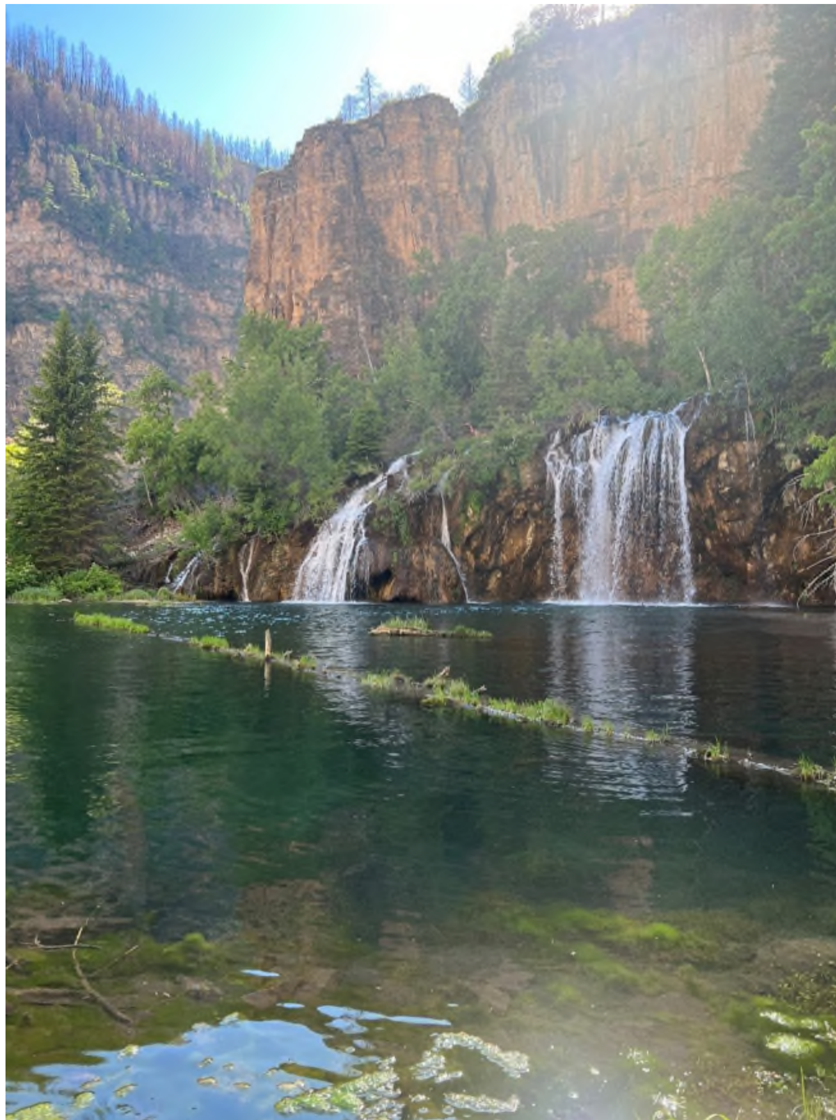
2024
DIGEST OF BILLS

Enacted by The Seventy-Fourth
General Assembly
Second Regular Session



June 2024

Prepared by
the Office of Legislative Legal Services

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PREFACE

Publication of the Colorado Revised Statutes occurs several months following the end of each regular legislative session. Prior to such publication, the Office of Legislative Legal Services prepares the Digest of Bills and Concurrent Resolutions as required under section 2-3-504, C.R.S. The Digest consists of summaries of all bills and concurrent resolutions enacted by the Seventy-fourth General Assembly at its Second Regular Session ending May 8, 2024. The summaries include the dates upon which the Governor acted and the effective dates of the bills. The Digest also includes an alphabetical subject index and several reference tables. The Digest is not a substitute for the text of the bills or for provisions of the Colorado Revised Statutes, but gives the user notice of and summary information on recent changes to the statutes.

HOW TO USE THE DIGEST

1. The summaries of bills and proposed state constitutional amendments begin on page 1. To determine the page on which the summary of a particular bill may be found, refer to the Table of Enacted Bills, beginning on page xv.

2. To identify bills by subject area, refer to the bill summaries section for that subject area or the subject index, beginning on page 1.

3. To determine the approval date and the effective date of a particular bill, refer to the information immediately following the bill summary. To determine the effective date, you may also refer to the Tables of Enacted Bills, beginning on page xv.

4. To convert a particular bill number to a chapter number in the Session Laws, refer to the Tables of Enacted Bills, beginning on page xv.

5. To identify bills that were vetoed by the Governor or that became law without the Governor's signature, refer to page vii.

6. To identify bills that were enacted without a safety clause, refer to page viii.

7. To identify bills that were originally recommended by statutory and interim committees, refer to pages x and xi.

8. For statistics concerning the number of bills and concurrent resolutions introduced and passed in the 2024 session compared to the two prior sessions, see the Legislative

Statistical Summary, page vii.

9. To identify bills that have effective dates of July 1 and later, see the listings beginning on page xii.

10. The general assembly adjourned sine die on the 120th legislative day, May 8, 2024. Accordingly, the 90-day period following adjournment in which referendum petitions may be filed in accordance with section 1 of article V of the state constitution for bills that do not contain a safety clause expires on Tuesday, August 6, 2024. The effective date for such bills is therefore 12:01 a.m., on Wednesday, August 7, 2024, the day following the expiration of the 90-day period.

Individual copies of enacted bills and concurrent resolutions may be obtained from the House Services Office (for House material) and the Senate Services Office (for Senate material) in the State Capitol Building and will also be published in the Session Laws of Colorado 2024.

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LEGISLATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	2024		2023		2022	
	Intro	Passed	Intro	Passed	Intro	Passed
House Bills	472	358	311	224	418	329
Senate Bills	233	167	306	260	239	184
Concurrent Resolutions	9	3	5	2	8	3
Bills signed by Governor	519		473		507	
Bills becoming law without Governor's signature	0		1		0	
Bills partially vetoed by the Governor	0		0		0	
Bills vetoed by the Governor	6		10		4	
Bills referred to the People/Ballot questions	2		2		2	

BILLS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR:

H.B. 24-1008 **H.B.** 24-1010 **H.B.** 24-1080 **H.B.** 24-1260 **H.B.** 24-1307

S.B. 24-150

BILLS BECOMING LAW WITHOUT GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE:

none

BILLS WITH PORTIONS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR:

none

Bills enacted *without a Safety Clause**:

House Bills -				
H.B. 24-1002	**H.B.** 24-1105	**H.B.** 24-1220	**H.B.** 24-1283	**H.B.** 24-1358
H.B. 24-1003	**H.B.** 24-1108	**H.B.** 24-1222	**H.B.** 24-1285	**H.B.** 24-1362
H.B. 24-1004	**H.B.** 24-1111	**H.B.** 24-1229	**H.B.** 24-1288	**H.B.** 24-1365
H.B. 24-1006	**H.B.** 24-1115	**H.B.** 24-1232	**H.B.** 24-1291	**H.B.** 24-1369
H.B. 24-1012	**H.B.** 24-1116	**H.B.** 24-1233	**H.B.** 24-1293	**H.B.** 24-1370
H.B. 24-1016	**H.B.** 24-1117	**H.B.** 24-1234	**H.B.** 24-1304	**H.B.** 24-1371
H.B. 24-1017	**H.B.** 24-1121	**H.B.** 24-1236	**H.B.** 24-1305	**H.B.** 24-1377
H.B. 24-1021	**H.B.** 24-1124	**H.B.** 24-1237	**H.B.** 24-1308	**H.B.** 24-1378
H.B. 24-1031	**H.B.** 24-1129	**H.B.** 24-1244	**H.B.** 24-1311	**H.B.** 24-1380
H.B. 24-1035	**H.B.** 24-1130	**H.B.** 24-1248	**H.B.** 24-1312	**H.B.** 24-1381
H.B. 24-1036	**H.B.** 24-1131	**H.B.** 24-1249	**H.B.** 24-1314	**H.B.** 24-1383
H.B. 24-1041	**H.B.** 24-1133	**H.B.** 24-1250	**H.B.** 24-1315	**H.B.** 24-1385
H.B. 24-1045	**H.B.** 24-1134	**H.B.** 24-1251	**H.B.** 24-1318	**H.B.** 24-1392
H.B. 24-1047	**H.B.** 24-1136	**H.B.** 24-1252	**H.B.** 24-1319	**H.B.** 24-1396
H.B. 24-1048	**H.B.** 24-1137	**H.B.** 24-1253	**H.B.** 24-1321	**H.B.** 24-1399
H.B. 24-1051	**H.B.** 24-1139	**H.B.** 24-1254	**H.B.** 24-1324	**H.B.** 24-1412
H.B. 24-1052	**H.B.** 24-1142	**H.B.** 24-1255	**H.B.** 24-1327	**H.B.** 24-1422
H.B. 24-1058	**H.B.** 24-1143	**H.B.** 24-1256	**H.B.** 24-1328	**H.B.** 24-1428
H.B. 24-1059	**H.B.** 24-1149	**H.B.** 24-1257	**H.B.** 24-1329	**H.B.** 24-1432
H.B. 24-1060	**H.B.** 24-1153	**H.B.** 24-1258	**H.B.** 24-1331	**H.B.** 24-1437
H.B. 24-1062	**H.B.** 24-1154	**H.B.** 24-1266	**H.B.** 24-1332	**H.B.** 24-1442
H.B. 24-1067	**H.B.** 24-1155	**H.B.** 24-1267	**H.B.** 24-1333	**H.B.** 24-1444
H.B. 24-1076	**H.B.** 24-1156	**H.B.** 24-1268	**H.B.** 24-1334	**H.B.** 24-1445
H.B. 24-1082	**H.B.** 24-1157	**H.B.** 24-1269	**H.B.** 24-1336	**H.B.** 24-1446
H.B. 24-1093	**H.B.** 24-1164	**H.B.** 24-1272	**H.B.** 24-1337	**H.B.** 24-1450
H.B. 24-1094	**H.B.** 24-1170	**H.B.** 24-1273	**H.B.** 24-1340	**H.B.** 24-1457
H.B. 24-1099	**H.B.** 24-1172	**H.B.** 24-1275	**H.B.** 24-1341	**H.B.** 24-1458
H.B. 24-1100	**H.B.** 24-1173	**H.B.** 24-1276	**H.B.** 24-1342	**H.B.** 24-1461
H.B. 24-1102	**H.B.** 24-1174	**H.B.** 24-1277	**H.B.** 24-1350	**H.B.** 24-1463
H.B. 24-1103	**H.B.** 24-1175	**H.B.** 24-1278	**H.B.** 24-1351	**H.B.** 24-1464
H.B. 24-1104	**H.B.** 24-1216	**H.B.** 24-1280	**H.B.** 24-1355	

* These bills become effective on August 7, 2024, or on the date otherwise specified in the bill. For further explanation concerning the effective date, see page vi of this digest. To see specific effective dates for bills, see pages xi to xiv of this digest.

v - vetoed

Bills enacted *without a Safety Clause*: (cont.)				
Senate Bills - **S.B.** 24-002 **S.B.** 24-003 **S.B.** 24-004 **S.B.** 24-005 **S.B.** 24-010 **S.B.** 24-011 **S.B.** 24-013 **S.B.** 24-014 **S.B.** 24-016 **S.B.** 24-018 **S.B.** 24-019 **S.B.** 24-020 **S.B.** 24-021 **S.B.** 24-024 **S.B.** 24-025 **S.B.** 24-026 **S.B.** 24-031 **S.B.** 24-034	**S.B.** 24-037 **S.B.** 24-041 **S.B.** 24-045 **S.B.** 24-048 **S.B.** 24-053 **S.B.** 24-055 **S.B.** 24-056 **S.B.** 24-058 **S.B.** 24-063 **S.B.** 24-065 **S.B.** 24-066 **S.B.** 24-068 **S.B.** 24-069 **S.B.** 24-075 **S.B.** 24-076 **S.B.** 24-078 **S.B.** 24-079 **S.B.** 24-093	**S.B.** 24-099 **S.B.** 24-100 **S.B.** 24-103 **S.B.** 24-104 **S.B.** 24-105 **S.B.** 24-108 **S.B.** 24-111 **S.B.** 24-113 **S.B.** 24-115 **S.B.** 24-116 **S.B.** 24-119 **S.B.** 24-121 **S.B.** 24-125 **S.B.** 24-126 **S.B.** 24-128 **S.B.** 24-129 **S.B.** 24-132 **S.B.** 24-134	**S.B.** 24-137 **S.B.** 24-138 **S.B.** 24-139 **S.B.** 24-143 **S.B.** 24-145 **S.B.** 24-148 **S.B.** 24-155 **S.B.** 24-160 **S.B.** 24-161 **S.B.** 24-167 **S.B.** 24-168 **S.B.** 24-169 **S.B.** 24-171 **S.B.** 24-172 **S.B.** 24-176 **S.B.** 24-177 **S.B.** 24-178	**S.B.** 24-179 **S.B.** 24-180 **S.B.** 24-182 **S.B.** 24-185 **S.B.** 24-186 **S.B.** 24-190 **S.B.** 24-191 **S.B.** 24-192 **S.B.** 24-194 **S.B.** 24-197 **S.B.** 24-200 **S.B.** 24-203 **S.B.** 24-204 **S.B.** 24-206 **S.B.** 24-220 **S.B.** 24-231 **S.B.** 24-232

* These bills become effective on August 7, 2023, or on the date otherwise specified in the bill. For further explanation concerning the effective date, see page vi of this digest. To see specific effective dates for bills, see pages xi to xiv of this digest.

v - vetoed

Enacted bills recommended by Statutory and Interim Committees:

