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of transportation, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for

travel and related expenses and research activity necessary for the implementation of this act. The moneys appropriated by this section shall become available upon the governor's entering into an agreement on behalf of this state pursuant to section 24-60-2402, Colorado Revised Statutes, and shall remain available until July 1, 2002.

Use **Miscellaneous appropriation clauses**
Availability contingent upon agreement

Q. 5-year statutory appropriation for increased periods of imprisonment in state correctional facilities.

SECTION X. Article 1 of title 17, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION to read:

17-1-122. Appropriation to comply with section 2-2-703.

(1) PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-2-703, C.R.S., THE FOLLOWING STATUTORY APPROPRIATIONS, OR SO MUCH THEREOF AS MAY BE NECESSARY, ARE MADE IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT HB 00-1070, ENACTED AT THE SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

(a) (I) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2000, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER APPROPRIATION, THERE IS HEREBY APPROPRIATED FROM THE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND TO THE CORRECTIONS EXPANSION RESERVE FUND CREATED IN SECTION 17-1-116, THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED EIGHT DOLLARS (\$139,508).

(II) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2000, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER APPROPRIATION, THERE IS HEREBY APPROPRIATED, TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, OUT OF ANY MONEYS IN THE GENERAL FUND NOT OTHERWISE APPROPRIATED, THE SUM OF TEN THOUSAND FORTY DOLLARS (\$10,040).

(b) (I) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2001, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER APPROPRIATION, THERE IS HEREBY APPROPRIATED, FROM THE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND TO THE CORRECTIONS EXPANSION RESERVE FUND CREATED IN SECTION 17-1-116, THE SUM OF NINETY-SEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED FIFTY-SIX DOLLARS (\$97,656).

(II) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2001, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER APPROPRIATION, THERE IS HEREBY APPROPRIATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, OUT OF ANY MONEYS IN THE GENERAL FUND NOT OTHERWISE APPROPRIATED, THE SUM OF FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SIXTEEN DOLLARS (\$54,216).

(c) (I) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2002, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER APPROPRIATION, THERE IS HEREBY APPROPRIATED, FROM THE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND TO THE CORRECTIONS EXPANSION RESERVE FUND CREATED IN SECTION 17-1-116, THE SUM OF NINETY-SEVEN THOUSAND

SIX HUNDRED FIFTY-SIX DOLLARS (\$97,656).

(II) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2002, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER APPROPRIATION, THERE IS HEREBY APPROPRIATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, OUT OF ANY MONEYS IN THE GENERAL FUND NOT OTHERWISE APPROPRIATED, THE SUM OF SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY-TWO DOLLARS (\$68,272).

(d) (I) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2003, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER APPROPRIATION, THERE IS HEREBY APPROPRIATED, FROM THE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND TO THE CORRECTIONS EXPANSION RESERVE FUND CREATED IN SECTION 17-1-116, THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED TEN DOLLARS (\$167,410).

(II) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2003, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER APPROPRIATION, THERE IS HEREBY APPROPRIATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, OUT OF ANY MONEYS IN THE GENERAL FUND NOT OTHERWISE APPROPRIATED, THE SUM OF NINETY-SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED EIGHTY-FOUR DOLLARS (\$96,384).

(e) (I) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2004, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER APPROPRIATION, THERE IS HEREBY APPROPRIATED, FROM THE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND TO THE CORRECTIONS EXPANSION RESERVE FUND CREATED IN SECTION 17-1-116, THE SUM OF THREE HUNDRED THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED NINETEEN DOLLARS (\$334,819).

(II) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2004, IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER APPROPRIATION, THERE IS HEREBY APPROPRIATED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, OUT OF ANY MONEYS IN THE GENERAL FUND NOT OTHERWISE APPROPRIATED, THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS (\$144,576).

Use **Five-year statutory corrections appropriation**

R. Startup general fund appropriation and subsequent payback from cash funds.

Example 1

SECTION X. Appropriation. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of agriculture, for allocation to the sheep and wool board, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

(2) There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the sheep and wool board fund, to be paid to the general fund, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, either the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) or the

amount of moneys used by the sheep and wool board out of the moneys appropriated by subsection (1) of this section, whichever is the lesser, payable quarterly in four equal payments.

Use **Miscellaneous appropriation clauses**
Startup gen fund - payback cash funds
Example 1

Example 2

SECTION X. Appropriation. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of corrections, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

(2) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, as moneys become available to the reimbursed correctional costs cash fund created in section 17-10-107, Colorado Revised Statutes, the state treasurer shall reimburse the general fund for expenditures incurred pursuant to subsection (1) of this section out of the reimbursed correctional costs cash fund.

Use **Miscellaneous appropriation clauses**
Startup gen fund - payback cash funds
Example 2

S. Loan from one fund - payback from cash funds.

Example 1

SECTION X. Appropriation - loan authorized. (1) For the purpose of implementing this act prior to sufficient moneys becoming available in the groundwater protection fund created in section 25-8-205.5, Colorado Revised Statutes, the department of agriculture is authorized to borrow from the pesticide fund moneys in an amount up to sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, and said moneys shall be transferred and credited to the said groundwater protection fund. Any such borrowed moneys shall be repaid without interest from the groundwater protection fund when the reserve fund balance in the groundwater protection fund is such that repayment can be made without jeopardy to such fund.

(2) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the groundwater protection fund not otherwise appropriated, to the department of agriculture, for allocation to the division of

plant industry, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) and 1.0 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

Use **Miscellaneous appropriations clauses**
Loan authorized - payback cash funds
Example 1

Example 2

SECTION X. Appropriation - loan authorized. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Operation Desert Storm active duty military fund created in section 39-22-1402, Colorado Revised Statutes, not otherwise appropriated, to the department of revenue for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred fifty-one dollars (\$19,651) and 0.5 FTE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act.

(2) For the purpose of implementing this act prior to sufficient moneys becoming available in the Operation Desert Storm active duty military fund, the department of revenue is authorized to borrow moneys from the general fund during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, in an amount up to the amount of the appropriation in subsection (1) of this section, and said moneys shall be transferred and credited to the Operation Desert Storm active duty military fund. As moneys become available to the Operation Desert Storm active duty military fund, any moneys borrowed from the general fund shall be repaid from the Operation Desert Storm active duty military fund, without interest.

Use **Miscellaneous appropriation clauses**
Loan authorized - payback cash funds
Example 2

II. TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATION CLAUSES.

SECTION X. Transfer of appropriation. From the appropriation made in the annual general appropriation act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, to the department of local affairs for personal services for administration of economic development programs, the sum of one hundred thirty-three thousand one hundred twenty-six dollars (\$133,126) and 3.0 FTE is hereby transferred to the office of the governor for the implementation of this act. Of said sum, one hundred fifteen thousand eighteen dollars

(\$115,018) and 2.4 FTE is from the general fund, and eighteen thousand one hundred eight dollars (\$18,108) and 0.6 FTE is from impact assistance cash funds.

Use **Transfer of appropriation**
Specified dollar amount

SECTION X. Transfer of appropriation. Any appropriation made in the annual general appropriation act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, to the department of public health and environment, hazardous materials and waste management division, storage tank remediation program, for program costs, and any corresponding FTE, are hereby transferred to the department of labor and employment, division of labor, for public safety and inspection programs, for the implementation of this act.

Use **Transfer of appropriation**
From gen appropri act

III. FUTURE APPROPRIATIONS.

SECTION X. Future appropriations. Although no appropriation is included in this act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, it appears that this act will require appropriations from the general fund for subsequent fiscal years, and the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, is estimated to be three million six hundred thousand dollars (\$3,600,000).

Use **Future appropriation**
Specified amount and year

SECTION X. Future appropriations. Although no appropriation is included in this act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, it appears that this act will require appropriations from the general fund for subsequent fiscal years in an annual amount estimated to be three million six hundred thousand dollars (\$3,600,000).

Use **Future appropriation**
Specified amount but no year

IV. ADJUSTMENTS IN LONG BILL APPROPRIATIONS.

SECTION X. Appropriation - adjustments in 2000 long bill. (1) In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated, to the department of health care policy and financing, medical services division, for administration, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one hundred five thousand three hundred two dollars (\$105,302), so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act. Of said sum, forty-four thousand four hundred ninety-five dollars (\$44,495) shall be from the general fund, and sixty thousand eight hundred seven dollars (\$60,807) shall be from federal funds.

(2) For the implementation of this act, appropriations made in the annual general appropriation act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, shall be adjusted as follows:

(a) The appropriation to the department of human services, self-sufficiency, for assistance payments, is decreased by twenty-six thousand nine hundred twenty-six dollars (\$26,926). Of said sum, twenty-one thousand five hundred forty-one dollars (\$21,541) shall be from the general fund and five thousand three hundred eighty-five dollars (\$5,385) shall be from cash funds exempt.

(b) The appropriation to the department of human services, health and rehabilitation services, for the alcohol and drug assistance, is decreased by six thousand nine hundred twelve dollars (\$6,912). Of said sum, three thousand four hundred fifty-six dollars (\$3,456) shall be from the general fund and three thousand four hundred fifty-six dollars (\$3,456) shall be from federal funds.

Use **Adjust long bill App**
Both increase and decrease

SECTION X. Appropriations in long bill to be adjusted. (1) For the implementation of this act, appropriations made in the annual general appropriation act to the department of local affairs for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, shall be adjusted as follows:

(a) The general fund appropriation for the board of assessment appeals is decreased by twenty-six thousand two hundred twenty-seven dollars (\$26,227);

(b) The number of FTE for the board of assessment appeals is decreased by 1.0 FTE.

Use **Adjust long bill App**
Reduction only

V. NO APPROPRIATION.

SECTION X. No appropriation. The general assembly has determined that this act can be implemented within existing appropriations, and therefore no separate appropriation of state moneys is necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Use **No appropriation**

VI. FEDERAL FUNDS.

SECTION X. Federal funds. The general assembly anticipates that, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the department of human services will receive the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in federal funds for the implementation of this act. Although these funds are not appropriated in this act, they are noted for the purpose of indicating the assumptions used relative to these funds.

Use **Federal Funds**
Only Federal Funds

SECTION X. Appropriation. In addition to any other appropriation, there is hereby appropriated out of the general fund, to the department of human services, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the implementation of this act. In addition to said appropriation, the general assembly anticipates that, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, the department of human services will receive the sum of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in federal funds for the implementation of this act. Although the federal funds are not appropriated in this act, they are noted for the purpose of indicating the assumptions used relative to these funds in developing the state appropriation amounts.

Use **Federal Funds**
Both State and Federal Funds

APPENDIX F

MATERIALS RELATING TO BILL DRAFTING

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The following is Part I of a memorandum written by Rebecca C. Lennahan in 1971 concerning the one-subject and original purpose rules found in the state Constitution for bills and bill titles. No effort has been made to update any part of the memo -- the case law it cites goes only through 1971. **Please note:** Part II of the memo, *Compilation of Colorado Cases and Opinions*, can be accessed via the shared directory at the following storage: **S:\LLS\MANUALS\Drafting Manual 2003\APP_F_Memo_Part_II.wpd**

BILLS TO CONTAIN ONE SUBJECT

Summary

This memorandum deals with two sections of article V of the Colorado Constitution. Section 21 requires that a bill treat only one subject and that the subject be clearly expressed in the title of the bill. Section 17 forbids amendments to a bill which would change its original purpose.

The policy behind the one-subject rule is twofold: First, to discourage the practice of combining unrelated measures in one bill in order to enlist the supporters of each measure and thereby form a majority; and second, to facilitate the orderly conduct of legislative business. The purpose of requiring that the subject of a bill be expressed in its title is to make legislators and the public aware of the contents of proposed legislation. Finally, the prohibition against changing the original purpose of a bill seeks to assure that unrelated subjects are not substituted or added at a point late in the legislative process, thus affording proper consideration of all legislative proposals. These policies were thought to be sufficiently important that their violation was made to result in an invalid statute and a disappointing misapplication of the legislature's time.

The Colorado Supreme Court's interpretations of these rules suggest that legislators and draftsmen should keep in mind the following propositions, as well as the policies which underlie the constitutional rules:

(1) Broad, general titles of bills are the safest from a constitutional standpoint, since a general title is most likely to encompass every matter treated in the bill. An enumeration of the provisions of the bill is neither necessary nor desirable, since anything germane to the general subject stated in the title may be included in the bill.

(2) Broad, general titles have the disadvantage of allowing amendments which may jeopardize the passage of the bill or are unrelated to its sponsor's aims. Careful draftsmanship can often provide a narrow, specific title to avoid this problem, although a narrow title could conceivably foreclose amendments which the sponsor subsequently found desirable.

(3) Titles may be amended in the legislative process to cover the original purpose of

a bill as extended by amendments. Indeed, the rule which requires that the title reflect the contents of the bill may demand amendments to a title in some cases.

(4) The "subject" of a bill and its "original purpose" are similar concepts. An amendment which alters the original purpose of a bill may well cause the bill to embrace two subjects.

(5) The subject of a bill whose title refers to the amendment or repeal of a named section of the statutes is determined by looking at the subject of the section named and analyzing the effect of the amendment or repeal provision. The reference to a specific section thus defines and limits the subject of the bill only indirectly, and the naming of the section treated does not necessarily foreclose amendments to other statutory sections which treat the same subject.

(6) The general appropriations bill must treat only "appropriations", and other appropriations must be made by separate bills which embrace only one subject. However, an appropriation may be included in any bill if it is germane to the single subject of that bill and is necessary to effectuate its purpose.

Since almost every legislator and legislative staff member is occasionally faced with a problem involving the application of these constitutional rules, it is useful to be acquainted with their background and the way they have been applied to past problems. This memorandum is divided into two parts. Part I contains a narrative discussion and analysis of the rules, the policies which they seek to effect, and the manner in which they are applied. The footnotes to the text may be found following Part I. Part II consists of synopses of the important Colorado interpretations of the constitutional rules. It is hoped that these materials will prove helpful in dealing with future situations involving this kind of constitutional problem.

PART I Discussion

Introduction

To minimize the possibility that a Colorado statute will be held unconstitutional because of errors in drafting or amending, legislators and those who work with the legislature should give some attention to the requirements of two sections of article V of the Colorado Constitution.

Section 21 requires that:

(1) No bill may concern more than one general subject (the "one-subject rule"); and

(2) The general subject of a bill must be clearly expressed in its title (the "descriptive title rule").

Section 17 prohibits any amendment of a bill which changes its original purpose (the "original purpose rule").

A violation of these rules will result in the objectionable portion of the statute's being declared void.

Although these rules may seem to be simply matters of form, they represent important substantive policies. To avoid the waste of legislative effort which would result from a successful constitutional challenge on the basis of article V, section 21, bills should be carefully conceived and drafted, with due regard for the prohibition of more than one subject and the need for descriptive titles. Moreover, care should be taken throughout the legislative process to assure that a bill which was in proper form as introduced is not invalidated by an amendment which changes its original purpose.

A. Section 21 - One-subject rule and descriptive title rule.

Section 21 of article V of the Colorado constitution provides:

Section 21. Bill to contain but one subject - expressed in title. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in any act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

The Supreme Court of Colorado has held that this section is not simply a recommendation to the legislature but is a command which if disregarded will result in all or part of the subsequent statute's being of no effect.¹⁷

Similar constitutional requirements exist in thirty-eight other states.¹⁸ Only North Carolina and the six New England states have no such restrictions. New York and Wisconsin have a one-subject rule which applies only to private and local laws, and the Arkansas and Mississippi provisions apply only to appropriation bills. The federal constitution has no similar requirement; however, the U.S. House of Representatives has a rule which provides that "No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment."

¹⁷ In re Breene, 14 Colo. 401, 24 P. 3 (1890).

¹⁸ Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Article V, section 21, consists of two separate but related requirements. For purposes of analysis, they will be discussed separately. First, there is the requirement that each bill shall embrace but one subject. The purpose of this provision was discussed by the Colorado Supreme Court in the case of Catron v. Co. Commissioners, decided in 1893:

"The practice of putting together in one bill subjects having no necessary or proper connection, for the purpose of enlisting in support of such bill the advocates of each measure, and thus securing the enactment of measures that could not be carried upon their merits, was undoubtedly one of the evils sought to be eradicated."¹⁹

More bluntly stated, one purpose of the one-subject rule is to discourage the practice of logrolling. It is argued that the rule serves this purpose only partially and indirectly, since it does not prevent the practice of logrolling by creating a coalition to support a group of bills, each of which treats a single subject. However, the one-subject rule appears to make logrolling more difficult insofar as the effort required to pass a series of bills is greater than that required to get a single omnibus bill passed.²⁰

A second purpose of the one-subject rule is to facilitate orderly legislative procedure. If each bill treats only one subject, debate can be limited to the matter at hand without introducing extraneous issues; furthermore, each bill can be more easily grasped and more intelligently discussed.²¹

The one-subject requirement pertains to the substance of a bill and, strictly speaking, has no bearing on the way in which the title of the bill is drafted. If the substantive provisions of a bill can be said to relate to a single general subject, the bill meets the requirements of the one-subject rule, even though its title seems to recite more than one subject.²²

Example: [The same basic example will be used throughout this memorandum to illustrate the various points made about the constitutional rules.] Assume that Representative X wants to increase the fee for motor vehicle safety inspections. He introduces a bill entitled "A bill for an act concerning the regulation of equipment necessary for the safe operation of motor vehicles, and increasing the fee for motor

¹⁹ 18 Colo. 553, at 557, 33 P. 513 at 514. See also the discussion of the purpose of the one-subject rule in In re House Bill No. 168, 21 Colo. 46, at 51, 39 P. 1096, at 1098 (1895).

²⁰ Ruud, "No Law Shall Embrace More Than One Subject", 42 Minn.L.Rev. 389, at 448-451 (1958).

²¹ Ruud, supra note 4, at 391.

²² Harding v. The People, 10 Colo. 387, 15 P. 727 (1887). Objection was made to a title which seemed to name two subjects. The court said, "The constitutional inhibition goes to `acts' containing more than one subject. With respect to the title, the only requirement is that it clearly express the subject of the act. ...It is true that the title expresses both the general and special character of the act; but we see no objection to this." 10 Colo. at 391-92, 15 P. at 729.

vehicle safety inspections". The bill does not violate the one-subject rule if its substance relates to the single subject of an increase in fees.

However, while a bill does not violate the one-subject rule if it in fact deals with just one subject, it is by far the better practice to draft titles which clearly relate to one general subject, and only one. The Supreme Court has stated:

"...it would be unreasonable as well as dangerous to require that each and every specific branch or subdivision of the general subject of an act be enumerated by its title. In reciting the several subordinate matters referred to, the hazard of violating that part of the provision which prohibits the treatment of more than one subject in the act is incurred; and, as a rule, it is wiser and safer not to attempt such enumeration, but to select an appropriate general title, broad enough to include all the subordinate matters considered."²³

In the example above, an appropriate general title might be "A bill for an act concerning motor vehicle safety inspections". This brings us to the second requirement of article V, section 21, which provides that the subject of a bill shall be clearly expressed in its title.

The purpose of the constitutional requirement concerning descriptive titles is to give notice to legislators and the public of the contents of a bill, thus preventing deception and avoiding the passage of a bill which might be defeated if its true subject were disclosed. On the other hand, a requirement that each particular matter treated in the bill be listed in the title would result in cumbersome titles and the possibility that, if one item were omitted from the title, the resulting legislation would be constitutionally defective. Accordingly, the rule that the subject of a bill must be clearly expressed in its title has been interpreted to mean that the general subject must be clearly expressed. Furthermore, anything germane to that subject may be treated in the bill without violating the descriptive title rule or, incidentally, the prohibition against more than one subject. The Colorado Supreme Court in 1893 gave some good advice to legislators and draftsman about the requirement that a bill's title must clearly disclose the subject of the bill:

"...the generality of a title is oftener to be commended than criticised, the constitution being sufficiently complied with so long as the matters contained in the bill are directly germane to the subject expressed in the title. Legislators, frequently, and sometimes good lawyers, fall into the mistake of entering into particulars in the title, thereby curtailing the scope of the legislation which might properly be enacted within the limits of a single act."²⁴

Example: Assume that Rep. X wanted, in addition to raising the fee for motor vehicle

²³ Edwards v. Denver & R.G.R. Co., 13 Colo. 59, at 65, 21 P. 1011, at 1013 (1889).

²⁴ Catron v. Co. Commissioners, 18 Colo. 553, at 558, 33 P. 513, at 514 (1893).

safety inspections, to require inspections four times per year instead of twice, and to transfer the duty of administering the inspection program to the Colorado state patrol. The Supreme Court would criticize a title such as "A bill for an act concerning motor vehicle safety inspections, increasing the fee therefor, prescribing the frequency thereof, and transferring the powers and duties of the department of revenue with respect thereto to the Colorado state patrol". A general title, such as "A bill for an act concerning motor vehicle safety inspections", would suffice to cover all the desired provisions. It should be noted that such a general title would permit amendments concerning subdivisions of the general subject other than those sought by Rep. X; however, the detailed title does not limit the subject matter either, since the one general subject of both bills is "motor vehicle safety inspections".

In spite of the arguments favoring generality in titles, it is sometimes desirable to narrow the scope of a title in order to avoid amendments which might jeopardize the passage of the bill or which are unrelated to the specific purpose for which the bill was introduced. This narrowing of the general subject may be accomplished by careful draftsmanship:

"If the title of a bill be limited to a particular subdivision of a general subject, the right to embody in the bill matters pertaining to the remaining subdivisions of such subject is relinquished. To hold otherwise would be to disobey the constitutional mandate..."²⁵

An example of permissible narrowing of a title occurred in the 1970 session of the General Assembly, when the Attorney General ruled that a bill entitled "A Bill for An Act Changing the Name of `Colorado State College' to the `University of Northern Colorado'" could not be amended to include measures relating to Southern Colorado State College. The amendments would have had the effect of causing the bill to violate article V, section 21.²⁶

Example: The narrowest title for Rep. X's bill dealing only with fees might be "A bill for an act concerning an increase in the fee for motor vehicle safety inspections". This title would foreclose amendments which dealt with the frequency of inspections or with other matters falling under the general heading of safety inspections. It would probably even prohibit amendments which would result in the lowering of fees; this latter concept will be treated in the discussion of the original purpose rule.

Several of the cases collected in Part II of this memorandum illustrate the way in which a court applies the descriptive title rule. The cases also illustrate how interrelated the one-subject rule and the descriptive title rule are. For instance, where a title seems to embrace more than one subject, even though the bill in fact deals with only one general

²⁵ In re Breene, 14 Colo. 401, 24 P. 3 (1890).

²⁶ Opinion No. 70-4416, dated January 30, 1970. The opinion also considers the question from the standpoint of section 17 of article V, the original purpose rule.

subject, a court will often find that general subject stated in the title and will in effect ignore the clauses which merely concern subordinate matters. In the case of Clare v. People, the act being questioned was entitled "An act to facilitate the recovery of ore taken by theft or trespass, to regulate sale and disposition of the same, and for the better protection of mine owners". The Supreme Court said that the first two elements of the title were included in the third, and

"There being one general subject expressed, the fact that the legislature saw fit to incumber this title with two specifications under that subject does not render it obnoxious to the constitutional objection now urged [the one-subject rule]. One of the two purposes effectuated by this constitutional provision was to prevent uniting with each other in statutes incongruous matters having no necessary connection or proper relation; and where, as in the case at bar, one general subject be clearly expressed, the addition of subdivisions thereof does not necessarily vitiate the whole title."²⁷

Therefore, it is important in drafting titles to be sure that the general subject of the bill is expressed in the title; one may question whether a title which contained only a recital of the subordinate matters treated, without clearly stating the one general subject of the bill, would meet constitutional requirements.²⁸

Example: Assume Rep. X's bill deals both with fees and with frequency of inspections, and is entitled "A bill for an act concerning fees for motor vehicle safety inspections, prescribing the frequency thereof, and regulating equipment which is necessary for the safe operation of motor vehicles". A court would probably find that the final clause stated the one general subject of the bill.

If the bill's title were "A bill for an act concerning an increase in the fee for motor vehicle inspections and in the number of inspections required per year", is the one general subject of the bill clearly expressed in its title? Does the bill comply with the one-subject rule?

Consequences of violating the constitutional provision. The constitution states that if a bill concerns a subject not expressed in the title, only that part which is not expressed will be void. When a court is faced with a bill whose title indicates a single subject but whose substance includes matters not expressed in the title, it theoretically has two choices. The court could say that the bill treats two separate subjects, or it could say that the title does not give adequate notice of the contents of the bill. In fact, the courts almost always choose the latter alternative and speak as if they were applying the descriptive title rule and the policy of disclosure which that rule embodies. One reason for favoring an application of the descriptive title rule over an application of the one-subject rule is the policy which dictates

²⁷ 9 Colo. 122, at 126, 10 P. 799, at 801 (1886).

²⁸ In re Breene, 14 Colo. 401, at 406, 24 P. 3, at 4 (1890).

that legislation should be upheld if it is reasonably possible. Thus if an act concerns matters outside its title, the policy behind the rule on descriptive titles requires only that the portion of the act not disclosed be struck, while the policy behind the one-subject rule -- discouragement of logrolling -- would require that the entire act be invalidated, since a court usually cannot decide which subject the legislature intended to have the greater dignity and since the entire act is the product of the condemned practice of combining minorities to produce a majority.²⁹ Naturally, where none of the substance of an act is indicated by its title, the entire act has been declared void.

Example: Assume that Rep. X's bill passes with the title "An act concerning fees for motor vehicle safety inspections" and that the act treats both the subject of fees and the subject of frequency of inspections. A court could say that the act has two subjects and must be stricken in its entirety. However, it would probably find that the title does not adequately disclose the contents of the bill and would invalidate only the portion concerning frequency of inspections.

Repeals. It should be noted that the subject of a provision in an act which repeals substantive law is considered to be the subject of the law repealed, not "repeal". Thus a bill which repeals several provisions, each of which has a different subject, will violate the one-subject rule; the policies embodied in the rule are just as applicable to legislation involving repeals as to the enactment of new law.

In a comparatively recent Colorado case, the rule on drafting of titles was applied to a repeal provision. Where the title of the act referred to loans or advancements of \$300 or less, but the act contained a provision repealing a law concerning loans with security in any amount, the Supreme Court held that the repeal provision had no effect on the prior law insofar as that law applied to loans over \$300.³⁰ Of course, repeals which concern the one general subject of a bill do not violate either the descriptive title rule or the one-subject rule.

Amendments to existing sections or acts. Titles are sometimes drafted which specify that the bill is one "amending section ____, Colorado Revised Statutes 1963", and so forth. This kind of title presents the issues of whether the title gives sufficient notice of the contents of the bill and whether the subject of the existing section or act being amended limits the subject of the bill. The answer to both has been in the affirmative. Thus the title of an act which read "An act to amend subdivision fifteen of section five thousand nine hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes of Colorado for the year 1908, the same being a part of section sixty of chapter one-hundred and twenty-four, in relation to schools" was upheld as properly descriptive of the contents of the bill, but the court indicated that a subject foreign to the one already treated by the statutory section to be amended could not be introduced into

²⁹ Ruud, supra note 4, at 398-399.

³⁰ Sullivan v. Siegal, 125 Colo. 544, 245 P.2d 800 (1952).

that section under this title.³¹ This decision, and others construing titles in this form, imply that the general subject of this type of bill is the subject of the section or act being amended, not "amendment of the stated section".³² Another question, to be discussed in the portion of this memorandum dealing with the original purpose rule, is whether any portion of existing law other than that specified in the title can be amended under such a title, even if the subject of the unspecified section is the same as the subject of the named section.

Example: Assume that Rep. X's bill to increase fees is entitled "A bill for an act amending 13-5-114 (5), Colorado Revised Statutes 1963, as amended". The specified subsection deals only with fees. The bill would violate the descriptive title rule if it included amendments to that subsection which concerned a subject other than fees. But consider the situation where the title reads "A bill for an act amending 13-5-114 (5), Colorado Revised Statutes 1963, as amended, concerning motor vehicle safety inspections". Does the addition of the final clause evidence an intent to make the subject broad and general, thus permitting amendments in areas other than fees?

Appropriation acts. It will be remembered that section 21 of article V excepts "general appropriation bills" from its provisions. Section 32 of article V, however, provides:

"Section 32. Appropriation bills. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the expense of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state, state institutions, interest on the public debt and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject."

While the technicalities of this section are beyond the scope of this memorandum, it should be observed here that the attempt, in a general appropriation bill, to confer authority on a public official which previously did not exist, to establish a permanent policy, or to enact general legislation has been held to violate provisions of this type.³³ The one general subject of a general appropriation bill is "appropriations", and anything outside that subject -- anything not an appropriation -- is of no effect.

The second sentence of section 32, providing that appropriations in addition to those in the general appropriation act must be made by separate bills, each of which concerns a single subject, has been construed in a manner which is consistent with the construction of section 21; that is, it has been interpreted to mean that if an appropriation is necessary to accomplish the purpose of a bill and is incidental to its general subject, the appropriation may

³¹ School District No. 16 v. Union High School District, 25 Colo. App. 510, 139 P. 1039 (1914).

³² See also Dallas v. Redman, 10 Colo. 297, 15 P. 397 (1887); Edwards v. Denver & R.G.R. Co., 13 Colo. 59, 21 P. 1011 (1889); Board of County Commissioners of Teller County v. Trowbridge, 42 Colo. 449, 95 P. 554 (1908); Board of County Commissioners of Pitkin County v. Aspen Mining & Smelting Co., 3 Colo. App. 223, 32 P. 717 (1893).

³³ Ruud, supra note 4, at 424.

be included in the bill without violating the one-subject rule. It has usually been the practice in Colorado to include the words "and making an appropriation therefor" in the title of such a bill; this language furthers the policy of complete disclosure, although it is probably not constitutionally required.

Constitutional amendments - city charters - ordinances. Finally, the rules stated in article V, section 21, have been held not to apply to the proposal of constitutional amendments by the General Assembly;³⁴ to the submission to the citizens of amendments to a city charter under article XX of the Colorado Constitution;³⁵ or to municipal ordinances.³⁶ The constitutional provision applies to "bills", and bills are not required in any of these situations.

B. Section 17 - Original purpose rule

Section 17 of article V provides:

"No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose."

In 1894 the Colorado Supreme Court stated that the controlling reason for section 17 was to carry out the provisions of article V, section 19, which at that time prohibited the introduction of bills, except the "long" appropriation bill, after the first fifteen days of the legislative session. If bills could be introduced during the prescribed period but amended later to accomplish unrelated aims, the policy behind section 19, namely, the desirability of securing ample time to consider all matters on which legislation is proposed, could be overridden. It might be argued that when the specific constitutional limit on the time for introducing bills was repealed in 1950, the reason for the original purpose rule disappeared or at least was weakened.³⁷ However, the 1950 amendment to section 19 authorized the general assembly to set time limits for the introduction of bills, and the policy of assuring enough time to give all measures due consideration is still valid. Accordingly, it is assumed that section 17 applies and that the objective of the original purpose rule, while altered in its specifics by the 1950 amendment to section 19, continues to be to discourage the hasty passage of unconsidered bills.

