CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER
STATE OF COLORADO

Judicial Committee Meeting
Held on February 14, 2013

HOUSE BILL 13-1229

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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT

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This transcript was taken from an audio recording by Elissa Steen, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Committee, we do have another bill, House Bill 1229. It is 9:50. They are waiting for us on the floor. I do want to allow questions to be answered, but it is my prerogative to limit the time we spend, and if questions are repetitive, I will cut those questions off.

I just -- I'm not going to establish a time limit right now because I do think we need to get into the bill, but at the point where the questions become repetitive and just dragging this out, I will cut them off, and we can resume discussion on the floor.

Thank you for being with us this morning, Representative Fields and Representative McCann. Please tell us about House Bill 1229.

REPRESENTATIVE FIELDS: Thank you, Mr. Chair -- Ms. --

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Madam.

REPRESENTATIVE FIELDS: Thank you.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: I am --

REPRESENTATIVE FIELDS: Basically this bill creates an opportunity for us to close a loophole as it relates to the transfer of a private gun.

And so what you see here is the funds that it
will take to implement a --

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Duran.

REPRESENTATIVE DURAN: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I move J-003.

REPRESENTATIVE LABUDA: Second.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Second by Representative Labuda.

Is there any objection to J-003?

Members, this is the appropriations clause which sets up an alternative that if House Bill 1228 becomes law, then Section 9 of the appropriations clause will not be become effective, and Section 10 will be in effect.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Sonnenberg.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: I'm objecting, Madam Chair.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Pardon me?

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: I'm objecting.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay.

Then, Mr. Harper, would you please call the roll.

MR. HARPER: Representative DelGrosso?

REPRESENTATIVE DelGROSSO: No.

MR. HARPER: Representative Dore?

REPRESENTATIVE DORE: No.
MR. HARPER:  Representative Gardner?

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER:  Pass.

MR. HARPER:  Representative Gerou?

REPRESENTATIVE GEROU:  Pass.

MR. HARPER:  Representative Hamner?

REPRESENTATIVE HAMNER:  Yes.

MR. HARPER:  Representative Labuda?

REPRESENTATIVE LABUDA:  Yes.

MR. HARPER:  Representative Pabon?

REPRESENTATIVE PABON:  Yes.

MR. HARPER:  Representative Singer?

REPRESENTATIVE SINGER:  Yes.

MR. HARPER:  Representative Sonnenberg?

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG:  No.

MR. HARPER:  Representative Tyler?

REPRESENTATIVE TYLER:  Yes.

MR. HARPER:  Representative Young?

REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG:  Yes.

MR. HARPER:  Representative Gardner?

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER:  No.

MR. HARPER:  Representative Gerou?

REPRESENTATIVE GEROU:  No.

MR. HARPER:  Representative Duran?

REPRESENTATIVE DURAN:  Yes.

MR. HARPER:  Madam Chair?
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Yes.
So J-003 passes on a vote of eight to five.
And a motion would be in order.

Representative Pabon.

REPRESENTATIVE PABON: Thank you, Madam Chair.
I move House Bill 1229 to the (inaudible) with a
favorable recommendation.

REPRESENTATIVE DURAN: Second.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Moved by Representative Pabon.
Seconded by Representative Duran.
Representative Sonnenberg.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: Thank you, Madam
Chair.
I don't know how to do this without talking
about another bill, but the previous bill includes a $10
fee. How will that work with this if this bill is passed?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Sonnenberg, I
appreciate your sensitivity to that issue, and I do think
the two are intertwined by virtue of the appropriations
clause, so I will allow that question.

Representative McCann.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE MCCANN: Thank you, Madam Chair.
Representative Sonneberg, as you can see in
J-003, there are two different appropriations clauses. So
if 1228 passes, then Section 10 of the appropriations
clause will apply and the funding for the private-sale
background checks will be recovered through the fee that
was discussed in 1228. So it will come from the cash fund
that's established by 1228.

