

**Federal and State
Tax Laws**

Federal Constitutional Rights

**U.S. Department of
Education**

Federal Regulation of Research

**Colorado
Regulation
of State
Entities**



**State
Sunshine
Laws**

U.S. Office of Civil Rights

Federal Employment Laws

NCAA

**Environmental Health and
Safety**

Compliance

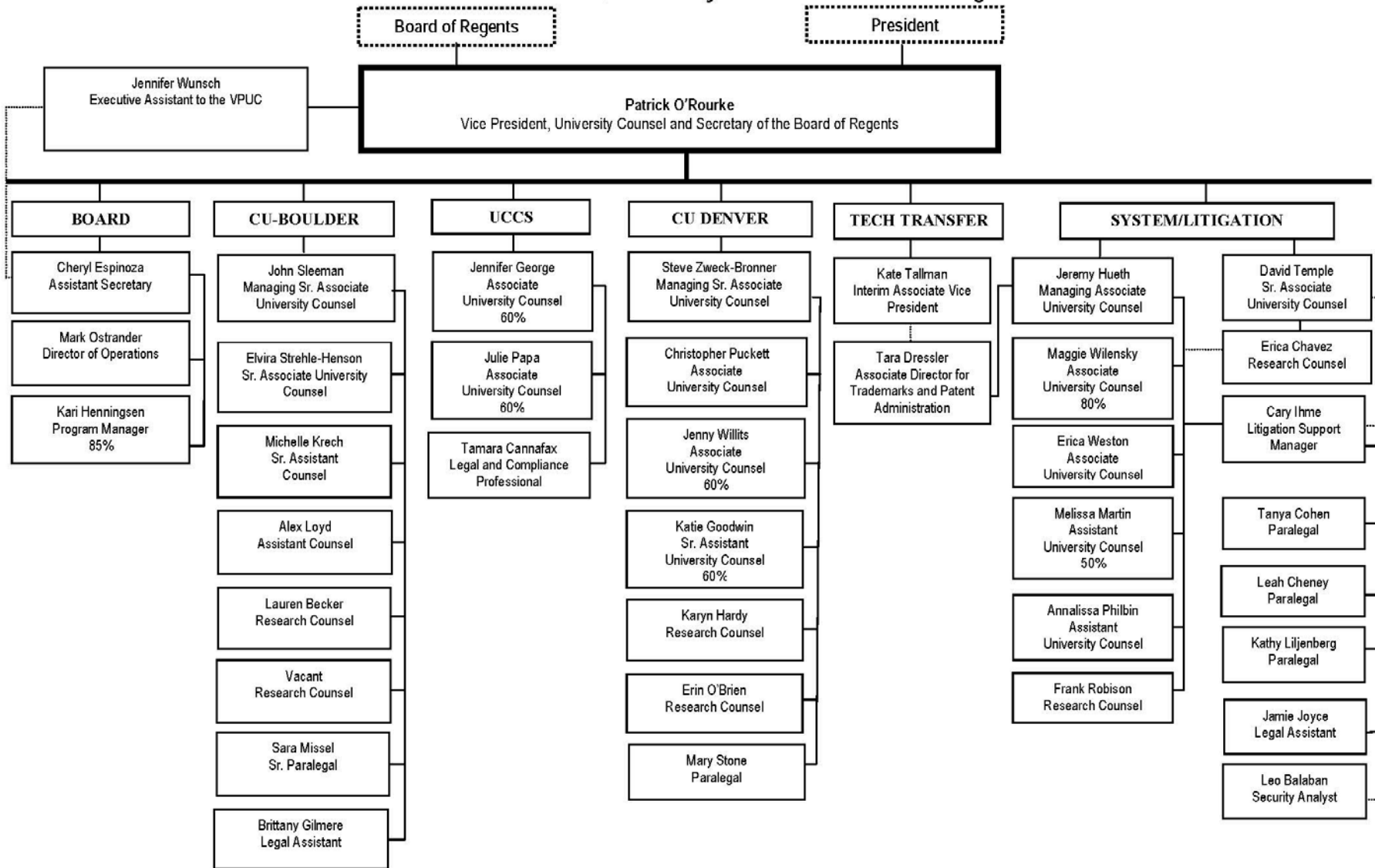
Colo. Rev. Stat. § 23-20-110

- The attorney general of the state shall be the legal advisor of the president and board of regents of the university, and he shall institute and prosecute or defend all suits in behalf of the same.



University of Colorado

Offices of Vice President, University Council and Board of Regents



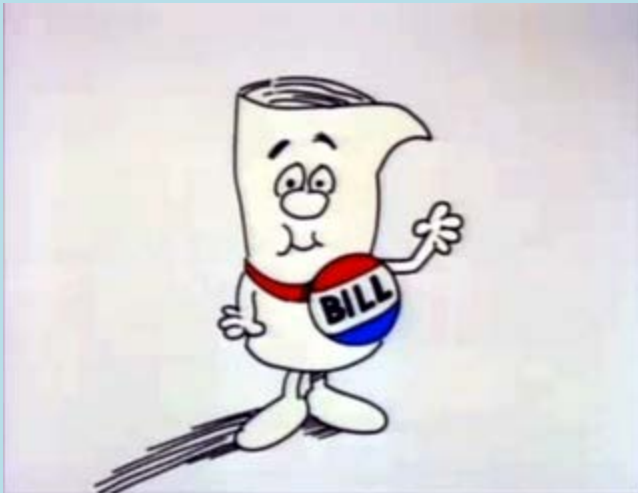
The University of Colorado and the State Legislative Process



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How a bill becomes a law (or doesn't) and what, if anything, the University has to say about it.