The relationship between the provisions of section 17 and section 21 of article V is

³⁴ Nesbit v. People, 19 Colo. 441, 36 P. 221 (1894).

³⁵ People ex rel. Moore v. Perkins, 56 Colo. 17, 137 P. 55 (1913).

³⁶ Scanlon v. City of Denver, 38 Colo. 401, 88 P. 156 (1906).

³⁷ It is noteworthy that only one case interpreting the original purpose rule has been decided by the Colorado Supreme Court since 1950. The Attorney General, however, has issued a number of opinions applying the rule since that time. See Part II of this memorandum.

a close one. It is revealing that several state constitutions require that a bill have no more than one "object" instead of the more common one-subject rule, and that the courts of those states have construed their one-object rules in a way which is almost identical to the manner of construing one-subject rules.³⁸ Thus, although the "purpose" or "object" of a bill seems to refer to what the bill is intended to accomplish, and its "subject" might be thought to be a more neutral concept, there has been in practice very little difference in the analysis of problems arising under the two sections. If an amendment which substitutes another concept for the original one causes the bill to violate the original purpose rule, that same amendment in the form of an addition to the bill instead of a substitution would cause it to violate the one-subject rule.

Example: Rep. X introduces his bill entitled "A bill for an act concerning an increase in the fee for motor vehicle safety inspections". If the bill is amended so as to add provisions governing the frequency of inspections, the bill violates section 21. If an amendment strikes everything below the enacting clause and substitutes the provisions on frequency of inspections, the original purpose of the bill is changed.

If Rep. X's bill is entitled "A bill for an act concerning motor vehicle safety inspections" but the increase in fees is the only matter treated in the bill as introduced, would the amendment concerning frequency of inspections change the original purpose?

The earliest case applying section 17 illustrates the simplest form of an original purpose problem. In 1886 the Colorado Supreme Court held that a bill whose original purpose was to create Logan County out of Weld County could not be amended so as to provide for a new Montezuma County from territory in LaPlata County.³⁹ Another early case involved an act whose title stated that the act was one "to Provide for the Payment of Salaries to Certain Officers, to Provide for the Disposition of Certain Fees, and to Repeal All Acts Inconsistent Therewith".⁴⁰ Demonstrating the similarity of the analyses under sections 21 and 17, the Court first found that the act treated but one subject, namely, the compensation of certain public officers,⁴¹ and that the provisions for disposition of fees were germane to that subject because they related to the source from which salaries would be paid. Then the Court concluded that the omission of certain fee provisions which were included in the bill as passed by the house of introduction did not change the original purpose of the bill, relying expressly on its finding that each provision of the bill continued to be germane to its general subject.

³⁸ Ruud, supra note 4, at 394-396.

³⁹ Creation of New Counties, 9 Colo. 624, 21 P. 472 (1881).

⁴⁰ Airy v. The People, 21 Colo. 144, 40 P. 362 (1895).

⁴¹ Does this title comply with that portion of section 21 which requires that the one general subject of a bill be clearly expressed in its title? The court did not consider the question.

Controversy has occasionally arisen in this area over the amendment of bill titles. It is clear that a title can be amended without necessarily changing the original purpose of a bill;⁴² indeed, some amendments to the substance of a bill may be of such a nature as to require corresponding amendments to the title in order to comply with the descriptive title rule. The General Assembly encounters particular problems with titles which are drafted in the form "Amending section(s) _____, Colorado Revised Statutes 1963", and so forth, since amendments to sections of the statutes other than those named in the title are often found to be necessary or desirable, and the deadline for the introduction of bills has passed. One decision has dealt with this problem and has resolved it using reasoning similar to that employed under section 21. In In re Amendments of Legislative Bills,⁴³ the Supreme Court was faced with a bill entitled "A bill for an act to amend section 124 of chapter 94". The subject of the bill and its purpose, which the Court assumed to be the same, were found to be the reduction of penalties and interest on delinquent taxes.⁴⁴ The second house amended sections of existing law other than those specified in the title but which dealt with the subject of the bill, and it wished to amend the title to cover the newly amended sections. The Court authorized the amendments to the bill and to the title, stating that the second house was keeping the subject and original purpose in mind and that the amendment of a title to cover the original purpose of the bill as extended was constitutionally valid.

One may infer from this decision and from decisions which analyze titles under section 21 that the purpose of a bill whose title takes the form "Amending section(s) _____" is to be discerned by looking to the substance of the amendment and the subject matter of the section amended, just as the subject of a bill "Repealing section _____" is the subject of the section repealed, not "repeal". In other words, the purpose of a bill "Amending section(s) _____" is not just to amend, but is to bring about some change in the way behavior is governed. Combining this analysis with the one made in an earlier portion of this memorandum, then, it follows that a title drafted in this form should bring two propositions to mind: First, that while a named section in a title will limit the subject of the bill, amendments to other sections which treat the same subject may be adopted without changing the original purpose of the bill; but second, that an existing section of the statutes may not be amended so as to treat matters having no necessary connection with the substance of that section. In amending bills having titles in this form, however, the mandate of the descriptive title rule should be observed by making appropriate amendments to the original title.

Example: Rep. X's bill is entitled "A bill for an act amending 13-5-114, Colorado Revised Statutes 1963, as amended, concerning motor vehicle safety inspections". The bill raises the inspection fee. The named section also includes provisions for

⁴² In re Amendments of Legislative Bills, 19 Colo. 356, 35 P. 917 (1894); People v. Brown, 174 Colo. 513, 485 P.2d 500 (1971).

⁴³ 19 Colo. 356, 35 P. 917 (1894).

⁴⁴ The determination of subject and purpose was facilitated in this case, since the bill was introduced in a short session where the only permissible subjects were designated in the governor's agenda.

purchase of inspection certificates from the department of revenue by licensed inspection stations. The bill could probably be amended to increase the price of inspection certificates without changing its original purpose. A harder question is whether the bill could be amended to increase the frequency of inspections, a subject now covered in section 13-5-113, on the theory that the general subject of the bill is expressed in the final clause of the title, namely, "motor vehicle safety inspections". Even if the title were amended so as to name the newly amended section, would this amendment change the original purpose of the bill?

If it were determined that the original purpose of the bill was to deal with inspection certificates, and that the inspection fee paid by a vehicle owner and the purchase price paid by the station are subdivisions of that subject, it is interesting to speculate whether the bill could be amended to repeal section 13-5-115 (5), which states that when a station's license is revoked, the department of revenue must refund the fees paid for unused certificates. If the title were amended to include a clause "and repealing 13-5-115 (5)", the bill would probably be constitutionally valid.

WHAT IS GERMANE?

By Brenda Erickson

NCSL - Denver (303) 830-2200

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To be germane, an amendment must be closely related to or bear on the subject of the motion to be amended.

Probably one of the most difficult decisions a presiding officer or parliamentarian must make is whether an amendment is germane. According to the fifth edition of *Black's Law Dictionary*, germane means "in close relationship, appropriate, relative or pertinent." The *Glossary of Legislative and Computer Terms*, published by the American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries, defines germaneness as "the relevance or appropriateness of amendments or substitutes." But how does one decide what is germane?

Questions to Test Germaneness

- Does the amendment deal with a different topic or subject?
- Does the amendment unreasonably or unduly expand the subject of the bill?
- Would the amendment introduce an independent question?
- Is the amendment relevant, appropriate, and in a natural and logical sequence to the subject matter of the original proposal?
- Would the amendment change the purpose, scope or object of the original bill or motion?
- Would the amendment change one type of motion into another type?
- Would the amendment change a private (or local) bill into a general bill?
- Would the amendment require a change in the bill title?

Most states constitutionally limit bills to one subject.

Almost all states have constitutional provisions limiting bills to one subject, and over three-fourths of state legislatures have chamber rules that address germaneness. These rules vary greatly in detail, however. Many rules on germaneness are just a statement that "no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment." Examples of other legislative rules (emphasis added to highlight their tests or requirements for germaneness) are:

1. An amendment to a bill introduced in the other house is not in order if the amendment *requires a change of the bill title* other than a clerical or technical change. (Alaska Joint)
2. No amendment proposed to a House bill substituting therein a different subject matter may be accepted unless accompanied by the *written consent of its author and coauthors*. (Indiana House)
3. Amendments to the bill shall be germane to the subject of the bill being amended, and the fact that an *amendment is to a section of the same chapter* of Kansas Statutes Annotated as an existing section in the bill *shall not automatically render the amendment germane*. (Kansas Senate)
4. Every amendment must be germane to the subject of the legislative instrument *as introduced*.

(Louisiana Senate)

5. No bill shall be altered or amended on its passage through the House so as to change its original *purpose as determined by its total content and not alone by its title*. (Michigan House)

6. No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change *the scope and object* of the bill. (Washington Senate)

Edward Hughes, who authored *Hughes' American Parliamentary Guide*, stated that when the germaneness rule was first adopted by the U.S. House of Representatives in 1789, it introduced a principle previously unknown in general *parliamentary rules and procedure have addressed germaneness*.

parliamentary law. He also claimed that it was of high value in the procedure of the House. Hughes went on to say that former U.S. House Speaker John G. Carlisle set this test for germaneness: "After a bill has been reported to the House, no different subject can be introduced into it by amendment whether as a substitute or otherwise. When, therefore, it is objected that a proposed amendment is not in order because it is not germane, the meaning of the objection is merely that it [the proposed amendment] is a motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration."

The 1989 edition of *Mason's Manual* asks if the amendment is relevant, appropriate, and in a natural and logical sequence to the subject matter of the original proposal. To be germane, the amendment is required only to be related to the same subject. It may entirely change the effect of or be in conflict with the spirit of the original motion or measure and still be germane to the subject. An entirely new proposal may be substituted by amendment as long as it is germane to the main purpose of the original proposal.

According to *Robert's Rules of Order*, to be germane, an amendment must in some way involve the same question that is raised by the motion to which it is applied. An amendment cannot introduce an independent question, but it can be hostile to or even defeat the spirit of the original motion and still be germane.

According to Alice Sturgis' *Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure*, an amendment that would change one type of motion into another type of motion is never in order. For example, if a member moves "that the pending question be referred to the membership committee," it would be out of order for someone to move "that the motion be amended by striking out the words 'referred to the membership committee' and inserting in their place the words 'postpone until the next meeting.'" This would change the motion from one referring a question to postponing it, which has a different order of precedence. It is therefore out of order.

In *Elements of the Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies in the United States of America*, Luther Cushing says that it is inappropriate (i.e., not germane) to turn a private (or local) bill into a general bill. If a bill relates to a single individual, it is not in order to add a provision for another individual, other individuals or a general provision.

There is no single, all-inclusive test for determining when a proposed amendment is germane and when it is not. TheThere is no presiding officer or parliamentarian should (1) look to the state constitution, the chamber's own rules, other chamber precedents and the adopted parliamentary manual for requirement on germaneness; (2) develop a personal check list of test ideas; and (3) use good judgement to make a fair determination. Ultimately, the presiding officer must make the ruling. *single test for germaneness.*

Selected References

- American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries and National Conference of State Legislatures. *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Company, 1989.
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- Hughes, Edward Wakefield. *Hughes' American Parliamentary Guide*. Columbus, Ohio: The F. J. Heer Printing Company, 1926.
- Robert, Henry M. *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*, Ninth Edition. New York, N.Y.: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1990.
- Sturgis, Alice. *Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure*, Third Edition. New York, N.Y.: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1988.

Note: A memo on titles that is a good guideline for analyzing a question about whether an amendment fits under the title of a bill.

MEMORANDUM

April 29, 1994

FROM: Office of Legislative Legal Services

RE: Senate Business Affairs and Labor Committee amendment to H.B. 94-1210, concerning a prohibition on restricting independent pharmacies by contracting with a single sole-source prescription drug provider

This is in response to your request for our opinion as to whether a portion of the Senate Business Affairs and Labor Committee's amendment to H.B. 94-1210 is within the title of the bill. The portion in question is the provision which would make it an unfair method of competition or unfair or deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance to restrict independent pharmacies by contracting with a single sole-source prescription drug provider. Also at issue is similar language which prohibits the health benefit plan advisory committee from recommending differential copayments for pharmaceutical services as a cost containment feature.

The title of H.B. 94-1210 reads, "CONCERNING MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SYSTEM OF FINANCING HEALTH CARE COSTS USING ARRANGEMENTS WITH PRIVATE THIRD-PARTY PAYORS PURSUANT TO EXISTING MANDATORY COVERAGE PROVISIONS,"

Article V, section 21 of the Colorado Constitution provides that "No bill . . . shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title;" Any matter not "germane" to the subject expressed in the title, which means anything not closely allied, appropriate, or relevant to that subject, is declared by the constitution to be void. In re Breene, 14 Colo. 401, 24 P. 3 (1890); Roark v. People, 79 Colo. 181, 244 P. 909 (1926).

Analysis of the title question focuses on whether the provisions added by the committee amendment are "pursuant to existing mandatory coverage provisions". The arguments on both sides of the issue are presented first.

Reasons why the amendment may be beyond the title. "Mandatory coverage provisions", in common terms, would include requirements that insurers cover certain diseases, conditions, or courses of treatment, or that they reimburse certain types of health care providers, or that they pay for certain health care products or services. Since virtually all health care policies cover purchases of prescription drugs, the amendment appears to mandate that most insurers cover such purchases in more circumstances than are presently

required. In this sense, the amendment provides for a new mandated coverage and is not within existing mandatory coverage provisions.

This construction of "mandatory coverage provisions" is consistent with this office's interpretation of section 10-16-103, C.R.S., which requires special legislative procedures for bills which "mandate a health coverage or offering of a health coverage".¹

Furthermore, the original purpose of H.B. 94-1210 was probably to make health insurance more widely available and more usable. The amendment does not appear to further this purpose, in that it does not affect the availability of insurance one way or the other.

Reasons why the amendment may be within the title. Read strictly, "mandatory coverage provisions" only means those statutes which require an insurer to cover specific diseases, conditions, products, or services. There is no requirement that prescription drugs be covered, and the amendment would not impose such a requirement. It simply regulates how a coverage, if offered, must be implemented or administered. Thus the amendment is within existing mandatory coverage provisions. If the committee amendment is not germane to "existing mandatory coverage provisions" under the arguments advanced above, neither is the provision of H.B. 94-1210 which restricts preexisting condition limitations.

If the original purpose of H.B. 94-1210 was to make health insurance more usable, the extension of coverage to any pharmaceutical provider is consistent with that purpose.

* * * * *

Both sets of arguments set forth above are convincing, and the question is an extremely close one. Since you have asked us to make a choice between these two sets of arguments, we would determine that the arguments that the amendment is beyond the title are more persuasive. Titles are construed strictly by the General Assembly, in the interests of more efficient management of the legislative process. Our office has been instructed by legislative leadership to draft tight titles in the absence of a contrary instruction from the bill sponsor. Construing titles narrowly furthers the purpose of article V, section 21, which is twofold: To prevent the insertion of enactments in bills which are not indicated by their titles, and to forbid the treatment of incongruous subjects in the same bill. Geer v. Board of Comm'rs, 97 F. 436 (8th Cir. 1899).

Accordingly, the construction which gives more respect to a narrow reading of a title should be adopted in a close case like this one. The portion of the committee amendment specified above would therefore be beyond the title. It should be noted, however, that courts have often applied title rules that are not as strict as those applied in the legislative process.

¹ See memorandum dated March 10, 1994, to Senator Norton and Representative Berry, concerning guidelines for determination of bills subject to §10-16-103, C.R.S., concerning special legislative procedures related to mandated health insurance coverages in introduced bills.

If H.B. 94-1210 is enacted with this portion of the committee amendment included, a court would be required to accord the bill the presumption of constitutionality, and the court may well find that the requirements of the constitution are satisfied.

**EXAMPLES OF STATUTES SETTING UP
TEMPORARY ENTITIES**

99-9-999. [Fill in name of board] - establishment - duties - repeal. (1) In order to [fill in the purpose and objective for establishment of the board], there is hereby established the [name of board].

(Alternative #1: All legislative members appointed by legislative leaders -- no additional qualifications are included since being a member of the GA is the only qualification)

(2) (a) The board shall consist of [fill in number] members of the general assembly appointed as follows:

- (I) [Fill in number] appointed by the president of the senate;
- (II) [Fill in number] appointed by the minority leader of the senate;
- (III) [Fill in number] appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; and
- (IV) [Fill in number] appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

(b) The president of the senate shall select the chairperson of the board, and the speaker of the house of representatives shall select the vice-chairperson of the board.

(c) Appointments shall be made no later than [fill in time frame].

(d) Members of the board shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings and shall be paid the same per them as other members of interim committees in attendance at meetings. (Optional: All reimbursements and per them shall be paid out of available appropriations to the general assembly.)

(Alternative #2: All members appointed by legislative leaders

(2) (a) The board shall consist of [fill in number] members appointed as follows:

(I) [Fill in number] appointed by the president of the senate, [fill in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the senate;

(II) [Fill in number] appointed by the minority leader of the senate, [fill in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the senate;

(III) [Fill in number] appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, [fill in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the house of representatives; and

(IV) [Fill in number] appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives, [fill in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the house of representatives.

(b) **Optional language on qualifications can be added here.**

(c) The president of the senate shall select the chairperson of the board, and the speaker of the house of representatives shall select the vice-chairperson of the board.

(d) Appointments shall be made no later than [fill in time frame].

(e) **Option #1** -- All members of the board shall serve without compensation.

Option #2 -- Members shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in attendance at board meetings.

Option #3 -- Members shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in attendance at board meetings, and members who are legislators shall be paid per them as

other members of interim committees in attendance at meetings.

(Alternative #3: All legislative members appointed by President and Speaker -- no additional qualifications are included since being a member of the GA is the only qualification)

(2) (a) The board shall consist of [fill in number] members of the general assembly appointed as follows:

(I) [Fill in number] appointed by the president of the senate, no more than [fill in number] of whom are members of the same political party; and

(II) [Fill in number] appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, no more than [fill in number] of whom are members of the same political party.

(b) The president of the senate shall select the chairperson of the board, and the speaker of the house of representatives shall select the vice- chairperson of the board.

(c) Appointments shall be made no later than [fill in time frame].

(d) Members of the board shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings and shall be paid the same per them as other members of interim committees in attendance at meetings. (Optional: All reimbursements and per them shall be paid out of available appropriations to the general assembly.)

(Alternative #4: All members appointed by President and Speaker

(2) (a) The board shall consist of [fill in number] members appointed as follows-

(I) [Fill in number] appointed by the president of the senate, [fill in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the senate;

(II) [Fill in number] appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, [fill in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the house of representatives.

(b) **Optional language on qualifications can be added here.**

(c) The president of the senate shall select the chairperson of the board" and the speaker of the house of representatives shall select the vice-chairperson of the board.

(d) Appointments shall be made no later than [fill In time frame].

(e) **Option #1** -- All members of the board shall serve without compensation.

Option #2 -- Members shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in attendance at board meetings.

Option #3 -- Members shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in attendance at board meetings, and members who are legislators shall be paid per them as other members of interim committees in attendance at meetings.

(Alternative #5: Members appointed by governor, president, and speaker -- should be more appointees by governor than general assembly if the board is performing executive functions)

(2) (a) The board shall consist of [fill in number] members appointed as follows-

(I) [Fill in number] appointed by the governor;

(II) [Fill in number] appointed by the president of the senate, [fill in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the senate; and

(III) [Fill in number] appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, [fill

in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the house of representatives.

(b) **Optional language on qualifications can be added here**

(c) The (governor) (members of the board) shall select the chairperson and vice-chairperson of the board.

(d) Appointments shall be made no later than [fill in time frame].

(e) **Option #1** -- All members of the board shall serve without compensation.

Option #2 -- Members shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their duties.

Option #3 -- Members shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in attendance at board meetings, and members who are legislators shall be paid per them as other members of interim committees in attendance at meetings.

(Alternative #6: Members appointed by governor with president and speaker appointing legislator members only -- should be more appointees by governor than general assembly if the board is performing executive functions)

(2) (a) The board shall consist of [fill in number] members appointed as follows:

(I) [Fill in number] appointed by the governor;

(II) [Fill in number] members of the senate appointed by the president of the senate, no more than [fill in number] of whom are members of the same political party; and

(III) [Fill in number] members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, no more than [fill in number] of whom are members of the same political party.

(b) **Optional language on qualifications can be added here**

(c) The (governor) (members of the board) shall select the chairperson and vice-chairperson of the board.

(d) Appointments shall be made no later than [fill in time frame].

(e) **Option #1** -- All members of the board shall serve without compensation.

Option #2 -- Members shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their duties.

Option #3 -- Members shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in attendance at board meetings, and members who are legislators shall be paid per them as other members of interim committees in attendance at meetings.

(Alternative #7: Members appointed by governor and legislative leaders -- should be more appointees by governor than general assembly if the board is performing executive functions)

(2) (a) The board shall consist of [fill in number] members appointed as follows:

(I) [Fill in number] appointed by the governor;

(II) [Fill in number] appointed by the president of the senate, [fill in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the senate;

(III) [Fill in number] appointed by the minority leader of the senate, [fill in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the senate-;

(IV) [Fill in number] appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, [fill in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the house of representatives; and

(V) [Fill in number] appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives, [fill in number] of whom may be (a member) (members) of the house of representatives.

(b) **Optional language on qualifications can be added here**

(c) The (governor) (members of the board) shall select the chairperson and vice-chairperson of the board.

(d) Appointments shall be made no later than [fill in time frame].

(e) **Option #1** -- All members of the board shall serve without compensation.

Option #2 -- Members shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their duties.

Option #3 -- Members shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in attendance at board meetings, and members who are legislators shall be paid per them as other members of interim committees in attendance at meetings.

There may be other alternatives than the 7 listed above.

(3) The board shall hold its first meeting no later than [fill in time frame] and 11 shall meet at least [(monthly) (every two months), etc.].

(4) **(Optional language if the board has specific duties other than those stated subsection (1) stating the purpose and objective or if there are specific issues to be studied by the board)** The board shall (have the following duties) (study the following issues):

(a) [Fill in duties and responsibilities or issues to be studied]

(5) (The legislative council staff), (the office of legislative legal services), (the joint budget committee staff), (the staff of the [fill in executive department, division, agency, etc.]) shall provide staff assistance to the board in carrying out its duties and responsibilities pursuant to this section. The [fill in appropriate staff agency] shall be responsible for working with the chairperson of the board in determining dates and agendas for meetings of the board. (Optional language -- All staff assistance shall be provided within available appropriations to the agency.)

(6) Recommendations made by the board shall be presented to the (general assembly) (governor and the general assembly) no later than [fill in date]. Recommendations of the board that require legislative changes shall be proposed in the form of (one bill) (one or more bills). Proposed legislation shall be presented to the legislative council in the same manner as legislation recommended by an interim legislative council committee and, if approved by the legislative council, shall be treated as interim committee legislation for purposes of bill limitations and introduction deadlines imposed by the Joint rules of the general assembly.

(7) This section is repealed, effective [fill in date].

MEMORANDUM

January 15, 1997

TO: Office of Legislative Legal Services

FROM: Executive Committee of Legislative Council

RE: Use of Safety Clauses [Executive Committee Memo]

For bills prepared after this date, we are hereby directing your Office to implement the following procedures regarding **Safety Clauses**:

- (1) You should **no longer assume that members want a safety clause** on their bills. You should **ask each member** making a bill request **whether or not the member wants to include a Safety Clause**.
- (2) You should inform the member that a Colorado Supreme Court decision indicates that **bills without a Safety Clause cannot take effect prior to the expiration of the ninety-day period following adjournment** of the General Assembly, the period that is allowed for filing referendum petitions against such bills.
- (3) In view of the ninety-day requirement for bills without a safety clause, you should be sure to **inform the members**, particularly newly elected members, that **there are certain bills that may need to take effect on July 1 or before**. These could include bills imposing new criminal penalties and bills that relate to fiscal or tax policy that are intended to apply to either the current fiscal year or to the entire upcoming fiscal year.
- (4) For bills that are prepared without a Safety Clause, you should include a standard clause that expresses an effective date for the bill in the context of the requirement for the ninety-day period, unless the member directs otherwise.

MEMORANDUM

January 26, 1999

TO: Members of the General Assembly

FROM: Office of Legislative Legal Services

RE: Use of Safety Clauses [OLLS Memo]

Pursuant to a directive from the Executive Committee, **we must ask you whether or not you want a safety clause on each bill that you request.** To assist you in making a decision, we are providing you with the following information:

If a bill does not contain a safety clause:

- Assuming that a referendum petition is not filed against the bill or any part of it, the earliest the bill can take effect is the day after the expiration of the 90-day period following adjournment.
- If a referendum petition containing sufficient signatures is filed against all or any part of the bill within the 90-day period, the bill or part cannot take effect until approved by the voters at an even-year, statewide election.

If a bill contains a safety clause:

- The bill is not subject to the citizens' right to file a referendum petition against all or any part of a bill.¹
- The bill can take effect immediately after the Governor signs it or allows it to become law without his signature. This may be necessary for bills that: (1) Affect the current fiscal year or that must take effect on the next July 1; or (2) Address problems that require an immediate change in the law. In addition, bills imposing new criminal penalties often have a July 1 effective date.

¹ This right is recognized in section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution.

**MEMORANDUM
BILL TITLES - SINGLE SUBJECT AND
ORIGINAL PURPOSE REQUIREMENTS**

[Last Revision: November 20, 1997]

This memorandum is intended to provide guidance regarding the single subject and original purpose requirements for bills under the Colorado Constitution. This memorandum discusses the following topics:

- I. The single subject and original requirements for bills and bill titles;**
- II. Factors that should be considered by the Colorado General Assembly when there is a question whether an amendment to a bill fits within the title of the bill; and**
- III. Title opinions.**

I. SINGLE SUBJECT AND ORIGINAL PURPOSE REQUIREMENTS

(1) CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BILL TITLES

Article V, sections 21 and 17 of the Colorado Constitution provide as follows:

Section 21. Bill to contain but one subject - expressed in title. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in any act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

Section 17. No law passed but by bill - amendments. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

Sections 17 and 21 are constitutional rules of legislative procedure. The "subject" of a bill and its "original purpose" are similar concepts. An amendment that alters the original purpose of a bill may well cause the bill to embrace two subjects.

These sections of the Colorado Constitution mandate that each bill contain one subject and that the single subject be clearly expressed in the bill title. In addition, these provisions appear to place fairly strict limits on the types of extraneous amendments that may be added

as a bill moves through the legislative process. It is generally agreed that the purpose of these provisions is to focus debate on pending legislative measures and to avoid "log-rolling" (the joining together of unrelated measures to gain votes for passage of a measure). Another purpose is to provide helpful public notice of the contents of a bill. The importance of these rules is illustrated by the constitutional requirement in Section 21 that failure to comply will invalidate the portion of a bill that is not expressed in the bill title.

Pursuant to these mandates, the Office of Legislative Legal Services (OLLS) has adopted a general policy of composing bill titles in a manner that states the single subject at the beginning of the bill title. To help identify clearly a bill's single subject, a comma is often placed at the end of the subject. Another common practice is to avoid the words "and" and "or" in stating the single subject because these words connote more than one subject. Sometimes additional information is provided after the comma as a "trailer". While trailers must be "germane", or related, to the single subject, the words of the trailer generally are not part of the statement of the single subject.

The OLLS attempts to follow these practices as practicable. These practices have helped members and the public in the application of Sections 17 and 21 and have become generally accepted over a period of many years.

(2) "TIGHT" TITLES

Close adherence to the Colorado legislative custom and practice relating to composition and strict construction of bill titles has contributed to the time-honored practice of employment of "tight" titles. "Tight" titles narrowly express the single subject and purpose of a bill. Sponsors request tight titles anticipating that amendments that do not "fit" within the narrow statement will be deemed out of order during the legislative process. Of course, the tight titles themselves must comply with the mandates of Sections 17 and 21 of Article V.

(3) APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 17 AND 21 IN THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS AND IN THE COURTS

The OLLS has observed that the requirements of Sections 17 and 21, and the attendant legislative customs and usage, are more often strictly applied in the legislative process. Since these rules are rules of legislative procedure, this seems entirely appropriate.

The courts apply Sections 17 and 21 in a different context than the General Assembly. The courts consider these provisions in legal proceedings after the presumption of constitutionality has attached to the enacted law in question. This has resulted in a more lenient application of the requirements of these sections in judicial proceedings. Only in the most extreme case will an enacted law be ruled unconstitutional by a court on this basis.

(4) CONSEQUENCES OF DEPARTURE FROM THE MANDATES OF SECTIONS 17 AND 21

AND LEGISLATIVE CUSTOM AND USAGE

If the constitutional mandates regarding bill subjects titles and the legislative custom and usage arising from these mandates are not observed in the legislative process, the consequences include:

- Loss of predictability in the consideration of bills;
- Frustration of the purposes of the constitutional mandates, such as focusing debate, avoiding log-rolling, and providing adequate public notice;
- Deprivation of a member's ability to address issues in a limited context through the use of a "tight" title;
- The possibility of increased litigation over bills already passed, with the attendant uncertainty of application of laws; and
- Erosion of the public's confidence in the legislative process.

It cannot be said with certainty in every case that departure from the rules will invalidate a bill. However, in view of the consequences outlined above, we recommend compliance with the rules and with the practices that encourage compliance with those rules. These practices have proven themselves over the long term and are rooted in the integrity of the legislative process.

II. DETERMINING WHETHER AMENDMENTS FIT WITHIN BILL TITLES

To determine whether an amendment fits within a bill title, the following questions should be addressed:

(1) DOES THE AMENDMENT FIT WITHIN THE SINGLE SUBJECT OF THE BILL EXPRESSED IN THE BILL TITLE?

Under the Colorado Constitution, no bill (other than a general appropriation bill) containing more than a single subject may be passed by the General Assembly, and the single subject of a bill must be expressed in the bill's title. Colo. Const., Art. V, § 21. If this provision of the Constitution is violated in an act, then the portions of the act that are not within the title are void. *People ex rel. Seeley v. Hull*, 8 Colo. 485, 9 P. 34 (1885). However, the Colorado Supreme Court has stated that this section of the Constitution should be liberally and reasonably interpreted so as to avert the evils against which it is aimed, while at the same time not unnecessarily obstructing legislation. *In re Breene*, 14 Colo. 401, 758 P.2d 1356 (1890).

In determining whether an amendment fits within the single subject expressed in the title of the bill, the following should be considered:

(a) IS THE AMENDMENT “GERMANE” TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE BILL? -- The Colorado Supreme Court has found that whether an amendment fits within the title of a bill is dependent on whether the amendment is “**germane**” to the subject expressed in the title of the bill. *Bd. of Comm'rs v. Bd. of Comm'rs*, 32 Colo. 310, 76 P. 368 (1904). The Court has further found that in this context "germane" means “**closely allied**”, “**appropriate**”, or “**relevant**”. *Roark v. People*, 79 Colo. 181, 48 P.2d 1013 (1935); *Dahlin v. City & County of Denver*, 97 Colo. 239, 48 P.2d 1013 (1935). The Court has stated that if the matters contained in a bill are “**necessarily or properly connected to each other**”, rather than being “**disconnected or incongruous**”, then the provisions of Section 21 of the Constitution are not violated. *In re House Bill No. 1353*, 738 P.2d 371 (Colo. 1987).