Capital Development Committee:				v - vetoed
S.B. 24-177	**S.B.** 24-178	**S.B.** 24-179		
Colorado Commission on Uniform State Laws:				
H.B. 24-1232	**H.B.** 24-1248	**S.B.** 24-145		
Colorado Health Insurance Exchange Oversight Committee:				
H.B. 24-1035				
Colorado Youth Advisory Council Review Committee:				
H.B. 24-1039				
Colorado's Child Welfare System Interim Safety Committee:				
H.B. 24-1031	**H.B.** 24-1038	**H.B.** 24-1046	**S.B.** 24-008	
Committee on Legal Services:				
H.B. 24-1020	**H.B.** 24-1227	**H.B.** 24-1450		
Executive Committee of the Legislative Council:				
H.B. 24-1347	**S.B.** 24-160			
Joint Budget Committee (other than supplementals):				
H.B. 24-1146 **H.B.** 24-1205 **H.B.** 24-1206 **H.B.** 24-1207 **H.B.** 24-1208 **H.B.** 24-1209 **H.B.** 24-1210 **H.B.** 24-1211 **H.B.** 24-1212 **H.B.** 24-1213 **H.B.** 24-1214 **H.B.** 24-1215 **H.B.** 24-1384 **H.B.** 24-1385	**H.B.** 24-1386 **H.B.** 24-1387 **H.B.** 24-1388 **H.B.** 24-1389 **H.B.** 24-1390 **H.B.** 24-1391 **H.B.** 24-1392 **H.B.** 24-1393 **H.B.** 24-1394 **H.B.** 24-1395 **H.B.** 24-1396 **H.B.** 24-1397 **H.B.** 24-1398	**H.B.** 24-1399 **H.B.** 24-1400 **H.B.** 24-1401 **H.B.** 24-1402 **H.B.** 24-1403 **H.B.** 24-1404 **H.B.** 24-1405 **H.B.** 24-1406 **H.B.** 24-1407 **H.B.** 24-1408 **H.B.** 24-1409 **H.B.** 24-1410 **H.B.** 24-1411	**H.B.** 24-1412 **H.B.** 24-1413 **H.B.** 24-1414 **H.B.** 24-1415 **H.B.** 24-1416 **H.B.** 24-1417 **H.B.** 24-1418 **H.B.** 24-1419 **H.B.** 24-1420 **H.B.** 24-1421 **H.B.** 24-1422 **H.B.** 24-1423 **H.B.** 24-1424	**H.B.** 24-1425 **H.B.** 24-1426 **H.B.** 24-1427 **H.B.** 24-1428 **H.B.** 24-1462 **H.B.** 24-1465 **H.B.** 24-1466 **H.B.** 24-1467 **H.B.** 24-1470 **S.B.** 24-215 **S.B.** 24-217 **S.B.** 24-222 **S.B.** 24-224
Joint Technology Committee:				
H.B. 24-1468	**S.B.** 24-108			
Legislative Audit Committee:				
S.B. 24-004				

Enacted bills recommended by Statutory and Interim Committees: (cont.)

Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning Colorado Jail Standards:				v - vetoed
H.B. 24-1054				
Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning Tax Policy:				
H.B. 24-1036	**H.B.** 24-1052	**H.B.** 24-1053	**H.B.** 24-1056	
Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning the Treatment of Persons with Behavioral Health Disorders in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems:				
H.B. 24-1034	**H.B.** 24-1079	**S.B.** 24-006		
Opiods and Other Substance Use Disorders Study Committee:				
H.B. 24-1037	**H.B.** 24-1045	**S.B.** 24-047	**S.B.** 24-048	
Pension Review Commission:				
H.B. 24-1042	**H.B.** 24-1043	**H.B.** 24-1044		
Recidivism Interim Study Committee:				
S.B. 24-029	**S.B.** 24-030			
Sales and Use Tax Simplification Task Force:				
H.B. 24-1041	**H.B.** 24-1050	**S.B.** 24-023	**S.B.** 24-024	**S.B.** 24-025
Statutory Revision Committee:				
H.B. 24-1222 **H.B.** 24-1441		**S.B.** 24-103 **S.B.** 24-105	**S.B.** 24-128 **S.B.** 24-172	**S.B.** 24-176 **S.B.** 24-204
Transportation Legislation Review Committee:				
H.B. 24-1030	**H.B.** 24-1051	**H.B.** 24-1055	**S.B.** 24-032	
Water Resources and Agriculture Review Committee:				
H.B. 24-1032 **H.B.** 24-1047	**H.B.** 24-1048	**S.B.** 24-005 **S.B.** 24-026	**S.B.** 24-031 **S.B.** 24-037	
Wildfire Matters Review Committee:				
H.B. 24-1006	**H.B.** 24-1024	**H.B.** 24-1033		
Sunset Review Process:				
H.B. 24-1234 **H.B.** 24-1251 **H.B.** 24-1252 **H.B.** 24-1253 **H.B.** 24-1254 **H.B.** 24-1255	**H.B.** 24-1256 **H.B.** 24-1257 **H.B.** 24-1272 **H.B.** 24-1273 **H.B.** 24-1275	**H.B.** 24-1276 **H.B.** 24-1277 **H.B.** 24-1278 **H.B.** 24-1326 **H.B.** 24-1327	**H.B.** 24-1328 **H.B.** 24-1329 **H.B.** 24-1332 **H.B.** 24-1333 **H.B.** 24-1335	**H.B.** 24-1336 **H.B.** 24-1344 **H.B.** 24-1345 **H.B.** 24-1351 **H.B.** 24-1381

Acts with July 1, 2024, and later effective dates:

July 1, 2024	* portions	+ portions contingent on other actions		v - vetoed
H.B. 24-1007	**H.B.** 24-1072	**H.B.** 24-1344*	**H.B.** 24-1411	**H.B.** 24-1449
H.B. 24-1030	**H.B.** 24-1081	**H.B.** 24-1360	**H.B.** 24-1417	
H.B. 24-1034*	**H.B.** 24-1147	**H.B.** 24-1393*	**H.B.** 24-1441	**S.B.** 24-131
H.B. 24-1044	**H.B.** 24-1150	**H.B.** 24-1407	**H.B.** 24-1443	**S.B.** 24-189
H.B. 24-1056				**S.B.** 24-209
August 1, 2024				
H.B. 24-1135*				
August 7, 2024				
House Bills -	**H.B.** 24-1103	**H.B.** 24-1175	**H.B.** 24-1283	**H.B.** 24-1355+
H.B. 24-1002	**H.B.** 24-1104	**H.B.** 24-1216	**H.B.** 24-1285	**H.B.** 24-1358
H.B. 24-1003	**H.B.** 24-1105	**H.B.** 24-1220*	**H.B.** 24-1288	**H.B.** 24-1365
H.B. 24-1004	**H.B.** 24-1108	**H.B.** 24-1222	**H.B.** 24-1291	**H.B.** 24-1369
H.B. 24-1006	**H.B.** 24-1111	**H.B.** 24-1229*	**H.B.** 24-1293	**H.B.** 24-1370
H.B. 24-1012	**H.B.** 24-1115	**H.B.** 24-1232	**H.B.** 24-1304	**H.B.** 24-1371
H.B. 24-1016	**H.B.** 24-1116	**H.B.** 24-1233	**H.B.** 24-1305	**H.B.** 24-1377
H.B. 24-1017	**H.B.** 24-1117	**H.B.** 24-1234	**H.B.** 24-1308	**H.B.** 24-1378
H.B. 24-1031	**H.B.** 24-1124	**H.B.** 24-1236	**H.B.** 24-1311	**H.B.** 24-1380*
H.B. 24-1035	**H.B.** 24-1129*	**H.B.** 24-1237	**H.B.** 24-1312	**H.B.** 24-1381
H.B. 24-1036	**H.B.** 24-1131	**H.B.** 24-1249	**H.B.** 24-1314	**H.B.** 24-1383
H.B. 24-1041	**H.B.** 24-1134	**H.B.** 24-1250	**H.B.** 24-1315	**H.B.** 24-1385
H.B. 24-1045*	**H.B.** 24-1136	**H.B.** 24-1251	**H.B.** 24-1318	**H.B.** 24-1392
H.B. 24-1047	**H.B.** 24-1137	**H.B.** 24-1252	**H.B.** 24-1319	**H.B.** 24-1396
H.B. 24-1048	**H.B.** 24-1139	**H.B.** 24-1253	**H.B.** 24-1324	**H.B.** 24-1412
H.B. 24-1051	**H.B.** 24-1142	**H.B.** 24-1254	**H.B.** 24-1327	**H.B.** 24-1422
H.B. 24-1052	**H.B.** 24-1143	**H.B.** 24-1255	**H.B.** 24-1328	**H.B.** 24-1428
H.B. 24-1058	**H.B.** 24-1149	**H.B.** 24-1256	**H.B.** 24-1329	**H.B.** 24-1432
H.B. 24-1059	**H.B.** 24-1153	**H.B.** 24-1257	**H.B.** 24-1331	**H.B.** 24-1442
H.B. 24-1060	**H.B.** 24-1154	**H.B.** 24-1266	**H.B.** 24-1332	**H.B.** 24-1444
H.B. 24-1062	**H.B.** 24-1155	**H.B.** 24-1267	**H.B.** 24-1333	**H.B.** 24-1446
H.B. 24-1067	**H.B.** 24-1156	**H.B.** 24-1268	**H.B.** 24-1334	**H.B.** 24-1450
H.B. 24-1076	**H.B.** 24-1157	**H.B.** 24-1272	**H.B.** 24-1337	**H.B.** 24-1457
H.B. 24-1082	**H.B.** 24-1164	**H.B.** 24-1273	**H.B.** 24-1340	**H.B.** 24-1458
H.B. 24-1093	**H.B.** 24-1170	**H.B.** 24-1275	**H.B.** 24-1341	**H.B.** 24-1461
H.B. 24-1094	**H.B.** 24-1172	**H.B.** 24-1276	**H.B.** 24-1350	**H.B.** 24-1463
H.B. 24-1100	**H.B.** 24-1173	**H.B.** 24-1277	**H.B.** 24-1351	**H.B.** 24-1464
H.B. 24-1102	**H.B.** 24-1174*	**H.B.** 24-1280		

Acts with July 1, 2024, and later effective dates: (cont.)

August 7, 2024 (cont.) * portions + portions contingent on other actions v - vetoed				
Senate Bills -				
S.B. 24-002	**S.B.** 24-048	**S.B.** 24-103	**S.B.** 24-137	**S.B.** 24-179
S.B. 24-003	**S.B.** 24-053	**S.B.** 24-104	**S.B.** 24-138	**S.B.** 24-180
S.B. 24-004	**S.B.** 24-055	**S.B.** 24-105	**S.B.** 24-139	**S.B.** 24-185
S.B. 24-005	**S.B.** 24-056	**S.B.** 24-108	**S.B.** 24-143	**S.B.** 24-186
S.B. 24-010	**S.B.** 24-058	**S.B.** 24-111	**S.B.** 24-145	**S.B.** 24-190
S.B. 24-011	**S.B.** 24-063	**S.B.** 24-113	**S.B.** 24-148	**S.B.** 24-191
S.B. 24-013	**S.B.** 24-065*	**S.B.** 24-115	**S.B.** 24-155	**S.B.** 24-192
S.B. 24-014	**S.B.** 24-066	**S.B.** 24-116	**S.B.** 24-160	**S.B.** 24-194*+
S.B. 24-016	**S.B.** 24-068	**S.B.** 24-119	**S.B.** 24-161	**S.B.** 24-197
S.B. 24-018	**S.B.** 24-069	**S.B.** 24-121*	**S.B.** 24-168	**S.B.** 24-200
S.B. 24-020	**S.B.** 24-075	**S.B.** 24-125	**S.B.** 24-169	**S.B.** 24-203
S.B. 24-021	**S.B.** 24-076	**S.B.** 24-126	**S.B.** 24-171	**S.B.** 24-204
S.B. 24-031	**S.B.** 24-078	**S.B.** 24-128	**S.B.** 24-172	**S.B.** 24-206
S.B. 24-034	**S.B.** 24-079	**S.B.** 24-129	**S.B.** 24-176	**S.B.** 24-220
S.B. 24-037	**S.B.** 24-099	**S.B.** 24-132	**S.B.** 24-177	**S.B.** 24-231
S.B. 24-045	**S.B.** 24-100	**S.B.** 24-134	**S.B.** 24-178	**S.B.** 24-232

September 1, 2024			
H.B. 24-1097 **H.B.** 24-1278	**H.B.** 24-1336 **H.B.** 24-1445	**H.B.** 24-1453	**S.B.** 24-008
November 1, 2024			
H.B. 24-1099		**S.B.** 24-019	
January 1, 2025			
H.B. 24-1055 **H.B.** 24-1095 **H.B.** 24-1122	**H.B.** 24-1129* **H.B.** 24-1220* **H.B.** 24-1244	**H.B.** 24-1248 **H.B.** 24-1258 **H.B.** 24-1321	**H.B.** 24-1342 **H.B.** 24-1348 **H.B.** 24-1472
S.B. 24-024 **S.B.** 24-026	**S.B.** 24-065* **S.B.** 24-093	**S.B.** 24-167 **S.B.** 24-210*	**S.B.** 24-226*
March 1, 2025			
H.B. 24-1380*			

Acts with July 1, 2024, and later effective dates: (cont.)

March 31, 2025 * portions + portions contingent on other actions v - vetoed

S.B. 24-182			
July 1, 2025			
H.B. 24-1045* **H.B.** 24-1130 **H.B.** 24-1133 **H.B.** 24-1174*	**H.B.** 24-1269 **H.B.** 24-1344* **H.B.** 24-1353*	**H.B.** 24-1393* **H.B.** 24-1399 **H.B.** 24-1437	**S.B.** 24-025 **S.B.** 24-123* **S.B.** 24-194*+
October 1, 2025			
S.B. 24-041			
January 1, 2026			
H.B. 24-1121	**H.B.** 24-1229*	**H.B.** 24-1362	**S.B.** 24-073*
March 1, 2026			
S.B. 24-210*			
April 1, 2026			
H.B. 24-1021			
July 1, 2026			
S.B. 24-121*			
Contingent on other actions:			
H.B. 24-1225	Takes effect only if HCR24-1002 is approved by the people at the next general election, in which case it takes effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote by the governor.		
H.B. 24-1349*	Takes effect only if, at the November 2024 statewide election, a majority of voters approve the ballot issue created in section 1 of this act, in which case it takes effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote by the governor.		
S.B. 24-233+	Does not take effect if a certain initiative(s) regarding assessment valuations and/or retaining property tax revenue is approved by the people at the next general election. If the act does take effect, it will then take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote by the governor. Sections of the act are also contingent upon the passage of SB24-111 and HB24-1448.		