If 1228 does not pass, then Section 9 of the
appropriations clause will apply, and there will be an
appropriation out of the general fund.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Sonnenberg.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: Okay. Thank you,
then, if I give my -- give a couple of my guns
to my son-in-law, which is not direct family, if I
understand this correctly, how will that money be collected
or paid for?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative McCann.

REPRESENTATIVE McCANN: The transfer of a
private -- a private sale of a firearm will have to be done
through a federally licensed dealer. So you go to a
federally licensed dealer, and the dealer, as was discussed
previously, will actually collect the fee if 1228 passes.

If not, it will -- the background check would be
done through the federally licensed dealer and the fee
would be paid from the general fund.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Sonnenberg.
REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: One last question.

Is there a difference between a federally licensed dealer or -- let me say it this way: Are all gun dealers federally licensed dealers?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative McCann.

REPRESENTATIVE McCANN: I -- I think they are, but honestly, I'm not absolutely sure.

Do you know, Representative Fields?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Fields.

REPRESENTATIVE FIELDS: I believe so.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: Thank you.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Gardner.

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER: Thank you, Madam Chair.

And I want to formulate this carefully, so please bear with me.

Representative Fields, I heard on several occasions in the committee the other evening, and I heard you again this morning refer to this as the closing of a loophole, and that's sort of a vernacular term that is used a lot. It sort of implies that somehow there's an unintended way that someone might do something that's used in the tax code and so forth, are using the concept.

But right now this is not a misunderstanding in the law. There, heretofore, has been a conscious decision,
or at least a legislative decision, not to impose a requirement for background checks on private transfers. So it's not like somebody is kind of doing something shady right now when they do a private transfer. At least maybe you don't intend that at all, but "loophole" sort of imparts the notion that somebody is doing something shady.

It's not shady at all right now if I go and hand my next-door neighbor a gun for him to go hunting with or to protect himself. They are not doing anything shady right now, are they?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Fields.

REPRESENTATIVE FIELDS: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Representative Gardner, no. In the scenario you just described, that would not be anything shady, but I just got -- shared some results that showed that we had over 968 felons, fugitives, domestic violation abusers. Close to 1,000 were denied access to a gun.

And so what criminals do is they skirt sometimes around the rules of law to access guns. So the loophole that I am trying to close is for those who are felons, for those who may be involved in domestic violence where they have restraining orders. And they can bypass our background system by just going on the Internet buying a gun, or they can just look in a classified ad, or they can buy from their neighbor, because right now it's legal to
buy a gun from a private seller, and you don't have to perform a background check.

So felons know that, and they are skirting around that. So this would close that loophole and save lives.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: And so, Representative Fields, I think what Representative Gardner was concerned about is that the term loophole, which he did note we use in the vernacular, that implied that maybe somebody was doing something to try to get around the law, but I think what you've pointed out is that there is -- it's a gap in the law.

The law currently does not cover private sales and requiring background checks and your -- and using loopholes, whether they are tax loopholes or any other, is perfectly legal, but there is a gap in the coverage of the background checks. Your bill would close that gap so that private sales would be covered subject to the exceptions in your bill.

And are there other questions about the appropriations for this bill?

Representative DelGrosso.

REPRESENTATIVE DelGROSSO: Thank you, Madam Chair.

And since we are talking about money here, I'm
looking at this bill, and on page 3 it talks about a person who manufacturers a large-capacity magazine in Colorado commits a Class 2 misdemeanor, and they are punishable by law.

Currently we have some companies in Colorado that produce these magazines, and some significantly large ones. One does over $400 million sales to people around the world. They employ over 700 Coloradoans -- we're talking about 700 families here -- and bring in about $46 million into Colorado's economy. So --

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Excuse me. Representative DelGross, are you talking about House Bill 1229?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Uh-huh.