(b) MAY THE TITLE OF THE BILL BE MODIFIED TO ACCOMMODATE THE AMENDMENT? -- The title to a bill may be narrowed by amendment. If a bill title has been narrowed during the legislative process, then the practice and understanding in the General Assembly has been that the bill title may then be broadened by amendment as long as the amendment does not broaden the single subject or the original purpose of the bill as it was introduced.

The original subject matter of a bill, as expressed in the title of the bill, may not be broadened, although the title may be amended to cover the original purpose of the bill as extended by amendments. *In re Amendments of Legislative Bills*, 19 Colo. 356, 35 P. 917 (1894). This may mean that, while the subject of the bill expressed in the title may not be broadened, the trailer to the title, if any, may be modified when the bill is amended. In view of the constitutional implications that may arise if the single subject or original purpose of a bill is changed, the safest course of action is to avoid broadening the single subject of a bill expressed in the title, while making changes to the trailer as necessary to reflect changes made to the bill.

(2) WOULD THE AMENDMENT CHANGE THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE OF THE BILL AS IT WAS INTRODUCED IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY?

The Colorado Constitution prohibits any amendment that changes the **original purpose** of a bill. Colo. Const., Art. V, § 17. The courts have found that this provision does not prohibit an amendment that **extends the provisions of the bill** without changing the original purpose. *In re Amendments of Legislative Bills*, 19 Colo. 356, 35 P. 917 (1894). Further, an amendment to a bill does not violate this section if the amendment is **a change in the means of accomplishing** the bill's original purpose. *Parrish v. Lamm*, 758 P.2d 1356 (Colo. 1988).

(3) ARE THE CONSTITUTIONAL STANDARDS FOR AMENDMENTS APPLIED STRICTLY?

The General Assembly has normally applied the constitutional standards for amendments in a strict fashion, while the courts, when making similar determinations regarding laws that have been enacted, have shown deference to the judgment of the General Assembly. The presumption is that laws that have been enacted are constitutional, and a person who challenges the constitutionality of a statute must prove the unconstitutionality beyond a reasonable doubt. *People v. Rowerdink*, 756 P.2d 986 (Colo. 1988). For this reason, the final outcome reached by a court regarding an amendment should be considered within the appropriate context of the decision and not be applied directly to the legislative process.

EXAMPLES OF TITLE QUESTIONS:

Example 1: The bill title is “Concerning fruit.” and the bill as introduced deals with apples and pears. The amendment would add a provision concerning oranges. To determine whether the amendment fits within the title of the bill, it is necessary to determine whether oranges are germane to the subject of fruit and whether this amendment would change the original purpose of the bill. As oranges are a type of fruit, this amendment apparently is germane to the subject of the bill as expressed in the title. Oranges are closely allied with and relevant to the subject of fruit. Further, the addition of oranges appears to extend the provisions of the bill without changing the original purpose of the bill.

Result: The amendment fits within the title of the bill.

Example 2: The bill title is “Concerning apples.” and the bill as introduced deals only with apples. The amendment would add a provision concerning oranges. In this case, the question is whether oranges are germane to the subject “apples”. Oranges do not appear to be relevant to or closely allied with apples. The original purpose of the bill now regards the more narrow subject of apples, and the addition of oranges apparently will modify this original purpose, rather than simply extending the provisions of the bill or changing the means of accomplishing the original purpose.

Result: The amendment is not within the title of the bill.

Example 3: The bill title is “Concerning fruit, and, in connection therewith, providing for apples and peaches.” and the bill as introduced deals only with apples and peaches. The single subject expressed in the title is "Concerning fruit", while the remainder of the title is the trailer. The amendment would add a provision concerning oranges. Oranges appear to be germane to the bill subject as oranges are closely allied with and relevant to the subject of fruit. However, if the amendment is adopted, the original title may no longer accurately describe the subject matter of the bill unless the trailer to the title is also amended.

Result: The amendment is within the title of the bill. The trailer to the title may be modified to reflect the amendment, such as amending the trailer to read: "and, in connection therewith, providing for apples, peaches, and

oranges."

III. TITLE OPINIONS

In February of 1995, concern was expressed during a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Legislative Council about opinions of OLLS staff as to whether an amendment would be appropriate under the title of a bill. Discussion focused on the fact that asking for a title opinion may place OLLS staff in an awkward situation that is inappropriate for nonpartisan staff personnel. An OLLS staff member should bring any potential title issues to the attention of his or her team leader and Doug Brown or Becky Lennahan as soon as the issues arise.

The Executive Committee provided the OLLS with the following guidance concerning the issuance of title opinions:

1. An OLLS staff person should continue to consider title issues carefully when drafting bills and amendments and should advise a member when the member requests an amendment that may be beyond the title of a bill.

2. Once a bill or amendment is drafted, the OLLS staff should handle requests for title opinions as follows:

- An OLLS staff member may provide the member with an answer to a title questions, but the staff member should make it clear to the member that **the opinion is advisory only and is not binding on a committee chair or the chair of the committee of the whole.**
- An OLLS staff person should not put title opinions in writing unless the member insists. In this situation, the member should be advised that the OLLS will speak with the members of the Executive Committee from the member's house prior to writing the title opinion.

Note: This is an outline of a presentation by Alice Boler Ackerman for the OLLS in-house training program. The last presentation was made in the fall of 1997. The outline has been updated and is current as of September 1999.

STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE DECLARATION AND INTENT STATEMENTS: THE COLORADO PERSPECTIVE

1. To Include or not Include - That is the Bill Drafter's Dilemma
 - a. There are no rules for including legislative declaration or legislative intent statements in the Colorado drafting manual but here are some "informal" rules.
 - i. A statement should not be characterized as "legislative intent" when it is really a "legislative declaration" and vice versa.
 - ii. A legislative intent statement should accurately reflect the intent of the General Assembly and remain accurate as the bill is amended in the legislative process.
 - iii. A legislative intent statement should not create any kind of right or prohibit any action and not otherwise create substantive law.
 - iv. A legislative intent statement should not be ambiguous.
 - v. A legislative intent statement should not be a substitute for precise and accurate legislative bill drafting.
 - b. Read Legislative Lawyer article
 - c. Purpose of presentation
 - i. Make sure you understand the difference between legislative declaration and legislative intent statements and the different types of statements.
 - ii. Think about whether legislative declaration sections are included in bills at the member's insistence or are you just in the habit of including them.
 - iii. Think more about how to discourage members who are insisting on a legislative declaration or legislative intent statement.
 - iv. Think more about the actual words used in legislative declarations - are they true or do you just think they are true -- do the words accurately reflect the G.A.'s intent.
 - v. Think about whether you are making substantive statements in a legislative declaration section or creating any kind of substantive right.

2. Why Legislators ask for Legislative Declaration Statements or Legislative Intent Statements
 - a. Use facts to justify enactment of the bill and promote its passage
 - b. Provide a brief summary of the bill
 - c. Provide information to public and guide those who are to administer the

22-1-102.5, C.R.S. Question: Is there really a need to single out the education of a homeless child? Not really - the problem here is that the state is required to offer all children a free public education - the law says a child goes to school in the school district in which she and her parents reside - if you are homeless you have no residence, so where do you go to school? - that is the problem the GA which trying to resolve - was there a need to explain that?

(4) Privatization of government services not to result in diminished quality -- 24-50-501, C.R.S.

c. Substantive statements

i. Inclusion solely to show intent

(1) Statements of what the general assembly did intend

(a) Reinstatement of death penalty -- 16-11-801, C.R.S.

(b) Extension of statute of limitations -- 13-80-103.7, C.R.S.

(2) Statements of what the general assembly did not intend

(a) Change of term "visitation" to "parenting time" -- 14-10-103 (3), C.R.S.

(b) Funding for aviation -- 43-10-109 (2) (c), C.R.S.

ii. Inclusion in anticipation of challenge in court case

(1) Residency requirements -- 8-2-120, C.R.S.

(2) Business incentives ("United Airlines") -- 24-46.5-101, C.R.S.

(3) Implementation of tax and spending limit -- 24-77-101, C.R.S.

iii. Inclusion in response to court cases

(1) Funding of public assistance and welfare programs -- 26-1-126.5 and 2-4-215, C.R.S.

(2) Statutory programs subject to available appropriation -- 2-4-216, C.R.S.

(3) Applicability of statute of limitations for sexual offenses against children -- 16-5-401.1, C.R.S.

iv. Inclusion to show connection between special session call item and proposed bill

(1) HB 91S2-1027 - funding of education and medicaid and changes in tax procedures

v. Substantive statements usually are included as statutory material

5. Role of Legislative Declaration and Legislative Intent Statements

a. Statutory provision clearly provides for their use when a statute is ambiguous

- i. **Section 2-4-203. Ambiguous statutes - aids in construction.**
 - (1) If a statute is ambiguous, the court, in determining the intention of the general assembly, may consider among other matters: (g) The legislative declaration or purpose.
- b. Court decisions
 - i. Use of statements in construing scope and effect of statute
 - (1) "In construing the scope and effect of a statute, [the court must] seek out the intent of the legislature in voting its passage. Perhaps the best guide to intent is declaration of policy which frequently forms the initial part of an enactment". *St. Luke's Hosp. v. Industrial Comm'n*, 142 Colo. 28, 32, 349 P.2d 995, 997 (1960).
 - ii. Use of statements in determining whether the statute promotes a public purpose
 - (1) "Although the expressed intent of the legislature has no magical quality which validates the invalid, it is entitled to relevant weight in determining whether the Act promotes a public purpose." *Allardice v. Adams County*, 173 Colo. 133, 147, 476 P.2d 982, 989 (1970).
 - (2) "We conclude that [section] 10-1-127 (1.5) (a) is a clear expression of public policy that is sufficient to support plaintiff's retaliatory discharge claim." *Flores v. American Pharmaceutical Services, Inc.*, 98CA0158 (July 8, 1999).
 - iii. Weight to be given statements
 - (1) "And, in construing statutes courts should ascertain and give effect to intention of the legislature as such is expressed in the statute itself and, conversely, courts should not interpret a law to mean that which it does not express. *People ex rel. Marks v. District Court*, 161 Colo. 14, 24, 420 P.2d 236, 241 (1966).
 - (2) "Legislative intent which is clearly expressed must be given effect. *Pigford v. People*, 197 Colo. 358, 360, 593 P.2d 354, 356 (1979).
 - (3) "While the statutory declaration [of the legislature] is relevant, it is not binding". *City and County of Denver v. State of Colorado*, 788 P.2d 764, 768 (Colo. 1990).
 - iv. Weight to be given statements written subsequent to the statute itself
 - (1) "While subsequent legislative declarations concerning the intent of an earlier statute are not controlling, they are entitled to significant weight." *People v. Holland*, 708 P.2d 119, 120-121 (Colo. 1985).

6. Consideration of Specific Legislative Declaration or Legislative Intent Statements by Courts
 - a. Statements considered but disregarded by court
 - i. Residency requirements -- "In summary, we hold that the residency of the employees of a home rule municipality is of local concern. Thus, section 8-2-120 does not limit the authority of home rule municipalities to enact charter provisions or ordinances requiring employees to reside within the corporate limits of the municipality as a condition of continuing employment." *City and County of Denver v. State of Colorado*, 788 P.2d 764, 772 (Colo 1990)
 - b. Statements considered and given weight by court
 - i. Business incentives -- "The General Assembly has found that "the public purpose to be served by the passage of this article outweighs all other individual interests. On this record, and within this original proceeding, we cannot say that the General Assembly's determination of a predominating public purpose is either in bad faith or erroneous." *In re Interrogatory Propounded by Governor*, 814 P.2d 875, 884 (Colo. 1991).
 - ii. Statute of limitations -- "We conclude that the specific and explicit statement of legislative intent in section 16-5-401.1 is sufficient to overcome the general presumptions relied on by the trial court . . .". *People v. Holland*, 708 P.2d 119, 121 (Colo. 1985).
 - iii. Statute of limitations -- "We are satisfied that this specific expression of legislative intent . . . is sufficient to overcome the presumption of prospective operation." *People v. Midgley*, 714 P.2d 902, 903 (1986).
 - iv. Property tax abatement and refund provisions -- "Under these circumstances, we conclude that, in amending 39-10-114 in 1988, the General Assembly intended to provide taxpayers the opportunity to utilize the abatement and refund provisions for the purpose of challenging an overvaluation." *Portofino v. Bd. of Assessment Appeals*, 820 P.2d 1157, 1160 (Colo. App. 1981).
 - c. Statements which create substantive rights
 - i. General rule is that a legislative intent statement does not confer power or determine rights (See Sutherland's Statutory Construction)
 - (1) Reproductive Health Services v. Webster (U.S. Supreme Court - 1989) -- Supreme Court reviewed legislative findings in the preamble contained in the Missouri legislation: 1) "Life of each human being begins at conception" 2) "Unborn children have protectable interests in life, health and well-being" 3) "All Missouri

- laws must be interpreted to provide unborn children with the same rights enjoyed by other persons . . ."
- (2) Spawned strange cases probably unintended by the Missouri Legislature or the U.S. Supreme Court
 - (a) 2 separate cases brought to dismiss criminal trespass charges against anti-abortion demonstrators - under an 1981 law, persons accused of some crimes, including trespassing, may offer a defense that their actions were justified as an emergency measure to avoid an imminent public or private injury - demonstrators alleged actions were justified by the desire to save the lives of unborn children - charges were dismissed
 - (b) 20-year old charged with drunk driving argued he should be treated as a 21 year old because his actual age should be calculated from conception, not from birth - argument was rejected in circuit court but was appealed - don't know what happened
 - (c) Pregnant woman jailed for theft and forgery argued that she should be released since her fetus has been wrongfully imprisoned
 - ii. Civil rights -- "The relevant portions of that statute [24-34-801] confer new rights and duties, unknown at common law . . . *Silverstein v. Sisters of Charity*, 38 Colo. App. 286, 288, 559 P.2d 716 (1976)

7. Rules from Other States on Use of Legislative Declaration and Legislative Intent Statements

- a. North Dakota
 - i. Legislative intent statements "should not be used".
 - ii. If bill is properly drafted, the intent is self-evident. Additionally, the declaration of finding or intent may be used for a purpose unintended by the drafter.
- b. Wisconsin
 - i. Statement of legislative intent, purpose or findings "should not be included in a measure"
 - (1) Redundancy
 - (2) Conflict
 - (3) Misuse of undefined terms
 - (4) Unforeseen effects
 - (5) Misuse of argumentative language
 - ii. Two exceptions

- (1) Recodifications - the usual presumption applied to legislation that amends a statute is that a change in statutory language implies an intentional change in substance. A statement of legislative intent or purpose is appropriate in a recodification bill to rebut this presumption
- (2) Constitutionality - following are instances in which statements may aid courts in determining that the challenged statutes had reasonable bases when the presumption of constitutionality alone is insufficient: 1) Where it is alleged that an act conflicts with a specific constitutional prohibition, the statement may recite facts that indicate the act's compliance with the constitutional requirements and indicate the legislative view concerning construction and application of constitutional provisions; and 2) Where it is alleged that an act is unreasonable or arbitrary, a statement may be used to show facts or policy that constitute a reasonable basis for the legislature's classification.
- iii. No statement of legislative intent, purpose, or findings may be included in a bill without the approval of the chief counsel.
- iv. Wisconsin's rules to use in drafting statements
 - (1) Facts set forth in a statement of findings must either relate directly to an emergency condition necessitating a specific statute or, if more general, must not appear susceptible to significant change.
 - (2) Statement of intent or purpose must not grant rights, prohibit actions, establish substantive standards or otherwise create substantive law.
 - (3) Statement of intent or purpose must pertain only to the particular law in question and relate directly to that law.
 - (4) Statement of intent or purpose must not be so narrowly drawn that it fails to address all of an act's clearly potential infirmities.
 - (5) Language of statement of intent or purpose must not be equivocal or ambiguous.

8. Conclusion

1-1-103. Election code liberally construed. (2) It is also the intent of the general assembly that non-English-speaking citizens, like all other citizens, should be encouraged to vote. Therefore, appropriate efforts should be made to minimize obstacles to registration by citizens who lack sufficient skill in English to register without assistance.

13-21-120. Colorado baseball spectator safety act - legislative declaration - limitation on actions - duty to post warning notice. (2) The general assembly recognizes that persons who attend professional baseball games may incur injuries as a result of the risks involved in being a spectator at such baseball games. However, the general assembly also finds that attendance at such professional baseball games provides a wholesome and healthy family activity which should be encouraged. The general assembly further finds that the state will derive economic benefit from spectators attending professional baseball games. It is therefore the intent of the general assembly to encourage attendance at professional baseball games. Limiting the civil liability of those who own professional baseball teams and those who own stadiums where professional baseball games are played will help contain costs, keeping ticket prices more affordable.

22-1-102.5. Definition of homeless child. (1) The general assembly hereby finds and declares that, because of the growing number of children and families who are homeless in Colorado, there is a need to ensure that all homeless children receive a proper education. It is the intent of the general assembly that no child shall be denied the benefits of a free education in the public schools because the child is homeless.

24-50-501. Legislative declaration. Recognizing that the adoption of section 20 of article X of the state constitution at the 1992 general election has imposed strict new constraints on state government, it is hereby declared to be the policy of this state to encourage the use of private contractors for personal services to achieve increased efficiency in the delivery of government services, without undermining the principles of the state personnel system requiring competence in state government and the avoidance of political patronage. The general assembly recognizes that such contracting may result in variances from legislatively mandated pay scales and other employment practices that apply to the state personnel system. In order to ensure that such privatization of government services does not subvert the policies underlying the civil service system, the purpose of this part 5 is to balance the benefits of privatization of personal services against its impact upon the state personnel system as a whole. The general assembly finds and declares that, in the use of private contractors for personal services, the dangers of arbitrary and capricious political action or patronage and the promotion of competence in the provision of government services are adequately safeguarded by existing laws on public procurement, public contracts, financial administration, employment practices, ethics in government, licensure, certification, open meetings, open records, and the provisions of this part 5. Recognizing that the ultimate beneficiaries of all government services are the citizens of the state of Colorado, it is the intent of the general assembly that privatization of government services not result in diminished quality in order to save money.

16-11-801. Applicability of procedure for the imposition of sentences in class 1 felony cases. (1) It is the expressed intention of the general assembly that there be no hiatus in the imposition of the death penalty as a sentence for the commission of a class 1 felony in the state of Colorado as a result of the holding of the Colorado supreme court in People v. Young, 814 P.2d 834 (Colo. 1991). Toward that end, the provisions of section 16-11-103, as it existed prior to the enactment of Senate Bill 78, enacted at the Second Regular Session of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly, to the extent such provisions were not automatically revitalized by the operation of law, are reenacted as section 16-11-802 and are hereby made applicable to offenses committed on or after July 1, 1988, and prior to September 20, 1991.

(2) It is the intent of the general assembly that this part 8 is independent from section 16-11-103 and that if any provision of this part 8 or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the application of section 16-11-103 to any offense committed on or after September 20, 1991.

13-80-103.7. General limitation of actions - sexual assault or sexual offense against a child - six years. (3.5) (d) It is the intent of the general assembly in enacting this subsection (3.5) to extend the statute of limitations as to civil actions based on offenses described in subsection (1) of this section as amended on July 1, 1993, for which the applicable statute of limitations in effect prior to July 1, 1993, has not yet run on July 1, 1993.

(4) It is the intent of the general assembly in enacting this section to extend the statute of limitations as to civil actions based on offenses described in subsection (1) of this section for which the applicable statute of limitations in effect prior to July 1, 1990, has not yet run on July 1, 1990.

14-10-103. Definition and interpretation of terms. (3) On and after July 1, 1993, the term "visitation" has been changed to "parenting time". It is not the intent of the general assembly to modify or change the meaning of the term "visitation" nor to alter the legal rights of a noncustodial parent with respect to the child as a result of changing the term "visitation" to "parenting time".

43-10-109. Aviation fund created. (2) (c) It is not the intent of the general assembly that the moneys available for expenditure pursuant to the provisions of this subsection (2) be used to supplant any federal moneys which may be available to airports, governmental entities operating public-accessible airports, or the division pursuant to federal law.

8-2-120. Residency requirements prohibited for public employment - legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that the imposition of residency requirements by public employers works to the detriment of the public health, welfare, and morale as well as to the detriment of the economic well-being of the state. The general assembly further finds, determines, and declares that the right of the individual to work in or for any local government is a matter of statewide concern and

accordingly the provisions of this section preempt any provisions of any such local government to the contrary. The general assembly declares that the problem and hardships to the citizens of this state occasioned by the imposition of employee residency requirements far outweigh any gain devolving to the public employer from the imposition of said requirements.

24-46.5-101. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly hereby finds and declares:

(a) That the health, safety, and welfare of the people of this state are dependent upon the continued encouragement, development, and expansion of opportunities for employment in the private sector in this state;

(b) That the economic history of this state has been characterized by a "boom and bust" cycle resulting in severe social and economic dislocation and dramatic fluctuation in economic activity and public revenues;

(c) That diversification of the state's economic base will contribute to much-needed economic stability;

(d) That it is vital to the continued development of economic opportunity in this state, including the development of new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses, that this state provide additional incentives to entities making a commitment to build and operate new business facilities which will result in substantial and long-term expansion of new employment within this state; and

(e) That the public purpose to be served by the passage of this article outweighs all other individual interests.

24-77-101. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly hereby finds and declares that:

(a) Section 20 of article X of the state constitution, which was approved by the registered electors of this state at the 1992 general election, limits fiscal year spending of the state government;

(b) It is within the legislative prerogative of the general assembly to enact legislation which will facilitate the operation of section 20 of article X;

(c) It is a legislative prerogative to facilitate compliance with the state fiscal year spending limit and legislation to implement section 20 of article X as it relates to state government is a reasonable and necessary exercise of the legislative prerogative;

(d) In interpreting the provisions of section 20 of article X, the general assembly has attempted to give the words of said constitutional provision their natural and obvious significance;

(e) Where the meaning of section 20 of article X is uncertain, the general assembly has attempted to ascertain the intent of those who adopted the measure and, when appropriate, the intent of the proponents, as well as to apply other generally accepted rules of construction;

(f) The content of this article represents the considered judgment of the general assembly as to the meaning of the provisions of section 20 of article X as it relates to state government.

26-1-126.5. Effect of supreme court's interpretation of section 26-1-126, creating the county contingency fund for public assistance and welfare programs. The general assembly hereby finds and declares that the Colorado supreme court decision entitled Colorado Department of Social Services v. Board of County Commissioners of the County of Pueblo and Samuel J. Corsentino, No. 83SA316, March 11, 1985, which interpreted section 26-1-126 to require the general assembly to fully fund the county contingency fund, leaving no discretion with the general assembly to determine annually the level of funding of said fund, has not been adopted by the general assembly. The general assembly specifically rejects this interpretation and any implication in such decision which would result in any state liability for amounts not appropriated for such fund in previous fiscal years.

2-4-215. Each general assembly a separate entity - future general assemblies not bound by acts of previous general assemblies. (1) The general assembly finds and declares, pursuant to the constitution of the state of Colorado, that each general assembly is a separate entity, and the acts of one general assembly are not binding on future general assemblies. Accordingly, no legislation passed by one general assembly requiring an appropriation shall bind future general assemblies.

(2) Furthermore, the general assembly finds and declares that when a statute provides for the proration of amounts in the event appropriations are insufficient, the general assembly has not committed itself to any particular level of funding, does not create any rights in the ultimate recipients of such funding or in any political subdivision or agency which administers such funds, and clearly intends that the level of funding under such a statute is in the full and complete discretion of the general assembly.

2-4-216. Limitations on statutory programs. (1) When the general assembly creates statutory programs which are not required by federal law and which offer and provide services or assistance or both to persons in this state, the general assembly gives rise to a reasonable expectation that such services or assistance or both will be provided by the state in a manner consistent with the statutes which created the programs. However, the general assembly does not commit itself or the taxpayers of the state to the provision of a particular level of funding for such programs and does not create rights in the ultimate recipient to a particular level of service or assistance or both. The general assembly intends that the level of funding, and thus the level of service or assistance or both, shall be in the full and complete discretion of the general assembly, consistent with the statute which created the program.

(2) In the statutes creating some of these programs, the general assembly expressly conditions any rights arising under such programs by the use of the words "within available appropriations" or "subject to available appropriations" or similar words of limitation. The purpose of the use of these words of limitation is to reaffirm the principles set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) At the time such a program is created, the general assembly appropriates funds for its implementation, taking into account many factors, including but not limited to the availability of revenues, the importance of the program, and needs of recipients when

balanced with the needs of recipients under other state programs. The amount of the initial appropriation indicates a program's priority in relation to other state programs. The general assembly reasonably expects that the priority of the program will be subject to annual changes which will be reflected in the modification of the annual appropriation for the program. If the general assembly desires a substantive change in the program, or to eliminate the program, that can be accomplished by amendment of the statutory law which created the program.

(4) It is the purpose of the general assembly, through the enactment of this section, to clarify that the rights, if any, created through the enactment of statutory programs are subject to substantial modification through the annual appropriation process, so long as the modification is consistent with the statute which created the program.

16-5-401.1. Legislative intent in enacting section 16-5-401 (6) and (7). (1) The intent of the general assembly in enacting section 16-5-401 (6) and (7) in 1982 was to create a ten-year statute of limitations as to offenses specified in said subsections committed on or after July 1, 1979.

18-3-411. Sex offenses against children - unlawful sexual offense defined - limitation for commencing proceedings - evidence - statutory privilege. (2) No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for an unlawful sexual offense other than the misdemeanor offense specified in section 18-3-404, unless the indictment, information, complaint, or action for the same is found or instituted within ten years after commission of the offense. No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for a misdemeanor offense specified in section 18-3-404, unless the indictment, information, complaint, or action for the same is found or instituted within five years after the commission of the offense. The ten-year statute of limitations shall apply to all offenses specified in subsection (1) of this section which are alleged to have occurred on or after July 1, 1979.

Senate Bill 91-231

SECTION 1. Legislative declaration. The general assembly declares that Senate Bill No. 184 was enacted by the fifty-sixth general assembly in the second regular session with the intent of extending to any taxpayer the right to petition for an abatement or refund of property taxes levied erroneously or illegally due to an overvaluation of such taxpayer's property. In an opinion filed on February 7, 1991, the Colorado court of appeals stated that a more definitive statutory clarification was necessary for the general assembly to effectuate a change in the property tax scheme that would allow a taxpayer to petition for an abatement or refund for essentially all errors in valuation. The general assembly further declares that Senate Bill 91-231 was enacted by the fifty-eighth general assembly in its first regular session with the intent of clarifying that said statutory interpretation by the Colorado court of appeals was incorrect and that said right has existed since the enactment of Senate Bill No. 184 and shall continue to exist.

24-34-801. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly hereby declares that it is the policy of the state:

(a) To encourage and enable the blind, the visually impaired, the deaf, the partially deaf, and the otherwise physically disabled to participate fully in the social and economic life of the state and to engage in remunerative employment;

(b) That the blind, the visually impaired, the deaf, the partially deaf, and the otherwise physically disabled shall be employed in the state service, the service of the political subdivisions of the state, the public schools, and in all other employment supported in whole or in part by public funds on the same terms and conditions as the able-bodied unless it is shown that the particular disability prevents the performance of the work involved;

(c) That the blind, the visually impaired, the deaf, the partially deaf, and the otherwise physically disabled have the same rights as the able-bodied to the full and free use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, public facilities, and other public places;

(d) That the blind, the visually impaired, the deaf, the partially deaf, and the otherwise physically disabled are entitled to full and equal housing and full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles, railroad trains, motor buses, streetcars, boats, or any other public conveyances or modes of transportation, hotels, motels, lodging places, places of public accommodation, amusement, or resort, and other places to which the general public is invited, including restaurants and grocery stores; and that the blind, the visually impaired, the deaf, the partially deaf, or the otherwise physically disabled person assume the liability for any injury that he or she might sustain which is attributable solely to causes originating with the nature of the particular disability involved and otherwise subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons;

(e) That every totally or partially blind person, every totally or partially deaf person, or any otherwise physically disabled person shall have the right to be accompanied by a guide dog, a service dog, or other dog, which dog is especially trained or is being trained by a qualified trainer for the purpose of aiding any such person, in any of the places listed in paragraph (d) of this subsection (1) without being required to pay an extra charge for any such dog; except that he shall be liable for any damage done to the premises or facilities by such dog. Any qualified trainer who is training a dog for use by a totally or partially blind, totally or partially deaf, or physically disabled person shall also have the right to be accompanied by such dog in the same manner and with the same liability as the disabled person; except that such a qualified trainer shall not have the right to be accompanied by a guide or service dog if the dog presents an imminent danger to the public health or safety. Any dog being trained for the purpose of aiding a disabled person shall be visibly and prominently identified as a guide or service dog in training.

(f) That no person who is totally or partially blind, totally or partially deaf, or otherwise physically disabled and who is the owner of a guide dog, service dog, or other dog trained for the purpose of aiding such person shall be required to pay an annual license fee for such dog.

10-1-127. Fraudulent insurance acts - immunity for furnishing information relating to suspected insurance fraud - legislative declaration. (1.5) (a) The general assembly finds and declares that insurance fraud is expensive. Insurance fraud increases

premiums and places businesses at risk. Insurance fraud reduces consumers' ability to raise their standard of living and decreases the economic vitality of this state. The general assembly further finds and declares that the state of Colorado must aggressively confront the problem of insurance fraud by facilitating the detection of and reducing the occurrence of fraud through stricter enforcement and deterrence and by increasing the partnership among consumers, the insurance industry, and the state in coordinating efforts to combat insurance fraud.

(b) Colorado has addressed insurance fraud in various statutes, including but not limited to the civil and administrative provisions found in this section, section 10-4-708.6, part 4 of article 2 of this title, parts 1, 2, 9, and 11 of article 3 of this title, and numerous other provisions of this title. It has also been addressed in criminal provisions found in parts 1, 2, and 3 of article 2 of title 18, part 1 of article 4 of title 18, part 1 of article 5 of title 18, and section 18-5-205, C.R.S. These statutory provisions impose regulatory oversight and severe civil and criminal penalties on authorized and unauthorized insurance companies and other persons who commit insurance fraud. The purpose of this section is to further improve regulatory oversight of licensed persons who commit insurance fraud and provide additional remedies to aggrieved persons.