TABLE OF ENACTED HOUSE BILLS

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1001	Lukens & Taggart, Roberts & Simpson	Reauthorization of Rural Jump-Start Program	Approved 5/29/2024	5/29/2024	278	175
1002	Sirota & Martinez, Marchman & Rich	Social Work Licensure Compact	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	326	309
1003	McLachlan & Young, Simpson & Michaelson Jenet	Opiate Antagonists & Detection Products in Schools	Approved 4/22/2024	No Safety Clause	121	71
1004	Bacon & Bird, Coleman	Ex-Offenders Practice in Regulated Occupations	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	371	310
1006	Velasco & Snyder, Cutter & Will	Assist Rural Community Wildfire-Related Grant App	Approved 5/20/2024	No Safety Clause	209	122
1007	Rutinel & Mabrey, Exum & Gonzales	Prohibit Residential Occupancy Limits	Approved 4/15/2024	7/1/2024	67	133
1008	Duran & Froelich, Danielson & Kolker	Wage Claims Construction Industry Contractors	Vetoed 5/17/2024			271
1009	Joseph & McLachlan, Ginal & Rich	Bilingual Child Care Licensing Resources	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	472	311
1010	Jodeh & Soper, Michaelson Jenet & Will	Insurance Coverage for Provider-Administered Drugs	Vetoed 5/17/2024			311
1011	Brown & Amabile, Cutter & Marchman	Mortgage Servicers Disburse Insurance Proceeds	Approved 5/17/2024	5/17/2024	189	257
1012	Mauro & Boesenecker, Zenzinger & Simpson	Front Range Passenger Rail District Efficiency	Approved 4/29/2024	No Safety Clause	126	398
1013	Hartsook & Lukens, Pelton R. & Bridges	Victim Programs in New 23rd Judicial District	Approved 4/4/2024	4/4/2024	43	44
1016	Lieder & Armagost, Kolker & Van Winkle	Defined Personnel for Emergency Telephone Services	Approved 3/15/2024	No Safety Clause	28	133
1017	Daugherty & Parenti, Zenzinger & Michaelson Jenet	Bill of Rights for Foster Youth	Approved 4/24/2024	No Safety Clause	122	249
1020	Soper & Mabrey, Gardner & Hansen	Enactment of CRS 2023	Approved 2/20/2024	2/20/2024	3	355

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1021	Lindsay, Winter F. & Priola	Motor Vehicle Minor Driver Education Standards	Approved 5/15/2024	No Safety Clause 4/1/2026	174	286
1024	Story & Velasco, Cutter	Extend Outreach Campaigns Wildfire Risk Mitigation	Approved 5/20/2024	5/20/2024	210	299
1030	Mabrey & Mauro, Cutter & Exum	Railroad Safety Requirements	Approved 5/10/2024	7/1/2024	161	342
1031	Bradley & Joseph, Kirkmeyer & Michaelson Jenet	Accessibility for Persons in Child Welfare Matters	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	327	19
1032	Lynch & Duran, Ginal & Will	Extend Wild Horse Population Management Timeline	Approved 3/22/2024	3/22/2024	35	5
1033	Snyder & Velasco, Cutter & Jaquez Lewis	Emergency Management Plan Individuals with Animals	Approved 4/11/2024	4/11/2024	60	133
1034	Amabile & Bradfield, Fields	Adult Competency to Stand Trial	Approved 6/4/2024	Portions 6/4/2024 and 7/1/2024	372	44
1035	Boesenecker & Jodeh, Jaquez Lewis & Will	Modernize Health Benefit Exchange Governance	Approved 4/4/2024	No Safety Clause	44	258
1036	Weissman & Frizell, Hansen & Kolker	Adjusting Certain Tax Expenditures	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	373	364
1037	Epps & deGruy Kennedy, Priola	Substance Use Disorders Harm Reduction	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	458	222
1038	Young & Bradley, Kirkmeyer & Fields	High-Acuity Crisis for Children & Youth	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	459	243
1039	Vigil & Titone, Winter F. & Marchman	Non-Legal Name Changes	Approved 4/29/2024	4/29/2024	127	72
1041	Kipp & Taggart, Bridges & Van Winkle	Streamline Filing Sales & Use Tax Returns	Approved 4/4/2024	No Safety Clause	45	366
1042	Snyder & Taggart, Kolker & Van Winkle	Fire & Police Pension Law Technical Corrections	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	15	150

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1043	Taggart & Hamrick, Hansen & Van Winkle	State Contribution to FPPA Death & Disability Fund	Approved 5/28/2024	5/28/2024	261	175
1044	Hamrick & Taggart, Hansen	Additional PERA Service Retirees for Schools	Approved 4/19/2024	7/1/2024	109	176
1045	Armagost & deGruy Kennedy, Mullica & Will	Treatment for Substance Use Disorders	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause and portion 7/1/2025	470	233
1046	Duran & Evans, Kolker & Kirkmeyer	Child Welfare System Tools	Approved 5/28/2024	5/28/2024	262	249
1047	McCormick & Catlin, Roberts & Simpson	Veterinary Technician Scope of Practice	Approved 3/22/2024	No Safety Clause	123	312
1048	McCormick & Martinez, Ginal & Pelton B.	Providing Veterinary Services Through Telehealth	Approved 4/19/2024	No Safety Clause	110	312
1050	Taggart & Kipp, Bridges & Van Winkle	Simplify Processes Re Certain Loc Gov Taxes	Approved 6/4/2024	6/4/2024	374	366
1051	Boesenecker & Mauro, Gonzales & Priola	Towing Carrier Regulation	Approved 5/30/2024	No Safety Clause	292	346
1052	Weissman & Marshall, Kolker & Hansen	Senior Housing Income Tax Credit	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	473	367
1053	Weissman & Marshall, Liston & Hansen	Tax Policy Analysis by the Legislative Branch	Approved 6/4/2024	6/4/2024	375	368
1054	Amabile & Garcia, Fields & Coleman	Jail Standards Commission Recommendations	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	328	38
1055	Froelich & Pugliese, Winter F. & Priola	Child Passenger Safety & Education	Approved 6/4/2024	1/1/2025	376	287
1056	Frizell & Marshall, Hansen & Kolker	Issuance of Treasurer's Deeds	Approved 5/10/2024	7/1/2024	165	369
1058	Kipp & Soper, Baisley & Priola	Protect Privacy of Biological Data	Approved 4/17/2024	No Safety Clause	68	31
1059	English & Ricks, Hansen & Winter F.	Compensation for State Elected Officials	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	377	176

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1060	Snyder, Roberts	Travel Insurance Consumer Protections	Approved 4/29/2024	No Safety Clause	128	259
1062	Evans & Titone, Priola & Gardner	Warrants for Metro Sewage Disposal Districts	Approved 4/17/2024	No Safety Clause	71	405
1063	Young & Garcia, Kolker & Kirkmeyer	Addressing Abbreviated School Days	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	436	72
1067	Ortiz, Winter F. & Liston	Ballot Access for Candidates with Disabilities	Approved 4/4/2024	No Safety Clause	51	108
1071	Garcia, Michaelson Jenet & Priola	Name Change to Conform with Gender Identity	Approved 4/19/2024	4/19/2024	111	44
1072	Bird & Frizell, Kirkmeyer & Fields	Protection of Victims of Sexual Offenses	Approved 4/24/2024	7/1/2024	123	53
1074	Armagost & Duran, Ginal & Gardner	Aggravated Cruelty to Law Enforcement Animals	Approved 4/17/2024	4/17/2024	69	54
1076	Marshall & Weissman, Fields & Gardner	Purple Star School Program	Approved 5/18/2024	No Safety Clause	203	74
1079	Amabile & English, Fields	Persons Detained in Jail on Emergency Commitment	Approved 5/17/2024	5/17/2024	199	54
1080	Parenti & Willford, Danielson & Marchman	Youth Sports Personnel Reqmnts	Vetoed 5/17/2024			20
1081	Amabile & Catlin, Roberts & Pelton B.	Regulate Sale Transfer Sodium Nitrite	Approved 4/17/2024	7/1/2024	72	223
1082	Taggart & Mabrey, Rich & Coleman	First-Generation-Serving Higher Ed Institutions	Approved 4/11/2024	No Safety Clause	61	97
1084	Willford & Young, Kolker & Fields	Repeal & Reenact Earned Income Tax Credit Increase	Approved 1/31/2024	1/31/2024	1	370
1086	Holtorf & Amabile, Michaelson Jenet	Operation of Denver Health & Hospital Authority	Approved 4/4/2024	4/4/2024	46	235
1087	McCormick & Armagost, Kirkmeyer & Marchman	Professional Endorsement Spec Ed Teaching	Approved 4/19/2024	4/19/2024	112	75
1089	Hamrick & Frizell, Zenzinger & Pelton R.	Vehicle Electronic Notifications	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	329	288

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1090	Titone & Ricks, Exum & Fields	Privacy Protections Criminal Justice Records	Approved 2/20/2024	2/20/2024	4	177
1091	Brown & Titone, Cutter & Jaquez Lewis	Fire-Hardened Building Materials in Real Property	Approved 3/12/2024	3/12/2024	24	328
1093	Armagost & Martinez, Hinrichsen	Peace Officer Provisional Cert Requirements	Approved 3/22/2024	No Safety Clause	135	178
1094	Lukens & Soper, Roberts & Will	Developer Subdivision Reservation Deposits	Approved 5/28/2024	No Safety Clause	263	313
1095	Lieder & Amabile, Sullivan	Increasing Protections for Minor Workers	Approved 6/4/2024	1/1/2025	378	271
1096	Young & Lukens, Kolker & Marchman	School Psychologist Licensure Interstate Compact	Approved 4/29/2024	4/29/2024	129	76
1097	Taggart & Weissman, Fields & Gardner	Military Family Occupational Credentialing	Approved 4/17/2024	9/1/2024	70	314
1098	Mabrey & Duran, Gonzales & Hinrichsen	Cause Required for Eviction of Residential Tenant	Approved 4/19/2024	4/19/2024	113	329
1099	Lindsay & Soper, Buckner & Pelton B.	Defendant Filing Fees in Evictions	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause 11/1/2024	379	45
1100	Vigil, Jaquez Lewis	Coroner Qualifications	Approved 4/11/2024	No Safety Clause	62	122
1102	deGruy Kennedy & Soper, Exum	Independent Agency Appointment Requirements	Approved 4/11/2024	No Safety Clause	63	45
1103	Amabile & Herod, Gonzales & Buckner	Prohibiting Term Excited Delirium	Approved 4/4/2024	No Safety Clause	47	178
1104	Snyder & Armagost, Exum	Prohibiting Firefighter Personal Info on Internet	Approved 4/11/2024	No Safety Clause	64	178
1105	Hernandez, Gonzales	Creating the Chicano Special License Plate	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	380	289
1107	Lindstedt & Bird, Bridges & Winter F.	Judicial Review of Local Land Use Decision	Approved 5/30/2024	5/30/2024	285	46

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1108	McCluskie & Amabile, Roberts	Insurance Commissioner Study Insurance Market	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	312	260
1111	Martinez & Wilson, Pelton B.	Adopt Cosmetology Licensure Compact	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	381	315
1115	Young & Joseph, Fenberg	Prescription Drug Label Accessibility	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	321	316
1116	Bird & Bradfield, Kirkmeyer & Mullica	Extend Contaminated Land Income Tax Credit	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	382	370
1117	McCormick & Soper, Marchman & Bridges	Invertebrates & Rare Plants Parks & Wildlife Commn	Approved 5/17/2024	No Safety Clause	188	299
1118	Marshall & Joseph, Roberts & Gardner	Auth of AG to Operate Dist Atty Office	Approved 4/17/2024	4/17/2024	73	178
1119	Mauro & Taggart, Smallwood	Multi-State Tax Filing System for Insurance Taxes	Approved 3/22/2024	3/22/2024	136	261
1121	Titone & Woodrow, Bridges & Hinrichsen	Consumer Right to Repair Digital Elec Equipment	Approved 5/28/2024	No Safety Clause 1/1/2026	258	32
1122	Duran & Pugliese, Roberts & Winter F.	Protection Orders for Victims of Crimes	Approved 6/3/2024	1/1/2025	330	21
1124	Soper & Mabrey, Gonzales	Discrimination in Places of Public Accomodation	Approved 5/22/2024	No Safety Clause	224	179
1129	Vigil & Mabrey, Hinrichsen & Priola	Protections for Delivery Network Company Drivers	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause and portions 1/1/2025	383	272
1130	Daugherty & Lynch, Lundeen & Hansen	Privacy of Biometric Identifiers & Data	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause 7/1/2025	313	33
1131	Lukens & Velasco, Roberts & Will	Local College Districts	Approved 4/11/2024	No Safety Clause	65	98
1132	Rutinel & Bradfield, Buckner	Support for Living Organ Donors	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	331	223