REPRESENTATIVE DelGROSSO: Oh, am I in the wrong one?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That was a great speech, though.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think --

REPRESENTATIVE DelGROSSO: I pulled up the wrong one on my folder.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Keep it going. You had me -- captivated me.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: I think you want to make that speech -- thank you for a purview of coming attractions. We'll look forward to the rest of that speech when we
address House Bill 1224.

Representative Gardner, yes, I can see you.

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I have questions about this bill, although I can understand why one would be confused. We spent 12 hours the other evening, but I don't think we exhausted all of the questions that we had. There are so many around this and about the appropriation or about the money.

One of the things I heard the other evening that's really caused me a great deal of concern is that the fee that is imposed or that an FFL is entitled to impose is limited at $10. And I think that's a good thing, on the one hand, but there -- there was some implication in that an FFL operating in the state of Colorado would then be required, if someone went to him or her with a private transaction, to do the background check on that, that FFL would, by virtue of operating in Colorado, be required to perform a background check.

And the concern caused me to introduce an amendment that was rejected, which caused me even more alarm because it sounded to me like we have, in essence, turned FFLs in Colorado into public utilities in that they're required to provide a service even if they do not wish to.
And I've had many, many people say that this $10 fee was not -- if you were not selling, if you were not the dealer, so that it was an accommodation to your customer, but rather that I and my neighbor would have to go down to -- to the corner gun store and ask our local FFL before I loaned the weapon to my -- to my neighbor so he could go hunting with his brother-in-law; that we'd have to, you know, pay $10, but that that would not be enough.

So is there -- is there some intent that FFLs are going to be required to do this, or are you willing to state that that is absolutely not the intent of this bill? And if so, why is there such resistance to an amendment to say so?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative McCann.

REPRESENTATIVE McCANN: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Representative Gardner, there is nothing in this bill that requires a specific FFL to perform a background check for -- in a private-sale situation. That would be completely up to FFL.

The private buyer and seller do have to get -- get it done through an FFL, but there's nothing in the bill that would require a specific FFL to provide that service.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: And, members, I am going to call for a vote at the hour of 10:16. That allows -- by the clock there, I'm looking at about 11 more minutes of
questioning.

And so I would ask the committee members to please try to make your questions a little more concise so that if you are actually interested in getting an answer to the question, you and the other committee members can have the benefit of that answer.

And so at 10:15 I will call for the vote. And so -- just so the committee is aware of that.

Representative Sonnenberg.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: Thank you, Madam Chair.

And my question goes to page 1 of the canary sheet where it talks about if House Bill 1228 is enacted, the $1,612,006 in cash fund from the instant criminal background check cash fund.

I'm curious as to -- this may be someone from the fiscal step. Are they assuming, then, that there will be 161,200 transfers? Is that -- is that how they came up with that number? And if so, how did they end up with 6-odd dollars in a $10 fee?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Private transfers. It's just the money for the staff handle --

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: JBC thing.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay. They forgot to carry the 1, Representative Sonnenberg.
Representative McCann.

REPRESENTATIVE McCANN: Thank you.

And the fiscal analyst has assisted me. The number is based on an estimate of 200,000 transactions, private transactions.

Over what time period? A year?

One year.

So that's based on the projected purchases that will go through the private sale.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Sonnenberg.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: Thank you.

And that includes the criminals that are currently illegally getting guns paying $10 as well, then?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative McCann.

REPRESENTATIVE McCANN: It will include everyone who attempts to purchase a gun through a private sale.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Gerou.

REPRESENTATIVE Gerou: Thank you, Madam Chair.

And I don't know if it does anything, but I did notice that on the fiscal note the difference between page 1, when it talks about the 1,612,006 number, is different than the 1,000,007 number on the fiscal note, but that doesn't matter.

What I was curious about, ladies -- and I
appreciate your time here this morning because -- and I
don't want to talk about a previous bill, but we are
talking about the FTEs, in reference to the FTEs on this.