Drafting an Interim Resolution

Prepared By Legislative Council Staff - March 2000

On occasion, legislators ask for guidance on the structure of an interim committee or ask us to prepare a draft of an interim study resolution. Joint Rule 24A contains some basic requirements for the contents of a resolution. This rule and the following check list of the usual provisions of an interim study resolution should be reviewed as staff assist sponsors in the drafting process. A *customary* provision is identified under each heading. In addition, when appropriate, *alternative*, *additional*, or *recommended* suggestions are provided.

Membership of the Committee

Joint Rule 24A requires that interim study resolutions specify the membership of an interim committee.

***customary:** an equal number of members from the House and Senate

alternative: the number of members proportional to the size of each house (or approximately twice as many House members as Senate members)

***customary:** specify a number of members from 6-11 (these numbers provide enough legislators for a quorum, fit the interim budget, and accommodate the size of the committee tables)

additional: non-legislative members (for example: government agency employees, representatives of business groups, and other members of the public) may be included

— note: since Joint Rule 24A provides that a majority vote of legislative members is required to recommend legislation unless the interim study resolution specifies otherwise, the voting status on non-legislative members should be addressed if the sponsor prefers that non-legislative members have the ability to vote

additional: the number of appointments made by the Governor or other non-legislative authority should not exceed the number of legislators appointed to the committee

***customary:** specify the number of majority/minority party members. When the resolution does not specify the number of members from each party,

Joint Rule 24A requires the presiding officer of each house to determine the number of members from each party based on the proportion that each party is of the membership of the respective body.

additional: specify a date by which the committee must be appointed

Appointing Authority

Joint Rule 24A requires that interim study resolutions contain the appointing authority for the members of the committee, including the appointing authority for any member who is required to meet specific professional, geographic, or other conditions.

**customary:* made by the Speaker and the President, except that in the Senate the current practice is for the minority leader to make minority member appointments

additional: minority leaders in addition to the Speaker and the President

additional: the Governor can be identified as appointing non-legislative members

additional: the Speaker and President appoint non-legislative members. If there are conditions related to appointments (i.e., geographic/professional requirements), the resolution must specify which appointing authority is responsible for making those appointments.

Expenses

**customary:* specify actual and necessary expenses and per diem as established by statute or as otherwise specified and approved by the chairperson of the Legislative Council and paid by vouchers and warrants drawn from funds allocated to the General Assembly from appropriations made by the legislature.

additional: authorize expenses for committee travel to conduct hearings around the state. Expenses for travel must be approved by the Executive Committee prior to travel unless otherwise specified in the resolution.

additional: authorize acceptance of gifts and donations

additional: specify whether expenses and a per diem are to be paid to non-legislative members. Joint Rule 24A prohibits these members from receiving expenses and per diem unless the resolution so specifies.

**customary:* government employees who are non-legislative members are specifically excluded from receiving a per diem

Chairing the Committee

**customary:* specify that the chair will be appointed by the Speaker if a House resolution and by the President if a Senate resolution, with vice-chairs appointed by the presiding officer in the second house. Under Joint Rule 24A, chairmen and vice-chairmen are determined using this method if the resolution does not specify otherwise.

Scope of the Study

**customary:* general statement of purpose of committee followed by the specifics of the study, introduced with the phrase "the interim committee shall consider, but need not be limited to, the following issues:"

additional: be very specific about issues committee is to consider; eliminate the phrase "but need not be limited to"

additional: prioritize the study issues

Number of Meetings

Joint Rule 24A requires the prior approval of the Executive Committee for an interim committee to meet more than six times, unless the resolution specifies otherwise.

**customary:* unspecified

alternative: specify, for example, that the committee must meet at least three times but no more than six times to fulfill its responsibilities

Number of Bills to be Sponsored by the Committee

**customary:* silent

alternative: specify a maximum number of bills, or refer to Joint Rule 24 (b) (1)(D) regarding sponsorship of bills recommended by interim Legislative Council committees or other committees created by statute or resolution

Staff Support

Any agencies that are required to provide staff support to an interim committee must be specified in the resolution, per Joint Rule 24A

***customary:** specify that the Legislative Council Staff and the Office of Legislative Legal Services be made available to assist the committee in carrying out its duties

additional: specify that the staff of the Joint Budget Committee and/or State Auditor assist the committee

additional: specify that executive departments be called upon to assist and cooperate with the interim committee in carrying out the committee's duties

additional: other helpers may be specified: federal agencies, quasi governmental agencies, private organizations

Reporting and Due Date

***customary:** the committee reports its findings and recommendations to the Legislative Council by the date specified in Joint Rule 24 (b) (1) (D) and is subject to the limitations on bills contained in the joint rule. Joint Rule 24A requires this procedure if a procedure is not contained in the resolution.

additional: the Legislative Council reports the findings and recommendations of the committee to the next regular session of the General Assembly

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APPENDIX G

INITIATIVES

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Policy of the Committee on Legal Services Concerning Use of Staff to Draft Initiatives

Applicable statutory provisions. Section 2-3-504, Colorado Revised Statutes, requires the staff of the Office of Legislative Legal Services (OLLS") to draft or aid in drafting of legislative bills and other documents as required in the legislative process. Article 40 of title 1, C.R.S., assigns duties to the OLLS in connection with the review and comment process for initiated measures, and to the Director of the OLLS in his capacity as a member of the Ballot Title Setting Board. The OLLS has no statutory authority to draft initiative measures for the proponents of initiatives.

Use of OLLS staff - policy. Members may request and the OLLS staff shall prepare referred bills and concurrent resolutions in the form appropriate for introduction in either house of the General Assembly. however, members should not ask OLLS staff to provide drafting assistance for an initiative measure, whether the member is a named proponent or is working with nonlegislators who are the named proponents, and whether the drafting assistance would be provided before, at, or after the review-and-comment hearing. When exercising the right to initiate legislation, a member is acting primarily in his or her capacity as a private citizen rather than as a member of the General Assembly.

This policy recognizes the attorney-client relationship that exists between the General Assembly as an institution and staff attorneys in the OLLS. Staff attorneys employed by the OLLS should provide bill-drafting services to member in a manner that is consistent with the preservation and protection of the legislative prerogative of exercising legislative power in an elected representative body.

OLLS staff members are encouraged to inform members of this policy.

Adopted December 14, 1998

**Top Ten Twelve Things to Avoid
In Initiative Review-and-comment Memos**

12. Forgetting to note that there is no enacting clause.
11. Assuming that the proponents' numbering of constitutional or statutory sections is correct. Have they used a section number already used in an amendment approved by the voters at the last general election but not in the statute books yet?
10. Failing to explain why the proponents' opportunity to select the numbering for their measure is important. Naturally, the memo will note if the proponents haven't designated where their measure is to be placed in the constitution or the statutes. But the memo should tell the proponents why they should use the chance to designate the placement. In *Zaner v. City of Brighton*, 917 P.2d 280 (Colo. 1996), the placement of Amendment No. 1's election provisions in Article X of the state constitution influenced the Supreme Court's decision that those provisions could be applied only to revenue issues.
9. Neglecting to deal with definitions. Illustrate why the measure may need definitions by using examples of different interpretations. Ask whether the measure assumes that existing definitions would apply. Should it repeat existing definitions or refer to them? Do the proponents want to create their own definitions?
8. Being legalistic. (You should consider your audience here. If you know the proponents are lawyers, you can probably get away with more legal terminology, but the memo should still be understandable to non-lawyers. One of the purposes of the review-and-comment process is to inform the public about what's pending.)
7. Trying to get everything into one loooooooong question. You may be able to shorten the actual question by stating your assumptions about the measure in separate sentences at the beginning of a paragraph, then asking your question.
6. Being too theoretical. Consider describing a concrete situation in one or more short sentences, then asking, "How would this measure affect this situation?" or "What if....?"
5. Asking questions about possibilities that are highly remote. If there's no chance your situation will occur in real life, reconsider your question.
4. Asking questions without laying a foundation. Example: "What does the term 'local government' mean?" Explain that there are several forms of local government in Colorado and why applying the measure to municipalities makes sense but applying it to school districts may not.

Another example- Don't just ask, "What are the Equal Protection Implications of this provision?" State the applicable legal standard ("Courts will usually ask whether there is a rational basis for the way the class of persons has been defined"), and ask for the policy basis behind the proponents' decision to distinguish between one group and another.

3. Being confrontational. In the example above, don't ask, "Doesn't this provision violate the Equal Protection Clause?"
2. Assuming proponents couldn't possibly mean what they've said. Our job is to help the proponents decide whether their language accomplishes their purpose, not to tell them what they ought to want. It's easy to fall into the trap of assuming that every proponent of a recurring issue takes the same position on key aspects of the issue.
1. Failing to focus questions appropriately. Will the question solicit the information you intended? One common mistake is to ask a question that can be answered by "Yes" or "No" without an explanation of the proponents' reasons. Phrase questions so that the real issue cannot be avoided in the review-and-comment meeting.

Original Submission - Notice



Colorado
Legislative
Council
Staff

Room 029 State Capitol, Denver, CO 80203-1784
(303) 866-3521 FAX: 866-3855 TDD: 866-3472

NOTICE
PUBLIC INITIATIVE HEARING
Monday, February 26, 2001

The Colorado Constitution authorizes the registered electors of Colorado to propose changes in the state Constitution and the laws by petition. The original draft of the text of proposed initiated constitutional amendments and laws must be submitted to the General Assembly's legislative research and legal services offices for review and comment. Pursuant to the requirements of Article V, Section 1 (5), Colorado Constitution, the offices must submit comments to proponents at a meeting open to the public.

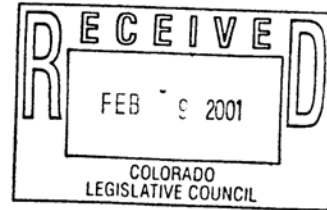
The directors of the Legislative Council Staff and the Office of Legislative Legal Services will hold a meeting with the proponents of the attached initiative proposal, unless the proposal is withdrawn by the proponents prior to the meeting.

Proposal Number: 2001-2002 #8
Time and Date of Meeting: 9:00 AM, Monday, February 26, 2001
Place of Meeting: House Committee Room 0111, State Capitol
Topic of Proposal: Planning for a Fixed Guideway System

Original Submission - Page 1

Initiative Petition for the Colorado Intermountain Fixed Guideway Authority

- Submitted:
1. William V.K. Macy
Chairman, Colorado Alliance for a Rapid Transit Solution
PO Box 2083
Silverthorne, CO 80498
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(303)567-4951 FAX
Residence: 2315 Virginia Street, Idaho Springs, CO 80452
 2. Mary Jane Loevlie
Treasurer, Colorado Alliance for a Rapid Transit Solution
PO Box 2083
Silverthorne, CO 80498
(303)567-4100
(303)567-4605 FAX
Residence: 110 Montane Drive, Idaho Springs, CO 80452
 3. Melanie Kelley
Executive Director, Colorado Alliance for a Rapid Transit Solution
PO Box 2083
Silverthorne, CO 80498
(970)468-2100
(970)468-7997 FAX
Residence: 730B Lagoon Drive, Frisco, CO 80498



5:12 p.m.
LHM

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF COLORADO:

Section 32-16-106 C.R.S. is amended to add new paragraphs (d) and (e) as follows:

(d) TO EXPEND A TOTAL OF \$50 MILLION OF 2001 TAX REFUND REVENUES OVER A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2004, TO FUND A HIGH-SPEED MONORAIL TECHNOLOGY TESTING AND PLANNING PROGRAM, INCLUDING FEDERAL CERTIFICATION AT THE TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN PUEBLO, COLORADO, AND PLANNING STUDIES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FIXED GUIDEWAY SYSTEM CONNECTING DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO EAGLE COUNTY AIRPORT;

(e) TO EXPEND STATE REVENUES TO CARRY OUT THE PURPOSES OF THIS ARTICLE;

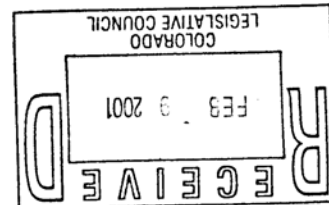
Section 32-16-106 C.R.S. is amended to renumber the existing paragraphs of that section.

Section 32-16-109 (1) C.R.S. is amended as follows:
This article is repealed effective January 1, 2005.

TO FUND A MONORAIL TESTING AND PLANNING PROGRAM ALONG THE I-70 CORRIDOR

1.A. The citizens of Colorado authorize the Colorado Intermountain Fixed Guideway Authority, or any successor entity, to expend over a period of three years ending December 31, 2004, a total of \$50 million of 2001 tax refund revenues to fund a high-speed monorail technology testing and planning program. The Colorado Intermountain Fixed Guideway Authority, or any successor entity, shall use these revenues for the testing of a high-speed monorail transportation system, including federal certification, at the Transportation Technology Center in Pueblo, Colorado, and for planning studies for the construction of a 160 mile fixed guideway system connecting Denver International Airport with Eagle County Airport. The monorail system is intended to provide benefits to Colorado residents, Front Range metropolitan areas, and the mountain communities by reducing transportation related environmental impacts, increasing transportation capacity within the I-70 corridor, improving public safety and providing a reliable high-speed transportation alternative for the State of Colorado.

1.B. The Colorado Intermountain Fixed Guideway Authority is authorized to expend State revenues.



5:12 P.M.
KATM

STATE OF COLORADO

Colorado General Assembly

Charles S. Brown, Director
Legislative Council Staff

Colorado Legislative Council
029 State Capitol Building
Denver, Colorado 80203-1784
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MEMORANDUM

February 23, 2001

TO: William V. K. Macy, Mary Jane Loevlie and Melanie Kelley

FROM: Legislative Council Staff and Office of Legislative Legal Services

SUBJECT: Proposed initiative measure 2001-2002 # 8, concerning planning for a fixed guideway system.

Section 1-40-105 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, requires the directors of the Colorado Legislative Council and the Office of Legislative Legal Services to "review and comment" on initiative petitions for proposed laws and amendments to the Colorado Constitution. We hereby submit our comments to you regarding the appended proposed initiative.

The purpose of this statutory requirement of the Legislative Council and the Office of Legislative Legal Services is to provide comments intended to aid proponents in determining the language of their proposal and to avail the public of knowledge of the contents of the proposal. Our first objective is to be sure we understand your intent and your objective in proposing the amendment. We hope that the statements and questions contained in this memorandum will provide a basis for discussion and understanding of the proposal.

Purposes

The major purposes of the proposed amendment to the Colorado Revised Statutes appear to be:

1. To obtain the approval of the citizens of Colorado for the board of directors of the Colorado intermountain fixed guideway authority (hereinafter referred to as "CIFGA") to have authority to:
 - a. Expend a total of fifty million dollars of 2001 tax refund revenues over a period of three years ending December 31, 2004, to fund:
 - i. A high-speed monorail technology testing and planning program; and

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- ii. Planning studies for the construction of a fixed guideway system connecting Denver international airport to Eagle county airport.
 - b. Require the high-speed monorail technology testing and planning program to include federal certification at the transportation technology center in Pueblo, Colorado.
 - c. Expend state revenues for its statutorily specified purposes.
2. To change the repeal date for the statutory provisions relating to CIFGA from January 1, 2004 rather than January 1, 2005.
 3. To clarify that the fixed guideway system (also referred to as the "monorail system") that will connect Denver international airport to Eagle county airport is intended to provide benefits to Colorado residents, front range metropolitan areas, and the mountain communities by reducing transportation related environmental impacts, increasing transportation capacity within the I-70 corridor, improving public safety and providing a reliable high-speed transportation alternative for the state of Colorado.

Comments and Questions

The form and substance of the proposed initiative raise the following comments and questions:

Technical questions:

1. To ensure compliance with Article V, section 1 (8) of the Colorado constitution, would the proponents consider changing the enacting clause from "BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF COLORADO" to "Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:"?
2. To conform to the style in which existing law and amendments to existing law are written, would the proponents consider:
 - a. Changing the first amending clause of the proposed initiative from "Section 32-16-106, C.R.S. is amended to add new paragraphs (d) and (e) as follows:" to "Section 32-16-106 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF THE FOLLOWING NEW PARAGRAPHS to read:";
 - b. Removing the second amending clause of the proposed initiative (the clause that states "Section 32-16-106, C.R.S. is amended to renumber the existing paragraphs of that section.")?
 - c. Changing the third amending clause of the proposed initiative from "Section 32-16-109 (1), C.R.S. is amended as follows:" to "Section 32-16-109 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:"?

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- d. Inserting the section number and head note of section 32-16-106, C.R.S., and the existing introductory portion of section 32-16-106 (1), C.R.S. between the first amending clause and paragraph (d) of the proposed initiative as follows:

"32-16-106. Board of directors - powers and duties. (1) In addition to any other powers specifically granted to the board in this article, the board shall have the following duties and powers:"?

- e. Inserting the section number and head note of section 32-16-109 after the third amending clause of the proposed initiative as follows:

"32-16-109. Repeal of article."

- f. Changing the last sentence on the first page of the proposed initiative from "This article is repealed effective January 1, 2005" to "This article is repealed January 1, ~~2004~~ 2005." so that persons voting on the proposed initiative will be able to determine the nature of the statutory change that is being made?

- g. Either changing the lettering of paragraphs (d) and (e) of the proposed initiative to lettering followed by a decimal point and a numeral that would locate those provisions between paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (1) of section 32-16-106, C.R.S, as it currently exists (e.g., "(c.5)", "(c.7)" . . .) or showing the text of all of the existing paragraphs that are to be renumbered with ~~strike type~~ through the existing lettering so that voters are aware of the changes being made?

Substantive questions:

1. Does the phrase "tax refund revenues" mean excess state revenues that must be refunded by the state pursuant to article X, section 20 of the Colorado constitution (the "TABOR" amendment) unless the voters of the state allow the state to retain the revenues? If not, what is the meaning of the phrase "tax refund revenues"?
2. Is it the proponents' intent that excess state revenues that must otherwise be refunded to the people of the state pursuant to article X, section 20 of the Colorado constitution be retained for use by CIFGA for the purposes set forth in the proposed initiative?
3. Article X, section 20 of the Colorado constitution limits the amount of revenues that the state may collect during any state fiscal year and requires any excess state revenues collected to be refunded during the next state fiscal year. Since the state fiscal year does not coincide with the calendar year, but instead begins on July 1 and continues until the following June 30, the precise meaning of the phrase "2001 tax refund revenues" is unclear. Do the proponents intend that CIFGA be allowed to retain "tax refund revenues" collected during the fiscal year commencing on July 1, 2000 and ending June 30, 2001, "tax refund revenues" collected during the fiscal year commencing on July 1, 2001 and ending June 30, 2002, or some other "tax refund revenues"?

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4. What is the proponents' intent in requiring the fifty million dollars of "2001 tax refund revenues" to be expended "over a period of three years ending December 31, 2004"? Is there a limit on how much of the fifty million dollars may be spent annually?
5. What will happen to any unexpended amounts of the fifty million dollars of "2001 tax refund revenues" on December 31, 2004? Will such amounts be returned to the state? Refunded to the people?
6. Are the fifty million dollars of "2001 tax refund revenues" deposited into any state fund? Are the moneys transmitted directly to CIFGA?
7. Are the fifty million dollars of "2001 tax refund revenues" subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly?
8. What is the meaning of the phrase "high-speed monorail technology testing and planning program"? What are the elements of such a program?
9. The phrase "federal certification" is referenced in the proposed initiative, which raises the following questions:
 - a. What type of "federal certification" must be included in the testing and planning program?
 - b. What federal agency would provide the certification?
 - c. If federal certification could not be obtained, would CIFGA still have authority to retain 2001 tax revenues"?
10. What is the "transportation technology center in Pueblo"?
11. Is it the proponents' intent that CIFGA be permitted to conduct its testing and planning program only at the transportation technology center in Pueblo, or could CIFGA do any testing and planning at other locations?
12. The proposed initiative states that tax refund revenues are to be used to fund both a "high-speed monorail technology testing and planning program" and "planning studies for the construction of a fixed guideway system," which raises the following questions:
 - a. Would CIFGA only be allowed to conduct a technology testing and planning program with respect to high-speed monorail technology or could other fixed guideway technologies be included in a testing and planning program?
 - b. Do the proponents intend that planning studies be limited to high-speed monorail technology?
 - c. Do the proponents believe it is possible that a technology other than high-speed

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monorail technology might eventually be used to construct a fixed guideway system between Denver international airport and Eagle county airport?

13. What is the meaning of the term planning studies? Are such studies to be conducted by CIFGA alone or in conjunction with other agencies or entities responsible for transportation planning such as the Colorado department of transportation? Must such studies be conducted or may the entire fifty million dollars of 2001 tax refund revenues be used for the testing and planning program? Would CIFGA have authority to contract with private entities to conduct the studies?
14. Is the fixed guideway system that will be the subject of planning studies to be located in the Interstate highway 70 corridor between Denver international airport and Eagle county airport? If not, what alternative route might be used?
15. Article X, section 20 of the state constitution requires any "district" to refund any revenues collected that exceed the district's fiscal year spending limit, which raises the following questions:
 - a. Do the proponents believe that CIFGA is a district that is subject to the fiscal year spending limit specified in article X, section 20 of the state constitution?
 - b. If CIFGA is a district that is subject to the fiscal year spending limit specified in article X, section 20 of the Colorado constitution, is it the proponents intent that the fifty million dollars in "2001 tax refund revenues" that would be expended by CIFGA as authorized by the proposed initiative be counted against CIFGA's state fiscal year spending limit?
 - c. If it is the proponents' intent that any "2001 tax refund revenues" received by the district be exempted from the fiscal year spending limits set forth in Article X, section 20 of the Colorado constitution? If so, would the proponents consider adding language exempting such revenues from the fiscal year spending limits to the proposed initiative?
16. Are the "state revenues" referred to in paragraph (e) of the proposed initiative the same as "2001 tax refund revenues referred to in paragraph (d) of the proposed initiative? If not, what state revenues do the proponents anticipate being expended by CIFGA?
17. The text on the second page of the proposed initiative does not appear to modify the Colorado Revised Statutes or the Colorado constitution, which raises the following questions:
 - a. What is the proponents' intent with respect to the text on the second page of the proposed initiative? Is the text a ballot title? A declaration of intent? Something else?
 - b. Is it the proponents' intent that the text on the second page of the proposed initiative be added to the Colorado Revised Statutes or the Colorado constitution? If so,

OLLS Memo - Page 6

would the proponents consider adding and amending clause to specify where the text should be placed?

- c. Is it the proponents' intent that the title board consider the text on the second page of the proposed initiative when setting the ballot title for the proposed initiative?

Notice from Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1560 Broadway - Suite 200
Denver, Colorado 80202

DONETTA DAVIDSON
Secretary of State

Administration (303) 894-2200
Corporations (303) 894-2251
Uniform Commercial Code (303) 894-2200
Elections (303) 894-2680
Licensing & Enforcement (303) 894-2680
TDD (303) 894-2389
FAX (303) 894-2242
FAX (303) 894-7732



March 8, 2001

NOTICE OF HEARING MEETING

You are hereby notified that the Secretary of State,
Attorney General, and the Director of the Office of the Legislative

Legal Services will meet for a hearing

for a proposed initiative concerning

2001 - 2002 #8 - Planning for a Fixed Guideway System

Wednesday, March 21, 2001, at 2:00 p.m.

Secretary of State Conference Room

1560 Broadway, Suite 200

Denver, Colorado

You are invited to attend.

Donetta Davidson
Secretary of State

AGENDA ITEMS NOT COMPLETED AT THE END OF THE DAY WILL BE CONTINUED TO A
DATE, TIME, AND PLACE TO BE DETERMINED ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 2001.

Initiative Filed With Secretary of State After Review and Comment Meeting
Page 1


Proposed Initiative 2001-02 #8
Initiative Petition for the Colorado Intermountain Fixed Guideway Authority

RECEIVED

MAR 08 2001

Submitted: 1. William V.K. Macy
Chairman, Colorado Alliance for a Rapid Transit Solution
P.O. Box 2083
Silverthorne, Colorado 80498
303/567-4809
303/567-4951 - fax
Residence: 2315 Virginia Street, Idaho Springs, Colorado 80452

**ELECTIONS / LICENSING
SECRETARY OF STATE**

10:45 PM


2. Mary Jane Loevlie
Treasurer, Colorado Alliance for a Rapid Transit Solution
P.O. Box 2083
Silverthorne, Colorado 80498
303/567-4100
303/567-4605 - fax
Residence: 110 Montane Drive, Idaho Springs, Colorado 80452

3. Melanie Kelley
Executive Director, Colorado Alliance for a Rapid Transit Solution
P.O. Box 2083
Silverthorne, Colorado 80498
970/468-2100
970/468-7997 - fax
Residence: 730B Lagoon Drive, Frisco, Colorado 80443,
mailing address P.O. Box 23613, Silverthorne, Colorado
80498

Short Title—To Fund a Fixed Guideway (Monorail) Testing and Planning Program Along the I-70 Corridor

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Section 32-16-106(1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF THE FOLLOWING NEW PARAGRAPHS to read:

32-16-106. Board of directors - powers and duties. (1) In addition to any other powers specifically granted to the Board in this article, the Board shall have the following duties and powers:

Initiative Filed With Secretary of State After Review and Comment Meeting
Page 2

(1) (1) TO CREATE A FIXED GUIDEWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE AUTHORITY AND TO BE CALLED THE "FIXED GUIDEWAY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND" FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING AND EXPENDING FUNDS FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1)(2) BELOW.

(2) TO RECEIVE AND EXPEND FOR ALL LAWFUL PURPOSES A TOTAL OF \$50 MILLION OF EXCESS STATE REVENUES FOR STATE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2001, TO BE FUNDED AND DEPOSITED INTO THE FIXED GUIDEWAY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND TO BE EXPENDED BY THE AUTHORITY NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 31, 2004. THE \$50 MILLION OF EXCESS STATE REVENUES ARE A VOTER-APPROVED REVENUE CHANGE FOR STATE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2001. ANY MONIES IN THE FIXED GUIDEWAY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND NOT EXPENDED BY THE AUTHORITY ON JANUARY 1, 2005 SHALL BE REFUNDED TO THE STATE OF COLORADO.

(3) TO EXPEND FUNDS HELD IN THE FIXED GUIDEWAY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR THE FOLLOWING:

- (A) THE DESIGN AND TESTING OF A HIGH-SPEED FIXED GUIDEWAY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, CONDUCTED, WITHOUT LIMITATION, AT THE TRANSPORTATION TEST CENTER IN PUEBLO, COLORADO;
- (B) TO FACILITATE THE ISSUANCE OF SAFETY STANDARDS AND THE RECEIPT OF A RULE OF PARTICULAR APPLICABILITY FROM THE FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION OR OTHER APPROPRIATE FEDERAL AGENCY; AND
- (C) PLANNING STUDIES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE DESIGN, FINANCE, CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A FIXED GUIDEWAY SYSTEM CONNECTING DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND EAGLE COUNTY AIRPORT.

Initiative Filed With Secretary of State After Review and Comment Meeting
Page 3

(m) TO COLLECT, RETAIN AND SPEND ANY AND ALL AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY THE AUTHORITY ANNUALLY FROM ANY REVENUE SOURCE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, AMOUNTS RECEIVED AS EXCESS STATE REVENUES, AID, CONTRIBUTIONS, GRANTS AND GIFTS FROM OTHER SOURCES LAWFULLY RECEIVED BY THE AUTHORITY DURING FISCAL YEAR 2001 AND EACH YEAR THEREAFTER FOR AS LONG AS THE AUTHORITY CONTINUES IN EXISTENCE, WITHOUT LIMITATION BY THE REVENUE AND SPENDING LIMITATIONS OF ARTICLE X, SECTION 20 OF THE COLORADO CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 2. Section 32-16-103, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF THE FOLLOWING NEW PARAGRAPH AND LANGUAGE to read:

32-16-103. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(4) "EXCESS STATE REVENUES" SHALL MEAN THE TOTAL COMBINED AMOUNT OF REVENUES THAT VOTERS STATEWIDE HAVE NOT OTHERWISE, OTHER THAN BY OPERATION OF THIS ACT, AUTHORIZED THE STATE TO RETAIN AND SPEND AND THAT ARE REQUIRED TO BE REFUNDED PURSUANT TO SECTION 20 (7) (d) OF ARTICLE X OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

(5) (4) "Fixed guideway system" means a high speed mode of providing transportation for people and goods using fixed guideway technology designed to be compatible with established state and local transportation plans and major investment studies.

(6) (5) "Fixed guideway technology" or "technology" means technology relating to the design, development, and construction of fixed guideways, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, TECHNOLOGY COMMONLY KNOWN AS A MONORAIL. As used in this article, "fixed guideway" has the same meaning as set forth in 49 U.S.C. sec. 5302 (a) (4).

(7) (6) "Territory" means the city and county of Denver, the city of Aurora, and the counties of Clear Creek, Jefferson, Eagle, Garfield, and Summit.

SECTION 3. Repeal.

Section 32-16-105(8), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

Initiative Filed With Secretary of State After Review and Comment Meeting
Page 4

32-16-105. Board of directors - membership - qualifications. (8) Directors of the board shall receive no compensation for their services but may be reimbursed for their necessary expenses while service as directors of the board ~~but no state funds are authorized to be expended for any purpose.~~

SECTION 4. Repeal.

Section 32-16-109(1), Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

32-16-109. Repeal of article. (1) This article is repealed, effective January 1, ~~2004~~ 2005.

Suggested Title From Proponents

MAR-08-2001 14:35

ICENOGLE

3037731883 P.02/02

Suggested Title Language for Proposed Initiative 2001-02 #8

SECTION 1. The citizens of Colorado authorize the Colorado Intermountain Fixed Guideway Authority (the "Authority"), or any successor entity, to receive and expend \$50 million of excess state revenues for state fiscal year ending June 30, 2001 over a period of three years ending December 31, 2004 to fund a high-speed fixed guideway technology testing and planning program. Any money remaining in the Fund on January 1, 2005 shall be returned to the State. The excess state revenues shall be transmitted directly to the Authority which will place the funds in the Fixed Guideway Technology Development Fund. The Authority, or any successor entity, shall expend the money in the Fund for the design and testing of a high speed fixed guideway transportation system, conducted at the Transportation Test Center in Pueblo, Colorado, and to fund planning studies, including, but not limited to, the design, finance, construction and operation of a fixed guideway system connecting Denver International Airport and Eagle County Airport. Additionally, the Authority will seek the issuance of safety standards and the receipt of a rule of particular applicability issued by the appropriate federal agency. The Authority shall be empowered to collect, retain and spend any and all amounts received by the Authority annually from any revenue source, including, but not limited to, amounts received as excess state revenues, aid, contributions, grants and gifts from other sources lawfully received for fiscal year 2001 and each year thereafter for as long as the Authority continues in existence, without limitation by the revenue and spending limitations of Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution.

SECTION 2. As used in Section 1, "excess state revenues" shall mean the total combined amount of revenues that voters statewide have not otherwise authorized the state to retain and spend that are required to be refunded pursuant to section 20 (7) (d) of Article X of the Colorado Constitution. Additionally, "fixed guideway technology" shall include technology known as a monorail.

SECTION 3. The Board of Directors shall continue to receive no compensation for their services and may be reimbursed for necessary expenses while serving as directors of the board but the Board shall be empowered to expend state funds.

