

Submissions to The Council of State Governments Shared State Legislation Committee should be sent to staff by Aug. 31 to be considered for that year's meeting docket. Submissions received after this deadline will be held for a later meeting. The status of any item on this docket is listed as reported by the submitting state's legislative website or by telephone from state legislative service agencies and legislative libraries. **Abstracts of the legislation on CSG SSL dockets and in CSG SSL volumes are usually compiled from bill digests and state legislative staff analyses.**

CSG COMMITTEE ON
SHARED STATE LEGISLATION

2025 CYCLE
DOCKET BOOK 45

Dec. 6 - 7, 2024

SSL PROCESS

With the goal of sharing innovations in state policy, the CSG Shared State Legislation (SSL) Committee identifies, curates and disseminates state legislation on topics of major interest to state leaders. Committee members include two state legislators and one state legislative staff person appointed from each member jurisdiction. No private sector entities are permitted to serve on the CSG SSL Committee.

CSG SSL Committee members meet once a year to consider legislation. The items chosen by the committee are published online at ssl.csg.org after every meeting and are then compiled into an annual online CSG Shared State Legislation volume.

The consideration or dissemination of such legislation by the CSG SSL Committee does not constitute an endorsement nor will CSG advocate for the enactment of any such legislation in any member jurisdictions.

CSG SSL Committee members, other state officials and their staff, CSG Associates and CSG staff may submit legislation directly to the committee. The committee also considers legislation from other sources.

It takes many bills or laws to fill the dockets of a one year-long SSL cycle. Items should be submitted to CSG by Aug. 31 to be considered for that year's meeting docket. Items submitted after that date are typically held for a later meeting.

Legislation submitted for consideration must be enacted into law by at least one state. Legislation that addresses a single, specific topic is preferable to omnibus legislation that addresses a general topic or references many disparate parts of a state code. Occasionally, committee members will consider and adopt uniform or "model" legislation or an interstate compact. In this case, the committee strongly prefers to examine state legislation that enacts the uniform or model law, or interstate compact. **The CSG SSL Committee does not draft or create "model" legislation.**

To facilitate the selection and review process on any submitted legislation, it is particularly helpful to include information on the status of the legislation, an enumeration of other states with similar provisions, and any summaries or analyses of the legislation.

Legislation and accompanying materials may be submitted to the CSG Shared State Legislation Program through the [online submission form](#) on the program website.

SSL CRITERIA

The SSL Committee reviews bills that:

1. Have been enacted as law.
2. Are available in similar forms in no more than 10 states.
3. Are no more than 2 years old.
4. Address a current state issue of national or regional significance.
5. Provide a benefit to bill drafters.
6. Provide a clear, innovative and practical approach to a problem.
7. Represent a comprehensive approach to a problem that has relevance for other states.
8. Use a logically consistent structure.
9. Use clear language.

PRESENTATION OF DOCKET ENTRIES

Docket ID#

Title

State/source

Bill/Act

Summary: [These are typically excerpted from bill digests, committee summaries and related materials which are contained in or accompany the legislation.]

Status: [Action taken on item in source state.]

Comment: [Contains references to other bills or information about the entry and issues the members should consider in referring the entry for publication in SSL. Space may also be used to note reaction to an item, instructions to staff, etc.]

Disposition of Entry: [Action taken on item by the SSL Committee.]

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Comments/Note to staff

() Item was deferred from the previous SSL cycle.*

SSL DOCKET CATEGORIES

1. *Commerce and Labor
2. Education
3. Energy
4. State Exchange on Employment and Disability (SEED)
5. *Health
6. Justice
7. Technology
8. Transportation

() Indicates that category includes one or more bills deferred from previous cycle.*

2024 SSL Cycle

Docket 45

ITEM NO. TITLE OF ITEM UNDER CONSIDERATION SOURCE

(*) Indicates item is carried over from previous SSL cycle.

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01-45-01* An act to Facilitate Licensure for Credentialed Individuals from Other Jurisdictions

[H.P. 105](#)

Summary:

H.P. 105 codified an opportunity for skilled workers educated in, or with relevant experience or licensure in, other jurisdictions (including other states and U.S. territories) to pursue a variety of opportunities where their skills are critically needed.

Status: Enacted on June 11, 2021.

Comments: From submitter:

Policy allowing skilled workers to easily pursue employment across state and country boundaries will provide lucrative opportunities to workers already in the field, and grow the skilled talent pipeline across the U.S. All states and their constituents could benefit from enacting this proposed model legislation. Businesses need more skilled workers to employ and these workers will benefit from professional opportunities in other jurisdictions beyond where they are licensed.

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

01-45-02

Financial institutions; reporting financial exploitation of elderly or vulnerable adults

[SB 174](#)**Summary:**

The bill permits a financial institution to allow an elderly or vulnerable adult, as defined in the bill, to submit and periodically update a list of trusted persons whom such financial institution or financial institution staff may contact in the case of the suspected financial exploitation of such adult. The bill also permits a financial institution to conduct a training to instruct its staff on how to identify and report the suspected financial exploitation of an elderly or vulnerable adult internally at such financial institution to a designated trusted contact and to various other authorities. The bill directs the Bureau of Financial Institutions of the State Corporation Commission to develop and publish guidelines for such training by Jan. 1, 2026. The bill provides that financial institution staff receiving training are not liable in any civil or administrative proceeding for disclosing the suspected financial exploitation of an elderly or vulnerable adult pursuant to the bill's provisions if such disclosure was made in good faith and with reasonable care. The bill provides that no financial institution that has provided such training shall be liable for any such disclosure by financial institution staff.

Status: Enacted on April 5, 2024.**Comments:** From submitter:

The bill was broadly supported by both the credit union and bank advocacy organizations in Virginia. We believe that having a designated list of trusted contacts will best serve end consumers and financial institutions' staff.

Staff Note: A link to an article was also provided:

<https://www.nbcwashington.com/investigations/virginia-general-assembly-passes-law-to-strengthen-reporting-of-elder-financial-exploitation/3556852/>

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

 Include in Volume Include as a Note Defer consideration: next SSL meeting next SSL cycle Reject

01-45-03

Families Serve Act of 2024

[SB 478](#)**Summary:**

The Families Serve Act supports Maryland's military families by expanding job opportunities for military spouses. The law requires that spouses of members of any branch of the uniformed services receive a ten-point credit to selection tests when applying for state jobs and authorizes private employers to grant hiring and promotion preferences to spouses of a full-time active-duty member of any branch of the uniformed services.