When we were talking to the director of the
department, he was talking about the amount of full-time
and part-time staff that are required in order to provide
the background checks for the gun shows and all the
different gun sales that take place in the state.

So my first question to you is if you could give
me a breakdown of what you anticipate, how much of the FTEs
you are anticipating being overtime rather than regular
time. Because my concern in -- in -- this bill is
attempting to solve a problem with the background checks, I
believe. I'm going to take it at that, face value. But --
so I want to know what percentage of full-time, part-time,
and overtime employees you expect to see within the FTEs.

My second question is: Just by way explanation,
I don't want to take up time that I know is important. But
I grew up in a -- in a ranching family. I'm from Wyoming.
Guns are a part of my past. It's part of the culture. I'm
actually more heavily armed than my husband, which
sometimes scares him; sometimes doesn't.

But I have guns that I've inherited from family
members that are intact. I have guns that are not quite
restored yet. For instance, I have a gun stock that is not
complete. And -- and what my goal is, because those were
inherited from family members that I very much care about
and I want to make sure that I pass those on to my
children, because they want them and it's part of the
heritage of our family. And -- and that's what a lot of
people in Colorado and in Wyoming feel, is that guns are a
part of our heritage.

So when I take those pieces and parts of my guns
to a gunsmith and ask him to create a gun out of the pieces
and parts that I have, will it be -- will he have to do a
background check on me before he hands the gun over to me,
or do I do a background check on him because he's touching
my guns? I -- what -- how does this all work together?
And if you could answer the FTE question and then my second
question, I would appreciate it.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative McCann.

REPRESENTATIVE McCANN: I think we would ask
that Director Sloan come back for the first part of the
question regarding part time and overtime and full time, if
he's still here.

He is here.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: We can certainly do that,
Committee. We do have five more minutes left on this bill.

Director Sloan, you're welcome to come forward.

Representative McCann -- or Gerou, it was the
other bill that actually created the mechanism to pay for
this bill and --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But we don't want to talk
about another bill.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Right. But there are FTEs in
this. I think it's going to be up to Director Sloan to
manage his staff within the resources that are allowed
under this bill.

But, Director Sloan, if you could answer
Representative Gerou's question.

DIRECTOR SLOAN: Thank you, madam.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

And to be very succinct, the staffing
calculations in this bill do not contemplate overtime.
They contemplate appropriately staffing to handle the
anticipated value contemplated in this bill in fiscal '14
and fiscal year '15 -- I believe there are two-year figures
there -- to handle that without an extended queue and to
meet our -- our strategic goal of 15 minutes average per
transaction.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay.

And, Representative McCann, did you have an
answer to the question of Representative Gerou's --

REPRESENTATIVE McCANN: Yes.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: -- gun parts and whether
assembling them would require a background check.

REPRESENTATIVE McCANN: Yeah.

There's nothing in the bill that would require either you or the dealer -- or the gunsmith to get a background check if you are putting together parts of an antique gun.

The bill also allows for transfer of firearms by operation of law, which would include passing through the will for family members. So if you want to leave those to your children, you will be able to do that even if this bill passes.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Gerou.

REPRESENTATIVE Gerou: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Director Sloan, so in getting back to your -- And thank you, Representative McCann. I appreciate that answer.

Director Sloan, so when you were talking about this bill does not anticipate any overtime, so what I can't remember is -- is the FTE count consistent with what you've come to the joint budget committee with at times when you've sought relief for the -- for the background check, the numbers that we haven't accomplished?

For instance, in this last joint budget committee hearing this year, I don't recall what the amount was as far as your preferred amount to elevate the backlog
and the background check.

Is this consistent with that number?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: And, Representative Gerou, I believe you know this as well as I do, that what we've talked about at the joint budget committee has been backlogs in this fiscal year. This bill pertains to future background checks and the personnel it takes to conduct those background checks.