SECTION 4. The Authority shall remain in effect until January 1, 2005.

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ELECTIONS / LICENSING
SECRETARY OF STATE

TOTAL P.02

Received Mar-08-2001 14:28

From-3037731883

To-Colo Secretary of St Page 002

Staff Draft Prepared for the Title Board - Page 1

STAFF DRAFT

Ballot Title Setting Board

**Proposed Initiative Number 2001-2002 # 8
(Planning a Fixed Guideway System)**

The title as designated and fixed by the Board is as follows:

1 AN AMENDMENT TO THE COLORADO REVISED STATUTES CONCERNING THE FUNDING OF
2 A HIGH-SPEED FIXED GUIDEWAY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM TESTING AND PLANNING PROGRAM,
3 AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, REQUIRING FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS OF EXCESS STATE
4 REVENUES COLLECTED DURING THE 2000-2001 STATE FISCAL YEAR TO BE CREDITED TO A
5 NEWLY CREATED FIXED GUIDEWAY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND; AUTHORIZING THE
6 COLORADO INTERMOUNTAIN FIXED GUIDEWAY AUTHORITY TO EXPEND MONEYS FROM THE
7 FUND UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2004, TO DESIGN AND TEST A HIGH-SPEED FIXED GUIDEWAY
8 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, TO ENSURE THAT THE SYSTEM MEETS FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS,
9 AND TO CONDUCT PLANNING STUDIES, INCLUDING STUDIES OF THE DESIGN, FINANCE,
10 CONSTRUCTION, AND OPERATION OF A FIXED GUIDEWAY SYSTEM CONNECTING DENVER
11 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND EAGLE COUNTY AIRPORT; REQUIRING ANY MONEYS IN THE FUND
12 NOT EXPENDED BY THE AUTHORITY TO BE REFUNDED TO THE STATE ON JANUARY 1, 2005;
13 EXEMPTING THE AUTHORITY FROM CONSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND SPENDING LIMITATIONS;
14 AUTHORIZING THE AUTHORITY TO EXPEND ANY STATE FUNDS THAT IT MAY RECEIVE; AND
15 DELAYING THE TERMINATION OF THE AUTHORITY BY ONE YEAR.

16 The ballot title and submission clause as designated and fixed by the Board is as follows:

17 SHALL THERE BE AN AMENDMENT TO THE COLORADO REVISED STATUTES CONCERNING
18 THE FUNDING OF A HIGH-SPEED FIXED GUIDEWAY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM TESTING AND
19 PLANNING PROGRAM, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, REQUIRING FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS
20 OF EXCESS STATE REVENUES COLLECTED DURING THE 2000-2001 STATE FISCAL YEAR TO BE
21 CREDITED TO A NEWLY CREATED FIXED GUIDEWAY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND;
22 AUTHORIZING THE COLORADO INTERMOUNTAIN FIXED GUIDEWAY AUTHORITY TO EXPEND

Staff Draft Prepared for the Title Board - Page 2

23 MONEYS FROM THE FUND UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2004, TO DESIGN AND TEST A HIGH-SPEED FIXED
24 GUIDEWAY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, TO ENSURE THAT THE SYSTEM MEETS FEDERAL SAFETY
25 STANDARDS, AND TO CONDUCT PLANNING STUDIES, INCLUDING STUDIES OF THE DESIGN,
26 FINANCE, CONSTRUCTION, AND OPERATION OF A FIXED GUIDEWAY SYSTEM CONNECTING
27 DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND EAGLE COUNTY AIRPORT; REQUIRING ANY MONEYS IN
28 THE FUND NOT EXPENDED BY THE AUTHORITY TO BE REFUNDED TO THE STATE ON JANUARY 1,
29 2005; EXEMPTING THE AUTHORITY FROM CONSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND SPENDING
30 LIMITATIONS; AUTHORIZING THE AUTHORITY TO EXPEND ANY STATE FUNDS THAT IT MAY
31 RECEIVE; AND DELAYING THE TERMINATION OF THE AUTHORITY BY ONE YEAR?

Title Set by the Title Board

Ballot Title Setting Board

Proposed Initiative Number 2001-2002 # 8 (Planning a Fixed Guideway System)

The title as designated and fixed by the Board is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO THE COLORADO REVISED STATUTES CONCERNING THE FUNDING OF A TESTING AND PLANNING PROGRAM FOR A HIGH-SPEED FIXED GUIDEWAY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, REQUIRING \$50 MILLION OF EXCESS STATE REVENUES COLLECTED DURING THE 2000-2001 STATE FISCAL YEAR TO BE CREDITED TO A NEWLY CREATED FIXED GUIDEWAY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND; AUTHORIZING THE COLORADO INTERMOUNTAIN FIXED GUIDEWAY AUTHORITY TO EXPEND MONEYS FROM THE FUND UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2004, TO DESIGN AND TEST A HIGH-SPEED FIXED GUIDEWAY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO A MONORAIL SYSTEM, TO ENSURE REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF THE SYSTEM UNDER FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS, AND TO CONDUCT PLANNING STUDIES, INCLUDING STUDIES OF THE DESIGN, FINANCE, CONSTRUCTION, AND OPERATION OF A FIXED GUIDEWAY SYSTEM CONNECTING DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND EAGLE COUNTY AIRPORT; REQUIRING ANY MONEYS IN THE FUND NOT EXPENDED BY THE AUTHORITY TO BE REFUNDED TO THE STATE ON JANUARY 1, 2005; EXEMPTING THE AUTHORITY FROM CONSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND SPENDING LIMITATIONS; AUTHORIZING THE AUTHORITY TO EXPEND ANY STATE FUNDS THAT IT MAY RECEIVE; AND DELAYING THE TERMINATION OF THE AUTHORITY FROM JANUARY 1, 2004 UNTIL JANUARY 1, 2005.

The ballot title and submission clause as designated and fixed by the Board is as follows:

SHALL THERE BE AN AMENDMENT TO THE COLORADO REVISED STATUTES CONCERNING THE FUNDING OF A TESTING AND PLANNING PROGRAM FOR A HIGH-SPEED FIXED GUIDEWAY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, REQUIRING \$50 MILLION OF EXCESS STATE REVENUES COLLECTED DURING THE 2000-2001 STATE FISCAL YEAR TO BE CREDITED TO A NEWLY CREATED FIXED GUIDEWAY TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT FUND; AUTHORIZING THE COLORADO INTERMOUNTAIN FIXED GUIDEWAY AUTHORITY TO EXPEND MONEYS FROM THE FUND UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2004, TO DESIGN AND TEST A HIGH-SPEED FIXED GUIDEWAY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO A MONORAIL SYSTEM, TO ENSURE REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF THE SYSTEM UNDER FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS, AND TO CONDUCT PLANNING STUDIES, INCLUDING STUDIES OF THE DESIGN, FINANCE, CONSTRUCTION, AND OPERATION OF A FIXED GUIDEWAY SYSTEM CONNECTING DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND EAGLE COUNTY AIRPORT; REQUIRING ANY MONEYS IN THE FUND NOT EXPENDED BY THE AUTHORITY TO BE REFUNDED TO THE STATE ON JANUARY 1, 2005; EXEMPTING THE AUTHORITY FROM CONSTITUTIONAL REVENUE AND SPENDING LIMITATIONS; AUTHORIZING THE AUTHORITY TO EXPEND ANY STATE FUNDS THAT IT MAY RECEIVE; AND DELAYING THE TERMINATION OF THE AUTHORITY FROM JANUARY 1, 2004 UNTIL JANUARY 1, 2005?

*Hearing March 21, 2001:
Single subject approved; staff draft amended; titles set.
Hearing adjourned 2:58 p.m.*

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW NEWS

The Single-Subject Requirement For Initiatives

by Rebecca C. Lennahan

This article was written by Rebecca C. Lennahan, the former Deputy Director of the Office of Legislative Legal Services for the Colorado General Assembly. The author served on the Ballot Title Setting Board as the Director's designee from 1994 to 1999. She currently is retired, but can be reached at chlenn@uswest.net.

The author gratefully acknowledges Douglas G. Brown, William A. Hobbs, and Richard Westfall, current and former members of the Ballot Title Setting Board, for their assistance in reviewing an early draft of this article.

As the general election approaches, information about initiatives begins to flood voters. Radio, television, and newspapers carry stories about potential initiative measures. Petition circulators approach voters as they buy groceries and shop at malls. Citizens who are unhappy with the legislature's defeat of bills, or who do not want an issue compromised in the give-and-take of legislative debate, try to take their measures directly to the people through the initiative process. Successfully negotiating the hurdles of the single-subject requirement has become an important aspect of that process.

Colorado's constitution allows citizens to initiate both constitutional amendments and statutes. The legislature must refer constitutional amendments, and may refer statutes, to the voters. Measures placed on the ballot using the initiative or the referendum are not subject to the Governor's veto. On the ballot, citizen initiatives are designated by number, and measures referred by the legislature are designated by letter.

Citizen-proponents who wish to initiate a constitutional amendment or statute must submit a written draft to the legislature's professional research and drafting staffs for review and comment. When the text is final, proponents file it with the Secretary of State, who then convenes the Ballot Title Setting Board ("Board").¹ The Board's function is to draft and adopt a title for the measure, which will appear at the top of petitions and on the ballot if enough signatures are gathered. If anyone--proponents, opponents, or other interested citizens—objects to the Board's work, he or she may appeal directly to the Colorado Supreme Court ("Court"), so title questions can be resolved prior to the election. The recent single-subject cases discussed in this article have arisen out of these expedited proceedings.

This article provides background information about the single-subject requirement, discusses legislative practices and the Court's concern about voter surprise and fraud, and analyzes the Court's single-subject test and how it applies to omnibus measures. The article also discusses the importance of drafting measures carefully and provides tips for initiative proponents.

The Single-Subject Requirement

In 1994, Colorado voters adopted a constitutional amendment that prohibits the submission of any initiative measure that contains more than one subject.² The amendment also requires that the single subject be stated clearly in the measure's title. The single-subject requirement has applied to legislative bills since statehood,³ and the amendment extended the requirement's application to constitutional amendments referred by the legislature.⁴

The amendment represented a reaction to the adoption of the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights ("TABOR"), which was approved in 1992.⁵ Most voters probably understood TABOR to be a requirement that they approve new taxes or tax rate increases. However, as state and local governments began to implement TABOR, it became clear that TABOR covered many other matters, including revenue limits and refunds of excess revenues, annual elections on fiscal issues, votes on multi-year financial obligations in addition to debt, and local governments' opting out of state programs delegated to them for administration. The 1994 "Blue Book," the analysis of ballot issues prepared by the legislature's research staff, cited TABOR as a measure that might not have been on the ballot if a single-subject requirement had been in place.⁶ Subsequently, the Court has stated expressly that TABOR would have violated the single-subject requirement.⁷

In submitting the single-subject constitutional amendment, the legislature wanted to protect voters from making changes inadvertently, particularly changes that were as sweeping as those made by TABOR. The legislature also was aware of court cases that struck down restrictions on initiative rights,⁸ and it did not want the single-subject requirement to be construed as infringing on those rights. Therefore, in its 1994 session, the legislature enacted statutory rules for the application of the single-subject requirement in the event the amendment was adopted. This legislation incorporated the standards the courts and legislature had developed for applying the century-old single-subject requirement for legislative bills.⁹

CRS § 1-40-106.5 first recites the purposes of the single-subject requirement as set forth in the judicial decisions construing it. These purposes are to avoid the treatment of incongruous subjects in the same measure, or subjects having no necessary or proper connection, especially for the purpose of "logrolling" or securing the passage of measures that could not pass on their own merits, and to prevent surprise or fraud on the voters. The statute also provides that the single-subject requirement is to be construed liberally to prevent these practices and still preserve and protect the right of initiative. Finally, the statute states the legislature's intent that the Board apply judicial decisions construing the single-subject requirement for bills and follow the legislature's rules in considering bill titles.

With this blueprint for future application, few expected that applying the single-subject requirement to initiatives would cause any significant change in the initiative process, since the legislature had lived with the requirement for over a century. However, the

Court has developed new single-subject jurisprudence for initiative titles. This result is attributable to the fundamental differences between the initiative and the legislative processes, the Court's concerns about surprise and fraud on the voters, and measures that have pushed and sometimes exceeded the limits of the single-subject rule.

Legislative Practices

If the legislature's rules in considering bill titles are to be applied, all participants in the initiative process need to understand what those rules are. The legislature applies the single-subject rule for legislative bills quite literally. Virtually all bill titles begin with the word "concerning," followed by a statement of the single subject. This helps to ensure that the subject is stated as a thing, a noun. A "subject," as the word implies, should not be an explanation, an argument on behalf of the bill, or a description of what the bill is intended to accomplish. The legislature tries not to use "and" when it states the single subject in titles because "and" implies more than one thing.¹⁰

Sometimes, in addition to the single subject, the title includes language that describes the contents of the bill in detail, but even then, the single subject appears before the first comma in the title. Legislative practice dictates that this additional language, referred to as the "trailer," is not the single subject itself, but an elaboration on it. The constitutional penalty for inaccurate title drafting is stiff—any subject treated in the bill but not expressed in the title is void.¹¹

A legislator may choose a broad or narrow title. A broad title might cover a general subject (for example, "Concerning Motor Vehicles"). A narrow title would be more restrictive (for example, "Concerning an Increase in the Fee for Motor Vehicle Registration"). The choice of a broad or narrow title limits what is in the bill as it is introduced and the amendments that are adopted in the course of the legislative process.

The Court has observed that generality in titles is commendable because it reduces the risk of enacted material being declared void.¹² However, legislators rarely choose to use a broad title unless it is necessary to cover the subject matter of the bill. Legislators do not like to open the door for amendments unrelated to their original goal.

For a legislative bill to satisfy the single-subject requirement, its provisions cannot be disconnected or incongruous, every provision must be germane to the subject as stated in the title, and someone reading the title must be given reasonable notice of what the bill contains.¹³ A broad title gives notice that several subdivisions of the subject might be treated. Thus, drafters analyze the provisions of a bill, find a common denominator, and state that common denominator as the single subject in the title.

Voter Surprise and Fraud

The Court's concern about voter surprise in initiatives is both understandable and well founded. TABOR was broad and affected many aspects of state and local government operations. The debate about TABOR before the 1992 election did not bring all of these aspects to the public's attention, and voters undoubtedly have been surprised by TABOR's breadth. The Court has been required to consider important issues of TABOR's effects almost every year since TABOR's adoption.

The possibility of surprise is more inherent in measures adopted via the initiative process than in measures enacted by the legislature. Initiative proponents have total control over the content of their proposal and the final say in its wording. Although the state constitution and the statutes mandate that proponents submit their drafts to legislative staff for review and comment, proponents are not required to incorporate staff suggestions.¹⁴ Review and comment hearings are open to the public, but the public is not allowed to testify. Voters are presented with a "take-it-or-leave-it" proposition. They have little or no opportunity to influence drafting, reduce the scope of the measure, or urge amendments to resolve ambiguities.

In contrast, single-subject cases involving surprise or fraud rarely arise out of legislative bills. The legislative process occurs in the public eye, the media provide daily coverage, and information about bills and legislative schedules is available on the Internet. A bill sponsor may elect to introduce a bill that covers a broad subject; however, the bill will be considered by at least two committees of reference, by all 100 legislators during floor debate, and, if the bill involves spending money, by two appropriations committees. The 450-plus registered professional lobbyists, the volunteer lobbyists, and the citizens they represent can scrutinize the provisions of the bill. Most important, amendments will be offered at every stage to clarify wording, resolve policy issues, and eliminate provisions that cannot be agreed on. If the bill passes, it will be the product of a give-and-take process in which the possibility of surprise is greatly reduced.

Purpose Analysis

The Court has held that the test of whether an initiative measure violates the single-subject requirement is whether: (1) the measure relates to more than one *subject*; and (2) the measure has at least two distinct and separate *purposes* that are not dependent on or connected with each other.¹⁵ Although the state constitution and the implementing legislation do not mention the word "purpose," this second part has its roots in *People ex rel. Elder v. Sours*.¹⁶ This 1903 case construed the constitutional prohibition against the legislature submitting amendments to more than six articles of the constitution at any one election.

The *Sours* case involved a constitutional amendment to consolidate the city and

county governments of Denver with Arapahoe County. The Court quoted at length from a Wisconsin case, which held that the Wisconsin requirement that separate amendments to the state constitution be submitted separately applied only when the amendments had different objects or purposes.¹⁷ Since the main object of the Wisconsin amendment was to change from annual to biennial legislative sessions, the change from one-year to two-year legislative terms was not a separate purpose.

Although *Sours* was not a single-subject case, the Court stated the rule that if a subject is germane to the general subject of a constitutional amendment, it need not be submitted separately. The Court concluded that the challenged provisions, which were constructive amendments or amendments by implication to other sections of the constitution, were germane and related to a single purpose. Accordingly, the Court held that the Denver-Arapahoe constitutional amendment did not violate the six-article limitation.

At first glance, the prohibition of more than one purpose appears to require the Court to engage in a subjective analysis of proponents' goals and intent, in addition to an objective analysis of what the measure covers. However, the Court has determined purpose by examining and analyzing the language of the initiative proposal, much as the inquiry into any statute's purpose begins with an analysis of the document itself.

Statements about the purpose of their measure that proponents make during the review and comment hearing or before the Board appear to carry little weight in determining whether a measure has more than one purpose.¹⁸ For instance, in *In Re Public Rights in Waters II*, the Court determined that a proposal to mandate the adoption of a "strong public trust doctrine" for water and to require additional elections in water conservation and water conservancy districts contained more than one subject. The Board had accepted the proponent's testimony that the two elements were tied together because accountability to the voters was necessary to ensure that the public trust doctrine was implemented. The Court dismissed this argument as unpersuasive, stating that the common characteristic of "water" was not sufficient.¹⁹

Another example can be found in the more recent decisions made in a series of tax cut measures. Some measures proposed cuts in several different taxes, including property taxes outside TABOR limits that were approved at elections using a particular form of ballot title. The proponent insisted that his purpose in cutting this particular property tax was not to reverse court decisions that had validated similar ballot titles, nullify prior votes, or provide incentives for local governments to stop using such titles, but simply to provide a cut in the amount of another tax. A prior decision indicated that the application of one tax credit to several different taxes did not violate the single-subject requirement.²⁰ However, the Court held that the measures had two separate purposes: (1) tax cuts and (2) imposing new criteria for voter-approved revenue and spending increases.²¹

These decisions should not be viewed as second-guessing a proponent's purpose, but

as protecting against voter surprise and logrolling. The tax cut initiatives were complex. While the version considered in the initial tax cut case contained only two sentences, it contained 241 words. The first sentence was 157 words long and began with a 27-word introductory portion and a colon, followed by eight clauses separated by semi-colons.²² Voters might be attracted by the idea of tax cuts, but surprised that their prior votes to retain surplus revenues had been nullified as a result.

Moreover, both the water and tax cut measures would have made fundamental changes in the law. When a measure includes more than one such fundamental change, the Court often has found that the measure has more than one purpose. Proponents cannot comply with the single-subject requirement by calling a fundamental change merely an "effect" instead of a separate "purpose."

Resolving questions about when a provision is related to the main purpose or when a provision has enough independent significance to constitute a separate purpose can be difficult, especially when the measure contains multiple provisions relating to a general subject.²³ It is not as easy as finding a common denominator among the provisions and designating that common denominator as the single subject. This dilemma leads to an analysis of the particular issues that "omnibus" measures present.

Omnibus Measures

The second part of the Court's single-subject test requires that the provisions of a measure have a necessary and proper connection *with each other*, which imposes a more stringent requirement than either the implementing legislation or legislative custom and practice. As discussed above, the Court test follows the *Sours* precedent and the Wisconsin decision set forth in *Sours*.²⁴ The implementing legislation simply requires a necessary and proper connection, without saying what the connection must be *with*, and legislative practices require a necessary and proper connection *with the single subject* as stated in the title.²⁵ This difference is attributable to a concern about protecting voters against provisions that might be "coiled up in the folds."²⁶

In the Court test or in legislative practice, a "necessary" connection between provisions does not appear to mean that every provision is absolutely required (as in indispensable or compelled) to make the measure complete, or that the measure will not make sense or cannot be implemented without one of its provisions. Enacting a measure that makes a number of changes in a single area of the law is permissible.²⁷ The Court also has held that implementation details for a statutory measure are not in themselves separate subjects.²⁸

However, proponents are limited in how far they can go in initiating an omnibus measure that includes miscellaneous changes in a broadly defined area. A limit also exists

for legislative bills. In a 1987 case, the Court held that a bill containing multiple statutory amendments intended to reduce state general fund expenditures, increase revenues, and thereby balance the budget violated the single-subject requirement, even though every item in the bill related to the subject as stated in the bill's title.²⁹ The subject was too broad, the various features of the bill had no connection with each other, and the danger of forcing the acceptance of undesirable features to secure desirable features was too great.

Examples of the application of the necessary and proper correction requirement in the initiative context can be found in two decisions rendered soon after the single-subject requirement was adopted, as well as in recent decisions on proposals concerning the judiciary. *In Re Public Rights in Waters II* held that "water" was too broad to be a single subject.³⁰ *In Re Proposed Initiative 1996-4*, a measure to repeal most of TABOR, held that "limiting government spending" was too broad and general a concept to satisfy the single-subject requirement.³¹

Proponents of the measures concerning the judiciary have sought to impose term limits on judges, provide that judges need not be lawyers, require senate confirmation of judges, create a recall process for judges, disseminate information on each judge's case resolution time and criminal sentencing record, and mandate the suspension of any judge who is the subject of an adverse finding by the judicial discipline commission. All of these items relate to judges (or "judicial personnel" because the members of the Supreme Court are technically "justices," not "judges").

However, in several cases, the Court has held that: (1) any change in the powers and duties of the judicial discipline commission, whose members are not judicial personnel, is a separate subject; and (2) any effort to alter the authority of the city and county of Denver over county judges, or of a home rule city over its municipal judges, or to change the jurisdiction of Denver county court judges, is a separate subject.³² The measures are simply too broad and comprehensive. As the Court noted, if a measure can cover the entire judicial branch, the purposes of the single-subject requirement have been violated.³³

These decisions need not affect omnibus bills in the legislative process. First, omnibus bills rarely have the broad scope of the 1987 budget-balancing measure or the judicial personnel initiatives. Common examples are the annual bills containing miscellaneous amendments to criminal or election laws or a comprehensive revision of an area such as workers' compensation. Second, as outlined above, the legislative process provides ample opportunities for discussion and compromise on issues, with little possibility of post-enactment surprise.

These decisions do indicate that initiative proponents should be wary of measures that have an especially broad scope. Because TABOR provided the impetus for the single-subject requirement, measures that amend TABOR are likely to receive close scrutiny. Any measure that deals with an entire branch of government may face a difficult challenge. In addition,

a measure that makes several fundamental changes in an area of law or in Colorado's system of government may be suspect. Proponents who advocate such comprehensive changes might consider an incremental approach using a series of measures, each containing a single subject.

On occasion, the Court has hinted that a constitutional amendment may be too broad if it requires changes in several portions of the state constitution.³⁴ However, proponents should not avoid proposing the amendment of more than one section or article if doing so will enhance clarity. The *Sours* case held that implied amendments of other articles do not create separate amendments as long as they relate to a single, definite purpose;³⁵ however, amendments by implication often create ambiguities.³⁶ Good drafting practice dictates that modification of existing law should be handled by express amendment and not left to inference. If a measure is clearly drafted, as discussed below, the Court will not elevate form over substance and can distinguish between conforming amendments made to other parts of the constitution and provisions that truly have separate purposes.

Importance of Drafting Initiated Measures Carefully

The Court has repeatedly stated that it will not engage in the interpretation of initiative measures as part of its review of their titles.³⁷ Interpretation before a measure has been adopted normally is not appropriate because the issue is not ripe for review and no facts have been presented.

However, one case in the series dealing with tax cut proposals exemplifies how strict adherence to this position became untenable in light of the single-subject requirement.³⁸ The measure in that case proposed to amend TABOR by cutting several state and local taxes and required state replacement of lost local revenues "within all tax and spending limits." These limits included the TABOR limit on the state's fiscal year spending. The Court found that the state could comply with the replacement requirement only if the state reduced spending on state programs, and that reduction of spending on state programs constituted a subject separate from the tax cuts. Justices Kourlis and Martinez, in dissent, noted that the majority's conclusion depended on an interpretation that, without the quoted language, state revenues used to replace local revenues would not have been subject to TABOR spending limits.³⁹

In 1999, the Court acknowledged the need to engage in at least a limited interpretation of initiatives as it reviewed the title setting of yet another tax cut measure. The Board had set a title for the measure, despite statements by Board members that they were confused by the difficulty and complexity of its language and about whether the effects of the measure constituted multiple subjects. The Board believed it had a duty to resolve doubts in favor of proponents in the interests of protecting the right of citizen initiative. The Court reversed the Board's action and held that the Board's duty to protect against voter confusion means that the Board must not adopt a title if it cannot resolve questions about the measure's effects,

even though the consequence is that proponents will not be able to circulate petitions.⁴⁰

The Court resolved the conflict that sometimes arises between a citizen's right to initiate and the public's right to be protected from surprise, logrolling, and misleading titles in favor of the public's right. When the effects of a measure are so unclear that the Board cannot determine whether the measure includes more than one subject, or cannot clearly express a single subject in the ballot title, no title may be set.⁴¹ Consequently, the Board also may engage in a limited degree of interpretation, if necessary to resolve single-subject questions.

This spotlights the importance of drafting a measure clearly so the Board, or later the Court, is not faced with a measure whose interpretation is so difficult that its compliance with the single-subject requirement cannot be determined. Legal counsel who have drafting experience can be of assistance. In addition, proponents should seriously consider amending their measure in response to the questions legislative staff ask during the review and comment process. If a measure's purpose and effect cannot be divined from the measure itself, the Board or the Court may later find that voters are likely to be surprised or misled by the measure.

Tips for Initiative Proponents

Proponents who want to avoid successful challenges on single-subject grounds⁴² should ask themselves, "What is the single subject of my measure? The Board almost always follows the format for legislative titles, so can I articulate the single subject in the format, 'Concerning X, and, in connection therewith, providing . . . ,' where X is the single subject and the language after 'in connection therewith' describes specific features of the measure?" This format should satisfy the single-subject requirement, inform voters, and avoid surprise.

Proponents also should consider whether and how each element of the measure is necessarily and properly related to a single purpose. If the relationship to a single purpose is clear, the measure should satisfy the requirement that the elements be connected with each other. These relationships should be clear from the text of the measure, and "not rest upon a merely possible or doubtful inference, . . . [and] be within the comprehension of the ordinary intellect, as well as the trained legal mind."⁴³ Finally, proponents should ask themselves whether their articulated subject and purpose are too broad—that is, whether they cover a number of elements that voters might want to vote on separately.

Conclusion

Five years of Colorado Supreme Court interpretations of the single-subject requirement for initiatives are now available to proponents.⁴⁴ The Court has emphasized its

duty to protect voters against surprise and fraud. It has developed a two-part test, which involves the traditional analysis of whether the measure relates to more than one subject, as well as whether its provisions are dependent on and connected to each other and to one general purpose. In addition, the Court has stated that a measure simply may be too broad, even if a common thread exists among its provisions. Finally, it has placed the burden squarely on proponents to bring forth a measure whose provisions are clear enough that the Board and the Court can determine and express the single subject.

Because of the Court's concerns about voter surprise and logrolling, initiative proponents may not have the same degree of choice about the scope of their measures as the sponsors of legislative bills. However, if proponents carefully analyze and draft their measures, the single-subject requirement will not present an obstacle.⁴⁵

Notes

1. The Ballot Title Setting Board consists of the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Director of the Office of Legislative Legal Services. CRS § 1-40-106.
2. Colo. Constitution, Article V, § 1(5.5).
3. Colo. Constitution, Article V, § 21.
4. Colo. Constitution, Article XIX, § 2(3).
5. Colo. Constitution, Article X, § 20.
6. Another measure that arguably was broader than TABOR--the Election Reform Amendment--was on the ballot in 1994, but was defeated. The presence of that measure also may have demonstrated the need for a single-subject requirement.
7. *In Re Amend Tabor* 25, 900 P.2d 126 (Colo. 1995). See also *In Re Proposed Initiative 1996-4*, 916 P.2d 533 (Colo. 1996), which dealt with an initiative to repeal most of TABOR and leave only the vote on taxes.
8. See *Meyer v. Grant*, 486 U.S. 414 (1988), and cases cited therein.
9. CRS § 1-40-106.5.
10. See Memorandum, "Bill Titles—Single Subject and Original Purpose Requirements," dated November 27, 1997, Office of Legislative Legal Services home page, State of Colorado website: http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/olls/Titles.pdf.
11. Colo. Constitution, Article V, § 21.
12. *Edwards v. Denver & R.G.R. Co.*, 13 Colo. 59, 21 P. 1011 (1889); *Roark v. People*, 79 Colo. 181, 244 P.2d 909 (1926); *Tinsley v. Crespin*, 137 Colo. 302, 324 P.2d 1033 (1958).
13. *In Re Breene*, 14 Colo. 401, 24 P. 3 (1890); *Catron v. Co. Commissioners*, 18 Colo. 553, 33 P. 513 (1893); *Roark, supra*, note 12.