Status: Enacted on April 9, 2024.**Comments:** From submitter:**Staff Note:** A link to an article was also provided:

<https://governor.maryland.gov/news/press/pages/governor-moore-announces-first-items-in-2024-legislative-agenda-to-support-and-empower-maryland-military-families.aspx>

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

 Include in Volume Include as a Note Defer consideration: next SSL meeting next SSL cycle Reject

02-45-01

Firearm Safety and Suicide Prevention Education Requirements

[HB 481](#)**Summary:**

This bill strengthens youth suicide prevention efforts in Utah by ensuring families get information about limiting access to firearms and lethal means when a child or teen may be experiencing a mental health crisis.

Previously, under Utah law, schools were required to notify a parent if their student threatens suicide or if the student is involved in an incident of bullying. This bill adds the requirement that schools give suicide prevention materials and information on ways to limit the student's access to fatal means, including firearms to parents who have been notified of a threat of suicide or a bullying incident.

Under this bill, the state superintendent is responsible for selecting the materials to distribute in collaboration with the state suicide prevention coordinator and public education suicide prevention coordinator.

Status: Effective Aug. 1, 2023.

Comments: From submitter:

Issue of Significance: Guns are the leading cause of death among children and teens in the United States; 31% of all gun deaths among children and teens are suicides. Nearly 1,300 children and teens die by gun suicide each year.

Clear Innovative Approach: Creating a barrier to access firearms through proper storage is particularly effective in preventing gun suicide, especially for children. It is estimated that if half of households with children that have an unlocked gun switched to locking their gun, 1/3 of youth gun suicides could be prevented, saving an estimated 251 lives per year. This bill creates an informative, voluntary and proactive process to ensure that parents are equipped with the information they need to protect their child when that child may be in a moment of crisis.

Benefit to Bill Drafters: As research shows that secure storage is an effective intervention to prevent suicide among youth, this bill creates a template for legislators to aid parents and educators in their efforts to prevent youth suicide. This bill helps legislators ensure that parents and educators know why and how they should limit easy and immediate access to lethal means, in the moments where they need those resources the most.

Staff Note: A link to an article was also provided: <https://www.everytown.org/press/victory-for-gun-safety-following-advocacy-by-moms-demand-action-and-student-demand-action-volunteers-utah-governor-spencer-cox-signs-gun-safety-measures/>

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

- next SSL cycle
- Reject

02-45-02

Comprehensive school safety plans: active shooters: armed assailants: drills

[AB 1858](#)**Summary:**

Under existing law, each school district and county office of education is responsible for the overall development of a comprehensive school safety plan for each of its schools operating a kindergarten or any grades 1 to 12, inclusive, and in cooperation with certain local entities. Existing law requires that the plan include identification of appropriate strategies and programs that will provide or maintain a high level of school safety and address the school's procedures for complying with existing laws related to school safety. Existing law requires the comprehensive school safety plan to include the development of procedures for conducting tactical responses to criminal incidents, including procedures related to individuals with guns on school campuses and at school-related functions. This bill would additionally require, as part of the comprehensive school safety plan, if the plan includes procedures to prepare for active shooters or other armed assailants by conducting a drill, specified procedures relating to that drill are developed.

Existing law prohibits a chartering authority from denying a petition for the establishment of a charter school unless it makes written factual findings supporting at least one of specified bases for denial. One of those bases for denial is if the petition does not contain a reasonably comprehensive description of the development of a school safety plan that includes the same safety topics required in the comprehensive school safety plan of a school district or county office of education.

This bill would authorize a chartering authority to deny a charter school petition that does not include in its proposed development of a school safety plan the same provisions on procedures and policies relating to active shooter and armed assailant drills as are required by the bill in a school district or county office of education comprehensive school safety plan. To the extent the bill imposes additional duties on chartering authorities, which include governing boards of school districts and county boards of education, when reviewing the petition for the establishment of a charter school, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Status: Enacted on Sept. 24, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

02-45-03

School facilities: interior locks

[AB 2565](#)**Summary:**

This bill would require a charter school, school district or county office of education serving pupils in kindergarten or any grades 1 to 12, inclusive, that undertakes a project to build a new school facility or building, or to renovate, repair, modernize or otherwise alter an existing school facility or building for any purpose. This can include, but is not limited to usability or accessibility, to install interior locks on each door in that school facility or building, except as provided. By placing a new requirement on local educational agencies, the bill would constitute a state-mandated local program.

Status: Enacted on Sept. 24, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

 Include in Volume Include as a Note Defer consideration: next SSL meeting next SSL cycle Reject

Summary:

This bill modifies provisions related to planning and cost recovery for certain energy resource decisions and allows a large-scale electric utility to establish a Utah fire fund.

Specifically, the bill:

- modifies the factors the Public Service must consider when evaluating certain proposed energy resource decisions;
- establishes parameters for an affected electrical utility's recovery of costs associated with proven dispatchable generation resources located within the state;
- encourages the commission to evaluate the purchase of excess proven dispatchable generation capacity;
- allows a large-scale electric utility to create a Utah fire fund to supplement other insurance for making certain fire damage payments;
- establishes requirements for administration, funding and access to a Utah fire fund; and
- enacts provisions related to filing and resolving claims against an electrical corporation for damages caused by wildfire.

Status: Effective May 1, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Wildfire Fund:

- Allows a utility to create a Utah fire fund to supplement other forms of insurance to pay third party claims for Utah fires.
- A Utah fire fund is not intended to replace other forms of commercial, self-insurance or commission created mechanisms.

Limitations of Liability:

- Third party claims against a utility must be brought within two years and state government claims within six years of a fire.
- Damages for parties with a physical injury and a non-economical claim are capped at \$450k; damages for parties with no physical injury and a noneconomic claim are capped at \$100k. Caps do not apply to wrongful death claims.

Dispatchable Resource Amendments:

- Modifies existing statute to clarify that securing dispatchable resources are a Utah energy policy priority, and that the reasonable costs of all actions necessary to acquire, fuel, operate and maintain dispatchable resources are recoverable

Staff Note: A link to an article was also provided: https://www.cachevalleydaily.com/news/gov-spencer-cox-signs-legislative-measure-aimed-at-strengthening-utah-s-energy-independence/article_803edcad-51f3-578f-b8a0-cd6e7490ea7c.html

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

Requires local school systems to provide certain written informational materials regarding the State Achieving a Better Life Experience Program to parents at certain individualized education program, individualized family service plan, and 504 plan meetings for children with disabilities; requires the State Treasurer to develop certain informational materials; requires the Treasurer to provide informational materials to the State Board of Education and county boards of education.