Representative Sloan -- or Mr. Sloan.

DIRECTOR SLOAN: Thank you, Madam Chair.

The same formulas for calculation were done there. It's correct that when we presented the JVC, we were trying to address a 12,000 backlog queue in the current scenario.

What this anticipates is what the anticipated or projected growth in volume would be, both on sales through FFLs and with universal background checks with private sales.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: All right. And we have time for one more question.

Representative Gardner.

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER: Thank you, Madam Chair.

And, Director Sloan, as I always say, but I haven't had the opportunity to say in this committee, in
this audience, how much I appreciate your work on behalf of
the people of Colorado.

And notwithstanding my questions about a very
legitimate and serious disagreement concerning public
policy, I very much appreciate your commitment to the
people of Colorado and the public safety in Colorado. It
means a great deal to me, and I have a lot of confidence,
as we deal with these issues, that you have nothing but the
best interest of the people of Colorado.

Um, I have been asked since -- in the course of
the hearing by some constituents who are sort of amateur --
if that's even the right word -- gunsmiths about this
universal background concept. And as you can imagine,
these people, as Representatives Gerou alludes to, has
pieces and parts, and they love firearms, and they love
recreation. And for them it's the -- they love the making
of the firearms.

And it's not clear to me, and maybe you could
tell me. Maybe there's a federal law; maybe there's a
state law. When I take some hunks of metal and some wood
and some plastic and some various things, and as I -- as I
do that, I can see instances where someone takes a firing
mechanism, but it doesn't have a barrel. They might have a
stock and a barrel. They might have a sight.

And all those pieces are laying there on the
table, and maybe they get half done and they decide that
they want to transfer that to someone who's not an
immediate family member. As they go through all of that,
they --

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Gardner --

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER: I'm sorry, Madam Chair?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Representative Gardner, if you
have a question, ask your question, but your time is up for
making speeches. Get to the question, and Mr. Sloan can
answer it. Otherwise I will cut you off, and we will vote.

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER: Madam Chair, I was
asking my question. I was trying to lay out a fairly
complex hypothetical, and I apologize if it's complex, but
what it is is a matter of concern to one of my constituents
who asked me about this, Madam Chair, and I'm trying to lay
it out and --

THE CHAIRWOMAN: I've asked you to please ask
the question or I will gavel you out of order.

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER: Madam Chair, I'm
trying to get to the question but I -- please.

So, Representative Sloan -- or Director Sloan,
what I'm trying to get to is: When does that set of parts
become a firearm by definition, and how would someone
determine that so that they would know they needed to
comply with the universal background check law?
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Mr. Sloan.

DIRECTOR SLOAN: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Representative Gardner, I'm not qualified to answer that. I'm not an armor and -- I am just not qualified to answer that question as to when it becomes officially a firearm.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Sloan.

And, members, we have a motion on the table. The motion has been seconded.

Mr. Harper, please call the roll.

MR. HARPER: Representative DelGrosso.

REPRESENTATIVE DelGROSSO: I just want to thank the sponsors for bringing this bill today. I mean, I -- I get what you're -- you're trying to address a problem and -- and I -- I know you guys have been working hard on this bill.

But I can't support this bill today because, when I read through this and I look at how it's going to be -- try to be implemented, I don't see how it's enforceable.

Let's say we're two guys out hunting and a game warden sees us swap guns. Are you guys selling these guns? How are you going to be able to prove who owned what gun?

There's -- this is not enforceable. I think that this could have severe impacts with the appropriations committee. I think that we're not factoring in the amount
of lawsuits that we could see as a result of this as far as people trying to prove who owns what. I think this is just opening us up for a lot of litigation.

So with that, I'll be a no.

MR. HARPER: Representative Dore.

REPRESENTATIVE Dore: Sponsors, thanks for bringing this legislation. I -- I commend you for trying to address problems that we do have in our state.