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1133	Mabrey & Soper, Rodriguez	Criminal Record Sealing & Expungement Changes	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause 7/1/2025	384	55
1134	Weissman & Rutinel, Hinrichsen & Hansen	Adjustments to Tax Expenditures to Reduce Burden	Approved 5/14/2024	No Safety Clause	172	370
1135	Soper & Snyder, Roberts & Will	Offenses Related to Operating a Vehicle	Approved 5/20/2024	Portions 5/20/2024 and 8/1/2024	208	289
1136	Pugliese & Amabile, Cutter & Smallwood	Healthier Social Media Use by Youth	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	460	22
1137	Mauro & Taggart, Winter F. & Bridges	Implement Fraudulent Filings Group Recs	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	332	179
1139	Lieder & Armagost, Will & Exum	Death Benefit for State Employee Surviving Spouse	Approved 4/4/2024	No Safety Clause	52	273
1142	Holtorf & Joseph, Winter F. & Pelton B.	Reduce Income Tax Social Security Benefits	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	474	371
1143	Catlin, Winter F. & Pelton B.	Constr Bidding Cost Thresholds for CDOT Projects	Approved 4/19/2024	No Safety Clause	114	180
1146	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Zenzinger	Medicaid Provider Suspension for Organized Fraud	Approved 2/20/2024	2/20/2024	5	236
1147	Joseph & Titone, Hansen & Buckner	Candidate Election Deepfake Disclosures	Approved 5/24/2024	7/1/2024	250	109
1149	Bird & Frizell, Roberts & Kirkmeyer	Prior Authorization Requirements Alternatives	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	333	261
1150	Garcia & Parenti, Hinrichsen	False Slates of Electors	Approved 4/19/2024	7/1/2024	115	109
1152	Amabile & Weinberg, Mullica & Exum	Accessory Dwelling Units	Approved 5/13/2024	5/13/2024	167	134
1153	Garcia & Willford, Cutter & Jaquez Lewis	Physician Continuing Education	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	385	316
1154	Weinberg & McLachlan, Bridges & Lundeen	Institute Charter Schools & Bond Indebtedness	Approved 5/18/2024	No Safety Clause	206	76

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1155	Velasco, Cutter	Management of Certain Public Safety Emergencies	Approved 4/4/2024	No Safety Clause	48	136
1156	Hartsook & Lindstedt, Smallwood & Zenzinger	Chamber of Commerce Alcohol Special Event Permit	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	369	354
1157	Lindstedt & Vigil, Bridges & Kolker	Employee-Owned Bus Office & Income Tax Credit	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	370	372
1161	Ortiz, Hinrichsen	Motor Vehicle Access Individuals with Disabilities	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	322	290
1164	Titone & Willford, Buckner & Winter F.	Free Menstrual Products to Students	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	438	77
1170	Joseph & Ortiz, Gonzales & Michaelson Jenet	Rights for Youth Div of Youth Services Facilities	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	386	250
1172	Taggart & Bird, Kirkmeyer & Mullica	County Revitalization Authorities	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	387	122
1173	Valdez, Priola	Electric Vehicle Charging System Permits	Approved 5/21/2024	No Safety Clause	215	137
1174	Duran & Snyder, Mullica	Concealed Carry Permits & Training	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause and portions 7/1/2025	388	55
1175	Boesenecker & Sirota, Winter F. & Jaquez Lewis	Loc Gov Rights to Prop for Affordable Housing	Approved 5/30/2024	No Safety Clause	286	138
1176	Hamrick & Jodeh, Buckner & Fields	Behavioral Health Grant for Capital Project	Approved 5/24/2024	5/24/2024	251	244
1179	deGruy Kennedy & Frizell, Hansen & Baisley	2023 Property Tax Year Updated Abstract	Approved 2/15/2024	2/15/2024	2	140
1180	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Agriculture Supp	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	494	8
1181	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Corrections Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	495	8
1182	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Early Childhood Supp	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	496	8

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1183	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Education Supp	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	497	8
1184	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Gov, Lt Gov, & OSPB Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	498	9
1185	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Health Care Policy & Financing Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	499	9
1186	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Higher Education Supp	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	500	9
1187	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Human Services Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	501	9
1188	Bird, Zenzinger	Judicial Department Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	502	9
1189	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Labor & Employment Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	503	10
1190	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Law Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	504	10
1191	Bird, Zenzinger	Legislative Department Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	505	10
1192	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Local Affairs Supp	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	506	10
1193	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Military Affairs Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	507	11
1194	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Natural Resources Supp	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	508	11
1195	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Personnel Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	509	11
1196	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Public Health & Environment Supp	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	510	11
1197	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Public Safety Supp	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	511	11
1198	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Regulatory Agencies Supp	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	512	12

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1199	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Revenue Supp	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	513	12
1200	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of State Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	514	12
1201	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Transportation Supp	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	515	12
1202	Bird, Zenzinger	Dept of Treasury Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	516	12
1203	Bird, Zenzinger	Capital Construction Supp	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	517	13
1204	Bird, Zenzinger	Capital Construction Information Technology	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	518	13
1205	Sirota & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Colorado Imagination Library Program	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	6	63
1206	Bird & Sirota, Kirkmeyer & Zenzinger	School Food Authorities	Approved 3/8/2024	3/8/2024	18	78
1207	Bird & Sirota, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Adjustments to School Funding Budget Year 2023-24	Approved 3/8/2024	3/8/2024	19	78
1208	Bird & Sirota, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Autism Treatment Fund	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	16	180
1209	Sirota & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	America 250 - Colorado 150 Cash Fund	Approved 3/8/2024	3/8/2024	20	180
1210	Bird & Taggart, Kirkmeyer & Zenzinger	Higher Ed Longitudinal Data System Report Deadline	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	17	98
1211	Taggart & Sirota, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	State Funding for Senior Services Contingency Fund	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	7	251
1212	Sirota & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Board & Committee of 23rd Judicial District	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	8	46
1213	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Zenzinger	Gen Fund Transfer Judicial Collection Enhancement	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	9	46

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1214	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Community Crime Victims Funding	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	10	224
1215	Bird & Sirota, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Transfers to the Capital Construction Fund	Approved 2/27/2024	2/27/2024	11	181
1216	Bacon & Hernandez, Coleman	Supports for Youth in Juv Justice System	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	314	23
1217	Amabile & Ricks, Mullica	Sharing of Patient Health-Care Information	Approved 5/28/2024	5/28/2024	264	244
1219	McCluskie & Lynch, Pelton B. & Mullica	First Responder Employer Health Benefit Trusts	Approved 5/29/2024	5/29/2024	282	141
1220	Daugherty, Marchman	Workers'Compensation Disability Benefits	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause and portions 1/1/2025	389	274
1222	Pugliese & McLachlan, Rich	Update Department of Human Services Terminology	Approved 5/3/2024	No Safety Clause	155	251
1223	Willford & Garcia, Cutter	Improved Access to the Child Care Assistance Prog	Approved 6/4/2024	6/4/2024	390	63
1225	Duran & Lynch, Fields & Gardner	First Degree Murder Bail & Jury Selection Statute	Approved 4/29/2024	Upon official declaration by governor of passage of HCR 24-1002 at 2024 general election	130	57
1227	Weissman & Soper, Gardner & Gonzales	Annual Rule Review Bill	Approved 5/10/2024	5/10/2024	166	1
1228	Mauro, Baisley	Corrections Officers Flexible Schedules	Approved 5/28/2024	5/28/2024	265	39

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1229	English, Mullica & Will	Presumptive Eligibility for Long-Term Care	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause and portion 1/1/2026	323	236
1231	Young & Daugherty, Kirkmeyer & Mullica	State Funding for Higher Education Projects	Approved 5/1/2024	5/1/2024	143	181
1232	Snyder, Gardner	Uniform Special Deposits Act	Approved 5/17/2024	No Safety Clause	200	112
1233	Wilson & Snyder, Roberts & Gardner	HOA Delinquency Payments Enforcement Procedures	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	334	330
1234	Mauro & Catlin, Roberts & Hansen	Sunset Review of High Cost Support Mechanism	Approved 5/28/2024	No Safety Clause	266	348
1235	Brown & Bird, Fenberg & Zenzinger	Reduce Aviation Impacts on Communities	Approved 5/17/2024	5/17/2024	190	399
1236	Holtorf, Pelton B. & Kirkmeyer	Women Veterans Appreciation Day	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	434	183
1237	Bradfield & Lukens, Marchman & Rich	Programs for the Development of Child Care Facilities	Approved 5/29/2024	No Safety Clause	279	183
1240	Joseph & Weinberg, Rich & Exum	AmeriCorps Education Award Tax Subtraction	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	366	372
1241	Epps & Mabrey, Rodriguez	Alignment of Petty Property Crime Threshold	Approved 4/11/2024	4/11/2024	66	57
1244	Winter T. & Snyder, Michaelson Jenet & Gardner	Minor Autopsy Report Release Requirements	Approved 5/22/2024	No Safety Clause 1/1/2025	225	124
1248	Snyder & Soper, Gardner	Non-Testamentary Electronic Estate Planning Docs	Approved 5/1/2024	No Safety Clause 1/1/2025	154	302
1249	Winter T. & Martinez, Pelton R. & Roberts	Tax Credit Agricultural Stewardship Practices	Approved 5/24/2024	No Safety Clause	244	373
1250	Armagost & Kipp, Hansen & Smallwood	Driving Improvement Course Driver's License Points	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	391	290

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1251	Snyder & Mabrey, Gonzales	Sunset Debt-Management Service Providers	Approved 5/22/2024	No Safety Clause	226	34
1252	Vigil & Bradfield, Michaelson Jenet	Sunset Suicide Prevention Commission	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	315	224
1253	English & Holtorf, Ginal	Sunset Regulation of Respiratory Therapy	Approved 5/15/2024	No Safety Clause	179	317
1254	Hamrick & Bradley, Smallwood	Sunset Regulation of Nontransplant Tissue Banks	Approved 5/24/2024	No Safety Clause	241	318
1255	Bradfield & Garcia, Buckner	Sunset Advisory Council Parent Involvement in Ed	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	392	79
1256	Duran & Weinberg, Ginal	Sunset Senior Dental Advisory Committee	Approved 5/17/2024	No Safety Clause	201	319
1257	Catlin & McLachlan, Will	Sunset Natural Areas Council	Approved 4/19/2024	No Safety Clause	116	299
1258	Brown & Boesenecker, Roberts	Credit Covered Person Expenses Insurer Insolvency	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause 1/1/2025	335	262
1259	Brown & Weissman, Cutter	Price Gouging in Rent Declared Disaster	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	415	34
1260	Duran & Hernandez, Danielson	Prohibition Against Employee Discipline	Vetoed 5/17/2024			275
1262	Garcia & Jodeh, Buckner & Michaelson Jenet	Maternal Health Midwives	Approved 6/4/2024	6/4/2024	393	224
1266	Hamrick & Frizell, Zenzinger	Local Gov Utility Relocation in Right-of-Way	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	336	142
1267	Jodeh & Bacon, Coleman & Hansen	Metropolitan District Covenant Enforcement Policy	Approved 4/19/2024	No Safety Clause	117	152
1268	Weissman & Ortiz, Exum & Fields	Fin Assistance for Certain Low-Income Individuals	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	475	374
1269	Mauro & Frizell, Kolker & Pelton B.	Modification of Recording Fees	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause 7/1/2025	394	126

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1272	Velasco & Soper, Exum	Sunset Colorado Fire Commission	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	416	185
1273	Parenti, Hinrichsen & Pelton B.	Sunset Continue Veterans Assistance Grant Program	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	395	281
1275	Catlin & Mauro, Simpson	Sunset Continue Underfunded Courthouse Commission	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	396	46
1276	Young & Bradfield, Zenzinger & Lundeen	Sunset Process Commn Deaf Hard of Hearing Deafblind	Approved 5/28/2024	No Safety Clause	267	185
1277	Daugherty & Holtorf, Gonzales	Sunset Youth Restraint & Seclusion Working Group	Approved 4/19/2024	No Safety Clause	118	252
1278	Martinez & Story, Coleman	Sunset Concurrent Enrollment Advisory Board	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause 9/1/2024	337	79
1280	Velasco & Garcia, Fields & Cutter	Welcome, Reception, & Integration Grant Program	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	437	275
1282	Martinez & Pugliese, Coleman & Simpson	Ninth-Grade Success Grant & Performance Reporting	Approved 5/18/2024	5/18/2024	204	80
1283	Willford & Marvin, Mullica	SOS Review of Municipal Campaign Fin Complaints	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	338	110
1285	Hamrick, Marchman & Gardner	Student Weight-Based Bullying Prevention	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	397	80
1286	Joseph & Lindsay, Roberts & Priola	Equal Justice Fund Authority	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	339	46
1288	Rutinel & Sirota, Hansen	Earned Income Tax Credit Data Sharing	Approved 5/14/2024	No Safety Clause	173	375
1290	Bradfield & Kipp, Zenzinger	Student Educator Stipend Program	Approved 6/4/2024	6/4/2024	398	99
1291	English & Joseph, Roberts & Gardner	Licensed Legal Paraprofessionals	Approved 4/29/2024	No Safety Clause	131	47
1293	Clifford, Kolker & Smallwood	Voluntary Payroll Deductions for State Employees	Approved 5/15/2024	No Safety Clause	180	185

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1294	Boesenecker & Velasco, Cutter	Mobile Homes in Mobile Home Parks	Approved 6/4/2024	Portions 6/4/2024 and 6/30/2024	399	330
1295	Titone & Herod, Fenberg & Coleman	Creative Indus Community Revitalization Incentives	Approved 5/28/2024	5/28/2024	268	186
1302	Parenti & Frizell, Hansen	Tax Rate Information to Real Property Owners	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	340	376
1304	Vigil & Woodrow, Priola & Hinrichsen	Minimum Parking Requirements	Approved 5/10/2024	No Safety Clause	159	143
1305	Lindstedt & Lukens, Baisley & Michaelson Jenet	Changes for Concurrent Enrollment Students	Approved 5/30/2024	No Safety Clause	283	80
1307	Lieder & Hamrick, Marchman & Danielson	HVAC Improvements for Public Schools	Vetoed 5/17/2024			81
1308	Frizell & Lindstedt, Gonzales	Effective Implementation of Affordable Hous Prog	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	295	187
1309	Taggart & Velasco, Roberts & Rich	Use of Aircraft in Search and Rescue Operations	Approved 5/3/2024	5/3/2024	156	263
1311	deGruy Kennedy & Willford, Winter F. & Coleman	Family Affordability Tax Credit	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	293	377
1312	Sirota & Garcia, Rodriguez & Bridges	State Income Tax Credit for Careworkers	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	294	379
1313	Woodrow & Jodeh, Hansen & Winter F.	Housing in Transit-Oriented Communities	Approved 5/13/2024	5/13/2024	168	144
1314	Lukens & Martinez, Gonzales & Will	Mod Tax Credit Preservation Historic Structures	Approved 5/24/2024	No Safety Clause	245	380
1315	Brown & Amabile, Cutter	Study on Remediation of Property Damaged by Fire	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	417	263
1316	Lindstedt & Lindsay, Bridges	Middle-Income Housing Tax Credit	Approved 5/30/2024	5/30/2024	287	381
1318	Ortiz, Danielson	Modify Rental Premises Person with Disability	Approved 5/28/2024	No Safety Clause	269	334