Status: Effective July 1, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

ABLE accounts are tax-advantaged savings accounts for individuals with disabilities and their families. This policy increases the likelihood an individual with a disability or their family member will be exposed to the availability of ABLE accounts, therefore increasing the likelihood that an individual may open an ABLE account for the purposes of meeting the qualified disability expenses for education. By saving money in an ABLE account, individuals can maintain eligibility for government programs like SSI and Medicaid and receive important services while being able to save for their education.

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

This bill outlines mechanisms to support the integration of Coloradans with disabilities into their communities, and, in connection, creates the Colorado disability opportunity office in the department of labor and employment. This moves the Colorado disability funding committee and its functions from the department of personnel to the Colorado disability opportunity office.

Status: Enacted on June 3, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

This policy is innovative in that it establishes an office explicitly focused on opportunities for people with disabilities that coordinates resources and provides supports for all state agencies, private and nonprofit organizations, and the public concerning disability issues in Colorado. Disability efforts are often siloed; thus, this policy allows for cross coordination among agencies and initiatives and potential for streamlining processes and reducing overlap. Traditionally, solutions to disability issues are often considered from a human services and poverty approach. By housing the CDOO within labor, disability policy will be framed through an opportunity lens with the goal of helping those with disabilities get on a path to self-sufficiency, so more people with disabilities can prosper.

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

04-45-03

An act concerning resources and support services for persons with an intellectual or developmental disability.

[HB 5001](#)

Summary:

The bill outlines the following purposes, to: (1) evaluate and implement best practices for expanding employment and transportation opportunities for persons with an intellectual or developmental disability; (2) ameliorate waiting lists for Medicaid waiver program services for such persons; (3) establish an emergency services alert system to help locate such persons when they are reported missing; (4) provide funding for a voluntary registration system for such persons for public safety purposes; (5) increase income and asset limits for medical assistance for such persons; (6) evaluate changing a statutory definition associated with such persons and Intelligence Quotient criteria for such persons; (7) establish a career pipeline for behavioral health and human services positions to ensure an adequate number of providers to serve such persons; and (8) establish a bill of rights for such persons.

Status: Enacted on June 27, 2023.

Comments: From submitter:

This policy is innovative in its comprehensive approach to services and supports for individuals with disabilities. The policy increases access to and reduces waiting times for support services, provides for supports that can help individuals transition to employment and encourages interagency coordination and collaboration to streamline and improve services available to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The bill also aims to improve wrap-around supports, like transportation.

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

04-45-04

Public Officers and Employees; development and administration of the State of Georgia as a Model Employer (GAME) Program

[SB 384](#)**Summary:**

Creates the State of Georgia as a Model Employer (GAME) Program. This program is intended to assist state agencies with the recruitment, hiring and retention of qualified individuals with disabilities. Elements of the GAME program shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (1) provision of training and technical assistance for state agency human resources personnel and hiring managers for the recruitment, hiring, advancement, and retention of qualified individuals with disabilities; (2) assistance with the implementation plans of reasonable accommodations by state agencies under the ADA; and (3) the development of evaluation forms and reports for the purpose of data collection and analysis relating to individuals with disabilities employed by state agencies.

Status: Enacted on May 2, 2024.**Comments:** From submitter:

State governments are able to lead by example through becoming model public-sector employers of people with disabilities. After all, state and local governments are usually among the largest employers in their regions, so they have a significant role to play in advancing the recruitment, hiring, retention and advancement of people with disabilities through their own employment policies. This policy is innovative in that it is a proactive approach to addressing public sector workforce shortages by accessing a potential workforce that is participating in the labor force at a rate of around 40% less than their peers without disabilities.

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

 Include in Volume Include as a Note Defer consideration: next SSL meeting next SSL cycle Reject

04-45-05

Providing hiring, promotion and retention preferences for persons with disabilities for certain state executive branch positions and extending the expiration provision for the state use law committee

[SB 333](#)

Summary:

Senate Bill 333 creates an employment preference for qualified job applicants that have physical, cognitive or mental disabilities when applying for state jobs. The preference is available to individuals who are not currently working for the state of Kansas and who apply for a state job, as well as to current state employees who apply for a different job or promotion.

Status: Enacted on April 25, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

This is a unique, innovative yet replicable policy that improves employment opportunities for people with disabilities in state government. This is an emerging best practice for increasing disability and veteran representation in government jobs and a strategy to help states deal with workforce shortages in the state government by tapping into populations that are participating in the labor force at a significantly less rate than that of their peers.

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

04-45-06

Concerning supporting the behavioral health care of individuals involved in agriculture, and, in connection therewith, making an appropriation

[SB 55](#)

Summary:

The bill establishes an agricultural behavioral health grant program to continue or create programs addressing the root causes of behavioral health issues in the agricultural industry or rural communities. The bill also creates the agricultural and rural community behavioral health program in the behavioral health administration (BHA). The BHA is required to identify a specific BHA staff person to serve as a liaison between the BHA, the department of agriculture, behavioral health-care providers, rural community leaders, agricultural communities and nonprofit organizations that serve agricultural communities. This measure requires that the BHA and the department of agriculture enter into an interagency agreement that must state the data shared will be aggregated and anonymized, and data sharing must be in compliance with state and federal data privacy laws. This bill requires the submission of annual reports summarizing data collected by the workgroup and grant recipients to relevant committees, providing insights into behavioral healthcare issues in the agricultural industry and rural communities. The work group is scheduled for sunset review and repeal on Sept. 1, 2029.

Status: Enacted on June 6, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Behavioral health workforce shortages, lack of accessibility and transportation barriers and social stigma often create greater challenges for rural residents in receiving mental health services. By funding and coordinating mental health services in rural areas this policy directly addresses gaps in services for a critically underserved population.

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

Establishes a 988 fee and a prepaid wireless 988 fee. The 988 fee is \$0.25 per month. The prepaid wireless 988 fee is \$0.25 per retail transaction. Subscribers who are enrolled in the Lifeline program are not required to pay the 988 fee. Money in the 988 Trust Fund may be used for administrative expenses of the Comptroller relating to the fund. The fee sustainably funds the 988 hotline by applying a monthly \$0.25 fee to phone bills.

Status: Enacted on June 25, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

The bill establishes a permanent funding source for 988 services using a \$0.25 per month 988 telecom fee modeled after the funding mechanism for 911. This fee is projected to generate more than \$25 million each year and will allow the state's 988 call centers to hire more staff, invest in technology, and prepare for continued growth in the demand for 988 and behavioral health services. While the federal government provided the initial round of funding for 988, states are responsible for sustaining the program moving forward. This policy presents an innovative approach to funding the program without an appropriation.

