A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING THE USE OF CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

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://leg.colorado.gov.)

Current law specifies which public employment positions and public or private professions a person may be denied employment with or licensure of solely because of a criminal conviction. The bill adds professions involving direct contact with persons subject to abuse or mistreatment.

Current law directs a state or local agency, when deciding whether to issue a license or permit, to consider an individual's criminal record in determining whether the individual is of good moral character. The bill
changes the determination to consider whether the individual is qualified. The bill also prohibits a state or local agency from taking adverse action concerning a license or permit or not extending an offer of employment if an individual has been arrested but not charged, or has been convicted but pardoned, had the conviction record sealed, or had a collateral order entered concerning the conviction.

The bill authorizes the department of regulatory agencies (department) to issue a conditional license to a person who has a criminal conviction and requires the department to delete and keep confidential the conditional designation if the person has no subsequent conviction when applying for renewal or within 2 years unless the department determines that the conditional designation remains necessary.

For sunset review hearings conducted after review by the department, the bill requires the collection of data concerning licensing and registration action taken due to specified criminal justice actions.

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

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 24-5-101, amend (1)(b)(VII), (2), (3)(c), (4) introductory portion, and (4)(b); repeal (3)(d) and (3)(e) as follows:

24-5-101. Effect of criminal conviction on employment rights. (1) (b) This subsection (1) shall not apply to:

(VII) The employment of persons by the department of public safety, and the department of corrections, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE.

(2) (a) Whenever any state or local agency is required to make a finding that an applicant for a license, certification, permit, or registration is a person of good moral character as a condition to the issuance thereof, OR EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF An APPLICANT'S CRIMINAL RECORD, the fact that such applicant has, at some time prior thereto, been convicted of a felony or other offense involving moral turpitude, and pertinent circumstances connected with such conviction, shall be given consideration in determining whether, in fact, the applicant is a person of
good moral character at the time of the application QUALIFIED. The intent of this section is to expand employment opportunities for persons who, notwithstanding that fact of conviction of an offense, have been rehabilitated and are ready to accept the responsibilities of a law-abiding and productive member of society.

(b) IN EVALUATING AN APPLICANT, AN AGENCY SHALL COMPLY WITH SUBSECTION (4) OF THIS SECTION AND SHALL NOT USE THE DETERMINATION OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS A BASIS FOR DENIAL OR TAKING ADVERSE ACTION AGAINST ANY APPLICANT OTHERWISE QUALIFIED:

(I) THE APPLICANT HAS BEEN ARRESTED FOR OR CHARGED WITH BUT NOT CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AND THE CRIMINAL CASE IS NOT ACTIVELY PENDING; EXCEPT THAT, AN AGENCY MAY CONSIDER THE CONDUCT UNDERLYING THE ARREST;

(II) THE APPLICANT HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE BUT PARDONED;

(III) THE APPLICANT HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE BUT RECORDS OF THE CONVICTION HAVE BEEN SEALED OR EXPUNGED; OR

(IV) A COURT HAS ISSUED AN ORDER OF COLLATERAL RELIEF SPECIFIC TO THE CREDENTIAL SOUGHT BY THE APPLICANT.

(3) (c) If, after determining that an applicant is a finalist or after making a conditional offer of employment to an applicant, the agency determines that the applicant has been arrested or charged but not convicted of a criminal offense and the criminal case is not actively pending a CRIMINAL HISTORY, the agency SHALL COMPLY WITH SUBSECTION (4) OF THIS SECTION AND shall not use that THE
DETERMINATION OF THE FOLLOWING information as a basis for not making an offer of employment or for withdrawing the conditional offer of employment:

(I) THE APPLICANT HAS BEEN ARRESTED FOR OR CHARGED WITH BUT NOT CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AND THE CRIMINAL CASE IS NOT ACTIVELY PENDING;

(II) THE APPLICANT HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE BUT PARDONED;

(III) THE APPLICANT HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE BUT RECORDS OF THE CONVICTION HAVE BEEN SEALED OR EXPUNGED; OR

(IV) A COURT HAS ISSUED AN ORDER OF COLLATERAL RELIEF SPECIFIC TO THE EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT BY THE APPLICANT.