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1319	Duran & Winter T., Danielson	Fire Fighters License Plate Expiration on Transfer	Approved 5/22/2024	No Safety Clause	227	291
1320	Lukens & Velasco, Marchman & Mullica	Educator Safety Task Force	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	418	82
1321	Brown & Taggart, Roberts & Hinrichsen	Insurance Holding Company Model Regulation	Approved 5/24/2024	No Safety Clause 1/1/2025	252	264
1322	Brown & Bird, Kirkmeyer & Rodriguez	Medicaid Coverage Housing & Nutrition Services	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	362	237
1323	Velasco & Hernandez, Fields	School Graduation Attire	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	419	83
1324	Clifford, Liston & Hinrichsen	AG Restrictive Employment Agreements	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	316	34
1325	Valdez & Soper, Bridges & Baisley	Tax Credits for Quantum Industry Support	Approved 5/28/2024	5/28/2024	273	382
1326	Ricks & Brown, Smallwood & Zenzinger	Bingo-Raffle Licensing Sunset Review	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	420	189
1327	Bradley & Duran, Mullica	Sunset Physical Therapists	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	421	319
1328	English & Clifford, Rich	Sunset Continue Money Transmitter Regulation	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	341	112
1329	Bird & Lindstedt, Marchman	Sunset Architects Engineers & Land Surveyors	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	342	320
1331	Taggart & Bacon, Kirkmeyer & Bridges	Out-of-School Time Grant Program	Approved 5/23/2024	No Safety Clause	234	83
1332	Young & Sirota, Buckner & Michaelson Jenet	Sunset Cont CDEC Executive Director Rule-Making	Approved 5/24/2024	No Safety Clause	253	64
1333	Hamrick & Bacon, Danielson	Sunset Continue Private Occupational Schools	Approved 5/28/2024	No Safety Clause	270	99
1334	Boesenecker, Hansen	Broadband Service for Multiunit Buildings	Approved 5/22/2024	No Safety Clause	218	335

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1335	Soper & Titone, Roberts & Gardner	Sunset Continue Mortuary Science Code Regulation	Approved 5/24/2024	5/24/2024	242	321
1336	Parenti & Weinberg, Rodriguez & Priola	Sunset Broadband Deployment	Approved 5/22/2024	No Safety Clause 9/1/2024	219	190
1337	Jodeh & Bacon, Coleman & Exum	Real Property Owner Unit Association Collections	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	422	335
1338	Rutinel & Velasco, Michaelson Jenet	Cumulative Impacts & Environmental Justice	Approved 5/28/2024	5/28/2024	259	225
1340	Bird & Taggart, Kirkmeyer & Zenzinger	Incentives for Post-Secondary Education	Approved 5/30/2024	No Safety Clause	284	385
1341	Marvin & Willford, Cutter	State Vehicle Idling Standard	Approved 4/29/2024	No Safety Clause	132	147
1342	Soper & Bacon, Roberts & Rich	Test Accommodations for Persons with Disabilities	Approved 6/7/2024	No Safety Clause 1/1/2025	477	191
1344	Lieder & Ricks, Pelton B. & Fields	Sunset Plumbing Board	Approved 6/3/2024	Portions 7/1/2024 and 7/1/2025	343	322
1345	Weissman & Soper, Fields	Sunset Human Trafficking Council	Approved 5/31/2024	5/31/2024	317	191
1346	Titone & McCormick, Hansen & Priola	Energy & Carbon Management Regulation	Approved 5/21/2024	5/21/2024	216	300
1347	Duran & McCluskie, Rodriguez & Fenberg	FY 2024-25 Legislative Appropriation Bill	Approved 3/22/2024	3/22/2024	493	13
1348	Velasco & Garcia, Jaquez Lewis & Fields	Secure Firearm Storage in a Vehicle	Approved 5/15/2024	1/1/2025	178	57

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1349	Duran & Froelich, Hansen & Buckner	Firearms & Ammunition Excise Tax	Approved 6/5/2024	Portions 6/5/2024 and upon official declaration by governor of passage of ballot issue at 2024 general election	423	386
1350	Froelich & Story, Winter F. & Michaelson Jenet	Parental Responsibilities Proceedings Child Safety	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	344	25
1351	Amabile & Lindstedt, Lundeen & Priola	Sunset Division Banking & Board	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	461	113
1353	Sirota & Boesenecker, Bridges & Michaelson Jenet	Firearms Dealer Requirements & Permit	Approved 6/7/2024	Portions 6/7/2024 and 7/1/2025	492	58
1354	Herod & Duran, Ginal	Require Notification of Disease Pet Care Facility	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	345	5
1355	Mabrey & Amabile, Michaelson Jenet & Gardner	Measures to Reduce the Competency Wait List	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause and portions contingent on passage of HB24-1034	471	47
1356	Herod, Mullica	Sale of Unauthorized Electronic Smoking Devices	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	346	34
1358	Herod & Snyder, Mullica & Baisley	Film Incentive Tax Credit	Approved 5/28/2024	No Safety Clause	260	192
1360	Ortiz & Clifford, Rodriguez	Colorado Disability Opportunity Office	Approved 6/3/2024	7/1/2024	324	276

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1362	Lukens & Catlin, Roberts & Simpson	Measures to Incentivize Graywater Use	Approved 5/29/2024	No Safety Clause 1/1/2026	277	405
1364	McCluskie & Bacon, Bridges & Lundeen	Education-Based Workforce Readiness	Approved 5/23/2024	5/23/2024	238	84
1365	Lukens & Soper, Bridges & Will	Opportunity Now Grants & Tax Credit	Approved 6/7/2024	No Safety Clause	478	193
1368	Lindsay & Velasco, Gonzales	Language Access Advisory Board	Approved 5/28/2024	5/28/2024	271	118
1369	Holtorf & Martinez, Pelton B. & Marchman	Colorado Agriculture Special License Plate	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	347	291
1370	Kipp & Willford, Winter F.	Reduce Cost of Use of Natural Gas	Approved 5/22/2024	No Safety Clause	220	348
1371	Hartsook & Lukens, Fields & Gardner	More Uniform Local Massage Facilities Regulation	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	462	147
1372	Woodrow & Herod, Fields & Gonzales	Regulating Law Enforcement Use of Prone Restraint	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	348	60
1374	Marvin & Rutinel, Michaelson Jenet	Judicial Contractor Loan Forgiveness Eligibility	Approved 5/15/2024	5/15/2024	181	49
1376	Marvin & Kipp, Zenzinger & Priola	Expand Teacher Mentorships	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	349	85
1377	Marvin & Young, Cutter	CASA Volunteers Working with Foster Youth	Approved 5/24/2024	No Safety Clause	254	26
1378	Lindstedt & Valdez, Sullivan & Gardner	Consumer Protection in Event Ticket Sales	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	400	35
1379	McCluskie & McCormick, Roberts & Kirkmeyer	Regulate Dredge & Fill Activities in State Waters	Approved 5/29/2024	5/29/2024	274	226
1380	Mabrey, Cutter & Jaquez Lewis	Regulation of Debt-Related Services	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause and portions 3/1/2025	463	35

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1381	Kipp & Soper, Hansen & Mullica	Sunset Division of Financial Services	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	350	114
1382	Amabile & Brown, Mullica	Ins Coverage Pediatric Neuropsychiatric Syndrome	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	365	264
1383	Lindstedt, Michaelson Jenet	Common Interest Community Declarations	Approved 5/15/2024	No Safety Clause	182	337
1384	Bird & Sirota, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics	Approved 6/7/2024	6/7/2024	488	237
1385	Bird & Sirota, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	DOC Caseload Supplemental Approp Request Deadline	Approved 4/18/2024	No Safety Clause	90	39
1386	Bird & Sirota, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Broadband Infrastructure Cash Fund for DOC	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	91	194
1387	Sirota & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Preschool Programs Cash Fund	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	92	64
1388	Sirota & Taggart, Bridges & Zenzinger	Transfers to the Nurse Home Visitor Program Fund	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	93	195
1389	Sirota & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	School Funding 2023-24 for New Arrival Students	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	94	86
1390	Bird & Sirota, Kirkmeyer & Bridges	School Food Programs	Approved 4/29/2024	4/29/2024	133	86
1391	Bird & Sirota, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Approp Auth Educator Licensure Cash Fund	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	95	88
1392	Bird & Taggart, Kirkmeyer & Bridges	Cap Schools in Early High School Graduation Pilot	Approved 5/3/2024	No Safety Clause	157	88
1393	Bird & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Accelerating Concurrent Enrollment Prog Mod	Approved 4/18/2024	Portions 4/18/2024 and 7/1/2025	74	88
1394	Bird & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Mill Levy Equalization	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	96	89
1395	Bird & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Pub Sch Cap Constr Assistance Fund Transfer Date	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	75	195

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1396	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Gen Fund Transfer Advanced Indus Programs	Approved 4/18/2024	No Safety Clause	97	195
1397	Sirota & Taggart, Bridges & Zenzinger	Creative Industries Cash Fund Transfer	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	98	196
1398	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Transfers to Procurement Technical Assistance Fund	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	99	196
1399	Sirota & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Discounted Care for Indigent Patients	Approved 4/18/2024	No Safety Clause 7/1/2025	76	238
1400	Bird & Sirota, Kirkmeyer & Zenzinger	Medicaid Eligibility Procedures	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	77	238
1401	Bird & Sirota, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Appropriation to DHCPF for Denver Health	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	100	239
1402	Bird & Sirota, Bridges & Zenzinger	Evaluation of CDHE Information Technology	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	78	196
1403	Bird & Sirota, Zenzinger & Bridges	Higher Education Support Homeless Youth	Approved 4/29/2024	4/29/2024	124	99
1404	Sirota & Taggart, Bridges & Zenzinger	Financial Aid Appropriation Alignment	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	79	100
1405	Bird & Sirota, Bridges & Zenzinger	Higher Ed Spec Ed Services Funding Medicaid Match	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	80	100
1406	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	School-Based Mental Health Support Program	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	101	245
1407	Sirota & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Community Food Assistance Provider Grant Program	Approved 4/18/2024	7/1/2024	81	252
1408	Sirota & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Expenditures for Care Assistance Programs	Approved 4/29/2024	4/29/2024	134	252
1409	Bird & Sirota, Bridges & Zenzinger	Employment-Related Funding & Workforce Enterprise	Approved 5/31/2024	6/15/2024	318	277
1410	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Zenzinger	Changes to Just Transition Office	Approved 5/31/2024	5/31/2024	319	278

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1411	Sirota & Taggart, Kirkmeyer & Zenzinger	Increase in Property Tax Exemption Filing Fees	Approved 4/18/2024	7/1/2024	82	388
1412	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Clarifications to Adjutant General's Powers	Approved 4/18/2024	No Safety Clause	83	196
1413	Bird & Taggart, Kirkmeyer & Bridges	Severance Tax Transfers	Approved 5/22/2024	5/22/2024	228	197
1414	Bird & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Repeal COVID Heroes Collaboration Fund	Approved 4/19/2024	4/19/2024	119	197
1415	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Zenzinger	State Employee Reserve Fund	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	84	197
1416	Sirota & Taggart, Bridges & Zenzinger	Create the Healthy Food Incentives Program	Approved 4/29/2024	4/29/2024	135	229
1417	Bird & Sirota, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Fee Changes Health-Care Cash Funds	Approved 4/29/2024	7/1/2024	136	229
1418	Sirota & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Hazardous Substance Site Response Fund Transfer	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	85	197
1419	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Zenzinger	Transfer to Stationary Sources Control Fund	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	86	229
1420	Bird & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Transfer to Colorado Crime Victim Services Fund	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	102	198
1421	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Zenzinger	Modifying Public Safety Program Funding	Approved 4/29/2024	4/29/2024	125	198
1422	Bird & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Capital Renewal Project Cost Threshold	Approved 4/29/2024	No Safety Clause	137	199
1423	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Parks & Wildlife Cash Funds	Approved 4/29/2024	4/29/2024	138	199
1424	Bird & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	College Opportunity Fund Transfer to General Fund	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	87	200
1425	Bird & Sirota, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Transfers for Capital Construction	Approved 4/29/2024	4/29/2024	139	200