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

04-45-08

Relating to health and safety – behavioral health education, training, and coordination fund

[HB 8160](#)

Summary:

Establishes the behavioral health education, training and coordination fund to receive the checkoff contributions from Rhode Island personal income tax returns for tax years ending on or after Dec. 31, 2024.

Status: Enacted on June 26, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

This policy is an innovative approach to the funding of education, training and coordination for behavioral health treatment or service providers. Individuals can choose to contribute to a mental health fund on their tax return and the state is able to fund mental health services without an appropriation. Other funding mechanisms have been through appropriations or phone taxes.

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

04-45-09

Increasing the maximum amount of yearly income tax credits available for purchases under the Disability Employment Act from qualified vendors

[SB 15](#)

Summary:

Creates the Disability Employment Act, which expands an income tax credit for goods and services purchased from qualified businesses that employ disabled workers and that pay those workers at least the minimum wage. This bill establishes the Kansas Sheltered Workshop Transition Fund. The fund shall be for the purpose of facilitating transitions by Kansas-sheltered workshop employers away from employing persons with disabilities under a certificate issued under 29 U.S.C. § 214(c) and toward paying all employees with disabilities at least the minimum wage. The fund shall provide grants to be matched on a \$1 to \$1 basis by the Kansas-sheltered workshop employer from nonstate sources. Applicants shall provide transition plans to the Secretary of Labor demonstrating how they will use grant funding to transition away from employing persons with disabilities subminimum wage and shall commit to completing the plan to receive the grant. The Secretary of Labor may award additional grants to the same workshop employer upon satisfactory progress. Sheltered workshop employers shall disclose information as requested to analyze and monitor the use of grant funds and compliance.

Status: Enacted on Feb. 8, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

The bill creates a grant program to assist Kansas sheltered workshop employers to transition away from employing individuals with disabilities subminimum wage toward paying all such employees at least the minimum wage. Not only does this policy help workers, but it supports the businesses/employers shift their practices toward competitive employment, while retaining employees. Research shows that segregated vocational services are not an effective means of achieving positive employment outcomes for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Staff Note:

A link to an academic article was also provided: <https://content.iospress.com/download/journal-of-vocational-rehabilitation/jvr221225?id=journal-of-vocational-rehabilitation%2Fjvr221225>

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

04-45-10

An act eliminating income and asset limits for the med-connect health insurance program for working persons with disabilities

[SB 82](#)

Summary:

This bill increases the current income limit for Med-Connect, the Department of Social Services' medical assistance program for working people with disabilities from \$75,000 to \$85,000. Additionally, this measure doubles the asset limit for individuals and married couples to \$20,000 and \$30,000 respectively. This measure requires the Department of Social Services to phase out income and asset limits for Med-Connect over four fiscal years by annually increasing the (1) income limit by \$10,000 and (2) asset limit by \$10,000 for individuals and \$15,000 for married couples. Income and asset limits must be eliminated from the program by July 1, 2029.

Status: Enacted on Jan. 7, 2023.

Comments: From submitter:

Individuals with disabilities receiving medical benefits may be disincentivized from working due to asset limits for health care benefits. By increasing asset limits and allowing individuals to receive health benefits, individuals may be more likely to participate in employment as they will no longer lose out on benefits when gainfully employed. Increased employment and healthcare benefits may reduce reliance on other social services.

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

This measure establishes the Oklahoma Access and Achievement act to provide eligible students with intellectual disabilities who are pursuing studies at an in-state CTP program. This measure requires the award to be an amount equal to the nonguaranteed resident tuition at an institution of higher education or the tuition at a technology center school.

Status: Enacted on May 21, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

This policy will allow more students with disabilities to access college, which leads to greater levels of employment and independent living. There are few examples of policies focused on specifically providing scholarships to students with disabilities.

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

05-45-01*

Organ Donation Discrimination/Glory's Law

[SB 0071](#)

Summary:

This bill prohibits discriminating against organ donor recipients based solely on mental or physical disability.

Status: Enacted on March 16, 2023.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

05-45-02*

Gender-affirming health care; use of subpoenas to gather information prevented; child custody and child welfare provisions amended

[HF 146](#)

Summary:

The bill prohibits the enforcement of a court order for removal of a child or enforcement of another state's law being applied in a pending child protection action in Minnesota when the law of another state allows the child to be removed from the parent or guardian for receiving medically necessary health care or mental health care that respects the gender-identity of the patient.

Status: Enacted on April 27, 2023.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

The act requires the department of health care policy and financing (HCPF), in collaboration with the behavioral health administration (BHA) and the department of human services (CDHS), to develop a system of care (system of care) for children and youth who are less than 21 years of age and who have complex behavioral health needs. At a minimum, the system of care must include: (1) implementation of a standardized assessment tool; (2) intensive-care coordination; (3) expanded supportive services; and (4) expanded access to treatment foster care.

The act requires HCPF to convene a leadership team that is responsible for the decision-making and oversight of the system of care and to convene an implementation team to create a plan to implement the system of care. The act requires CDHS and HCPF to report progress on the development and implementation of the system of care to the general assembly.

The act creates the residential childcare provider training academy in CDHS to create a pipeline of high-quality staff for residential childcare providers and ensure that individuals hired to work at residential childcare facilities receive the necessary training to perform the individual's job functions responsibly and effectively.

The act requires CDHS to expand the number of treatment beds available for children and youth whose behavioral or mental health needs require services and treatment in a residential childcare facility.

Additionally, the act requires CDHS to develop a system to establish and monitor quality standards for residential childcare providers and ensure the quality standards are implemented into all levels of care that serve children and youth in out-of-home placement. The act requires CDHS to develop a system to incentivize residential childcare providers to implement quality standards above CDHS' established minimum standards.

The act requires CDHS to make publicly available on the department's website a directory of each residential childcare provider's quality assurance.

Currently, the CDHS program that provides emergency resources to certain licensed providers to help remove barriers the providers face in serving children and youth whose behavioral or mental health needs require services and treatment in a residential childcare facility repeals on July 1, 2028. The act extends the program indefinitely and requires CDHS to contract with additional licensed providers for the delivery of services to children and youth who are eligible for and placed in the program.

The act requires CDHS and the BHA to increase the minimum reimbursement rates paid to qualified residential treatment programs for the purpose of aligning room and board payments across payer sources.

The act requires HCPF to contract with a third-party vendor to complete an actuarial analysis to determine the appropriate Medicaid reimbursement rate for psychiatric residential treatment facilities.