(d) If, after determining that an applicant is a finalist or after making a conditional offer of employment to an applicant, the agency determines that the applicant has had a criminal conviction expunged or sealed from his or her record, received a pardon, or that charges were dismissed pursuant to successfully completing a deferred judgment or sentence, the agency shall not use that information as a basis for not making an offer of employment or for withdrawing the conditional offer of employment unless, after reviewing the factors in subsection (4) of this section, the agency determines that the applicant should be disqualified for the position.

(e) Nothing in this section prevents an agency from considering criminal history information that the applicant voluntarily provides.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, WHEN CONSIDERING AN APPLICANT FOR A LICENSE, CERTIFICATION, PERMIT, OR
REGISTRATION PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION OR, if, after
determining that an applicant is a finalist or making a conditional offer of
employment to an applicant, the agency determines that the applicant has
been convicted of a crime, A CONVICTION OTHER THAN AS DESCRIBED IN
SUBSECTION (2)(b) OR (3)(c) OF THIS SECTION, the agency shall consider
the following factors when determining whether the conviction
disqualifies the applicant:

(b) Whether there is a direct relationship between the conviction
and the position's duties and responsibilities and the bearing, if any, the
conviction may have on the applicant's fitness or ability to perform one
or more such duties and responsibilities, including whether the conviction
was for unlawful sexual behavior as listed in section 16-22-102 (9);
C.R.S., and whether the duties of employment would place a coworker or
the public in a vulnerable position; AND WHETHER THE APPLICANT WILL
BE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CARE OF INDIVIDUALS SUSCEPTIBLE TO
ABUSE OR MISTREATMENT BECAUSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S
CIRCUMSTANCES, INCLUDING THE INDIVIDUAL'S AGE, DISABILITY, FRAILTY,
MENTAL HEALTH DISORDER, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY, OR ILL HEALTH;

SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 24-34-104, amend
(6)(b)(IX) as follows:

24-34-104. General assembly review of regulatory agencies
and functions for repeal, continuation, or reestablishment - legislative
declaration - repeal. (6) (b) In the hearings, the determination as to
whether an agency has demonstrated a public need for the continued
existence of the agency or function and for the degree of regulation it
practices is based on the following factors, among others:

(IX) Whether the agency through its licensing or certification
process imposes any SANCTIONS OR disqualifications on applicants based on past criminal history and, if so, whether the SANCTIONS OR disqualifications serve public safety or commercial or consumer protection interests. To assist in considering this factor, the analysis prepared pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of this section must include data on the number of licenses or certifications that the agency denied based on the applicant's criminal history, the number of conditional licenses or certifications issued based upon the applicant's criminal history, and the number of licenses or certifications revoked or suspended based on a disqualification and the basis for the disqualification. For each set of data, the analysis must include the criminal offenses that led to the sanction or disqualification.

SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 24-34-107, add (5) as follows:

24-34-107. Applications for licenses - authority to suspend licenses - rules. (5) (a) When any division, board, or agency of the Department of Regulating Agencies determines that an individual applying for a license has been convicted of a crime prior to the application being submitted, it may, subject to the provisions of section 24-5-101, issue a conditional license to that individual.

(b) The individual may request that the conditional designation or any related adverse action be removed a year after the issuance of the conditional license or when the individual applies for renewal of the license, whichever is later:
(I) If the individual remains free of any subsequent criminal conviction or licensing sanction after the conditional license is issued; and

(II) If the individual is no longer serving any term of probation or parole imposed for the criminal conviction.

(c) The division, board, or agency shall grant the request unless it determines that, under the provisions of Section 24-5-101, the conditional designation remains necessary.

(d) If the division, board, or agency removes the conditional designation, it shall make the original conditional designation confidential and remove from the individual's professional history any reference to crimes committed before the application for licensure was submitted, unless the removal or designation as confidential violates any federal reporting law.

SECTION 4. Effective date. This act takes effect upon passage; except that section 2 of the act takes effect November 1, 2018.

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.