14. Colo. Constitution, Article V, § 1(5); *see also* CRS § 1-40-105.
15. *In Re Public Rights in Waters II*, 898 P.2d 1078-79 (1995). This standard has been reiterated in virtually every single-subject case.
16. 31 Colo. 369, 74 P. 167 (1903). The Colorado Supreme Court pointed out that the single-subject requirement, as it existed at that time, applied only to bills and not to constitutional amendments.
17. *Id.* at 177-78.
18. This is to be contrasted with the issue of whether a title accurately reflects the proponents' intent. *See In Re Proposed Amendment Concerning Unsafe Workplace Environment*, 830 P.2d 1031 (Colo. 1992).
19. *Supra*, note 15.
20. *Amend TABOR No. 32*, 908 P.2d 125 (Colo. 1995).
21. *In Re Ballot Title 1997-98 #30*, 959 P.2d 822 (Colo. 1998). For similar holdings concerning subsequent measures, *see also In Re Ballot Title 1999-2000 #37*, 977 P.2d 845 (Colo. 1999); *Matter of Title for 1999-2000 No. 38*, 977 P.2d 849 (Colo. 1999); *In Re Title for 1999-2000 No. 40*, 977 P.2d 853 (Colo. 1999); *In Re Title for 1999-2000 No. 44*, 977 P.2d 856 (Colo. 1999).
22. The text of this measure is set forth in *In Re Ballot Title 1997-98 #30*, *supra*, note 21 at 823.
23. *E.g.*, *Matter of Adding Section 2 to Article VII (Petitions)*, 907 P.2d 586 (Colo. 1995) (measure making many miscellaneous changes in initiative and referendum process held to have single purpose of "reforming the initiative and referendum process"). *In Re Proposed Ballot Initiative on Parental Rights*, 913 P.2d 1127 (Colo. 1996) (granting parents right to control children's upbringing, education, values, and discipline was single purpose). *But see In Re Ballot Title 1997-98 #64*, 960 P.2d 1192 (Colo. 1998) (measure to make miscellaneous changes affecting judges held to have more than one purpose). *See also* discussion of judicial measures in text accompanying note 32, *infra*.
24. *Supra*, note 16.
25. *Supra*, note 13. The early single-subject cases state that a bill may cover many minor but associated matters, and the test for whether matters are associated appears to be if they are germane to the subject expressed in the title.
26. *In Re Breene*, *supra*, note 13 at 404.
27. *See* cases related to omnibus measures, *supra*, note 23.
28. *Matter of Title for 1999-2000 #200A*, *Steadman v. Hindman*, 29 Colo.Law. 172 (March 2000) (S.Ct. No. 99SA368, *ann'cd* 1/24/00).
29. *In Re House Bill 1353*, 738 P.2d 371 (Colo. 1987).
30. *Supra*, note 15.
31. *In Re Proposed Initiative 1996-4*, *supra*, note 7.
32. *In Re Ballot Title 1997-98 #64*, 960 P.2d 1192 (Colo. 1998); *In Re Ballot Title 1997-98 #95*, 960 P.2d 1204 (Colo. 1998); *In Re Ballot Title 1999-2000 #29*, 972 P.2d 257 (Colo. 1999); *In Re Ballot Title 1999-2000 #33*, 975 P.2d 175 (Colo. 1999); *In Re Ballot Title 1999-2000 #41*, 975 P.2d 180 (Colo. 1999); *In Re Ballot Title 1999-2000 #104*, 987 P.2d 249 (Colo. 1999).
33. *In Re Ballot Title 1997-98 #64*, *supra*, note 32 at 1200.

34. *Matter of Adding Section 2 to Article VII (Petitions)*, *supra*, note 23, held that the implied amendments to the recall process, currently treated in Article XXI of the Colo. Constitution, were a separate subject from changes in the initiative and referendum process, treated in Article V. Justice Scott, in a concurring opinion, has suggested that amendment of more than one constitutional section should trigger a presumption of more than one subject. *In Re Ballot Title 1999-2000 #29*, *supra*, note 32.

35. *Supra*, note 16 at 178.

36. *In Re Ballot Title 1999-2000 #104*, *supra*, note 32. The proponent of the judicial personnel measure, who was probably trying to eliminate what had been held to be a separate subject (alteration of Denver's authority over county courts and judges), removed the repeal of Denver's authority and was charged with amendment by implication and consequently with a violation of the single-subject requirement.

37. *See, e.g., Spelts v. Klausung*, 649 P.2d 303 (Colo. 1982); *Matter of Title, Ballot Title, . . .*, 875 P.2d 207 (Colo. 1994); *Matter of Proposed Initiative 1997-98 #10*, 943 P.2d 897 (Colo. 1997).

38. *In Re Ballot Title for 1997-98 #84*, 961 P.2d 456 (Colo. 1998).

39. The dissenting justices believed that clarifying the applicability of existing limits did not constitute a separate subject.

40. *In Re Title for 1999-2000 #25*, 974 P.2d 458 (Colo. 1999).

41. *Id*; *see also In Re Ballot Title 1997-98 #30*, *supra*, note 21 at n. 2 (Justice Hobbs' description of the appropriate degree of substantive inquiry).

42. Expecting to avoid challenges altogether probably is unrealistic. Opponents will take the opportunity to try to delay the circulation of petitions for any controversial measure.

43. *In Re Breene*, *supra*, note 13 at 406.

44. *See* cases annotated in Colorado Revised Statutes, Colo. Constitution, Article V, § 1.

45. The constitutionality of the single-subject requirement recently was upheld against First Amendment and Equal Protection challenges in *Campbell v. Buckley*, 98-1329 (10th Cir., 2/10/00), *aff'g*, 11 F.Supp.2d 1260 (D.Colo. 1998).

**Judicial Interpretations of the Law Governing
Submission of Ballot Initiatives in Colorado**

(Last updated November 14, 2002.)

Quotations and annotations from Colorado Supreme Court and federal court cases applying Colorado constitutional and statutory provisions on preparation and filing of initiatives, proceedings of the title-setting board, and related matters.

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I. TITLE, SUBMISSION CLAUSE, AND SUMMARY

A. Substance

1. General -- Standards To Be Met In Fixing Title, Etc.

Title board's duties: The title-setting board must: (1) Designate and fix proper fair title for each proposed law or constitutional amendment, together with submission clause; (2) Prepare a clear, concise summary of the proposed law or constitutional amendment, which is true, impartial and not an argument, nor likely to create prejudice, either for or against measure; (3) Consider public confusion possibly caused by misleading titles and, if practicable, avoid titles for which the effect of a "yes" or "no" vote will be unclear; (4) Not permit treatment of incongruous subjects in same measure; and (5) Prevent surreptitious measures and advise people of each measure's subject by title. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 ##25-27, 974 P.2d 458, 465 (Colo. 1999).

Internal draft documents not considered. Where the Board's staff working draft of a suggested title and summary was captioned with the serial number of the initiative and a short, descriptive footnote inserted for tracking purposes, any allegedly misleading terms in the footnote were irrelevant. Only the official titles and summary would be seen by the voters, therefore, review would be limited to the official titles and summary. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #215, 3 P.2d 447 (Colo. 2000).

"Well-established principles" of review: "(1) [W]e must not in any way concern ourselves with the merit of the proposed amendment since, under our system of government, that resolution rests with the electorate; (2) all legitimate presumptions must be indulged in favor of the propriety of the board's action; and (3) only in a clear case should a title prepared by the board be held invalid." Bauch v. Anderson, 178 Colo. 308, 310, 497 P.2d 698, 699 (1972).

Purpose of title, submission clause, and summary is to "fairly and succinctly advise the voters what is being submitted, so that in the haste of an election the voter will not be misled into voting for or against a proposition by reason of the words employed." Dye v. Baker, 143 Colo. 458, 460, 354 P.2d 498, 500 (1960). In addition, language should "enable the electorate, whether familiar or unfamiliar with the subject matter . . . to determine intelligently whether to support or oppose [the] proposal." In re Proposed Initiative Concerning "State Personnel System", 691 P.2d 1121, 1123 (Colo. 1984).

When writing titles, the connection between title and initiative must be so obvious as that ingenious reasoning, aided by superior rhetoric, will not be necessary to understand it. The connection should be within the comprehension of voters of average intelligence. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 ##25-27, 974 P.2d 458, 469 (Colo. 1999).

Submission clause must be brief. Cook v. Baker, 121 Colo. 187, 214 P.2d 787 (1950).

But see In re Proposed Election Reform Amendment, 852 P.2d 28, 32 (Colo. 1993) ("[I]f a choice must be made between brevity and a fair description of essential features of the proposal, the decision must be made in favor of full disclosure In the case of a complex measure embracing many different topics . . . , the titles and summary cannot be abbreviated by omitting references to the measure's salient features.").

"Catch phrases or words which could form the basis of a slogan for use by those who expect to carry on a campaign for or against an [initiative] should be carefully avoided" Say v. Baker, 137 Colo. 155, 322 P.2d 317 (1958) (Board acted properly in refusing to include phrase "freedom to work" in title of initiative prohibiting employers from using a person's membership or lack of membership in a labor union as the basis for hiring or firing). But see In re Workers Comp Initiative, 850 P.2d 144, 147 (Colo. 1993) (distinguishing Say, upholding inclusion of words "Workers Choice of Care Amendment" in summary where phrase appeared in measure itself and was not shown to be "a well-known, arguably inflammatory phrase comparable to 'Freedom to Work',")

The existence of a slogan or "catch phrase" is determined in the context of contemporary political debate. In re Proposed Initiative 1996-6, 917 P.2d 1277, 1281 (Colo. 1996), citing In re Workers comp Initiative, 850 P.2d 144, 147 (Colo. 1993) .

"[T]he Board is given considerable discretion in resolving the interrelated problems of length, complexity, and clarity in designating a title and ballot title and submission clause." In re Proposed Tobacco Tax, 830 P.2d 984, 989 (Colo. 1992) (citing In re Initiative Concerning "State Personnel System", 691 P.2d 1121, 1125 (Colo. 1984)).

"[S]o long as the title, the ballot title and submission clause, and the summary accurately reflect the central features of the initiated measure in a clear and concise manner, we will not interfere with the Board's choice of language." In re Proposed Initiated Constitutional Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in Manitou Springs, Fairplay and in Airports, 826 P.2d 1241, 1245 (Colo. 1992).

"The proponents are essentially claiming that the title should have been drafted more narrowly. We will not, however, reverse the Board's action merely because a better title could have been drafted." In re Proposed Initiated Constitutional Amendment Concerning Suits Against Nongovernmental Employers Who Knowingly And Recklessly Maintain An Unsafe Work Environment, 898 P.2d 1071, 1074 (Colo. 1995).

Interplay of clarity and single-subject requirements. Before a clear title can be written, the Board must reach a definitive conclusion as to whether initiatives encompass multiple subjects. Absent such resolution, it is axiomatic that the title cannot clearly express a single subject. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 ##25-27, 974 P.2d 458, 468-469 (Colo. 1999).

What are "central features": Inclusion of certain features in title held to be

mandatory where each such feature was found to be "a matter of significance to all concerned with the issues dealt with in the proposed amendment." In re Proposed Election Reform Amendment, 852 P.2d 28 (Colo. 1993).

Documents prepared by the board need not identify the prospective article number and section number of a proposed amendment; a statement of the "principle" of the amendment is all that is required. In re Proposed Initiative on Surface Mining, 797 P.2d 1275, 1281 (Colo. 1990).

2. "True Intent And Meaning"

Title may include language not derived from the four corners of the initiative if it requires no interpretation of the proposal and does no more than express the proponents' clear and unequivocal intent. In re Proposed Constitutional Amendment Under the Designation "Pregnancy", 757 P.2d 132, 135, 136 (1988) (upholding title containing reference to repeal of an existing, inconsistent constitutional provision, where proponents expressed their intent to "repeal" and "replace" the existing provision in a preface to the initiative itself).

"Neither this court nor the Board may go beyond ascertaining the intent of the initiative so as to interpret the meaning of the proposed language or suggest how it will be applied if adopted." In re Proposed Initiative on Parental Notification of Abortions for Minors, 794 P.2d 238, 241 (Colo. 1990) (citing In re Casino Gaming, 649 P.2d 303, 310 (Colo. 1982)). Accord, In re Proposed Constitutional Amendment Under the Designation "Pregnancy", 757 P.2d 132 (1988).

Vagueness or ambiguity of initiated measure: The Board is under no duty to define vague terms, even if the proponents intend the language to remain vague so that the courts could interpret its application. In re Proposed Initiative #1996-6, 917 P.2d 1277, 1282 (Colo. 1996).

If terms of proposal are vague and undefined, title which tracks language of proposal accurately reflects the "intent and central features" of the proposal although it may be similarly vague and undefined. See In re Proposed Initiated Constitutional Amendment Concerning Unsafe Workplace Environment, 830 P.2d 1031 (Colo. 1992). Accord, In re Casino Gaming Initiative, 649 P.2d 303, 307 (Colo. 1982) (reference in title to "Southern Colorado Economic Development District" was not misleading where, although the number of counties included in the district had recently been reduced, text of initiative listed the counties encompassed by that term as used in the initiative); In re Proposed Initiative on Transfer of Real Estate, 611 P.2d 981 (Colo. 1980) (lack of distinction between sales "subject to" existing financing and "assumptions" of existing financing was not a basis for invalidating board's documents where language was taken directly from proposal); Matter of Proposed Constitutional Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in the City of Antonito, 873 P.2d 733, 741 (Colo. 1994) (use of undefined term "adjusted net proceeds" reflected true intent and meaning of measure).

But a title which merely tracks language used in a proposal may still be misleading, where the general understanding of the effect of a "yes" or "no" vote will nevertheless be unclear and the parties have agreed, at the title-setting hearing, to the addition of language stating the undisputed intent and purpose of the measure in terms more likely to be understood by voters. Matter of Proposed Initiative on "Obscenity", 877 P.2d 848 (Colo. 1994); see also In re Proposed Initiative on "Governmental Business", 875 P.2d 871, 875-77 (Colo. 1994); In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #104, 987 P.2d 249 (Colo. 1999).

Where the Board was unable to ascertain initiatives' meaning well enough to address whether they might result in reducing state spending, the Board's was rendered incapable of setting clear titles that would not mislead the electorate. "Where the Board has acknowledged that it cannot comprehend the initiatives well enough to state their single subject in the titles, ... the initiatives cannot be forwarded to the voters and must, instead, be returned to the proponent." In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 ##25-27, 974 P.2d 458, 467, 469 (Colo. 1999).

If the initiative cannot be comprehended well enough to state its single subject in the title, it cannot be forwarded to the voters and must be returned to the proponent. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #44, 977 P.2d 856 (Colo. 1999).

Where text of proposal contains, but does not define, a term asserted to represent a "new and potentially controversial legal standard", it is sufficient that the title merely uses the term without attempting to interpret or define it. Matter of Proposed Initiative on Water Rights, 877 P.2d 321, 326-27 (Colo. 1994) (upholding title containing phrase "public trust doctrine" where proposal required the state to adopt a "strong public trust doctrine", but the only available explanation of the term came from proponents' own testimony).

Even if a term in summary is unclear and undefined and must await future legislative and judicial construction and interpretation, use of the term in the summary will not amount to an abuse of discretion by the Board. In re Title, etc., for 1997-1998 #75, 960 P.2d 672, 673 (Colo. 1998).

Use of a technical and not generally understood term such as "open mining" in a ballot title is not misleading where the term is defined by statute and where any ambiguity in meaning is clarified by its use in the summary. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #215, 3 P.2d 447 (Colo. 2000).

The Board was within its discretion when it set out the labeling requirements for genetically engineered food and drink in the summary but not the titles. The failure to define the foods that must be labeled in the titles does not render the titles misleading to voters. In re 1999-2000 #265, 3 P.3d 1210 (Colo. 2000).

"Unless the summary adopted by the board is clearly misleading or does not fairly reflect the purport of the proposed amendment, we will not interfere with the Board's choice

of language." In re Title Pertaining to the Proposed Initiative Under the Designation "Tax Reform", 797 P.2d 1283, 1288 (Colo. 1990).

Mere ambiguity of summary, if not clearly misleading, is not a ground for disapproval. In re Proposed Initiative Concerning "State Personnel System", 691 P.2d 1121 (Colo. 1984).

Omission of the sentence describing the Initiative's legislative declaration does not render the summary clearly misleading to the electorate. In re 1999-2000 #265, 3 P.3d 1210 (Colo. 2000).

Terms used in title, etc., connote "an actual condition rather than some possible future state of affairs". In re Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in the Town of Idaho Springs, 830 P.2d 963 (Colo. App. 1992) (use of term "statewide" was misleading where measure altered regulation of casino gambling as it foreseeably could be, but as yet had not been, conducted outside of limited area of four communities in state). But see In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #215, 3 P.2d 447 (Colo. 2000) (where initiative would apply to one known, existing mining operation in the state but there might be others in the future to which it would also apply, the title was not misleading for failure to state that the initiative would apply to only one mining operation in the state).

"We can only consider whether the Title, etc., reflect the intent of the initiative, not whether they reflect all possible problems that may arise in the future in applying the proposed language." Similarly, the asserted unconstitutionality of the initiative cannot be considered in title proceedings. In re Title Pertaining to Confidentiality of Adoption Records, 832 P.2d 229 (Colo. 1992) (upholding title, submission clause, and summary which did not indicate, contrary to language of proposed amendment, that amendment to adoption-records statute would not be applied retroactively).

See also In re Proposed Initiative on Surface Mining, 797 P.2d 1275 (Colo. 1990) (federal preemption of ban on surface mining, as it pertained to mining activities on federal land, was beyond scope of matters to be considered by board); In re Branch Banking Initiative, 612 P.2d 96 (Colo. 1980) (potential for conflicting interpretations, at state and federal levels, of "public need and convenience" standard relating to banks was a matter properly left open to public debate rather than addressed in summary); In re Proposed Initiative on Transfer of Real Estate, 611 P.2d 981 (Colo. 1980) (potential for retroactive application of measure was not relevant to determination of accuracy of board's language).

Alleged effect of proposal on existing constitutional rights is beyond the scope of matters to be considered by the board. In the Matter of Proposed Initiated Constitutional Amendment Concerning "Fair Treatment II", 877 P.2d 329, 331-32 (Colo. 1994). Accord, Matter of Proposed Initiative on Water Rights, 877 P.2d 321, 328 (Colo. 1994) (upholding title which did not venture to determine proposal's effect on private property rights). But see In re Proposed Initiative on "Fair Fishing", 877 P.2d 1355, 1361-62 (Colo. 1994) (upholding summary that alerted voters to potential fiscal impact in the event that courts found

compensation due to landowners affected by the measure).

Summary does not have to inform voters that the initiative may be in conflict with existing state laws: "Although the language of the summary could have been more precise, the chosen language fairly summarizes the intent and meaning of the proposed amendment." In re Proposed Ballot Initiative On Parental Rights, 913 P.2d 1127, 1131 (Colo. 1996)

"Neither the board nor this court is authorized to interpret the meaning of a proposed amendment prior to its adoption." In re Proposed Initiative Concerning "State Personnel System", 691 P.2d 1121, 1125 (Colo. 1984). Accord, In re Proposed Initiative Concerning "Automobile Insurance Coverage", 877 P.2d 853, 856 (Colo. 1994) (characterization of money raised under future implementing legislation as a "tax", "fee", or "premium" was a matter to be determined later by the courts, not by the board in title-setting hearings); In re Mineral Production Tax Initiative, 644 P.2d 20, 23 (Colo. 1982) (board acted properly in refusing to include, in summary, a detailed interpretation of the applicability of a mineral tax to a particular mineral where the measure itself was unclear on the subject).

"Effects of a measure which might be implied but would not occur cannot be required to be included in the descriptions which are statutorily required to be brief. . . . Petitioner's assertions that the titles must more fully distinguish the effects of certain provisions of the amendment is unrealistic where . . . the initiative is a complicated measure with numerous inclusions and exclusions. The summary, as statutorily required, more clearly reflects these differences." Excessive elaboration would conflict with the requirement that the effect of a "yes" or "no" vote be clearly expressed. In re Initiative Concerning "Taxation III", 832 P.2d 937 (Colo. 1992).

Title and summary need not cover all possible problems that may in the future arise when applying the amendment. In re Sale of Table Wine in Grocery Stores Initiative, 646 P.2d 916 (Colo. 1982).

Board's task, and Supreme Court's task on review, is to ensure that neither signers of the initiative nor electors voting on it will be misled by reading the summary. In re Proposed Constitutional Amendment Under the Designation of "Pregnancy", 757 P.2d 132, 134 (Colo. 1988).

It is not the Supreme Court's function to replace a summary or title to achieve the best possible statement of the amendment. In re Mineral Production Tax Initiative, 644 P.2d 20 (Colo. 1982). Documents produced by the board "need not be so flawless as to constitute 'models for future draftsmanship.'" In re Proposed Initiative on Surface Mining, 797 P.2d 1275, 1279 (Colo. 1990).

Where meaning attributed to initiative in titles is "reasonable, although not free from all doubt, and relates to a feature of the proposed law that is both peripheral to its central purpose and of limited temporal relevance," Board's language will not be invalidated. In re

Proposed Initiative Concerning Drinking Age, 691 P.2d 1127, 1131 (Colo. 1984) (upholding title implying that "selling, serving, or giving" of certain beverages to persons between 18 and 21 years of age would be permissible for a specified period of time although text of amendment said only that such persons might "consume" such beverages during that time).

It is well established that the titles and summary need not spell out every detail of a proposed initiative in order to convey its meaning accurately and fairly. In re Title, etc., Regarding Proposed Initiative 1997-98 #74, 962 P.2d 927, (Colo. 1998). Nor is the Board required to discuss every possible effect or provide specific explanations of the measure. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 ##245(f) and 245(g), 1 P.3d 739 (Colo. 2000).

The Board is not required to describe every feature of a proposed initiative in a title or ballot title and submission clause, but it may not sacrifice a full and fair description of essential features of a measure for the sake of brevity. In re Proposed Initiative on School Pilot Program, 874 P.2d 1066, 1071 (Colo. 1994).

Summary is not intended to fully educate people on all aspects of the proposed law, and need not set out in detail every aspect of the initiative, but should "correctly and thoroughly summarize" its contents. In re Proposed Constitutional Amendment Under the Designation of "Pregnancy", 757 P.2d 132, 137 (Colo. 1988). Accord, In re Title Pertaining to Increase of Taxes on Tobacco Products, 756 P.2d 995, 998 (Colo. 1988).

Summary is not required to mention the effect of a proposed amendment on an existing statute addressing the same or a similar subject. In re Mineral Production Tax Initiative, 644 P.2d 20, 24 (Colo. 1982) (declining to require board to include, in summary, a statement as to the initiative's implied repeal of an allegedly inconsistent tax statute); In re Branch Banking Initiative, 612 P.2d 96, 100 (Colo. 1980) (declining to require board to include language regarding implied repeal of existing statutory authorization for "detached [banking] facilities").

Board's documents are not required to describe or explain in detail existing constitutional provisions that would be repealed by an initiative. In re Proposed Constitutional Amendment Under the Designation "Pregnancy", 757 P.2d 132, 137 (Colo. 1988).

Standard met where board summarized two provisions of proposal which allegedly conflicted, but did not render an opinion as to whether the presence of both provisions rendered proposal ambiguous. Indeed, to do so would have been an interpretation and therefore impermissible. In re Proposed Initiative on Surface Mining, 797 P.2d 1275 (Colo. 1990).

Standard met where title contained the word "scar", which, although arguably laden with prejudicial meaning, was one of the operative words in the initiative itself. Inclusion of this word in the title "fairly and accurately reported the intent of the proposed

amendment." In re Proposed Initiative on Surface Mining, 797 P.2d 1275, 1280 (Colo. 1990). Accord, In re Proposed Initiative on Transfer of Real Estate, 611 P.2d 981 (Colo. 1980); In re Workers Comp Initiative, 850 P.2d 144 (Colo. 1993).

Standard met where ballot title and submission clause posed a compound question which could be answered "yes" or "no", indicating the voters' approval or rejection of both of the major components of the proposed amendment. In re Proposed Initiative on Surface Mining, 797 P.2d 1275 (Colo. 1990).

Standard met where title omitted change in hours during which alcoholic beverages could be sold, and change was held to be merely incidental to main purpose of initiative. In re Proposed Initiative Concerning Drinking Age, 691 P.2d 1127, 1132 (Colo. 1984).

Standard met where title did not distinguish between state and local elections, to which campaign financing limits applied, and federal elections, to which limits did not apply, but title did refer to proposal as affecting state constitution, and summary listed only state offices affected by the measure. Matter of Petition on Campaign and Political Finance, 877 P.2d 311, 314 (Colo. 1994).

Standard met where exemptions from key requirements of the measure were placed in the titles along with related information, rather than close to the beginning of the title, and where the titles included reference language instead of a full explication of every type of judicial officer to which the measure applied. In re Title, Ballot Title and Submission Clause and Summary for 1999-2000 ##245(f) and 245(g), 1 P.3d 739 (Colo. 2000).

Standard met where title and summary mentioned context of existing law into which initiated measure would fit, even though language was not derived from initiative itself. In re Sale of Table Wine in Grocery Stores Initiative, 646 P.2d 916, 921 (Colo. 1982).

Standard not met where title, although sufficiently brief, failed to mention central features of licensing scheme contained in proposal. Dye v. Baker, 143 Colo. 458, 354 P.2d 498 (1960).

Standard not met where one of central features of proposal was a new and foreseeably controversial definition of "abortion" which established that, for certain purposes, life legally begins at conception, and this feature of proposal was not noted in title or submission clause. In re Proposed Initiative on Parental Notification of Abortions for Minors, 794 P.2d 238, 242 (Colo. 1990).

Standard not met where summary stated broadly that services would not be included in tax base without approval of two-thirds of both houses of general assembly, although services included as of a given future date would be so included, and legislature, while under no obligation to continue taxing such services, already was doing so. In re Title Pertaining to "Tax Reform", 797 P.2d 1283, 1290 (Colo. 1990).

Standard not met where summary stated broadly that food would not be included in tax base without voter approval, although in some cases it would be, then stated that the measure "specifies exceptions to the uniform . . . tax base". In re Title Pertaining to "Tax Reform", 797 P.2d 1283, 1290 (Colo. 1990).

Standard not met where title did not specifically mention that initiative would impose mandatory, nonsuspendable fines for certain campaign violations; would prohibit, not merely "limit", certain political contributions; would revise substantive as well as procedural provisions relating to elections; and would change number of seats in general assembly, requiring reapportionment upon passage. In re Proposed Election Reform Amendment, 852 P.2d 28 (Colo. 1993).

Standard not met where title listed all important features of proposal, but "buried" features relating to one of the two main purposes between first and last clauses relating only to the other. Matter of Proposed Constitutional Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in the City of Antonito, 873 P.2d 733, 742 (Colo. 1994).

Standard not met where title did not contain any indication that the geographic area to be affected was quite limited, thus posing a significant risk that voters statewide would misperceive the scope of the proposed initiative. Matter of Proposed Initiative 1996-17, 920 P.2d 803 (Colo. 1996).

Standard not met where title created confusion and was misleading because it did not sufficiently inform the voter of the parental-waiver process and its virtual elimination of bilingual education as a viable parental and school district option. In re Ballot Titles 2001-2002 #21 & #22, 44 P.3d 213 (Colo. 2002).

Use of word "legalize" in title adequately expressed intent of measure to require that local jurisdictions enact ordinances allowing limited gaming and that no local option was contemplated. Use of "legalize" rather than "mandate" or "require" did not unfairly imply that localities could exercise such discretion. In re Proposed Constitutional Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in Manitou Springs, Fairplay and in Airports, 826 P.2d 1241 (Colo. 1992).

Title and summary were sufficient despite lack of specificity about scope of rulemaking power delegated to a commission created under the measure: "Addition of language detailing the commission's rulemaking power would increase the length of the title . . . while providing little information that would advance voters' understanding of the initiative. Because the delegation of rulemaking power is limited, we are satisfied that [this] omission . . . will not mislead voters." In re Proposed Tobacco Tax, 830 P.2d 984, 990 (Colo. 1992).

Title and summary were sufficient although they did not exactly track the language of statutory sections affected. In re Proposed Initiative on "Fair Fishing", 877 P.2d 1355,

1360-63 (Colo. 1994).

Title and summary were sufficient despite lack of specificity about types of tax increases mandated by the measure: "[The proponent's suggested] language would provide a more detailed explanation However, [it] would not likely lead to improved voter understanding . . . because many voters may not realize or attach importance to the distinction between an excise tax and a sales tax. It is sufficient that voters are apprised, in general, that taxes on cigarette and other tobacco products would increase under the proposed measure." In re Proposed Tobacco Tax, 830 P.2d 984, 990 (Colo. 1992).

Title and summary were sufficient where title referred generally to "arbitration" and summary detailed the types of arbitration to which the initiative was intended to apply. In re Second Proposed Initiative Concerning Uninterrupted Service by Public Employees, 613 P.2d 867, 871 (Colo. 1980).

Title was sufficient despite lack of specificity about extent of local control over mining operations, where word "regulation" was used to denote increase in requirements imposed on the mining industry. In re Proposed Initiative on Surface Mining, 797 P.2d 1275, 1280 (Colo. 1990).

Title and summary were sufficient where title described proposal as "prohibiting surface mining . . . that may scar the land surface" and these terms were derived from proposal itself, notwithstanding that all surface mining may be said to "scar the land surface" and therefore proposal allegedly would have practical effect of prohibiting all surface mining. Summary also stated purpose of proposal as a flat prohibition of surface mining in the geographic areas encompassed by the proposal. In re Proposed Initiative on Surface Mining, 797 P.2d 1275, 1280, 1281 (Colo. 1990).

Title was sufficient where "main theme" of initiative was that fermented malt beverages not be made available to persons under twenty-one years of age, and title referred to the "selling, serving, or giving" of such beverages to such persons. Failure to mention "incidental" prohibitions on possession or consumption at certain places and times was not fatal. In re Proposed Initiative Concerning Drinking Age, 691 P.2d 1127, 1131 (Colo. 1984).

Title and summary were sufficient where title referred to "exempt positions" in context of state personnel system and neither title nor summary explained exemption concept in detail. In re Proposed Initiative Concerning "State Personnel System", 691 P.2d 1121, 1123-24 (Colo. 1984).

Title and summary were not sufficient for proposed amendment dealing with "petition procedures" because they failed to convey the fact that the initiative created numerous retroactive fundamental rights unrelated to any procedural changes and provided no summary of certain provisions of the initiative. Amendment to Const. Section 2 to Article VII, 900 P.2d 104, 109 (Colo. 1995).

Title and summary were not sufficient for proposed amendment dealing with English language education in schools where title and summary omitted a key, material feature of the initiative allowing individual schools to determine whether to offer a bilingual program in addition to mandatory immersion programs. This feature would materially alter the stated feature of allowing parents to choose which educational program to enroll their children in, thus its omission had the potential to mislead voters. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #258(A), 4 P.3d 1094 (Colo. 2000).

3. Catch Phrases

The existence of a slogan or "catch phrase" is determined in the context of contemporary political debate. In re Proposed Initiative 1996-6, 917 P.2d 1277, 1281 (Colo. 1996), citing In re Workers comp Initiative, 850 P.2d 144, 147 (Colo. 1993) .

"Catch phrases' are words that work to a proposal's favor without contributing to voter understanding. By drawing attention to themselves and triggering a favorable response, catch phrases generate support for a proposal that hinges not on the content of the proposal itself, but merely on the wording of the catch phrase." In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #258(A), 4 P.3d 1094 (Colo. 2000).

A "catch phrase" consists of words which could form the basis of a slogan for use by those who expect to carry out a campaign for or against an initiated measure. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 ##227 and 228, 3 P.3d 1 (Colo. 2000).

"Catch phrase" was used where title of initiative to permit the granting of sales and use tax authority to local governments contained the gratuitous phrase ". . . and permitting replacement of general real estate or other taxes." Since local taxing authorities would be able to reduce such taxes regardless of the passage of the initiative, title was prejudicial and the quoted phrase was required to be deleted. Henry v. Baker, 143 Colo. 461, 354 P.2d 490 (1960).

"Catch phrases" were used where concepts of "consumer protection" and "open government" appeared prominently in titles and summary, but the former was too narrow and the latter was redundant in light of the measure's actual scope. These defects also rendered the board's documents misleading. In the Matter of Proposed Initiative Designated "Governmental Business", 875 P.2d 871, 875-76 (Colo. 1994).

"Catch phrase" was used where language in title and submission clause, "as rapidly and effectively as possible," masked the underlying policy question regarding whether the most rapid and effective way to teach English to non-English-speaking children is through an English immersion program. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #258(A), 4 P.3d 1094 (Colo. 2000).