The act requires CDHS to contract with one or more third-party vendors to implement a pilot program to assess the needs of, and provide short-term residential services for, juvenile justice-involved youth who do not meet the criteria for detention.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates money to the department of human services and the department of health care policy and financing to implement the act.

Status: Enacted on June 6, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Historically, Colorado has struggled to find appropriate placement for kids with severe and complex behavioral health needs, with the majority of these youth and their families being sent to out-of-state facilities or left unable to find providers able or willing to treat them anywhere in the country.

Colorado's HB24-1038 tackles a problem faced by many states — the need to build in-state capacity and expertise to care for high acuity youth. The legislation combines financial incentives and flexibility that enables programs to hire staff and improve facilities to meet children's needs, an innovative state-financed workforce development program to enhance the ability of residential staff to work with high-acuity children and youth, an evidence-based assessment tool to improve appropriate placements and discharges, a deployable state team of children's behavioral health experts to support providers with child-specific consultation and support, and provides for intensive care coordination. This multi-faceted approach opens doors to treatment for children with the most acute needs and is building needed capacity within the state.

Staff Note: A link to an article was also provided:

<https://www.cohousedems.com/news/icymi%3A-bipartisan-rep.-young-bill-to-increase-behavioral-health-care-access-for-foster-youth-becomes-law>

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

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Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

This bill reinserts the provisions of the engrossed bill with changes that include the following:

- Requires the issuer of a network plan to submit a self-audit of its provider directory and a summary to the Department of Insurance, which the Department shall make publicly available.
- Makes changes to the information that must be provided in a network plan directory. Sets forth required actions if an issuer or the Department identifies a provider incorrectly listed in the provider directory.
- Removes provisions repealing the Short-Term, Limited-Duration Health Insurance Coverage Act and the related changes.
- Makes changes to provisions concerning confidentiality; transition of services; unreasonable and inadequate rates; the definitions of "excepted benefits" and "step therapy requirement;" off-formulary exception requests; algorithmic automated review processes; utilization review criteria; and adverse determinations.

This bill is effective Jan. 1, 2025, except that certain changes to the Managed Care Reform and Patient Rights Act take effect Jan. 1, 2026.

Status: Enacted on July 10, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Submitter one:

More than two-thirds of Americans who need mental health treatment do not get it, and disparate insurance rules often lead to delays, denials and treatment cut short. Through HB 5395, Illinois became one of the first states to ban prior authorization for inpatient adult and children's mental health care. This helps ensure people experiencing mental health crises have access to care quickly, without having to gain permission from insurance providers. The bill also bans insurance plans from using step therapy or 'fail first' policies, which require patients to take cheaper drugs first before they can access more effective ones. Finally, the law requires insurers to publish accurate provider directories, audited every 90 days, with penalties for intentionally inaccurate information. This lessens the burden people face when seeking in-network care and helps eliminate "ghost networks."

Combined, these measures help improve access to mental health care for individuals and their families and represent a comprehensive approach to maximizing coverage of mental health care in health plans.

Submitter two:

This law will help patients better access the medicines prescribed by their physicians without having to "fail first" on other like medications that are mandated by their private health insurance. This law is the first total ban on "step therapy" in the country and applies to the state-regulated commercial insurance market. It will not impact State Medicaid plans or those employers with self-insured ERISA plans.

Several insurance reforms will also protect consumers and increase transparency in the healthcare marketplace.

Staff Note: Submitted by two individuals; comments from both are provided above

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

This bill requires the Division of Integrated Healthcare to: (1) consider interstate portability and make recommendations regarding Utah's membership in any interstate licensing compacts; (2) expands the types of licensees who may participate in the Utah Professionals Health Program and removes the absolute requirement for formal proceedings to terminate a Utah Professionals Health Program contract and requires the division to make rules for probation after termination of a Utah Professionals Health Program contract; (3) creates the Behavioral Health Board, a multi-professional board to replace certain individual licensing boards; (4) establishes training and certification requirements for clinical supervisors; (5) changes supervision requirements for mental health therapists to include direct observation; (6) defines direct client care, direct clinical supervision and direct observation of mental health therapists; (7) defines unlawful conduct to include failure to provide or disclose certain information to patients in a mental health therapy setting; (8) requires a criminal background check for mental health therapists and authorizes the division to use the FBI Rap Back System; (9) creates an alternative pathway to certain licensures through increased direct client care hours and supervised clinical hours, in lieu of examination requirements; (10) creates the licenses of master addiction counselor and associate master addiction counselor; (11) creates the license of behavioral health coach and certification of behavioral health technician; (12) expands the scope of practice of social service workers and advanced substance use disorder counselors to include drafting treatment plans and updates and providing manualized therapeutic interventions in limited circumstances and under supervision; (13) repeals the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors Licensing Act; and (14) makes technical corrections.

Status: Enacted on March 19, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Utah's SB 26 is a unique piece of legislation that takes on the vital need to update licensure and credentialing to better align with today's workforce and needs. Specifically, SB 26 bolsters the state's mental health workforce by creating credentials for behavioral health coaches and behavioral health technicians, which expands the types of behavioral health providers who can practice — much like what has been done in the physical health field with the addition of physician assistants and certified nurse assistants. The bill also allows alternative pathways to licensure through additional supervised clinical hours in lieu of examination requirements. These measures help lower barriers to entry in the field and expedite the time to practice. To help streamline and improve the credentialing process, the bill also establishes a multi-profession Behavioral Health Board to oversee licensing. Finally, the bill creates a new certification to allow psychologists with additional training to prescribe certain medications.

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

() Include in Volume

- Include as a Note
- Defer consideration:
 - next SSL meeting
 - next SSL cycle
- Reject

Summary:

Currently medical and psychiatric hospitals cannot receive reimbursement for LAI antipsychotic medications outside of their usual daily rate (DRG). The established hospital daily rate does not consider the cost of LAIs. This failure to adapt reimbursement to the emergence of this medical innovation compromises continuity of care and may contribute to high rates of readmissions for patients living with schizophrenia and other serious mental illnesses.

In 2024, [Georgia](#) enacted policies to enable reimbursement for LAI antipsychotic medications during inpatient medical and psychiatric stays, in addition to the per diem rate.

Status: Enacted on July 1, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

See page 34, line 17.1.11 and page 37, line 17.7.14 (of link to bill)

[Illinois](#) enacted similar legislation in 2021. By doing so, these states are enabling a treatment that may help to improve continuity of care for this important patient population.