Colorado General Assembly

Article V, § 1, Colorado Constitution

The legislative power of the state shall be vested in the general assembly consisting of a senate and house of representatives, both to be elected by the people, but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same



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Colorado General Assembly

“The constitution is not a grant of authority to the General Assembly, but is an instrument of limitation of authority. Therefore, in the absence of an express or necessarily implied constitutional prohibition, the General Assembly has **plenary powers of civil government.** “

Colorado State Civil Service Employees Ass'n v. Love, 167 Colo. 436, 448 P.2d 624 (1968).



General Assembly

House of Representatives:

- 65 members
- 2-year terms
- limited to 4 consecutive terms

Senate

- 35 members
- 4-year terms
- limited to 2 consecutive terms



Why does the University care?

- Budget – “Long Bill”
- Unintended consequences
- Intended consequences – mission vs. operation
- University agenda
- Policy expertise



Legal Origins of the University

Separate from State Gov

- Colo. Const gives Regents “general supervision” of the university and “exclusive control and direction of all funds of and appropriations to” the institution, “unless otherwise provided by law”



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First Regular Session
Sixty-eighth General Assembly
STATE OF COLORADO

INTRODUCED

LLS NO. 11-0398.02 Brita Darling

SENATE BILL 11-126

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Giron and Johnston, Bacon, Foster, Guzman, Heath, Hodge, Morse, Nicholson, Shaffer B., Steadman, Williams S.

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Miklosi and Williams A., Duran, Fields, Hullinghorst, Levy, Pabon, Solano

Senate Committees
Education

House Committees

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING CLASSIFICATION AS AN UNSUBSIDIZED IN-STATE STUDENT
102 FOR TUITION PURPOSES AT STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
103 EDUCATION.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <http://www.leg.state.co.us/billsummaries>.)

The bill allows a student, other than certain foreign students or trainees defined in federal law, to be classified as an unsubsidized in-state student for tuition purposes so long as the student:

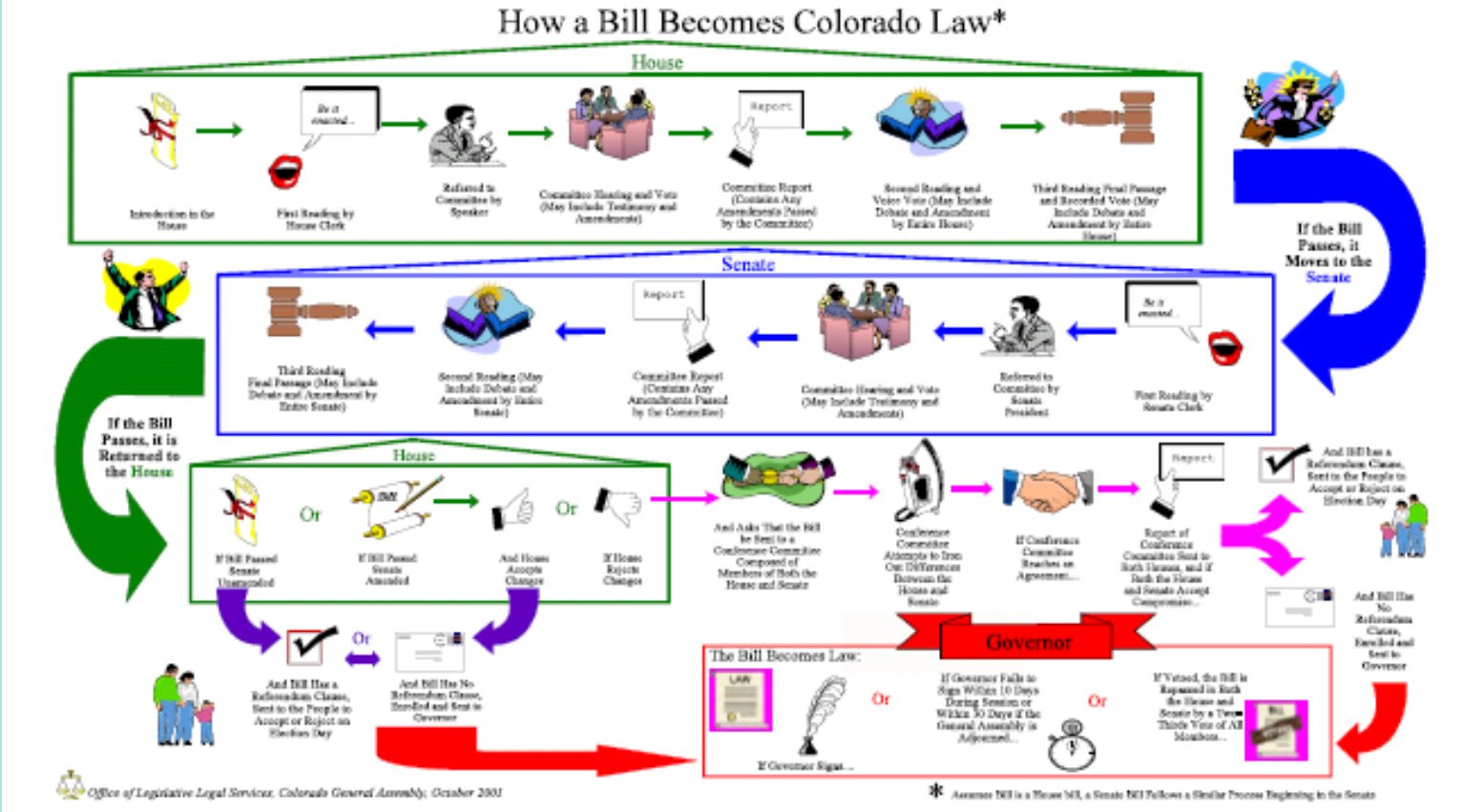
! Attended a public or private high school in Colorado for 3