But I think this -- this legislation gives me a lot of anxiety. I feel it's a burden on law-abiding citizens, it's unnecessary and insignificant, and I will be a no vote.

MR. HARPER: Representative Gardner.

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER: I'm -- I'm having trouble with the microphone here.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: And, Representative Gardner, you will have one minute to state your -- to announce your vote.

REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER: Thank you, Madam Chair.

And in that minute, I will say that I -- I, frankly, am concerned and upset that this debate has been curtailed. Many of you know of my work in former Soviet block countries where it's been hard to reach democracy, and one of the things that happens there and continues to
happen as really an impediment to democracy is the ruling party shutting off debate altogether, finding ways to silence people. And I feel that's what happened here this morning by shutting it off.

As a consequence, it is incredibly unfortunate that we are going to have to have a debate that will not be best on the floor, but we will do so. And so for that reason, among others of public policy, I vote no.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay. With four seconds to spare, very good.

MR. HARPER: Representative Gerou.

REPRESENTATIVE GEROU: Representatives, I appreciate your work. I -- I think you care very much about the people in Colorado, and I do too.

A lot of what we do in the legislature when we run bills, my biggest fear is unintended consequences. And during the short time of our conversation this morning, there is a very glaring unintended consequence of this legislation.

I don't think it will serve the end result that you want it to serve. I think, if it were constructed differently, I would feel differently about it, but with respect, I'm a no.

MR. HARPER: Representative Hamner?

REPRESENTATIVE HAMNER: Yes.
MR. HARPER: Representative LABUDA?

REPRESENTATIVE LABUDA: Yes.

MR. HARPER: Representative Pabon.

REPRESENTATIVE PABON: This bill naturally engenders vigorous debate, and it should, and I look forward to standing shoulder to shoulder with the sponsors to defend this bill on the floor.

Yes.

MR. HARPER: Representative Singer?

REPRESENTATIVE SINGER: Yes.

MR. HARPER: Representative Sonnenberg?

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: I struggle with the fiscal note here. I don't know how we make the assertion that there will be 200,000 private sales. I don't know what the number of people that have guns in Colorado are. I know that is a small number if 10 percent probably sell a gun.

My bigger concern, however, is that the only people that will comply with this are law-abiding citizens. You had stated earlier the criminals aren't going to -- or you are trying to keep criminals -- or guns out of criminals' hands, and I appreciate that, but I don't see a criminal going to a federal gun dealer and paying his 10 bucks to register. I appreciate your intent, but this doesn't get us anywhere close.
So I have to be a no.

MR. HARPER: Representative Tyler.

REPRESENTATIVE TYLER: Yes.

MR. HARPER: Representative Young?

REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG: Yes.

MR. HARPER: Representative Duran?

REPRESENTATIVE DURAN: You know, I love being a legislator in the state of Colorado because every bill that is introduced gets a hearing, and we've taken many, many hours to look at this issue. There's no smoke-filed backroom deals that are being made. We do everything in the eye of the public.

And I want to thank the members of the committee this morning who respected the process and made sure that their questions were to the fiscal issues, as this committee is deemed with working on.

And I will be a yes. I do believe that this is necessary and look forward to having further debate with you on the floor concerning the substance of the bill.

MR. HARPER: Madam Chair.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: And the Chair votes yes.

That bill passes on a vote of eight to five.

Committee, we are adjourned. We will be back here at 7:30 tomorrow morning for the rest -- for the agenda of bills that are already on the calendar, and they
are expecting us on the floor.

Representative Sonnenberg.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: That was a question?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE SONNENBERG: We are going to the floor?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: We are going to the floor.

Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.

(Whereupon, the recording was concluded.)
CERTIFICATE

STATE OF COLORADO                 )

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER         )   ss.

I, Elissa Steen, Registered Professional

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a true transcript of the proceedings had; that I am not
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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed
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________________________________
Registered Professional Reporter

and

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