1. Georgia HB 916 FY 2025 Conference Committee Track Report**CMS Directive: page 34, line 17.1.11**

The state plan amendment was submitted to CMS on July 15, 2024. Anticipated response date 10/13/2024 [HB 916 Conference Committee Report](#)

Georgia HB 916 Implementation language, page 37, line 17.7.14

[HB 916 Conference Committee Report](#)

2. [Illinois](#): Similar legislation was enacted in Illinois [SB 2294](#). Page 11, Article 20. Effective date July 6, 2021
 - a. CMS approved a state plan amendment with an effective date of Jan. 1, 2022
 - b. A Provider Notice was issued on Sept. 19, 2023. [Provider Notice issued 09/19/2023 \(illinois.gov\)](#)
3. [Massachusetts](#): The Massachusetts Executive Office of Health and Human Services, Office of Medicaid issued an agency rule, effective May 15, 2024, to apply new payment methods to acute inpatient hospitals including:
 - a. *Establishing a payment methodology for certain long-acting injectable antipsychotic pharmaceuticals covered by MassHealth, to be paid to acute inpatient hospitals in addition to the psychiatric per diem rate*

Staff Note: Pertinent language may appear on page 26. Noting as page numbers can vary when utilizing different browsers, devices, etc.

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

- Include in Volume
- Include as a Note
- Defer consideration:
 - next SSL meeting
 - next SSL cycle
- Reject

05-45-07

Kentucky Lifeline for Moms

[SB 74](#)**Summary:**

The bipartisan bill establishes a maternal mortality review team to keep track of Kentuckians who die during pregnancy or within a year of birth. It also requires the Cabinet for Health and Family Services to keep track of birth and intervention types in hospitals across the state.

It also absorbed the original language of [Mominibus](#), or House Bill 10, which incentivizes Kentuckians to get prenatal care by adding pregnancy to the list of qualifying life events for health insurance coverage, among other things.

Status: Enacted on April 18, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

[SB 111](#)**Summary:**

Amends KRS 304.17C-125, 205.522, 205.6485, 164.2871 and 18A.225 to require limited health service benefit plans, Medicaid, self-insured employer group health plans provided by the governing board of a state postsecondary education institution, and the state employee health plan to comply with the speech therapy coverage requirement and to make technical amendments; creates a new section of Subtitle 17A of KRS Chapter 304 to require health insurance coverage for speech therapy as a treatment for stuttering; provides that various sections apply to health insurance policies, certificates, plans or contracts issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2025; establishes the construction of Section 1 for purposes of federal law and requires state officials to comply; and requires the Department of Insurance and the Cabinet for Health and Family Services to seek federal approval, if necessary.

Status: Enacted on April 4, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

05-45-09

Donna's Law/Voluntary Firearms Do-Not-Sell Registry

[HB 342](#)**Summary:**

This bill creates a Voluntary Firearms Do-Not-Sell Registry in which a person may voluntarily enroll themselves onto a list for the purpose of being prohibited from buying a firearm. The bill will allow that person who voluntarily places themselves on the registry to request removal from the list no sooner than 30 days after they placed themselves on the list. However, once the request for removal is made, the person's name must be removed no sooner than 30 days after the removal request. Additionally, an individual who transfers a firearm to a person in violation of the section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor for a first offense and a class G felony for a subsequent offense.

Status: Enacted on Aug. 23, 2024.**Comments:** From submitter:

Staff Note: The bill is modeled after Donna's Law, a legislative response to a woman named Donna Nathan, who struggled with bipolar disorder, purchased "the only gun she would ever own," drove to Audubon Park in New Orleans, and died of suicide in 2018. As of Aug. 23, 2024, Delaware is the fourth state to enact Donna's Law.

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

 Include in Volume Include as a Note Defer consideration: next SSL meeting next SSL cycle Reject

Summary:

The bill (Chapter 2024-16, L.O.F.) sets forth legislative intent related to health care innovation in this state and creates a framework to implement that intent. The intent is to harness the innovation and creativity of entrepreneurs and businesses, in collaboration with the state's health care system and stakeholders, to lead the discussion on innovations that will address challenges in the health care system and to transform the delivery and strengthen the quality of health care in Florida.

The bill creates the Health Care Innovation Council, a 15-member council within the Department of Health (DOH), to facilitate public meetings across the state to lead discussions with innovators, developers and implementers of technologies, workforce pathways, service delivery models, or other solutions. Based on the public input and information gathered at public meetings, the bill requires the council to create best practice recommendations and focus areas for the advancement of the delivery of health care in Florida, with an emphasis on:

- Increasing efficiency in the delivery of health care;
- Reducing strain on the health care workforce;
- Increasing public access to health care;
- Improving patient outcomes;
- Reducing unnecessary hospital emergency department visits; and
- Reducing costs for patients and the state without reducing the quality of patient care.

The bill creates a revolving loan program within the DOH to provide low-interest loans to applicants to implement one or more innovative technologies, workforce pathways or service delivery models to:

- Fill a demonstrated need;
- Obtain or upgrade necessary equipment, hardware, and materials;
- Adopt new technologies or systems; or
- A combination thereof to improve the quality and delivery of health care in measurable and sustainable ways that will lower costs and allow that value to be passed-on to health care consumer.

The bill directs the council to review loan applications and submit to the DOH a prioritized list of proposals recommended for funding. Under the bill, loan recipients will enter into agreements with the DOH for loans of up to 10-year terms for up to 50% of the proposal costs, or up to 80% of the costs for an applicant that is located in a rural or medically underserved area and is either a rural hospital or a nonprofit entity that accepts Medicaid patients.

Status: Enacted on March 21, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

05-45-11

An act promoting access to midwifery care and out-of-hospital birth options

[Bill S. 1457](#)

Summary:

This legislation would require MassHealth to cover doula services for pregnant people up to 12 months postpartum while mandating insurance coverage for postpartum depression screenings for any member who recently became a parent or lost a pregnancy. MassHealth will also be required to cover midwifery services. This legislation establishes the Board of Registration in Midwifery within the Department of Public Health, a nine-member board appointed by the Governor, charged with establishing regulations to govern the practice of midwifery and overseeing the licensure of midwives.

This legislation also creates a new grant program for non-profits or community-based health centers addressing mental health conditions, behavioral health conditions or substance use disorders for perinatal individuals. It will also establish a task force within the Executive Office of Health and Human Services to report on maternal health access and birthing patient safety.

Status: Enacted on Aug. 23, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

HEALTH

New York

05-45-12

Relates to Medicaid reimbursement for treatment in place and transportation to alternative health care settings by ambulance services

[SB S8486C](#)

Summary:

This bill authorizes Medicaid reimbursement to emergency medical service agencies for: (1) providing emergency medical care to Medicaid enrollees without requiring the transportation of these patients from the location where the medical care was administered; and (2) providing emergency medical care to Medicaid enrollees and transporting them to alternative destinations, such as an urgent care clinic or mental health or rehabilitation facility.