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.

Capital letters indicate new material to be added to existing statute.

Dashes through the words indicate deletions from existing statute.

The Colorado Legislative Process



House

(chamber of origin for HB)

- Introduction and First Reading
- Assigned to Committee by Speaker of the House.
- Committee Hearing
 - public testimony & amendments offered
- Committee Report
- House floor Second Reading
- House floor Third Reading and Final Passage



Senate

(second chamber for HB)

- Introduction and First Reading
- Assigned to Committee by Speaker of the House.
- Committee Hearing
 - public testimony & amendments offered
- Committee Report
- Senate floor Second Reading
- Senate floor Third Reading and Final Passage



Divided Chambers

- Conference committee – reps from both chambers try to iron out differences
- Rules
 - Limits on changes
 - Bill can die here
- Or, concurrence



Governor Approval



- Governor signs = law
- Gov fails to sign within 10 days upon receipt during session = law
- Gov fails to sign within 30 days if legislature not in session = law

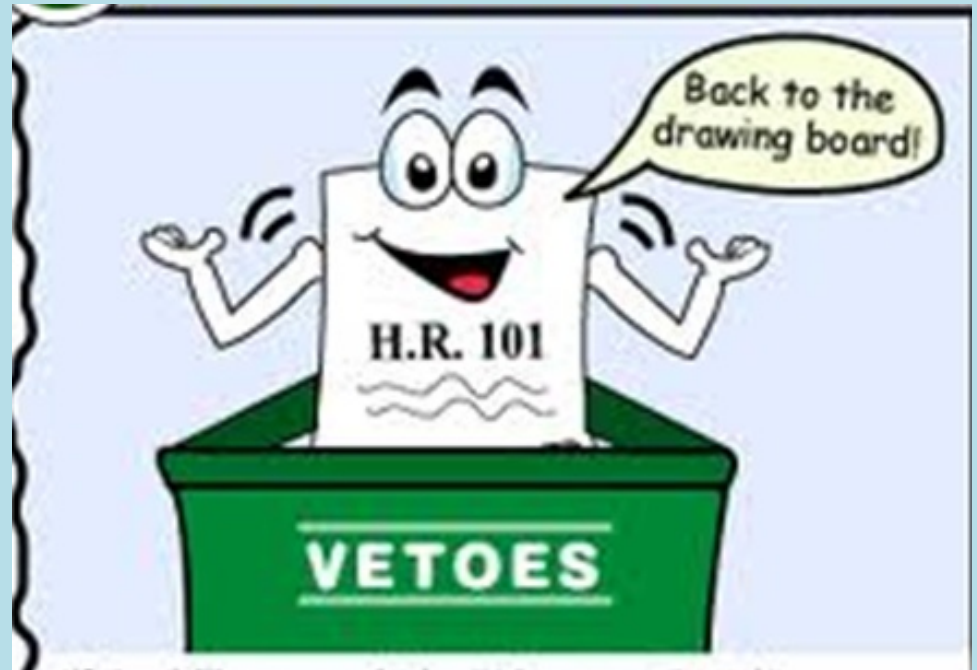


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Veto Policy

- Veto = Gov must notify legislature
- Overridden by 2/3 vote of *both* the House and Senate



Effective Date

Colo. Const. art. V, § 1

- “[E]xcept 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” any legislation may be repealed by the voters upon petition within **90 days** of approval by governor
- “Safety clause” = immediately effective



The “Death” of a Bill



- Kill Bill, Volumes 1 & 2
- “Moved” in committee but fails to receive majority vote
- Postponed Indefinitely
- Fails to receive majority of votes in a floor vote
- Fails in conference committee
- Governor veto



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