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1426	Bird & Sirota, Bridges & Zenzinger	Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund Transfer	Approved 4/29/2024	4/29/2024	140	200
1427	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Zenzinger	PERA Study Conducted by an Actuarial Firm	Approved 4/18/2024	4/18/2024	88	201
1428	Bird & Taggart, Bridges & Kirkmeyer	Evidence-Based Designations for Budget	Approved 4/18/2024	No Safety Clause	89	201
1430	Bird, Zenzinger	2024-25 Long Bill	Approved 4/29/2024	4/29/2024	519	14
1431	Lukens & Armagost, Winter F. & Michaelson Jenet	Stable Housing for Survivors of Abuse Program	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	464	253
1432	Clifford & Soper, Michaelson Jenet	Repeal CBI Criminal Justice Record Sealing Fee	Approved 5/15/2024	No Safety Clause	176	202
1434	Bird & Weinberg, Zenzinger & Simpson	Expand Affordable Housing Tax Credit	Approved 5/30/2024	5/30/2024	291	389
1435	McCormick & Catlin, Roberts & Simpson	CO Water Conservation Board Projects	Approved 5/29/2024	5/29/2024	275	406
1436	McCluskie & Catlin, Roberts & Simpson	Sports Betting Tax Revenue Voter Approval	Approved 5/20/2024	5/20/2024	212	389
1437	Weissman & Duran, Fields & Michaelson Jenet	Prohibit Flat Fees for Defending Indigent Clients	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause 7/1/2025	465	49
1438	Mabrey & Jodeh, Roberts	Implement Prescription Drug Affordability Programs	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	351	323
1439	Willford & Weinberg, Coleman & Baisley	Financial Incentives Expand Apprenticeship Programs	Approved 5/10/2024	5/10/2024	163	278
1440	Velasco, Gonzales	Property & Casualty Ins Documents & Forms	Approved 5/31/2024	5/31/2024	320	265
1441	Epps & McLachlan, Hinrichsen & Pelton B.	State Board of Nursing Size Fix	Approved 6/7/2024	7/1/2024	489	324
1442	Lindstedt, Fenberg	Capital Building Advisory Committee Modifications	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	352	119

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1443	Kipp & Taggart, Ginal & Rich	Public Trustee Fees	Approved 6/6/2024	7/1/2024	466	149
1444	McLachlan & Herod, Bridges & Simpson	Federal Indian Boarding School Research Program	Approved 5/23/2024	No Safety Clause	233	202
1445	Bacon & Armagost, Gardner & Gonzales	Probation & Parole Reporting & Fee Conditions	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause 9/1/2024	353	60
1446	McLachlan & Hartsook, Buckner & Pelton B.	Professional Development for Science Teachers	Approved 5/23/2024	No Safety Clause	239	89
1448	McCluskie & Bacon, Lundeen & Zenzinger	New Public School Finance Formula	Approved 5/23/2024	5/23/2024	236	90
1449	Joseph & Lindsay, Cutter & Priola	Environmental Sustainability Circular Economy	Approved 5/17/2024	7/1/2024	192	229
1450	Soper & Weissman, Gonzales & Gardner	Revisor's Bill	Approved 6/7/2024	No Safety Clause	490	203
1451	Herod & Ricks, Buckner & Coleman	Include Hair Length in CROWN Act	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	354	203
1452	Ortiz & Bacon, Priola & Buckner	Airport Accessibility Requirements	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	424	7
1453	Ricks, Coleman & Kolker	Relocate Title 24 CLIMBER Act	Approved 6/3/2024	9/1/2024	355	203
1454	Ortiz & Pugliese, Lundeen	Grace Period Noncompliance Digital Accessibility	Approved 5/24/2024	5/24/2024	255	204
1455	Weissman & Frizell, Fields & Gardner	Effective Date 23rd Judicial District	Approved 5/24/2024	5/24/2024	256	50
1456	Marvin & Daugherty, Michaelson Jenet	Increase Syphilis Testing During Pregnancy	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	425	230
1457	Brown & Winter T., Liston & Marchman	Asbestos & Lead Paint Abatement Grant Program	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	356	230
1458	Duran & Armagost, Zenzinger & Roberts	Create Division of Animal Welfare in Dept of Ag	Approved 5/30/2024	No Safety Clause	288	6

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
1459	Herod & Garcia, Buckner & Gonzales	Birth Equity	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	426	231
1461	Martinez & Pugliese, Gonzales	Exemption for College Prog Completion Earned Time	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	427	39
1462	Bird & Sirota, Bridges & Zenzinger	Third-Party Audit Department of Corrections	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	357	120
1463	deGruy Kennedy & Hartsook, Hansen & Kirkmeyer	Restrictions on Tap Fees	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	428	152
1464	Weinberg & Lindstedt, Mullica	Designation of Highway Zones	Approved 6/3/2024	No Safety Clause	358	292
1465	Bird & Sirota, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Prog Changes Refinance Coronavirus Recovery Funds	Approved 5/24/2024	5/24/2024	257	204
1466	Bird & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Refinance Federal Coronavirus Recovery Funds	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	429	205
1467	Bird & Sirota, Zenzinger & Bridges	Mod to the State Personnel Total Compensation	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	430	207
1468	Titone, Hansen	Artificial Intelligence & Biometric Technologies	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	467	207
1469	Bird & Sirota, Zenzinger & Bridges	Collections for Another Government	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	359	208
1470	Bird & Taggart, Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer	Elim Premium Tax to Hlth Ins Affordability Fund	Approved 6/7/2024	6/7/2024	491	266
1471	Young & Bradfield, Michaelson Jenet	Electroconvulsive Treatment for Minors	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	360	245
1472	Brown & Pugliese, Mullica & Gardner	Raise Damage Limit Tort Actions	Approved 6/3/2024	1/1/2025	325	50

TABLE OF ENACTED SENATE BILLS

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
001	Michaelson Jenet & Cutter, Brown & Rutinel	Continue Youth Mental Health Services Program	Approved 6/4/2024	6/4/2024	367	240
002	Roberts, McCluskie & Frizell	Local Govt Property Tax Credits Rebates	Approved 3/15/2024	No Safety Clause	25	356
003	Sullivan, Froelich & Duran	CBI Authority to Investigate Firearms Crimes	Approved 5/15/2024	No Safety Clause	175	154
004	Pelton R. & Fields, Frizell & Lindstedt	County Veterans Service Offices Administration	Approved 3/22/2024	No Safety Clause	29	281
005	Roberts & Simpson, McCormick & McLachlan	Prohibit Landscaping Practices for Water Conserv	Approved 3/15/2024	No Safety Clause	26	403
006	Rodriguez & Fields, English & Bradfield	Pretrial Diversion Programs	Approved 3/22/2024	3/22/2024	30	15
007	Fields & Michaelson Jenet, Titone & Weinberg	Behavioral Health First Aid Training Program	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	401	240
008	Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer, Pugliese & Young	Kinship Foster Care Homes	Approved 5/30/2024	9/1/2024	289	15
010	Ginal & Will, Duran & Hartsook	Dentist & Dental Hygienist Compact	Approved 5/17/2024	No Safety Clause	193	303
011	Winter F. & Cutter, Duran & Willford	Online-Facilitated Misconduct & Remote Tracking	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	402	41
013	Gardner & Hinrichsen, McLachlan & Catlin	District Attorneys' Salaries	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	403	121
014	Hansen, McLachlan	Seal of Climate Literacy Diploma Endorsement	Approved 5/23/2024	No Safety Clause	237	66
016	Zenzinger & Smallwood, Snyder & Taggart	Tax Credits for Contributions via Intermediaries	Approved 6/7/2024	No Safety Clause	476	357
017	Lundeen & Bridges, McLachlan & Pugliese	Distribution of State Share of District Total Prog	Approved 4/4/2024	4/4/2024	49	67
018	Simpson & Michaelson Jenet, Amabile & Winter T.	Physician Assistant Licensure Compact	Approved 5/17/2024	No Safety Clause	194	304

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
019	Smallwood & Kolker, Vigil & Soper	Remuneration-Exempt Identifying Placards	Approved 5/17/2024	No Safety Clause 11/1/2024	195	282
020	Roberts & Hinrichsen, Lindstedt & Pugliese	Alcohol Beverage Delivery & Takeout	Approved 5/10/2024	No Safety Clause	160	351
021	Rich & Exum, Soper	Exempt Small Communities from HOA Requirements	Approved 4/11/2024	No Safety Clause	53	325
023	Van Winkle & Bridges, Kipp & Taggart	Hold Harmless for Error in GIS Database Data	Approved 4/19/2024	4/19/2024	103	357
024	Bridges & Van Winkle, Kipp & Taggart	Local Lodging Tax Reporting on Sales Return	Approved 4/19/2024	No Safety Clause 1/1/2024	104	127
025	Bridges & Van Winkle, Kipp & Taggart	Update Loc Gov Sales & Use Tax Collection	Approved 5/1/2024	No Safety Clause 7/1/2025	144	357
026	Roberts & Will, McLachlan & Catlin	Ag & Natural Resources Public Engagement Reqmnt	Approved 5/1/2024	No Safety Clause 1/1/2025	145	154
029	Gonzales & Rodriguez, Amabile & Garcia	Study Metrics to Measure Crim Jus Sys Success	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	12	51
030	Rodriguez & Gonzales, Amabile & Martinez	Recidivism Definition Working Group	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	13	155
031	Roberts, Lukens & McLachlan	Local Auth Enforce Violation of Noxious Weed Act	Approved 3/12/2024	No Safety Clause	21	2
032	Priola & Winter F., Vigil & Marvin	Methods to Increase the Use of Transit	Approved 5/16/2024	5/16/2024	185	391
034	Marchman & Kolker, Garcia & Lindsay	Increase Access to School-Based Health Care	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	404	209
035	Pelton B. & Fields, Winter T. & Duran	Strengthening Enforcement Human Trafficking	Approved 4/11/2024	4/11/2024	54	51
037	Simpson & Bridges, Lynch & McCormick	Study Green Infrastructure for Water Quality Mgmt	Approved 5/24/2024	No Safety Clause	243	209

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
040	Danielson & Ginal, Willford & Young	State Funding for Senior Services	Approved 5/24/2024	5/24/2024	246	247
041	Rodriguez & Lundeen, Frizell & Mabrey	Privacy Protections for Children's Online Data	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause 10/1/2025	296	28
042	Buckner & Fields, English & Bacon	Sickle Cell Disease Community Outreach & Services	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	361	210
045	Liston, Rutinel & Taggart	Mods to Sterilization Reqmnts for Cats & Dogs	Approved 3/12/2024	No Safety Clause	22	2
047	Jaquez Lewis & Priola, Young & Epps	Prevention of Substance Use Disorders	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	440	211
048	Priola, deGruy Kennedy & Lynch	Substance Use Disorders Recovery	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	405	241
051	Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer, Kipp & Catlin	Adult Education	Approved 3/6/2024	3/6/2024	14	67
053	Coleman, Herod & Ricks	Racial Equity Study	Approved 6/4/2024	No Safety Clause	368	116
055	Marchman & Will, Lukens & Hartsook	Agricultural & Rural Behavioral Health Care	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	469	3
056	Hinrichsen & Will, Snyder & Weinberg	Out-of-State Snowmobile Permit & Search Rescue Fee	Approved 4/11/2024	No Safety Clause	55	293
058	Baisley & Roberts, Titone & Bird	Landowner Liability Recreational Use Warning Signs	Approved 3/15/2024	No Safety Clause	27	326
063	Rich & Coleman, Taggart	Confidentiality of Group Peer Support Services	Approved 3/22/2024	No Safety Clause	97	42
064	Mullica & Marchman, Bird	Monthly Residential Eviction Data & Report	Approved 5/31/2024	5/31/2024	297	42
065	Hansen & Fields, Froelich & Ortiz	Mobile Electronic Devices & Motor Vehicle Driving	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause and portion 1/1/2025	431	282
066	Sullivan, Froelich & Mabrey	Firearms Merchant Category Code	Approved 5/1/2024	No Safety Clause	141	29

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068	Ginal, Brown	Medical Aid-in-Dying	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	406	213
069	Kolker & Kirkmeyer, Young & Garcia	Clarify Individualized Education Program Info	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	407	67
070	Lundeen & Zenzinger, McLachlan & Pugliese	Remote Testing & Online Education Programs	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	408	68
071	Fenberg & Rich, Amabile & Soper	Seasonal Outdoor Adventure Day Camp Program	Approved 4/4/2024	4/4/2024	50	62
072	Gonzales, Rutinel & Brown	Voting for Confined Eligible Electors	Approved 5/31/2024	5/31/2024	298	102
073	Smallwood & Rodriguez, Velasco & Titone	Max No of Employees to Qualify as Small Employer	Approved 5/1/2024	5/1/2024	146	254
074	Gardner, Weissman & Soper	Jurisdiction over United States Military Property	Approved 4/4/2024	4/4/2024	39	402
075	Priola & Rodriguez, Bacon & Ricks	Transportation Network Company Transparency	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	409	267
076	Van Winkle & Gonzales, Lindstedt	Streamline Marijuana Regulation	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	410	351
078	Marchman & Priola, Joseph & McLachlan	Outdoor Nature-Based Preschool Programs	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	441	62
079	Hinrichsen & Smallwood, Mabrey & Weinberg	Motorcycle Lane Filtering & Passing	Approved 4/4/2024	No Safety Clause	40	283
080	Fields & Jaquez Lewis, Young & Marvin	Transparency in Health-Care Coverage	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	411	254
081	Cutter, Kipp & Rutinel	Perfluoroalkyl & Polyfluoroalkyl Chemicals	Approved 5/1/2024	5/1/2024	147	213
084	Cutter, Garcia	AG Duties to Prevent Mis- & Dis-information	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	412	155
086	Rich & Michaelson Jenet, Bird & Weinberg	Breast Cancer Screening Fund Transfer	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	413	214
087	Mullica & Will, Daugherty & Bradfield	Health Facility Topical Medication Continued Care	Approved 4/22/2024	4/22/2024	120	304