No "catch phrase" was used where "refund to taxpayers" appeared in title and

summary. The court found no convincing evidence that those words constituted a catch phrase beyond comparison to issue before general assembly in previous session concerning adherence to Amendment 1 involving refund of excess revenues. "The deterioration of a group of terms into an impermissible catch phrase is an imprecise process. We must be careful to recognize, but not create, catch phrases, and we do not now view 'refund to taxpayers' as such a phrase." In re Title, etc., for 1997-98 ##105, 102 & 103, 961 P.2d 1092, 1100 (Colo. 1998).

No "catch phrase" was used where the name of the "Southern Colorado Economic Development District" appeared in the board's title, submission clause, and summary. In re Casino Gaming Initiative, 649 P.2d 303, 308 (Colo. 1982).

No "catch phrase" was used where phrase "public's interest in state waters" was used in title and submission clause, and where petitioners failed to provide any evidence that the phrase constituted a catch phrase other than their bare assertion that it did. In re Proposed Initiative 1996-6, 917 P.2d 1277, 1281 (Colo. 1996).

No "catch phrase" was used in initiatives including the phrase "to preserve...the social institution of marriage" because the articulated purpose of the initiatives was to preserve the traditional societal notion of marriage as existing between a man and a woman. In the Matter of the Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #227 and #228, 3 P.3d 1 (Colo. 2000).

No "catch phrase" was used where the word "convenience", as used in the proposed legal standard "public need and convenience" embodied in the initiative itself, appeared in the board's title, submission clause, and summary. In re Branch Banking Initiative, 612 P.2d 96, 99, 100 (Colo. 1980). Accord, In re Proposed Initiative on Transfer of Real Estate, 611 P.2d 981, 983 (Colo. 1980) (allegedly prejudicial language was taken verbatim from the initiative, hence was properly included).

B. Procedure

1. General

Two members of the three-member board are sufficient to exercise the authority granted to the board. In re Proposed Initiated Constitutional Amendment Concerning Unsafe Workplace Environment, 830 P.2d 1031 (Colo. 1992); In re Initiative Concerning "Taxation III", 832 P.2d 937 (Colo. 1992).

Since the title board is a creature of statute, the attorney general and the secretary of state may designate deputies to service in their place. Matter of Title, etc., 900 P.2d 121 (Colo. 1995).

Proponent's testimony as to "true intent and meaning" of a proposal should be

considered by the board. The proponent best understands the reasons for the proposal, and not to consider such testimony would render the public meeting requirement meaningless. In re Proposed Initiated Constitutional Amendment Concerning Unsafe Workplace Environment, 830 P.2d 1031 (Colo. 1992). But see Matter of Proposed Initiative on Water Rights, 877 P.2d 321, 327 (Colo. 1994) (board was not required to add language suggested by proponents as clarifying their intent, where measure itself did not support the distinction they sought to make).

Requirement in § 1-40-101 (2), C.R.S., that proponents "designate two persons to whom all notices or information . . . shall be mailed" is an aid to efficient notification and not a jurisdictional requirement. The designation of more than two such persons does not affect the board's jurisdiction to fix titles, In re Initiative Concerning "Taxation III", 832 P.2d 937, 942 (Colo. 1992), nor does the listing of only one such person without furnishing the person's address, Matter of Proposed Constitutional Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in the City of Antonito, 873 P.2d 733, 739 (Colo. 1994).

Board is not bound by Administrative Procedure Act. Although correctly termed an "agency", the board is a special statutory body with its own unique function and specifically delineated procedures; its hearings are neither adjudicatory nor rulemaking hearings covered by general procedural requirements of the APA. In re Title Pertaining to "W.A.T.E.R.", 831 P.2d 1301 (Colo. 1992).

Timing of election not considered. Questions about whether an initiative would be permitted to appear on an odd-year ballot were held irrelevant to board's task of setting title, etc. In re Workers Comp Initiative, 850 P.2d 144 (Colo. 1993); In re Proposed Election Reform Amendment, 852 P.2d 28 (Colo. 1993).

Standing to challenge titles. Where a registered elector appeared jointly with industry association and raised identical arguments, the industry association's asserted lack of standing would not be addressed. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #215, 3 P.2d 447 (Colo. 2000).

Technical corrections of previously unrecognized errors may be made by the board in title-setting proceedings where changes embody the proponents' intent and where strict adherence to statute, with the consequent requirement of resubmission of an initiative, would frustrate proponents' exercise of their constitutionally granted right of initiative. In re Casino Gaming Initiative, 649 P.2d 303, 306, 311 (Colo. 1982).

Substantial compliance with statutory deadlines was held sufficient where one-day delay in completing title-setting hearing, which had already begun within statutory time period, was due to inadvertence and no one objected to continuance. In re Second Proposed Initiative Concerning Uninterrupted Service by Public Employees, 613 P.2d 867, 870, 871 (Colo. 1980).

Statutory challenge procedure is not exclusive. Ballot title may be challenged in court prior to election, even if statutory time limits have expired. Glendale v. Buchanan, 578 P.2d 221, 226 (Colo. 1978). But see Polhill v. Buckley, 923 P.2d 119, 121 (Colo. 1996) (courts lack subject matter jurisdiction to review legislative referendum for compliance with single-subject requirement unless and until referendum has been approved by the voters).

Relevant statutory standards, phrases, and citations are collected in narrative form in In re Proposed Constitutional Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in Manitou Springs, Fairplay and in Airports, 826 P.2d 1241 (Colo. 1992), in part II of the opinion in In re Proposed Tobacco Tax, 830 P.2d 984, 988-89 (Colo. 1992), in In re Workers Comp Initiative, 850 P.2d 144 (Colo. 1993), and in Matter of Proposed Tobacco Tax Amendment 1994, 872 P.2d 689 (Colo. 1994).

2. Time Limits

"There is . . . no limit as to how early a petition for an initiative can be circulated or filed prior to an election, as long as the process is started after the previous general election." In re Workers Comp Initiative, 850 P.2d 144 (Colo. 1993).

Board had jurisdiction to meet and take action between June and the November election to act on proposed initiatives which would not be considered for the ballot in that same year. Title, etc., for 1997-98 #30, 959 P.2d 822, 824 (Colo. 1998).

Tax, debt, and spending measures are eligible for placement on odd- or even-year ballots. Title, etc., for 1997-98 #30, 959 P.2d 822, 824 (Colo. 1998).

Board has no power to set an election date or place any measure on the ballot; such power is vested in the Secretary of State alone. In re Workers Comp Initiative, 850 P.2d 144 (Colo. 1993); In re Proposed Election Reform Amendment, 852 P.2d 28 (Colo. 1993).

Questions about whether an initiative would be permitted to appear on an odd-year ballot were held irrelevant to board's task of setting title, etc. In re Workers Comp Initiative, 850 P.2d 144 (Colo. 1993); In re Proposed Election Reform Amendment, 852 P.2d 28 (Colo. 1993).

Substantial compliance with statutory deadlines was held sufficient where one-day delay in completing title-setting hearing, which had already begun within statutory time period, was due to inadvertence and no one objected to continuance. In re Second Proposed Initiative Concerning Uninterrupted Service by Public Employees, 613 P.2d 867, 870, 871 (Colo. 1980).

Where proponent failed to file motion for rehearing within 48 hours after action of title-setting board, he was barred from asserting excessive length of title for the first time on appeal to the supreme court. In re Proposed Election Reform Amendment, 852 P.2d 28 (Colo.

1993).

Where opponents failed to raise the issue of the use of the term "significant" versus "measurable" in the summary before the Board, either in their motion for rehearing or at the rehearing before the Board, they were barred from raising this contention as a grounds for reversing the Board. In re 1999-2000 #265, 3 P.3d 1210 (Colo. 2000).

Issues to be considered on rehearing must be raised in the first motion for rehearing. See In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #219, 999 P.2d 819 (Colo. 2000).

Hearings on motions to reconsider decisions entered during the last meeting in May must be held within 48 hours of filing the motion in odd-numbered as well as even-numbered years. Byrne v. Title Bd., 907 P.2d 570 (Colo. 1995).

3. Rehearings

Rehearing before two members of board, where three members fixed title initially, does not violate constitution or statutes. A majority of the board has authority to act on behalf of the board. In re Initiative Concerning "Taxation III", 832 P.2d 937 (Colo. 1992).

Attorney fees not awarded to proponents where request for rehearing and appeal were filed by opponent of measure acting in capacity of registered elector "not satisfied with the [board's designated] titles, summary, and submission clause" pursuant to section 1-40-102 (3) (a) [now § 1-40-107] and grounds for dissatisfaction were stated. In re Proposed Tobacco Tax, 830 P.2d 984 (Colo. 1992); In re Title Pertaining to "W.A.T.E.R.", 831 P.2d 1301, 1307 n. 1 (Colo. 1992).

An objector is permitted to bring only one motion for rehearing to challenge titles set by the Board, where the issues raised in the second such motion could have been raised in the first. To hold otherwise would allow an objector to stall an initiative indefinitely in the early stages, frustrating the general purpose of the initiative process. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #219, 999 P.2d 819 (Colo. 2000).

The Title Board lacks jurisdiction to grant an objector's second motion for rehearing where the motion raises arguments that could have been made in the objector's first motion for rehearing. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #219, 999 P.2d 819 (Colo. 2000).

4. Appeals

Jurisdiction. Courts lack subject matter jurisdiction to review legislative referendum for compliance with single-subject requirement unless and until referendum has been approved by the voters. Polhill v. Buckley, 923 P.2d 119, 121 (Colo. 1996).

Prerequisites. Challenge to titles brought by "registered elector" is not subject to

procedural hurdles applicable to challenge by proponents, such as participation at hearings or preservation of issues for appeal. In re Workers Comp Initiative, 850 P.2d 144 (Colo. 1993).

Standards for review. "In reviewing the Board's title setting process, the law is settled that this court should not address the merits of the proposed initiative and should not interpret the meaning of proposed language or suggest how it will be applied if adopted by the electorate; we should resolve all legitimate presumptions in favor of the Board; and we will not interfere with the Board's choice of language if the language is not clearly misleading. Our duty is to ensure that the title, ballot title, submission clause, and summary fairly reflect the proposed initiative so that petition signers and voters will not be misled into support for or against a proposition by reason of the words employed by the Board. In re Proposed Constitutional Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in the Town of Burlington, 830 P.2d 1023, 1026 (Colo. 1992)." In re Workers Comp Initiative, 850 P.2d 144 (Colo. 1993).

While Supreme Court on review may not address the merits of proposed initiative or suggest how initiative might be applied if enacted, Court must sufficiently examine initiative to determine whether or not the constitutional prohibition against initiative proposals containing multiple subjects has been violated. In construing an initiative for this limited purpose, the court employs the usual rules of statutory construction. Title, etc., for 1997-98 #30, 959 P.2d 822, 825 (Colo. 1998).

The General Assembly has squarely placed the responsibility for carrying out the dual mandates of the single-subject and clear title requirements on the Title Board, and the actions of the Board are presumptively valid. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #104, 987 P.2d 249 (Colo. 1999).

Before clear title can be written, Board must reach definitive conclusion as to whether initiatives encompass multiple subjects. Absent such resolution, "it is axiomatic that the title cannot clearly express a single subject." In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 ##25-27, 974 P.2d 458, 468-469 (Colo. 1999).

The presence of some redundant words does not by itself render Board's documents invalid; brevity is a relative measure, and court's task on review is not to edit the Board's language to the least common denominator. In the Matter of Proposed Initiative Designated "Governmental Business", 875 P.2d 871, 875 (Colo. 1994).

Presumption of validity. "In evaluating the petitioner's objections, we are mindful that the Board's actions must be presumed to be proper so that the orderly progress of the initiative process is not impeded for other than substantial reasons. This protects the 'strong constitutional interest in the People's right to initiate constitutional amendments.'" In re Proposed Initiative Concerning Drinking Age, 691 P.2d 1127, 1132 (Colo. 1984) (citations omitted).

Proponents gather signatures at their peril while appeal is pending. Signatures collected under a title later found misleading cannot be counted. Matter of Proposed Constitutional Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in the City of Antonito, 873 P.2d 733, 743 (Colo. 1994).

The proponents of an initiative may commence circulating their petition for signatures after the Title Board has taken its final action in regard to the ballot titles and summary, pursuant to section 1-40-107 (1) and (5), C.R.S., and while that action is before the Colorado Supreme Court on appeal pursuant to section 1-40-107 (2). Armstrong v. Davidson, 10 P.3d 1278 (Colo. 2000).

Supreme Court's narrow scope of review of Board's actions does not include resolving issue whether Court can hold that proponents may not circulate a petition for signature until titles and summary have been fixed. In re Title, etc., for 1997-98 ##105, 102 & 103, 961 P.2d 1092, 1099 (Colo. 1998).

Matter remanded with directions to revise ballot documents to match language set out in opinion. In re Proposed Initiative on Parental Notification of Abortions for Minors, 794 P.2d 238, 242 (Colo. 1990); Matter of Proposed Constitutional Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in the City of Antonito, 873 P.2d 733 (Colo. 1994); Matter of Proposed Initiative on "Obscenity", 877 P.2d 848 (Colo. 1994).

Attorney fees under C.A.R. 38(d) not awarded to proponents where request for rehearing and appeal were filed by opponent of measure acting in capacity of registered elector "not satisfied with the [board's designated] titles, summary, and submission clause" pursuant to section 1-40-102 (3) (a) [now 1-40-107] and grounds for dissatisfaction were stated. In re Proposed Tobacco Tax, 830 P.2d 984 (Colo. 1992); In re Title Pertaining to "W.A.T.E.R.", 831 P.2d 1301, 1307 n. 1 (Colo. 1992).

5. Rules of Judicial Construction

Proponents' pre-election views irrelevant. "The [opponents of the initiative] express concern that if the initiative passes, the proponents, in subsequent litigation, will rely upon their briefs and testimony before the directors and the Board as evidence of the meaning of the amendment. This concern is misplaced. It is appropriate for the Board, when setting a title, to consider the testimony of the proponents concerning the intent and meaning of a proposal. . . . However, when courts construe a constitutional amendment that has been passed through a ballot initiative, any intent of the proponents not adequately expressed in the language of the measure will not govern that construction." Matter of Proposed Initiative on Water Rights, 877 P.2d 321, 327 (Colo. 1994).

Placement by proponents is relevant to intended scope. Where amendment was placed in revenue article of constitution (article X) and was replete with references to taxing, spending, and budgets, it was reasonable to conclude that election provisions applied only

to elections on fiscal matters. Zaner v. City of Brighton, 917 P.2d 280 (Colo. 1996).

II. REVIEW AND COMMENT MEETING WITH LEGISLATIVE OFFICES

A. Substance

Purposes of review and comment meeting: (1) "[P]ermits proponents of initiatives to benefit from the experience of independent experts in the important process of drafting language that may become part of this state's constitutional or statutory jurisprudence." (2) "[P]ermits the public to understand the implication of a proposed constitutional amendment at an early stage of the initiative process." In re Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in the Town of Idaho Springs, 830 P.2d 963 (Colo. App. 1992) (measure remanded; had been significantly altered in scope after submission for review and comment); In re Title Pertaining to "Tax Reform", 797 P.2d 1283, 1287 (Colo. 1990) (second measure, containing part of earlier measure, remanded; had not been submitted for review and comment at all).

B. Procedure

Necessity of review and comment meeting: Failure to hold meeting is "contrary to the plain language of Article V, Section 1 (5). . . . Here there was no such public meeting prior to setting the ballot title for the May initiative. The only public meeting was held prior to setting the ballot title for the April initiative. The April public meeting cannot serve as the constitutionally required predicate for setting two different titles for two initiatives. . . . [T]here is an overriding public purpose served by the presentation of comments and review in a public meeting," which is to "inform the public, as well as proponents, of the potential impact of the original draft of any proposed initiative." In re Title Pertaining to "Tax Reform", 797 P.2d 1283, 1287 (Colo. 1990). But see In re Second Proposed Initiative Concerning Uninterrupted Service by Public Employees, 613 P.2d 867, 871 (Colo. 1980) (where proponents filed a "second version of essentially the same initiative," and directors of legislative offices indicated that a second meeting "would not be necessary because they had no comments beyond those made on the first proposal", substantial compliance with statutory requirements had been shown).

Where a proposal is not presented to legislative offices for review and comment at a public meeting, or where the intent and meaning of central features of the proposal are so substantially altered, compared to an earlier version which was so presented, that it is in effect a new proposal, title board has no authority to fix a title to it. In re Amendment Concerning Limited Gaming in the Town of Idaho Springs, 830 P.2d 963 (Colo. App. 1992); In re Title Pertaining to "Tax Reform", 797 P.2d 1283, 1287 (Colo. 1990).

Failure of proponents adequately to point out, or of legislative service agencies to question, a particular feature of a proposal is not fatal. Where title, submission clause, and summary all gave notice of the overlooked feature, proposal would not be remanded for another hearing. Matter of Proposed Initiative for an Amendment Entitled "W.A.T.E.R.",

875 P.2d 861, 868 (Colo. 1994).

III. SUGGESTED CHANGES TO §§1-40-101, ET SEQ.

A. Notice provisions

Notice provisions should be added which provide, at a minimum, for "[n]otice by publication in newspapers of general circulation reasonably prior to the title board's hearing, and notice of the title board's decision and rights of appeal published soon after the hearing", with the possible addition of similar notice of the review and comment hearing which, under the constitution, is to be held "only after full and timely notice to the public". Such notice is required in order to allow members of the public a meaningful opportunity to exercise the liberty interest granted by the state under art. V sec. 1 and §§ 1-40-101 et seq. Montero v. Meyer, 790 F. Supp. 1531 (D. Colo. 1992).

IV. SINGLE-SUBJECT REQUIREMENT

1. Purpose

The single-subject requirement limits the scope of an initiative to a single subject, which must be clearly expressed in its title. Amendment to Constitution Adding Section 2 to Article VII, 900 P.2d 104,108 (Colo. 1995); Matter of Title, Ballot Title, 917 P.2d 1277, 1279 (Colo. 1976).

The Board may not set the titles of a proposed initiative or submit it to the voters if it contains multiple subjects. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 ##245(b), 245(c), 245(d) and 245(e), 1 P.3d 720 (Colo. 2000).

Purpose of requirement is "to protect voters against fraud and surprise and to eliminate the practice of combining several unrelated subjects in a single measure for the purpose of enlisting support from advocates of each subject and which might not otherwise be approved by voters on the basis of the merits of those discrete measures." In re Proposed Initiative on School Pilot Program, 874 P.2d 1066, 1069 (Colo. 1994); Title, Ballot Title, & Submission Clause, 900 P.2d 121, 125 (Colo. 1995); In re Proposed Petition, 907 P.2d 586, 589 (Colo. 1995); In re Proposed Initiative on Parental Choice in Education, 917 P.2d 292, 294 (Colo. 1996).

The single-subject requirement is intended to ensure that each proposal depends upon its own merits for passage, and to forbid the joining of incongruous subjects in the same measure. In re Proposed Initiative "Public Rights in Water II", 898 P.2d 1076, 1078 (Colo. 1995).

2. Standards To Be Met

The same standards apply to single-subject review of citizen initiatives as apply to single-subject review of legislation enacted by the General Assembly. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #200A, 992 P.2d 27 (Colo. 2000).

A proposed measure violates the single-subject requirement if "its text relates to more than one subject and if ... it has at least two distinct and separate purposes which are not dependent upon or connected with each other." In re Proposed Initiative "Public Rights in Waters II", 898 P.2d 1076, 1078-79 (Colo. 1995); In re Title, etc., Regarding Petition Procedures, 900 P.2d 104, 109 (Colo. 1995); In re Proposed Petition, 907 P.2d 586, 590 (Colo. 1995); In re Proposed Initiative 1997-98 #30, 959 P.2d 822 (Colo. 1998); In re Title, etc., for 1997-98 ##84-85, 961 P.2d 456, 458 (Colo. 1998).

Use of a generic title will not insulate a proposal from compliance with the applicable constitutional and statutory requirements. In re 1999-2000 #29, 972 P.2d 257 (Colo. 1999) (title containing term "judicial personnel" did not bring into one subject the two subjects of judicial officer qualifications and judicial discipline commission member qualifications).

An initiative that has separate and unconnected purposes will not be saved by a proponent's attempt to characterize the initiative under an overarching theme. In re Proposed Initiative 2001-02 # 43, 46 P.3d 438 (Colo. 2002).

The General Assembly has squarely placed the responsibility for carrying out the dual mandates of the single-subject and clear title requirements on the Title Board, and the actions of the Board are presumptively valid. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #104, 987 P.2d 249 (Colo. 1999).

Proposed initiatives to repeal state constitutional provisions are not exempt from the single-subject requirement, notwithstanding that the provisions sought to be repealed were adopted in a single measure before the single-subject requirement was adopted. In re Proposed Initiative #1996-4, 916 P.2d 528, 532 (Colo. 1996).

Although broad, a title can meet the single-subject requirement as long as it is not misleading. Title referred to petitions but subject included initiated and referred petitions. In re Proposed Petition for an Amendment to the Constitution of the State Of Colorado Adding Section 2 to Article VII (Petitions), 907 P.2d 586 (Colo. 1996).

Single-subject requirement for constitutional initiatives is to be liberally construed so as to deter practices against which it is aimed and to preserve and protect the right of initiative and referendum. In re Title, etc., 900 P.2d 121, 125 (Colo. 1995).

Combining a \$40 tax credit and future initiative procedural measures violated single-subject requirement. Infirmary is not cured by the fact that the initiative proposes amendments to an existing constitutional provision. The constitutional provision, amendment 1, was not subject to the single-subject requirement and contains multiple

subjects. In re Proposed Petition for an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Colorado Adding Subsection (10) to Section 20 of Article X (Amend TABOR 25), 900 P.2d 121 (Colo. 1995).

An initiative with a single, distinct purpose does not violate the single-subject requirement simply because it spells out details relating to its implementation. As long as the procedures specified have a necessary and proper relationship to the substance of the initiative, they are not a separate subject. In re Title, etc., Regarding Proposed Initiative 1997-98 #74, 962 P.2d 927, (Colo. 1998).

Implementing provisions that are directly tied to the initiative's central focus are not separate subjects. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #258(A), 4 P.3d 1094 (Colo. 2000).

Minor provisions necessary to effectuate the purpose of an initiative measure are properly within the scope of the single-subject rule. In re Proposed Petition, 907 P.2d 586, 590 (Colo. 1995).

"[T]he fact that an initiative may be intended to achieve more than one beneficial effect, i.e., the reduction of both air and water pollution, does not mean it embraces more than one subject, i.e., regulation of swine operations." In re 1997-98 #113 (Commercial Swine Feed Operations), 962 P.2d 970 (Colo. 1998).

A proposed initiative does not necessarily contain more than one subject merely because it provides for alternative ways to accomplish the same result, if the alternative ways are related to and connected with each other. Matter of Proposed Initiative 1996-17, 920 P.2d 798 (Colo. 1996).

Despite the comprehensive nature of an initiative, it may still satisfy the single-subject requirement if: (1) the text of the initiative encompasses a single subject, and (2) the initiative does not attempt to further two or more unconnected purposes. In re Proposed Initiative Bingo-Raffle Licensees (I) and (II), 915 P.2d 1320 (Colo. 1996).

Where the opponents' arguments invite the court to speculate on the motivations of proponents of the initiative or construe the legal effect of the initiative as if it were law, such issues are outside the scope of the court's single-subject review. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 No. 200A, 992 P.2d 27 (Colo. 2000).

3. Application Of Standards In Specific Cases

1. Measure Found To Satisfy Single-Subject Requirement

Requirement satisfied in comprehensive initiated measure that defined the right to petition and established a battery of procedures that governed the exercise of that right, as

all of its numerous provisions related to the single purpose of reforming petition rights and procedures. In re Title, etc., 900 P.2d 121, 125 (Colo. 1995).

Budgetary implications of an initiative concerning judicial personnel did not create a hidden second subject where the initiative did not mandate the creation or funding of magistrate positions, but allowed for the conversion of magistrate positions into article VI judgeships. Both the conversion and funding of those positions, should such occur, were found to be within the single subject of "judicial personnel." In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 ##245 (b), 245(c), 245(d) and 245(e), 1 P.3d 720 (Colo. 2000).

Proposed initiative was found to encompass a single subject although comprising both (1) the assessment of fees upon water pumped from beneath trust lands, and (2) the allocation of those fees for school financing. "The theme of the purpose of state trust lands and the educational recipient provides a unifying thread." In re Title, etc., for 1997-98 ##105, 102 & 103, 961 P.2d 1092, 1096 (Colo. 1998).

Requirement satisfied where initiative dealt with the qualifications, removal, and retention of judges and contained provisions dealing with the service of senior judges, a bar on the publication of Judicial Performance Commission reports, and provisions dealing with the recall of judges. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #104, 987 P.2d 249 (Colo. 1999). Accord, In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 ##245(f) and 245(g), 1 P.3d 739 (Colo. 2000) (term "judicial personnel", when read in context with limitations that excluded bailiffs and other persons serving in a non-judicial capacity, encompassed only judicial officers).

Requirement satisfied in proposed initiative that sought to establish a \$60 tax credit that would have applied to six state or local taxes and required the state to replace local revenues that would have been lost as a result. In re Title, etc., Regarding Amend TABOR 32, 908 P.2d 125, 129 (Colo. 1995).

Requirement satisfied where, in initiative dealing with the conservation of undeveloped land, there was a sufficient connection between the election provision and the subject of the initiative. In the Matter of the Title, Ballot Title and Submission Clause, and Summary for 1999-2000 #235(a), 3 P.3d 1219 (Colo. 2000).

Single-subject requirement was not violated where initiative established parent's right of control of their children in four distinct areas. "Because the Initiative relates to a single subject and does not encompass multiple unrelated matters, we conclude that it does not violate the single-subject requirement." In re Proposed Ballot Initiative On Parental Rights, 913 P.2d 1127, 1131 (Colo. 1996); In re Proposed Initiative on Parental Choice in Education, 917 P.2d 292 (Colo. 1996).

Requirement satisfied in set of proposed initiatives concerning gaming activities conducted by nonprofit organizations that addressed what games of chance may be conducted, who may conduct such games, and how such games may be conducted. In re

Proposed Initiative Concerning Bingo-Raffle Licenses I, 915 P.2d 1320, 1325 (Colo. 1996).

Requirement satisfied in proposed initiative concerning “the public’s interest in state waters” which addressed both the “public trust doctrine” and the assignment of water use rights to the public or a watercourse. Matter of Title, etc., 917 P.2d 1277, 1281 (Colo. 1996).

Requirement satisfied where effect of initiative on school board's power did not constitute a separate, distinct, or unconnected subject but instead was a logical incident of adopting English immersion as the chosen method of teaching non-English speaking students. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 #258(A), 4 P.3d 1094 (Colo. 2000).

Requirement satisfied in proposed initiative with the primary subject of English-language acquisition by teaching in English that also required that children be provided an English-language public education at their public school of choice. The initiative did not create a new constitutional duty to provide children generally with public education because Colo. Const. art. IX, § 2 provides a general duty to educate, and the measure did not impose an unlimited new requirement for school "choice". In re Ballot Titles 2001-2002 #21 & #22, 44 P.3d 213 (Colo. 2002).

2. Measure Found Not To Satisfy Single-Subject Requirement

Requirement not satisfied in proposed initiative dealing with “petition procedures” which (1) contained provisions concerning the nature of the rights of initiative, referendum, and recall and altered the procedures for the exercise of such rights; (2) provided that charter or constitutional provisions approved after 1990 shall create fundamental rights; (3) authorized individual or class-action suits to enforce the measure; (4) authorized awards of costs to successful plaintiffs who enforce such petitions by means of civil litigation and to defendants if such civil actions are frivolous; and (5) established certain common-law standards for judicial interpretation and construction of such petitions. Amendment to Const. to Add Section 2 to Article VII, 900 P.2d 104, 109 (Colo. 1995).

Language "within all tax and spending limits" violated single-subject requirement. The initiative contained at least two subjects: (1) tax cuts, and (2) mandatory reductions in state spending on state programs. In re Title, etc., for 1997-1998 ##86 and 87, 962 P.2d 245 (Colo. 1998).

Requirement not satisfied in proposed initiative concerning “government revenue changes” that established a tax credit and set forth several procedural requirements for future ballot titles. Since the tax credit was not dependent upon nor connected to the procedures for adopting future initiatives, the measure contained more than one subject, regardless of the fact that the common characteristic of “revenue” was attributable to both subjects. In re Title, etc., 900 P.2d 121, 125 (Colo. 1995).

Initiative that would repeal constitutional requirement of at least one judge in each

judicial district, repeal the City and County of Denver's control over county court judges, confer absolute immunity upon individuals who, outside a courtroom, criticize a judicial officer concerning his or her qualifications, and reorganize the Commission on Judicial Discipline contained multiple subjects. The initiative carried a broad title, "Concerning Judicial Officers", and a following trailer. The court held that many of the initiative's provisions sought to achieve purposes that bore no necessary or proper connection to the qualifications of judicial officers, the sole purpose argued by the Title Board. Two justices dissented, saying the majority did not properly construe the proposed initiative liberally. In re 1997-1998 #64, 960 P.2d 1192 (Colo. 1998).

Requirement not satisfied where initiative, with stated purpose of establishing state judicial qualifications, served separate and discrete purposes unrelated to judicial officer qualifications, including setting judge per district ratio; conferring absolute immunity upon judicial critics, limiting powers of Judicial Discipline Commission, and depriving home rule cities of control over municipal judges. In re Title, etc., for 1997-98 #95, 960 P.2d 1204, 1208-09 (Colo. 1998).

Requirement not satisfied in proposed initiative that sought to repeal parts of article X, sec. 20 ("TABOR") addressing spending and revenue limits, elections, local responsibility for state-mandated programs, and emergency reserves. Title "Limited Government Spending" stated too broad and general a concept to serve the purposes furthered by the single-subject requirement. In re Proposed Initiative #1996-4, 916 P.2d 528, 532 (Colo. 1996). Accord, In re 1999-2000 #29, 972 P.2d 257 (Colo. 1999) (initiative using the term "judicial personnel" did not bring into one subject the two subjects of judicial officer qualifications and judicial discipline commission member qualifications).

Requirement not satisfied in proposed initiative containing two distinct subjects, tax cuts and mandatory reductions in state spending on state programs, which had separate purposes. While requiring the state to replace affected local revenue in itself is sufficiently related to a tax cut, requiring the state separately to reduce its spending on state programs was not dependent upon and clearly related to a tax cut. Thus, both subjects did not encompass "a single definite object or purpose." In re Title, etc., for 1997-98 ##84-85, 961 P.2d 456, 460 (Colo. 1998).

In proposed initiative dealing with tax cuts and previous voter-approved revenue and spending increases, language of provisions dealing with voter-approved revenue and spending increases was buried within tax cut language. Thus, voters could be enticed to vote for measure in order to enact tax cut while not realizing that passage would simultaneously achieve a purpose not necessarily related to tax cut. Title, etc., for 1997-98 #30, 959 P.2d 822, 826-827 (Colo. 1998).