Status: Enacted on Sept. 17, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

HEALTH

New York

05-45-13

Provides for availability of ambulance services and advanced life support first response service to store and distribute blood and initiate and administer blood transfusions

[SB 6226A](#)

Summary:

This bill provides for availability of ambulance services and advanced life support first response services to store and distribute blood and initiate and administer blood transfusions by expanding current provisions for air transport to apply additionally to motor vehicle-based ambulance services.

Status: Enacted on Sept. 17, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

[Chapter 197](#)**Summary:**

- Limits MassHealth estate recovery to the minimum required by federal law and removes estate recovery for residents receiving assistance under CommonHealth and Personal Care Attendant (PCA) services.
- Requires the Department of Public Health (DPH) to inspect LTCs annually.
- Requires MassHealth to review nursing facility rates every two years and provide additional funding for bariatric nursing facilities and one-on-one staffing for nursing facility residents requiring 24-hour monitoring and supervision.
- Establishes a new fund to support grants to develop new Certified Nursing Assistants and Licensed Practical Nurses, along with leadership and supervisory training for nursing home leaders. The fund also establishes a no interest or forgivable capital loan program to off-set certain capital costs, including the development of specialized care units.
- Requires LTCs to develop individualized outbreak response plans and DPH to establish and implement training and education programs on topics such as infection prevention and control, resident care plans and staff safety programs.
- Requires staff training on the rights and care of LGBTQ+ older adults and older adults living with HIV and forbidding LTCs from discriminating based on a person's sexual orientation, gender identity or HIV status.
- Requires DPH to promulgate regulations related to "small house nursing homes," which are facilities for no more than 14 residents that are designed to look and feel like a home.

Status: Enacted on Sept. 26, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

This bill would require large and small group health care service plan contracts and disability insurance policies issued, amended or renewed on or after July 1, 2025, to provide coverage for the diagnosis and treatment of infertility and fertility services. With respect to large group health care service plan contracts and disability insurance policies, the bill would require coverage for a maximum of three completed oocyte retrievals, as specified. The bill would revise the definition of infertility and would remove the exclusion of in vitro fertilization from coverage. The bill would also delete a requirement that a health care service plan contract a disability insurance policy to provide infertility treatment under agreed-upon terms that are communicated to all group contract-holders and policyholders. The bill would prohibit a health care service plan or disability insurer from placing different conditions or coverage limitations on fertility medications or services, or the diagnosis and treatment of infertility and fertility services, than would apply to other conditions, as specified. The bill would make these requirements inapplicable to a religious employer, as defined, and specified contracts and policies.

Status: Enacted on Sept. 29, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

The Uniform Unlawful Restrictions in Land Records Act allows homeowners to remove unlawful restrictive covenants from the deeds to their homes and allows the removal of unlawful restrictive covenants from the governing documents of condominiums and other homeowner associations. While discrimination in the sale, rental and financing of housing has been illegal since the Fair Housing Act of 1968, many property records today still contain offensive and unlawful restrictions that predate the Fair Housing Act. To preserve the chain of title and history of the property, the act does not allow these restrictions to be physically destroyed or redacted. Instead, the act permits the homeowner or association to fill out an amendment form, a sample of which is provided in the Act, and record the amendment to their title to effectively remove the unlawful restriction. The act creates a path forward for families affected by our country's painful history of discrimination.

Status: Enacted on May 1, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Housing discrimination represents one of the most significant drivers of discrimination and segregation throughout the 20th century, before the practice was outlawed by landmark Supreme Court cases and the Fair Housing Act of 1968. As our country looks to address this painful history, universities and news organizations have begun dedicating resources to understanding the pervasive use and lasting impact of discriminatory restrictive covenants in communities throughout the country.

The Mapping Prejudice Project, the Racial Restrictive Covenants Project and other studies throughout the country have brought attention to the scars left behind by discrimination and many states are seeking ways to allow their constituents to begin to address the history of discrimination that lurks within their property records. The Uniform Unlawful Restrictions in Land Records Act provides a straightforward, thorough solution to remove unlawful restrictive covenants from the land records of single-family homes and properties within common interest communities, without requiring the assistance of an attorney and without compromising insurability of title. The act has been enacted in Colorado, Washington, Arizona, Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C.

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

This bill addresses gun crimes in Colorado by requiring a firearm to be securely stored when left in an unattended vehicle. This act requires people leaving firearms in unattended vehicles to comply with the following requirements:

For handguns: Store the handgun in a locked hard-sided container that is out of plain view and lock the vehicle or place the locked container in the locked trunk of the vehicle.

For long guns: Store the long gun in a locked hard-sided container or store the long gun in a locked soft-sided container and install a locking device on the firearm and lock the vehicle or place the locked container in the locked trunk of the vehicle.

Status: Enacted on May 15, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

One in five adults know or care about someone who was killed with a gun. The majority of gun homicides involve stolen or illegal guns; gun thefts from cars are the largest source of stolen guns. On average, at least one gun is stolen from a car every nine minutes in the U.S. and the rate of gun theft from cars has tripled over the past decade.

Innovative Approach: This bill is one of the first of its kind to be signed into law. This bill serves as a template for legislators to address one of the key sources of crime: gun theft from vehicles. This bill should serve as a road map to prevent gun theft and, in turn, stem the flow of stolen guns that turn into crime guns and are used in homicides.

Benefit to Drafters: Gun theft from vehicles has rapidly increased in recent years and this bill creates a template for legislators to respond to this prevalent public safety issue in a tailored and effective manner. When legislators address the largest source of stolen guns in the country – firearms taken from vehicles – they will prevent firearms from falling into the possession of individuals who pose a danger to themselves or others.

Staff Note: A link to an article was also provided: <https://www.everytown.org/press/colorado-makes-monumental-progress-in-gun-violence-prevention-during-the-2024-legislative-session-heres-what-you-need-to-know/#:~:text=House%20Bill%202024%2D1348%2C%20legislation,persons%20attempt%20to%20purchase%20firearms>

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

This bill would prohibit a person from intimidating, threatening, or coercing, or attempting to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, any other person for engaging in specified election-related activities. The bill would authorize an aggrieved person, an officer holding an election or conducting a canvass, or the Attorney General to file a civil action to enforce this prohibition. The bill would create a presumption that a person who openly carries a firearm or imitation firearm while interacting with or observing the specified election-related activities would be presumed to have engaged in prohibited intimidation, in the absence of an affirmative showing to the contrary by a preponderance of the evidence. The bill would provide that an aggrieved person who prevails in such an action will recover reasonable attorney's fees, reasonable expert fees and reasonable litigation expenses, as specified.