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089	Rodriguez, Daugherty & Weinberg	Firefighter Heart Benefits Trust	Approved 5/24/2024	5/24/2024	247	127
093	Michaelson Jenet, Amabile	Continuity of Health-Care Coverage Change	Approved 4/4/2024	No Safety Clause 1/1/2025	41	254
094	Gonzales & Exum, Lindsay & Froelich	Safe Housing for Residential Tenants	Approved 5/3/2024	5/3/2024	158	326
099	Pelton R. & Marchman, Winter T. & McLachlan	PERA Employment after Retirement for Rural Schools	Approved 4/11/2024	No Safety Clause	56	156
100	Roberts & Will, Velasco & Taggart	Commercial Vehicle Highway Safety Measures	Approved 5/20/2024	No Safety Clause	207	392
103	Pelton B. & Ginal, McLachlan	Labor & Employment Statutes Technical Changes	Approved 3/22/2024	No Safety Clause	32	268
104	Danielson, Hamrick	Career & Technical Education & Apprenticeships	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	299	269
105	Hinrichsen, Epps & McLachlan	Clarifying Environmental Response Surcharge	Approved 4/4/2024	No Safety Clause	42	269
108	Priola & Baisley, Parenti & Weinberg	Prohibit Unauthorized Use Public Safety Radio	Approved 5/1/2024	No Safety Clause	148	52
109	Hinrichsen & Pelton B., Hartsook & Ortiz	Continue CO Veterans' Service-to-Career Program	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	442	269
110	Rodriguez & Kirkmeyer, Amabile & Sirota	Medicaid Prior Authorization Prohibition	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	363	232
111	Kolker & Hansen, Lieder & Young	Senior Primary Residence Prop Tax Reduction	Approved 5/14/2024	No Safety Clause	169	359
113	Coleman & Exum, Joseph & Willford	Safer Youth Sports	Approved 5/17/2024	No Safety Clause	196	18
115	Michaelson Jenet & Smallwood, Young & Sirota	Mental Health Professionals Practice Requirements	Approved 5/22/2024	No Safety Clause	217	304
116	Buckner, Jodeh	Discounted Care for Indigent Patients	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	300	214
117	Cutter & Winter F., deGruy Kennedy	Eating Disorder Treatment & Recovery Programs	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	443	242

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119	Exum, Garcia & Mabrey	Term Abandonment for Federal Classification Juv	Approved 3/22/2024	No Safety Clause	102	19
120	Fields, Bird	Updates to the Crime Victim Compensation Act	Approved 5/15/2024	5/15/2024	177	156
121	Pelton R. & Roberts, Young & Holtorf	Licensure of Critical Access Hospitals	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause and portions 7/1/2026	439	215
123	Priola & Hansen, Mauro & Froelich	Waste Tire Management Enterprise	Approved 6/6/2024	Portions 6/6/2024 and 7/1/2025	444	216
124	Michaelson Jenet & Rich, Hartsook & Duran	Health-Care Coverage for Biomarker Testing	Approved 6/3/2024	6/3/2024	364	255
125	Pelton B. & Michaelson Jenet, Evans & Boesenecker	Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children	Approved 5/24/2024	No Safety Clause	248	157
126	Will & Winter F., Lukens & Lynch	Conservation Easement Income Tax Credit	Approved 5/20/2024	No Safety Clause	211	360
128	Hinrichsen & Pelton B., Bradley & McLachlan	Repeal CDOT 2011 Recommendation Requirement	Approved 4/19/2024	No Safety Clause	105	393
129	Pelton B. & Kolker, deGruy Kennedy & Frizell	Nonprofit Member Data Privacy & Public Agencies	Approved 5/28/2024	No Safety Clause	272	37
131	Jaquez Lewis & Kolker, Brown & Lindsay	Prohibiting Carrying Firearms in Sensitive Spaces	Approved 5/31/2024	7/1/2024	301	52
132	Rich & Zenzinger, McLachlan & Lukens	Evaluation Protections & Educators	Approved 4/19/2024	No Safety Clause	106	68
134	Smallwood & Exum, Willford & Weinberg	Operation of Home-Based Businesses	Approved 4/19/2024	No Safety Clause	107	328
135	Buckner & Smallwood, Brown & Winter T.	Mod of State Agency & Dept Reporting Reqmnts	Approved 3/22/2024	3/22/2024	105	159
137	Simpson & Gonzales, Martinez & Holtorf	Planting of Uncertified Potatoes	Approved 5/1/2024	No Safety Clause	142	4
138	Simpson, Martinez & Catlin	Mod of County Elected Officer Salary Categories	Approved 4/11/2024	No Safety Clause	57	121

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139	Gonzales, deGruy Kennedy & Lindstedt	Creation of 911 Services Enterprise	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	302	127
141	Van Winkle & Michaelson Jenet, Bradfield & Rutinel	Out-of-State Telehealth Providers	Approved 6/7/2024	6/7/2024	480	305
142	Marchman & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Hartsook	Oral Health Screening in Schools Pilot Program	Approved 6/7/2024	6/7/2024	481	218
143	Coleman & Zenzinger, Herod & Hamrick	Credential Quality Apprenticeship Classification	Approved 5/10/2024	No Safety Clause	162	95
145	Gardner, Snyder & Rutinel	Uniform Unlawful Restrictions in Land Records	Approved 5/1/2024	No Safety Clause	149	328
148	Van Winkle, McLachlan & Bradley	Precipitation Harvesting Storm Water Detention	Approved 4/11/2024	No Safety Clause	58	403
149	Hinrichsen, Brown	Workers' Compensation State Employees	6/7/2024	6/7/2024	482	161
150	Cutter & Michaelson Jenet, Froelich	Processing of Municipal Solid Waste	Vetoed 5/17/2024			219
151	Lundeen & Roberts, Lukens & Soper	Telecommunications Security	Approved 6/7/2024	6/7/2024	483	338
153	Danielson, Vigil & Ortiz	News Access for Consumers Who Are Print-Disabled	Approved 6/7/2024	6/7/2024	479	247
155	Winter F., Marvin	Payment of Family & Medical Leave Benefits	Approved 4/11/2024	No Safety Clause	59	270
157	Fenberg, McCluskie & deGruy Kennedy	CO Open Meetings Law for the GA	Approved 3/12/2024	3/12/2024	23	116
160	Fenberg & Lundeen, McCluskie & Pugliese	Records of Workplace Discrimination Complaints	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	445	117
161	Pelton R. & Marchman, Lukens & Soper	Parks & Wildlife Licenses & Passes	Approved 5/1/2024	No Safety Clause	150	293
162	Marchman & Winter F., Bacon & Herod	Best Practices to Prevent Discrimination in Sch	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	446	69
164	Buckner & Lundeen, McCluskie & Pugliese	Inst of Higher Ed Transparency Requirements	Approved 5/18/2024	5/18/2024	202	96

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167	Ginal & Smallwood, McCormick	Training for Entry-Level Health-Care Workers	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause 1/1/2025	447	219
168	Roberts & Simpson, McCluskie & Martinez	Remote Monitoring Services for Medicaid Members	Approved 5/29/2024	No Safety Clause	281	232
169	Exum, Snyder	State Firefighter PERA Job Classification	Approved 5/24/2024	No Safety Clause	249	162
170	Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer, McLachlan & Bird	America 250 - Colorado 150 Commission	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	448	163
171	Will & Roberts, McLachlan & Mauro	Restoration of Wolverines	Approved 5/20/2024	No Safety Clause	213	294
172	Pelton B., McLachlan	Hemp Product Definition Marijuana Regulation	Approved 5/1/2024	No Safety Clause	151	353
173	Roberts & Gardner, Soper & Titone	Regulate Mortuary Science Occupations	Approved 5/24/2024	5/24/2024	240	307
174	Kirkmeyer & Zenzinger, Bird & Pugliese	Sustainable Affordable Housing Assistance	Approved 5/30/2024	5/30/2024	290	128
175	Fields & Buckner, McLachlan & Jodeh	Improving Perinatal Health Outcomes	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	433	255
176	Ginal & Hinrichsen, Epps & McLachlan	Update Medicaid Member Terminology	Approved 5/1/2024	No Safety Clause	152	233
177	Mullica & Simpson, Catlin & Story	History Colorado to Dispose of Storage Facility	Approved 5/1/2024	No Safety Clause	153	163
178	Hinrichsen & Simpson, Story & Lindsay	Duplicative Inventory of State-Owned Real Property	Approved 4/19/2024	No Safety Clause	108	164
179	Simpson & Hinrichsen, Catlin & Story	Floodplain Management Program	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	449	164
180	Fenberg & Smallwood, Lindstedt & Winter T.	Repeal Colorado Digital Token Act	Approved 5/17/2024	No Safety Clause	197	112
182	Gonzales & Bridges, Hernandez & Velasco	Immigrant Identification Document Issuance	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause 3/31/2025	435	284

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183	Simpson & Jaquez Lewis, Martinez & Velasco	Mobile Home Taxation Task Force	Approved 5/31/2024	5/31/2024	303	165
184	Fenberg & Marchman, McCluskie & Boesenecker	Support Surface Transp Infrastructure Development	Approved 5/16/2024	5/16/2024	186	394
185	Fenberg, Amabile	Protections Mineral Interest Owners Forced Pooling	Approved 5/22/2024	No Safety Clause	229	295
186	Marchman, Joseph	County Coroner & Deputy Coroner PERA Eligibility	Approved 6/5/2024	No Safety Clause	414	166
187	Roberts & Gardner, Herod	CSP Authority for Judicial Center & Judges	Approved 5/31/2024	5/31/2024	304	43
188	Zenzinger & Buckner, Bird & McLachlan	Public School Finance	Approved 5/23/2024	5/23/2024	235	69
189	Fields & Hansen, Weissman & Soper	Gender-Related Bias-Motivated Crimes	Approved 5/31/2024	7/1/2024	305	53
190	Roberts, Lukens & McCluskie	Rail & Coal Transition Community Economic Measures	Approved 5/29/2024	No Safety Clause	280	395
191	Zenzinger & Simpson, Kipp & Frizell	Host Homes for Youth	Approved 5/22/2024	No Safety Clause	221	247
192	Michaelson Jenet, Soper & Snyder	Motor Vehicle Lemon Law	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	450	284
193	Danielson & Simpson, Duran & Pugliese	Protect Tribal Lands from Unauthorized Annexation	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	451	150
194	Roberts & Will, McLachlan & Armagost	Special District Emergency Services Funding	Approved 5/22/2024	No Safety Clause and portions 7/1/2025 and contingent on passage of SB24-025	230	151
195	Winter F. & Cutter, Lindsay & Lindstedt	Protect Vulnerable Road Users	Approved 6/5/2024	6/5/2024	432	397
197	Roberts & Will, McCluskie & Catlin	Water Conservation Measures	Approved 5/29/2024	No Safety Clause	276	403

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198	Fenberg & Michaelson Jenet, Brown & McCormick	Regulated Natural Medicine Implementation	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	452	308
199	Roberts & Will, McCormick & Catlin	Annual Species Conservation Trust Fund Projects	Approved 5/17/2024	5/17/2024	187	296
200	Michaelson Jenet & Coleman, Bacon & Joseph	Equity, Diversity, & Inclusion in Child Welfare	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	453	248
201	Michaelson Jenet & Smallwood, Lindsay & Pugliese	Increase Massage Therapy Education Program Hours	Approved 6/7/2024	6/7/2024	484	309
202	Fields, Joseph & Epps	Assignment of Child Support Foster Youth	Approved 5/22/2024	5/22/2024	222	19
203	Ginal & Kirkmeyer, Hartsook & Ortiz	Rx Drug Board Consider Rare Disease Adv Council	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	454	257
204	Ginal & Rich, Bradley & McLachlan	Technical Revisions to Procurement Code	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	306	166
205	Rodriguez, Titone & Rutinel	Consumer Protections for Artificial Intelligence	Approved 5/17/2024	5/17/2024	198	29
206	Fenberg, McCluskie & Ortiz	Capitol Complex Renovation Fund	Approved 6/6/2024	No Safety Clause	455	167
207	Fenberg & Hansen, Soper & Valdez	Access to Distributed Generation	Approved 5/22/2024	5/22/2024	231	338
209	Rodriguez & Smallwood, Lindsay & Bird	Pharmacy Practice Act	Approved 6/6/2024	7/1/2024	456	309
210	Fenberg & Pelton B., Sirota	Modifications to Laws Regarding Elections	Approved 6/6/2024	Portions 6/6/2024, 1/1/2025, and 3/1/2026	468	103
212	Hansen & Fenberg, Brown & McCormick	Local Govs Renewable Energy Projects	Approved 5/21/2024	5/21/2024	214	131
214	Hansen & Cutter, Amabile & McCormick	Implement State Climate Goals	Approved 5/17/2024	5/17/2024	191	167
215	Zenzinger & Bridges, Bird & Sirota	Modify Effective Date of House Bill 24-1421	Approved 5/10/2024	5/10/2024	164	170

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
216	Cutter & Michaelson Jenet, Joseph & Hamrick	Standards for Decisions Re Library Resources	Approved 5/31/2024	5/31/2024	307	170
217	Zenzinger & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart	Office of Admin Services for Independent Agencies	Approved 5/31/2024	5/31/2024	308	43
218	Hansen & Fenberg, Duran & Brown	Modernize Energy Distribution Systems	Approved 5/22/2024	5/22/2024	232	340
220	Pelton R. & Hinrichsen, Winter T. & Lukens	Overweight & Oversize Motor Vehicle Permits	Approved 5/31/2024	No Safety Clause	309	286
221	Roberts & Kirkmeyer, Catlin & Lukens	Funding for Rural Health Care	Approved 6/6/2024	6/6/2024	457	96
222	Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Sirota & Taggart	State Funding to Relocate Two State Entities	Approved 5/31/2024	5/31/2024	310	171
223	Fenberg & Gardner, Snyder	Licensing for Clinics That Provide Fertility Serv	Approved 5/22/2024	5/22/2024	223	220
224	Bridges & Kirkmeyer, Bird & Taggart	Mitigate Future State Technology Debt	Approved 6/7/2024	6/7/2024	485	172
226	Fenberg & Marchman, Herod & Brown	Mod to College Kickstarter Account Program	Approved 5/31/2024	Portions 5/31/2024 and 1/1/2025	311	97
227	Bridges & Pelton R., Young & Bradley	Automated External Defibrillators in Public School	Approved 6/7/2024	6/7/2024	486	71
228	Mullica & Lundeen, deGruy Kennedy & Pugliese	TABOR Refund Mechanisms	Approved 5/14/2024	5/14/2024	170	173
229	Winter F. & Priola, Bacon & Willford	Ozone Mitigation Measures	Approved 5/16/2024	Portions 5/16/2024 and contingent on passage of HB24-1338	183	221
230	Fenberg & Cutter, McCluskie & Velasco	Oil & Gas Production Fees	Approved 5/16/2024	Portions 5/16/2024 and contingent on passage of SB24-184	184	296

BILL NO.	PRIME SPONSOR	BILL TOPIC	GOVERNOR'S ACTION	EFFECTIVE DATE	SESSION LAWS CHAPTER	PAGE
231	Rodriguez & Gardner, Snyder & Frizell	Alcohol Beverage Liquor Adv Group Recs	Approved 5/18/2024	No Safety Clause	205	353
232	Rodriguez & Sullivan, Woodrow & Titone	Public Employees' Workplace Protections	Approved 6/7/2024	No Safety Clause	487	270
233	Hansen & Kirkmeyer, deGruy Kennedy & Frizell	Property Tax	Approved 5/14/2024	Portions 5/14/2024 and contingent on passage of SB24-111, HB24-1448, and passage of initiatives at 2024 general election	171	361

ADMINISTRATIVE RULE REVIEW

H.B. 24-1227 Continuation of 2023 rules of executive agencies. Based on the findings and recommendations of the committee on legal services, the act extends all state agency rules that were adopted or amended on or after November 1, 2022, and before November 1, 2023, with the exception of certain rules of the following agencies, as specifically listed in the act:

- The rule of the state board of education concerning rules for the development, expansion, implementation, and management of the regional service areas;
- The rule of the medical services board concerning inpatient payment rates for opioid antagonist;
- The rules of the executive director of the department of revenue concerning the wildfire mitigation measures income tax subtraction; and
- The rules of the executive director of the department of revenue concerning the wildfire mitigation measures income tax credit.