Proposed initiatives contained at least four separate and unrelated purposes in violation of the single-subject requirement. There was no necessary connection between the initiatives' central purpose of modifying the process by which initiative and referendum

petitions are placed on the ballot and the additional purposes of modifying the content of initiative and referendum petitions that are placed on the ballot, preventing the repeal of the TABOR amendment in a single initiative, and protecting private property rights from the referendum process. In re Proposed Initiative 2001-02 #43, 46 P.3d 438 (Colo. 2002).

Requirement not satisfied in proposed initiatives where there was no necessary and proper connection between (1) establishment of local tax cuts and (2) audit responsibilities that relate to the enforcement of other constitutional provisions. In re Title, etc., for 1999-2000 ##172-175, 987 P.2d 243 (Colo. 1999).

Requirement not satisfied in proposed initiative concerning public water rights where paragraphs dealing with district election had no necessary connection with paragraphs dealing with public trust water rights, notwithstanding that all provisions involved "water". In re Proposed Initiative "Public Rights in Water II", 898 P.2d 1076, 1080 (Colo. 1995).

**Rules for Staff of Legislative Council and
Office of Legislative Legal Services
Review and Comment Filings**

Adopted by the Legislative Council on September 6, 2000

1. Legal Authority. These rules are issued pursuant to section 1(5) of article V of the Colorado Constitution and section 1-40-105, Colorado Revised Statutes.

2. Purpose of Rules. The purpose of these rules is to delineate the procedures to be followed by the staff of the Legislative Council and the Office of Legislative Legal Services in preparing comments and conducting review and comment meetings with proponents as specified by the Colorado Constitution and by Colorado Statutes. These rules are intended to balance the interests of proponents, including their interests in a reliable, predictable, and fair process; the public's right to receive full and timely notice of meetings and to participate in them; and the business requirements of the staffs of the two offices. These rules are further intended to advise proponents and interested persons of the procedures to be followed so that they may make more effective use of the review and comment process.

3. Applicability of Rules. These rules apply to the filing of all original petitions, corrected petitions, and amended petitions.

4. Definitions. As used in this rule, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Original petition" means the first submission of the text of a proposed initiated constitutional amendment or initiated law filed by a proponent.

(b) "Corrected petition" means the submission of a proposed initiated constitutional amendment or initiated law that, because of an obvious and plain error, including a grammatical, punctuation, or spelling error or other error of a technical nature, is filed as a replacement for an original petition or amended petition.

(c) "Amended petition" means a revised version of an original petition that contains substantive changes and therefore does not meet the definition of a corrected petition.

(d) "State holiday" means the legal holidays enumerated in or appointed pursuant to section 24-11-101, Colorado Revised Statutes, with the exception of the third Monday in January (observed as the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.) and the third Monday in February (commonly called Washington-Lincoln Day).

5. Designees. The directors of the Legislative Council and the Office of Legislative Legal Services may designate persons on their respective staffs to act in their stead. In addition, the staff of Legislative Council is the designee of the Office of Legislative Legal Services for the purpose of receiving any filings made pursuant to section 1(5) of article V of the Colorado Constitution.

6. Filing Requirements. A petition must be typewritten and legible, contain the text of the initiated measure, and provide the names and mailing addresses of two persons representing the proponents in all matters pertaining to the initiative.

7. Time of Filing. A petition shall be filed with the staff of Legislative Council during normal business hours. Normal business hours are considered to be from 8:00 AM through 5:00 PM, excluding weekends and state holidays. Any petition received by the staff of Legislative Council after 5:00 PM, on a weekend, or on a state holiday shall be deemed to be filed on the next regular business day.

8. Methods of Filing - Numbering. (a) Petitions shall be considered filed when a legible, typewritten, complete copy is received by delivery to the staff of Legislative Council in person, by mail, by electronic mail, or by telefax. It is the responsibility of proponents to verify that filings made by mail, electronic mail, and telefax are received by the staff of Legislative Council in legible and complete form.

(b) Petitions shall be numbered by the staff of Legislative Council for purposes of keeping track of each filing.

9. Scheduling of Review and Comment Meetings. In all cases, a review and comment meeting on an original petition or amended petition shall be scheduled with the proponents and the staff of the Legislative Council and the Office of Legislative Legal Services on a date two weeks after the petition is filed with the staff of Legislative Council.

10. Review and Comment Meetings. (a) Review and comment meetings for original petitions will be conducted in the State Capitol Building or the Legislative Services Building. If a review and comment meeting is required for an amended petition, proponents may participate in said meeting via telephone conference call.

(b) The review and comment memorandum prepared by the Office of Legislative Legal Services and the staff of the Legislative Council for the review and comment meeting shall be transmitted to the proponents as soon as possible but no later than 48 hours prior to the meeting date.

11. Corrected Petitions and Amended Petitions Filed Prior to the Review and Comment Meeting. (a) A corrected petition filed with the staff of Legislative Council shall be treated for all purposes as a substitute for the petition that it corrects unless the proponents request that it be treated as an amended petition. A corrected petition shall be considered at the review and comment meeting originally scheduled for the petition it corrects.

(b) If the staff of Legislative Council determines that a document filed as a corrected petition actually constitutes an amended petition, they shall treat it as an amended petition. Staff should make the determination as soon as practicable but no later than 24 hours after the document is filed. The proponents shall be asked if they wish to proceed with both

petitions or to specify the status of the prior petition. The filing date for the amended petition and the date for the review and comment meeting shall be determined in accordance with these rules.

12. Changes Made Subsequent to the Review and Comment Meeting. After the review and comment meeting, if proponents make substantial amendments or revisions to a petition that are not in response to comments made by the staff of Legislative Council or the Office of Legislative Legal Services, the proponents shall file an amended petition with the staff of Legislative Council for the purposes of scheduling and holding a review and comment meeting. The review and comment meeting shall be scheduled in accordance with Rule 9 on a date two weeks after the amended petition is filed. If the directors of Legislative Council and the Office of Legislative Legal Services have no additional comments on the amended petition, they shall so inform the proponents in writing as soon as practicable, but in no case later than 72 hours after the filing, and the review and comment meeting shall be canceled. Notice of the filing of such an amended petition and the conclusion of the directors that they have no additional comments and that a review and comment meeting has been canceled shall be posted in the office of the staff of Legislative Council and communicated to any party who has provided an address to the staff of Legislative Council for such purpose.

13. Changes Made Subsequent to a Title Board Meeting. (a) The staff shall accept a filing as an amended petition if the Title Setting Board has made a determination that it does not have jurisdiction to set a title for the petition because the proponents have made substantial amendments or revisions to the petition following the review and comment meeting and the amendments or revisions are not in response to comments made by the staff of Legislative Council or the Office of Legislative Legal Services.

(b) If the staff of Legislative Council is informed of or is aware that a petition contains changes that have been made to achieve a single subject following a determination by the Title Setting Board that the petition contains more than one subject, the staff shall inform the proponents that they should file the petition directly with the office of the Secretary of State unless the changes involve more than the elimination of provisions to achieve a single subject.

(c) In addition, the staff shall accept a filing as an amended petition if the Title Setting Board has previously determined that the petition contains more than one subject and the proponents have changed the petition and resubmitted it to the Title Setting Board and the Board has subsequently made a determination in accordance with section 1 (5.5) of article V of the Colorado Constitution that the changes involve more than the elimination of provisions to achieve a single subject or that the changes are so substantial that a review and comment meeting is in the public interest.

(d) If proponents decline to file a petition directly with the Secretary of State because they want it treated as an original petition or if they have determined that it contains changes that involve more than the elimination of provisions to achieve a single subject, the petition

shall be accepted and treated as an amended petition.

(e) All amended petitions accepted for filing in accordance with this rule shall be scheduled for a review and comment meeting in accordance with Rule 9 on a date two weeks after the amended petition is filed. If the directors of Legislative Council and the Office of Legislative Legal Services have no comments on the amended petition, they shall so inform the proponents in writing as soon as practicable, but in no case later than 72 hours after the filing, and the review and comment meeting shall be canceled. Notice of the filing of such an amended petition and the conclusion of the directors that they have no additional comments and that a review and comment meeting has been canceled shall be posted in the office of the staff of Legislative Council and communicated to any party who has provided an address to the staff of Legislative Council for such purpose.

14. Computations of Time. For purposes of these rules, time shall be computed as provided in sections 2-4-105 and 2-4-108, Colorado Revised Statutes. "Two weeks" means 14 consecutive days. The counting of any time period included in these rules excludes the day a petition is filed with the staff of Legislative Council. When the final day in a counting period falls on a state holiday, the counting period is extended so that the final day falls on the next regular business day following a state holiday. The following examples illustrate how time periods are calculated:

(a) When a petition is filed on Monday, the 1st of the month, the review and comment meeting shall be held on Monday, the 15th of the month. If Monday the 15th is a state holiday, the review and comment meeting shall be held on Tuesday the 16th.

(b) When a petition is filed on Friday, the 1st of the month, the review and comment meeting shall be held on Friday, the 15th. When Friday the 15th is a state holiday, the review and comment meeting shall be held on Monday, the 18th.

(c) When a petition is filed with the staff of Legislative Council after 5:00 PM on Friday, the 1st of the month, and Monday, the 4th of the month, is a state holiday, the petition shall be deemed to be filed on Tuesday, the 5th of the month. The review and comment meeting shall be held on Tuesday, the 19th.

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APPENDIX H

SAMPLE CLAUSES: AGENCY RULE-MAKING AUTHORIZED

Broad rule-making authority. H-3
Specific rule-making authority H-4

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Broad rule-making authority.

- A. 40-2-XXX. Rules.** The commission shall promulgate such rules as are necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this title and shall furnish, without charge, copies of the appropriate rules and regulations to each public utility under its jurisdiction and, upon request, to any public officer, agency, political subdivision, association of officers, agencies, or political subdivisions and to any representative of twenty-five or more consumers. The commission shall be governed by the provisions of article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., for the promulgation and adoption of rules and regulations; except that, notwithstanding any provision of the said article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., to the contrary, the commission shall issue a decision whenever it adopts rules or regulations in accordance with this section.

(Example based on PUC rule-making provision)

- B. 39-23.5-XXX. Administration by department - action for collection of tax - appeals - limitations.** (1) The department is charged with the administration and enforcement of this article and may promulgate such rules as may be required to effectuate the purposes of this article. Such rules shall be promulgated in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.

(Example based on Department of Revenue rule-making provision)

- C. 27-1-XXX. Employment of personnel.** (6) The executive director may promulgate such rules as are necessary to implement the provisions of this section. Such rules shall be promulgated in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.

(Example based on Department of Institutions rule-making provision)

- D. 12-16-XXX. Administration - rules and regulations - delegation of duties.** (1) The commissioner shall promulgate such rules in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., as are necessary for the administration of this part 1.

(Example based on Department of Agriculture rule-making provision)

Specific rule-making authority

- A. 26-6-XXX. Standards for facilities and agencies.** (1) (a) The department shall prescribe and publish minimum standards for licensing. Such standards shall be applicable to the various types of facilities and agencies for child care regulated and licensed by this article; except that the department shall prescribe separate standards for licensing of employer-sponsored on-site child care centers pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection (1). The department shall seek the advice and assistance of persons representative of the various types of child care facilities and agencies in establishing such standards. For employer-sponsored on-site child care centers, the department shall seek the advice and assistance of parents, providers, experts in the child care field, persons in the business community, and representatives of business, research, and advocacy organizations with an expertise and interest in child care. Such standards shall be established by rule of the executive director, and such rules shall be issued and published only in conformity with the provisions and procedures specified in article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., and shall become effective only as provided in said article.
- (2) Standards prescribed by such rules shall be restricted to:
- (a) The operation and conduct of the facility or agency and the responsibility it assumes for child care;
 - (b) The character, suitability, and qualifications of the applicant for a license, either original or renewal, and of other persons directly responsible for the care and welfare of children served;
 - (c) The general financial ability and competence of the applicant for a license, either original or renewal, to provide necessary care for children and to maintain prescribed standards;
 - (d) The number of individuals or staff required to insure adequate supervision and care of children served;
 - (e) The appropriateness, safety, cleanliness, and general adequacy of the premises, including maintenance of adequate fire protection and prevention and health standards in conformance with state laws and municipal ordinances, to provide for the physical comfort, care, well-being, and safety of children served;
 - (f) Keeping of records for food, clothing, equipment, and individual supplies;
 - (g) Provisions to safeguard the legal rights of children served;
 - (h) Maintenance of records pertaining to the admission, progress, health, and discharge of children;
 - (i) Filing of reports with the department;
 - (j) Discipline of children; and
 - (k) Standards for the short-term confinement of a child in defined emergency situations. An emergency situation means any situation where the

child is determined to be a danger to himself or others and to be beyond control, all other reasonable means to calm the child have failed, and the child's welfare or the welfare of those around the child demand that the child be confined for a period not to exceed two hours.

(Example based on Department of Social Services rule-making provision)

- B. 24-30-XXX. Rules.** (1) In order to carry out the purposes of this part 15, the state risk manager may promulgate reasonable rules governing the following:
- (a) The administration of the programs authorized in this part 15;
 - (b) The management and administration of the investigation and adjustment of claims brought against the state, its officials, and its employees and of claims of state agencies for loss or damage to state property;
 - (c) The management and administration of legal defense of claims brought against the state, its officials, and its employees;
 - (d) The general supervision of parties who have contracted with the state to provide claims investigation, claims adjustment, support services, or legal services;
 - (e) Specifications on documents required to present a claim for compromise or settlement;
 - (f) Specifications on documents required to discharge or hold harmless the state from liability under a claim;
 - (g) Standards for compromising and settling claims brought against the state or against a state official or employee whose defense has been assumed by the state.
- (2) Promulgation of the rules authorized by subsection (1) of this section shall be in accordance with article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.

(Example based Department of Administration rule-making provision)

- C. 27-1-XXX. Rules.** Pursuant to article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., the executive director of the department of human services shall promulgate such rules as are necessary to implement the procedures specified in sections 19-2-204, 19-2-701, 19-2-1103, 19-2-1104, 19-3-403, 19-3-506, 19-3-507, and 19-3-508, C.R.S., regarding children who are in detention or who are or may be mentally ill or who have or may have developmental disabilities.

(Example based on Department of human services rule-making provision)

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APPENDIX I

GLOSSARY

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GLOSSARY

ACT: A bill which has been approved by both houses of the General Assembly and has become a law either with or without the governor's signature. Acts adopted in each session of the General Assembly are annually published in the Session Laws of Colorado and then compiled, edited, and published in the Colorado Revised Statutes.

ADHERE: A parliamentary procedure whereby, in response to some conflicting action by the other house, one house votes to stand by its previous action.

ADJOURNMENT: The ending of a legislative business day or a legislative session. A legislative house can either end its business day by adjourning until a stated time on another day or until the time fixed by its rules for reconvening. Constitutionally, neither legislative house may adjourn for longer than 72 hours without the consent of the other. When the General Assembly ends its legislative session, the final action is adjournment *sine die* ("without day").

ADOPTED: To consent or accept in the form presented. Adopted is synonymous with the term "carried".

AMENDING CLAUSE: Language at the beginning of each section of a bill that amends, adds, or repeals a section or specific portions of a section of the Colorado Revised Statutes, the Session Laws of the General Assembly, or the Colorado Constitution.

AMENDMENT: A change made in a bill, resolution, or memorial offered by an individual member either in committee or on the floor of the legislative house. Amendments made to a bill or resolution by a committee are contained in the committee report on the bill or resolution.

APPROPRIATION CLAUSE: Language in a bill that authorizes the spending of funds to implement the bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL: A bill authorizing the spending of public money.

BILL: A proposed law by a member of the appropriate legislative house that is presented to the General Assembly to amend or repeal an existing law or to create a new law.

BILLBACKS: The colored jackets that cover copies of proposed legislation for introduction. The billback includes the OLLS number, assigned bill number, title, sponsors, and legislative history of the bill throughout the session.

CALENDAR: A listing of the bills, resolutions, and memorials ready for introduction or for floor consideration on second or third reading. The calendar for the Senate also includes board or commission confirmations ready for Senate action. The

calendar also lists meetings of committees scheduled for that day or for the next several days, as well as conference committees that are to report. The calendars are available to members and the public on the morning of each legislative day.

CALL, THE: The proclamation of the governor (or of the presiding officers of the House and Senate) convening the General Assembly in special session and stating the necessity for the session. The General Assembly is restricted to considering only matters pertaining directly to the call. By a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house, the General Assembly may call themselves into special session.

CALL OF THE HOUSE: A request that all members of the legislative house be present for action on a pending motion. While a call is on, no member of the legislative body may leave the chamber, and the sergeant-at-arms are requested to bring those members absent back to the chamber. A call may be raised by a majority of those members present in the chamber.

CARRIED: See "ADOPTED".

CASH FUND: A fund created in the state treasury where money is deposited in lieu of being deposited in the state general fund.

CAUCUS: A private (although not necessarily closed) meeting of members. The caucus is most often members of a political party, where party positions on pending legislation may be determined.

CHAIR: The presiding officer of a committee.

CHAMBER: The hall in which the Senate or the House of Representatives meets. This term is synonymous with the term "floor".

CITATION: A specific reference in a bill to another portion of existing law or to another portion of the bill itself.

COMMITTEE: A group of persons chosen to perform specific functions. Legislators use a number of different committee formats:

A committee of reference is a committee to which legislation is referred for consideration.

A conference committee is composed of assigned members from each legislative house meeting together to work out language acceptable to both houses on a measure where an agreement could not be reached through committee or floor amendments. A majority of the members of each legislative house must agree before the conference committee report may be submitted to the Senate and House. Neither house is obligated to accept the report, but the alternative could be the failure of the legislation for that session.

A committee of the whole is when either house meets to debate bills calendared for

second reading.

Joint committees or interim committees are composed of members from each legislative house and sometimes of nonmembers. Interim committees generally meet during the period between sessions, and joint committees meet during session or between sessions.

COMMITTEE REPORT: A statement by a committee of reference on its recommendation concerning a bill. A committee can recommend that a bill be reported favorably, with or without amendments, or be postponed indefinitely.

CONCURRENCE: Action taken by one legislative house when it accepts the amendment or amendments adopted by the other legislative house.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION: A proposal to amend the state constitution, to recommend the holding of a constitutional convention, or to ratify proposed amendments to the federal constitution. Concurrent resolutions are treated like bills, except they do not have the same limits on single subjects or on the time frame for introduction and action. A concurrent resolution does not become law unless it is approved by a majority vote at the next general election.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE: See "COMMITTEE".

CONFIRMATION: Action of the Senate in accepting appointments made by the governor.

COSPONSOR: Members who sign on with their endorsement of the bill but who are not prime sponsors.

C.R.S.: Abbreviation for Colorado Revised Statutes, which is the compilation of Colorado laws.

DIGEST: Annually published summary of all bills enacted and concurrent resolutions passed by the General Assembly during the legislative session, including bills that were vetoed by the governor or that became law without the governor's signature.

DISTRICT: The area from which a Senator or Representative is elected. The boundaries of districts are drawn in the decennial reapportionments.

DIVISION: A vote taken by having those members in the affirmative on a question first rise and be counted and then having those members in the negative rise and be counted. A division may be used when the chair is in doubt on a voice vote or when called for by any member.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The date a law becomes effective or binding. The date is either specified within the law or in the absence of such date, the law becomes effective on the date on which the governor signs the bill or allows it to become law without his signature.

ENACTING CLAUSE: The phrase "Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado" that is required under the Constitution to be at the beginning of every act. A successful amendment or motion to strike the enacting clause "kills" a proposed law.

ENGROSSED BILL: A bill that has passed second reading in the legislative house of origin.

ENROLLED ACT: A bill that both houses of the General Assembly have agreed to pass as law. The enrolled act is signed by the constitutional officers of the House and Senate and transmitted to the governor for consideration.

EX OFFICIO: An officer who serves in one position by virtue of holding another.

FIRST READING: The official introduction of a bill into one of the houses of the General Assembly where it is read by title by the reading clerk.

FISCAL NOTE: A statement of the estimated amount of increase or decrease in revenue or expenditures and the present and future fiscal implications of a piece of pending legislation. Each piece of legislation with fiscal implications must have a fiscal note attached upon favorable recommendation by a committee of reference.

FLOOR, THE: (1) The hall in which the Senate or the House of Representatives meets. This term is synonymous with the term "chamber".

(2) A member is declared to "have the floor" when the presiding officer recognizes him or her for speaking or a stated purpose.

GAVEL: An acronym for "Give a vote to every legislator" which is a reference to the 1988 amendment to sections 20 and 22a of the Constitution that related to actions on bills by committees and that prohibited caucus positions on bills.

GRANDFATHER CLAUSE: A provision in a bill which exempts a person from a proposal's coverage based on the person's present status.

HB: Abbreviation for a bill introduced in the House. See "BILL".

HCR: Abbreviation for a concurrent resolution introduced in the House. See "CONCURRENT RESOLUTION".

HJM: Abbreviation for a joint memorial introduced in the House. See "JOINT MEMORIAL".

HJR: Abbreviation for a joint resolution introduced in the House. See "JOINT RESOLUTION".

HM: Abbreviation for a memorial introduced in the House. See "MEMORIAL".

HOUSEKEEPING BILL: A bill of no significance beyond codifying or updating laws applying to an agency and primarily used to eliminate obsolete sections.

HR: Abbreviation for a resolution introduced in the House. See "RESOLUTION".

INTERIM: The period between regular sessions.

INTERIM COMMITTEE: See "COMMITTEE".

JOINT MEMORIAL: Expression of the General Assembly's sympathy on the death of certain persons or request for the United States Congress to take a certain action.

JOINT RESOLUTION: Action by the General Assembly pertaining to the transaction of business of both houses, establishing investigating committees composed of members of both houses, or expressing the will or sentiment of both houses on any matter.

JOURNAL: The official record of the proceedings of each legislative house during the session. The journals record only formal actions of the General Assembly and its committees, as well as the titles of bills introduced and considered by committees and the voting history of members on bills that passed on the floor. The journal is not a verbatim record.

LAW: The final product of the legislative process. It is the end result of the introduction of a bill, its passage by both houses into an act, its becoming law either through action by the governor or the overriding by the General Assembly of a governor's veto, and its recording by the Secretary of State. A statute is a law after it has been organized by topic into the compiled body of laws known as the Colorado Revised Statutes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: There are two distinct organizations which are both referred to as the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is an eighteen member body of the General Assembly comprised of six members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate, six members of the House appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Speaker, the President, and the majority leaders and the minority leaders of the House and Senate.

The Legislative Council is the name of the nonpartisan research staff of the General Assembly. This office staffs committees of the General Assembly, conducts research, prepares fiscal notes, provides revenue projections, and performs centralized support services.

LEGISLATIVE DAYS: Each calendar day after the session starts and each calendar day until adjournment is counted as a legislative day, even though the General Assembly may

not meet on a particular day during the session.

LINE ITEM: An item that appears in an appropriations bill on a separate line, apart from the overall funding of an agency.

LINE ITEM VETO: The veto by the governor of a separate line item appropriation in an appropriations bill.

LOBBYIST: A person (except members and authorized staff) who seeks to encourage the passage, defeat, or modification of any legislation. The term derives from the fact that lobbyists usually frequent the lobbies adjacent to the chambers of the Senate and the House either seeking to talk with members as they walk to and from the chambers or awaiting legislative action that might affect their interest. Individual citizens may also "lobby" the members on matters of concern to them. Lobbyists are required to register with the Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL: Expression of one legislative house's sympathy on the death of certain persons or the request for the United States Congress to take a certain action.

MOTION: A request by a member of the legislative house that a certain action be taken.

OVERRIDE: Action by the General Assembly in passing a bill (or a vetoed item or section of an appropriation bill) over the veto and objections of the governor. An override requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds in each legislative house.

P.I.: An acronym for "postpone indefinitely", which is action taken by a committee in determining that a bill should not be referred favorably. When a bill is postponed indefinitely, it is "killed".

PINK BOOK: A pocket-sized directory listing members' names, addresses, home and work phone numbers, occupations, and committee assignments. It also lists names, addresses, and phone numbers of House and Senate employees.

POSTPONE INDEFINITELY: See "P.I.".

PRESIDENT: The presiding officer of the Senate annually designated by the majority party in caucus and then elected by the body. The President appoints the members of all committees and designates the chairman and vice-chairman of each committee; refers bills and other legislation to committees; presides over the meetings of the Senate; recognizes those members who wish to speak; accepts motions; and designates temporary presiding officers who serve in the President's absence.

PRIME SPONSOR: The member introducing legislation in each house. The prime

sponsor's name appears first not only on the original bill but in all printed versions of the bill and is included on all references to the bill.

PRINTED BILL: The bill as introduced before any amendments are made.

QUORUM: A majority of the members elected to a legislative house. The Constitution requires a quorum for the transacting of legislative business; however, a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members.

RECALL: Action by one house of the General Assembly seeking the return of a bill from the other house or from the office of the governor. Recall is requested in writing by sending a message to the other house or to the governor.

RECESS: The period that a legislative house is not in session after once having been convened. Recess includes stated periods, such as those for lunch, and informal periods, when the members await the presiding officer's call to return. An informal recess may be necessitated by a caucus to determine a political party position, to await the report of a special orders calendar, or while the House awaits the arrival of the Senate for a joint session.

RECONSIDER: To reconsider the action taken on a bill. A motion to reconsider may only be made by a member who has voted on the prevailing side and must be made on the same day the action in question was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter.

RED BOOK: A pamphlet with a red cover prepared after every regular session of the General Assembly that contains a list of all sections of the Colorado Revised Statutes that have been repealed, amended, recreated, or added by laws enacted at that regular session and at any extraordinary session held since the publication of the last red book.

REENGROSSED BILL: A bill that has passed third reading in the house of origin.

RESOLUTION: Action by one legislative house relating solely to that house. Resolutions may pertain to the transaction of the business of that house, establish investigating committees composed of members of that house, or express the will or sentiment of that house on any matter.

REVISED BILL: A bill that has passed second reading in the second legislative house.

REREVISED BILL: A bill that has passed third reading in the second house.

ROLL CALL: The calling of the names of members of a legislative house either to determine the presence of a quorum or to act upon a matter before it for disposition.

SAFETY CLAUSE: The clause at the end of a bill eliminating the need to subject that bill to referendum by the people. The safety clause originates in the initiative and referendum provisions of the state constitution, which provide that laws shall be referred to the people, except those "necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety"

SB: Abbreviation for a bill introduced in the Senate. See "BILL".

SBSO: An acronym for "submitted by subject only", which is a reference to a bill request that is not accompanied by the material necessary to draft the bill.

SCR: Abbreviation for a concurrent resolution introduced in the Senate. See "CONCURRENT RESOLUTION".

SEBEC: An acronym for "strike everything below the enacting clause", which is a reference to an amendment that strikes everything in the current version of the bill and replaces it with a new version of the bill.

SECOND READING: The time when a bill is being considered by the committee of the whole of either legislative house.

SESSION: The daily meeting of the Senate or House or the regular, special, or organizational period for which the General Assembly has been called together. Two annual or "regular" sessions make up a General Assembly.

SESSION LAWS: The annual publication of all acts and selected resolutions and memorials adopted at a session of the General Assembly.

SEVERABILITY CLAUSE: A clause providing that it is the stated intention of the General Assembly that the remainder of the law stand if a court declares one portion of the law invalid.

SINE DIE: "Without day". The adoption of a joint resolution by the two houses to fix the hour of adjournment. *Sine die* is the action that concludes a session of the General Assembly.

SJM: Abbreviation for a joint memorial introduced in the Senate. See "JOINT MEMORIAL".

SJR: Abbreviation for a joint resolution introduced in the Senate. See "JOINT RESOLUTION".

SM: Abbreviation for a memorial introduced in the Senate. See "MEMORIAL".

SPEAKER: The presiding officer of the House of Representatives who is annually designated by the majority party in caucus and then elected by the body. The Speaker appoints the members of all committees and designates the chairman and vice-chairman of each; refers bills and other legislation to committees; presides over the meetings of the House; recognizes those members who wish to speak; accepts motions; and designates temporary presiding officers who serve in the Speaker's absence.

SPECIAL ORDERS CALENDAR: A list of bills that are given priority over other bills for consideration on second reading. Near the end of the legislative session, a special orders calendar supplements the bills on the daily calendar to make a fuller agenda. Unless otherwise stated, the special orders calendar is good for one day, but, in recent sessions, a bill placed on the special orders calendar has retained its place until reached or passed over by motion.

SPONSOR: See "PRIME SPONSOR".

SR: Abbreviation for a resolution introduced in the Senate. See "RESOLUTION".

STATUTE: A particular law enacted by the legislature.

Colorado Revised Statutes is the current publication of all the laws of the state of Colorado of a general and permanent nature, as compiled, edited, arranged, and prepared for publication by the revisor of statutes. (See section 2-5-101, C.R.S.)

SUNSET: The periodic review of statutes controlling advisory committees and agencies exercising the state's power for regulation. Committees and agencies under sunset are terminated automatically by specific dates unless their life has been extended by legislative action. See sections 2-3-1203 and 24-34-104, Colorado Revised Statutes.

SUNSHINE LAW: A reference to the three parts contained in article 6 of title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes, relating to public access to government: A public official disclosure provision; the regulation of lobbyists; and open meetings.

SUPPLEMENTS: The compilation of all laws enacted after publication of the bound volumes of the Colorado Revised Statutes or their replacement volumes. Through 1996, the supplements were published annually after each regular session of the General Assembly to include laws passed at that session. Since 1997, the Colorado Revised Statutes have been published in full annually.

TABLE: To lay aside the pending question. Generally seen as a final adverse disposition of the question; except that Colorado does not tend to view "tabling" as a final disposition and may reconsider such an action.

THIRD AND FINAL READING: The time when a bill is being considered by the

entire legislative house for final passage. Passage is determined by a recorded vote of the members.

TITLE: The statement clearly expressing the subject matter of the bill, resolution, or memorials.

TRIBUTE: Nonlegislative action that does not require introduction or floor action. Tributes usually take the form of expressing the congratulations, recognition, appreciation, greetings, or sentiment of the General Assembly.

VETO: Action by the governor for disapproving a bill. The vetoed bill, with a statement by the governor of his objections, is returned to the legislative house in which the bill originated or to the Secretary of State if the General Assembly has adjourned *sine die*. If the General Assembly is still in session when the governor vetos a bill and if the bill is repassed by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house, the veto is overridden, and the act becomes law despite the governor's objections.

VETO MESSAGES: The message the governor sends in the form of a letter to the General Assembly giving the reasons for vetoing a bill.

VOTE: An expression of the collective judgment of the House or the Senate. The constitution requires the yeas and nays of the individual members to be recorded on third and final passage of all legislation. A voice vote will be used for adoption of amendments and some matters, although a roll call can be obtained even on these if five members, by a show of hands, demand a record vote.