Status: Enacted on Sept. 24, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

07-45-01

To Amend The Arkansas Data Centers Act of 2023; To Prohibit Foreign-Controlled Ownership of a Digital Asset Mining Business

[SB 78](#)

Summary:

This bill places noise limits on crypto mines, prohibits them from being owned by certain foreign entities and allows local governments to pass ordinances regulating the mines.

Specifically, the bill returns the authority to cities and counties to pass regulations on crypto mines. The law also bars local governments from passing ordinances that prevent a resident from mining for cryptocurrency in their home or requiring residents to obtain approval first. The bill also requires crypto mines to use "noise-reduction techniques" such as liquid or submerged cooling, or for operations to fully enclose the envelope, which requires covering the noise-generating equipment on all sides. There is an exception for crypto mines that are at least 2,000 feet away from the nearest residential or commercial building, or if the mine is in an area zoned for commercial use. Crypto mines that fall within an exemption can instead use a "passively cooled pre-manufactured container without additionally enclosing the system in a complete envelope."

Status: Enacted on May 9, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

07-45-02

Concerning protecting the privacy of individuals' biological data, and, in connection therewith, protecting the privacy of neural data and expanding the scope of the "Colorado Privacy Act" accordingly

[H.B. 24-1058](#)

Summary:

The new law specifically expands the safeguards for sensitive data under the Colorado Privacy Act, or CPA, to cover neural data. Under the CPA, businesses are required to obtain opt-in consent to process their sensitive data, so businesses will now need to obtain opt-in consent to collect and process neural data. Businesses must also perform data protection assessments when collecting and using sensitive data, meaning that activities involving neural data would also trigger the need to document the benefits, risks and mitigating controls in place for neural data.

Colorado's law defines "neural data" as "information that is generated by the measurement of the activity of an individual's central or peripheral nervous systems and that can be processed by or with the assistance of a device." Within the CPA's sensitive data categories, neural data is included as a subtype of biological data, which is generally defined as "data generated by the technological processing, measurement, or analysis of an individual's ... neural properties ... which data is used or intended to be used ... for identification purposes."

Status: Enacted on April 17, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note: Colorado is the first state to provide consumer privacy protections for data generated from a person's brain waves. Articles discussing the law are provided:

<https://fortune.com/2024/04/18/colorado-passes-brainwave-privacy-law-bcis-biometric-data/>

<https://www.alston.com/en/insights/publications/2024/04/key-issues-raised-by-colorado>

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

Summary:

This bill requires a social media company to verify the age of an individual who attempts to become an account holder on the social media company's platform or is a current account holder within an outlined timeframe. This bill also requires a social media company to (1) prohibit a minor from becoming an account holder, or continuing as an account holder, unless the social media company has the express consent of the minor's parent to allow the minor to become or continue as an account holder; (2) requires a social media company to provide a minor account holder's parent with means for the parent to supervise the minor's account; (3) prohibits a social media company or third party from retaining personally identifying information that was used to verify age or parental consent; and (4) authorizes the Attorney General and Reporter (AG) to bring an action against a social media company for violation. The bill authorizes the AG to recover costs incurred in bringing the action, including reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs and reasonable investigative costs if an injunction is granted.

Status: Enacted on May 2, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject

07-45-04

Social media-related threats; reporting

[AB 2481](#)**Summary:**

The Cyberbullying Protection Act requires a social media platform to disclose all cyberbullying reporting procedures in the social media platform's terms of service and to establish a mechanism within its internet-based service that allows an individual, whether that individual has a profile on the internet-based service, to report cyberbullying or any content that violates the existing terms of service. Existing law requires the reporting mechanism to allow, but not require, an individual to upload a screenshot of the content that contains cyberbullying or violates the terms of service.

This bill would, beginning Jan. 1, 2026, require a social media platform to disclose all social media-related threat reporting procedures for certain verified reporters in the social media platform's terms of service. The bill would define a "social media-related threat" to mean content posted on a social media platform that promotes, incites, facilitates, or perpetrates any of certain things, including cyberbullying, suicide and drug trafficking.

This bill would require a large social media platform, as defined, to, among other things, create a process to verify certain individuals as verified reporters, including a school principal, as specified. The bill would require, in addition to any other reporting mechanism required by state law, a large social media platform to create a process by which a verified reporter can make a report of a social media-related threat or a violation of the large social media platform's terms of service that in the verified reporter's opinion poses a risk or a severe risk to the health and safety of a minor. The bill would require a large social media platform that receives a report from a verified reporter to, on a publicly accessible internet website, report annually on, among other things, the total number of reports from a verified reporter received for the calendar year.

Status: Enacted on Sept. 28, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Staff Note:**Disposition of Entry:**

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

 Include in Volume Include as a Note Defer consideration: next SSL meeting next SSL cycle Reject

08-45-01

Minnesota Advisory Committee on Infrastructure

[HF 4025](#)**Summary:**

A provision in the Transportation Bill created the Minnesota Advisory Council on Infrastructure. This technical advisory committee is charged with recommending best practices that both preserve the longevity of infrastructure (both public and private) within the state and provide for effective and efficient long-term management of that infrastructure.

A more detailed description can be found at:

<https://commissionsandappointments.sos.state.mn.us/Agency/Details/369>

Status: Enacted on May 23, 2024.

Comments: From submitter:

Minnesota was the second state to enact legislation forming a council that educates asset holder best practices. Michigan was the first state to enact the Michigan Infrastructure Council. I worked on the Minnesota version for over 2 years and sought feedback from anyone that would talk to me.

I want to build a green economy in Minnesota that builds our infrastructure to last, and where we work with our environment instead of against it. We need to think about the massive amounts of wires, pipes, pavement and workers needed to build this future. We need to plan for maintenance and operation of these assets so the owners or operators aren't surprised 50 years down the line (hopefully if we build right, 75 years).

I also wanted to ensure there is long term planning happening with assets owners or managers in order to facilitate collaboration of infrastructure projects between owners.

Michigan has seen some pretty impressive cost savings on labor. They have also had a very robust education program that brings asset owners and managers from across agencies, municipalities, private sector and public sector together to learn best practices. The Minnesota Advisory Council of Infrastructure is a non-regulatory entity.

Staff Note:

Disposition of Entry:

SSL Committee Meeting: 2024

Include in Volume

Include as a Note

Defer consideration:

next SSL meeting

next SSL cycle

Reject