Those specified rules will expire as scheduled in the "State Administrative Procedure Act" on May 15, 2024, on the grounds that the rules conflict with statute.

APPROVED by Governor May 10, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 10, 2024

AGRICULTURE

S.B. 24-031 Noxious weeds - county enforcement - civil infraction - civil penalties. Current law allows the commissioner of agriculture to assess civil penalties for violations of state laws related to the prevention of noxious weeds (violations). The act:

- Clarifies that a board of county commissioners (board) may allow for the assessment and collection of fines for violations of local laws enacted to enforce the management of noxious weeds in the county;
- Creates a civil infraction for violations;
- Creates a civil penalty for violations that is no less than $500 and no more than $1,000;
- Allows a county attorney to petition the district court for an injunction to prevent an ongoing violation; and
- Allows a board to appoint a district attorney to enforce violations in the event that the county does not have a county attorney or in any other circumstance that the board deems appropriate.

APPROVED by Governor March 12, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-045 Pet animal care - sterilization of ownerless cats and dogs required - exceptions. The "Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act" prohibits any animal shelter or pet animal rescue (facility) from releasing a dog or cat to a prospective owner unless the animal has been sterilized, except in cases in which sterilization would jeopardize the life or health of the dog or cat. A facility in an area with limited access to licensed veterinarians may be granted an exemption from the sterilization requirement by the commissioner of agriculture (commissioner). The act:

- Only allows an exemption from the sterilization requirement due to the health of an animal for animals born in Colorado;
- Allows a licensed veterinarian to delay a sterilization procedure if the licensed veterinarian declares in writing that a sterilization procedure is likely to cause a secondary illness, injury, impairment, or physical condition that involves inpatient care or ongoing outpatient treatment;
- Requires a licensed veterinarian to base a determination of unfitness for sterilization on specific details regarding the specific animal for which an exemption is requested;
- Prohibits a licensed veterinarian from including multiple animal exemption requests in one determination of unfitness for sterilization;
- Requires each facility to provide the department of agriculture with information regarding animals exempted from the sterilization requirement at the time of the facility's license renewal; and

- Prohibits facilities that import unsterilized dogs or cats into the state of Colorado from receiving an exemption from the commissioner.

APPROVED by Governor March 12, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-055 Behavioral health - agricultural and rural community behavioral health program - work group - grant program - in-person summit - reports - appropriation. The act creates the agricultural and rural community behavioral health program (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 (department), behavioral health-care providers, rural community leaders, agricultural communities, and nonprofit organizations that serve agricultural communities. The program shall:

- Engage in statewide community outreach to educate communities on behavioral health issues facing farmers, ranchers, other agricultural industry workers, their families, and rural communities;
- Establish interdepartmental relationships; and
- Develop an understanding of and address the root causes of behavioral health issues in the agricultural industry and in rural communities.

The act creates the agricultural behavioral health community of practice work group (work group) in the department. The purpose of the work group is to convene a group of leaders and experts in agriculture and behavioral health care to improve access to behavioral health care for those involved in agriculture and their families. The work group consists of at least 7 members and shall:

- Compile best practices to provide behavioral health care to those involved in agriculture and their families;
- Identify gaps in the provision of behavioral health care to those involved in agriculture;
- Engage with other stakeholders involved in behavioral health care focused on those involved in agriculture;
- Collect data, as permitted by state and federal data privacy laws, on behavioral health-care outcomes in agricultural communities and steps taken to support those involved in agriculture through behavioral health initiatives and programs; and
- Report to the department and the BHA on the data collected and recommend legislative or policy changes to further improve agricultural behavioral health care.

The work group is scheduled for sunset review and repeal on September 1, 2029.

The act establishes the agricultural behavioral health grant program (grant program)

in the department. Subject to available appropriations, the department may administer the grant program. The purpose of the grant program is to:

- Continue existing programs or create new programs that address the root causes of behavioral health issues in the agricultural industry or in rural communities;
- Strengthen collaborative efforts between organizations and communities in addressing the root causes of behavioral health issues in the agricultural industry or in rural communities; and
- Improve access to health, wellness, and behavioral health care for farmers, ranchers, other agricultural industry workers, and their families.

The act requires the department to contract with a statewide agricultural organization to convene an in-person annual summit for organizations with an interest in promoting and providing behavioral health care to agricultural communities.

The department and the BHA are required to enter into an interagency agreement to share data collected in the course of addressing behavioral health-care issues in the agricultural industry and in rural communities. The interagency agreement must state that the data shared will be aggregated and anonymized, and data sharing must be in compliance with state and federal data privacy laws.

On or before January 1, 2026, and each January 1 thereafter, the department is required to submit a report summarizing data collected by the work group, and data collected from grant recipients, to the agriculture, water, and natural resources committee and the health and human services committee of the house of representatives and the agriculture and natural resources committee and the health and human services committee of the senate, or their successor committees, and the BHA. On or before January 1, 2027, and each January 1 thereafter, the department shall include in the report a summary of the data collected regarding the in-person annual summit.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the general assembly appropriates $61,989 from the general fund for use by the department to implement the act.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the general assembly appropriates $145,116 to the department of human services for use by the BHA to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-137 Department of agriculture - Colorado Seed Potato Act - testing and certification of potato seed stock. The act requires that, in order to plant uncertified potatoes, a potato grower must:

- Submit the uncertified potato seed stock to the certifying authority of Colorado for testing and have the certifying authority approve the potatoes for planting; or
- Ensure the uncertified potatoes are no more than one generation removed from certified or qualified parent potatoes and submit the uncertified potato seed stock to the certifying authority for testing.

The testing process is aimed to ensure that if uncertified potatoes are planted in Colorado, those potatoes are free from disease or other issues that may be detrimental to Colorado's potato crop.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1032 Wild horse project - wild horse population management - deadline for implementation extended. The act extends to December 31, 2025, the time in which the department of agriculture may implement wild horse population management pursuant to Senate Bill 23-275, concerning managing wild horses.

APPROVED by Governor March 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 22, 2024

H.B. 24-1354 Pet animal care - Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act - notification of infectious disease outbreak required - disclosure requirement. The act requires any pet animal facility (facility) licensed under the "Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act" to make every reasonable attempt to provide notification of an infectious disease outbreak at the facility to all individuals who own a pet animal that is in the possession of the facility or who used the facility during the reported outbreak and incubation period. A facility is required to provide such notification to pet animal owners within 24 hours after the facility receives notification from a licensed veterinarian or a pet animal owner, if the pet animal owner provides documentation from a licensed veterinarian or other proof of treatment, of an outbreak of an infectious disease at the facility.

The act also requires any facility to disclose information regarding any outbreak of an infectious disease that occurred at the facility within the past year to any pet animal owner who requests such information.

The act defines "pet animal facility" as a facility licensed under the "Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act" that is used in whole or in part for the purpose of pet animal day care or boarding, grooming, or training pet animals.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1458 Department of agriculture - division of animal welfare - creation - duties. The act creates the division of animal welfare (division) within the department of agriculture. The division is created to promote domestic animal welfare, including providing education and outreach, creating voluntary programs, and awarding grants.

APPROVED by Governor May 30, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

AIRCRAFT AND AIRPORTS

H.B. 24-1452 Large hub airports - accessibility requirements. The act imposes the following duties on each large hub airport (airport), as defined by federal law, in Colorado for accessibility-related functions at the airports:

- To establish an advisory committee for the cross-disabled community;
- To consult with the disabled community and confer with the advisory committee during the construction of walkways and other facilities at the airport;
- To incorporate wayfinding technology to assist individuals who are blind or visually impaired to navigate the airport;
- To create, maintain, and update an electronic dashboard to report and track basic access shortcomings and violations throughout the travel process;
- To develop and provide ongoing, comprehensive training programs for airport staff on disability cultural competency, including the presence of, use of, and best practices related to mobility devices, medical equipment, adaptive sports equipment, wayfinding, and access to the airport's accessibility features and amenities;
- To install and maintain restrooms for individuals with disabilities that include companion care changing tables, including at least one accessible public restroom in every terminal; and
- To use elevators to transport power wheelchairs from the tarmac to the jetway and give priority usage of an elevator to power wheelchairs and other mobility devices.

Each airport shall monitor the completion and ongoing upkeep of compliance with the duties and functions according to the timelines established in the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

APPROPRIATIONS

H.B. 24-1180 Supplemental appropriations - department of agriculture. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of agriculture. The general fund portion of the appropriation is increased.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1181 Supplemental appropriations - department of corrections. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of agriculture. The general fund and cash funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

Senate Bill 23-039, concerning measures to reduce family separation caused by a parent's detention, is amended to clarify the name of the institution and subprogram to which money has been appropriated.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1182 Supplemental appropriations - department of early childhood. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of early childhood. The general fund portion of the appropriation is decreased and the reappropriated funds and federal funds portions are increased.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1183 Supplemental appropriations - department of education. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of education. The general fund and cash funds portions of the appropriation are increased and the reappropriated funds portion is decreased.

Amends Senate Bill 23-287, concerning the financing of public schools, to adjust the amount appropriated to the department for administration related to public school finance.

Amends Senate Bill 23-094, concerning the creation of a task force to report on measures to improve school transportation, to further appropriate the amount appropriated for the 2024-25 fiscal year.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1184 Supplemental appropriations - offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, and state planning and budgeting. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, and state planning and budgeting. The general fund portion and reapproriated funds portions of the appropriation are decreased and the cash funds portion is increased.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1185 Supplemental appropriations - department of health care policy and financing. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of health care policy and financing. The general fund and federal funds portions of the appropriation are decreased and the cash funds and reappropriated funds portions are increased.

A new appropriation to the department for overexpenditures of line item appropriations in the 2022 long bill is made.

Amends House Bill 23-1215, concerning limitations on hospital facility fees, to further appropriate the amount appropriated for the 2024-25 fiscal year.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1186 Supplemental appropriations - department of higher education. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of higher education. The general fund, cash funds, and reappropriated funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1187 Supplemental appropriations - department of human services. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of human services. The general fund, cash funds, reappropriated funds, and federal funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

The 2022 general appropriations act is amended to make adjustments to the amount appropriated to the Office of Behavioral Health.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1188 Supplemental appropriations - judicial department. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount

appropriated to the judicial department. The general fund and cash funds portions of the appropriation are increased and the reappropriated funds portion is decreased.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1189 Supplemental appropriations - department of labor and employment. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of labor and employment. The general fund, the reappropriated funds, and federal funds portions of the appropriation are decreased and the cash funds portion is increased.

Senate Bill 22-140, concerning the expansion of experiential learning opportunities through relationships with employers, and, in connection therewith, establishing a work-based learning incentive program, a digital navigation program, a career-aligned English as a second language program, a global talent task force to study in-demand occupations, is amended to further appropriate the unexpended amount through the 2024-25 fiscal year.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1190 Supplemental appropriations - department of law. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of law. The general fund portion of the appropriation is decreased and the reappropriated funds portion is increased.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1191 Supplemental appropriations department of legislature. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of legislature. The general fund portion of the appropriation is increased.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1192 Supplemental appropriations - department of local affairs. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of local affairs. The general fund portion and federal funds portions of the appropriation are decreased and the cash funds and reapproriated funds portions are increased.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1193 Supplemental appropriations - department of military and veterans affairs. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of military and veterans affairs. The general fund portion of the appropriation is increased.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1194 Supplemental appropriations - department of natural resources. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of natural resources. The general fund, the cash funds, the reappropriated funds, and the federal funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1195 Supplemental appropriations - department of personnel. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of personnel. The general fund, cash funds, and reappropriated funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

The 2022 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of personnel. The reappropriated funds portion of the appropriation is increased.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1196 Supplemental appropriations - department of public health and environment. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of public health and environment. The general fund, cash funds, and reappropriated funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1197 Supplemental appropriations - department of public safety. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of public safety. The general fund and reappropriated funds portions of the appropriation are increased and the cash funds and federal funds portions are decreased.

An appropriation made in Senate Bill 23-241, concerning the creation of the office of school safety, is amended to appropriate funds from the school security disbursement cash fund and increase the appropriation to the school safety resource center.

An appropriation made in House Bill 24-1270, concerning a requirement that firearm owners maintain liability insurance, is amended to appropriate funds from the revenue loss restoration cash fund and increase the amount appropriated to the department of public safety for use by the division of homeland security and emergency management.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1198 Supplemental appropriations - the department of regulatory agencies. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of regulatory agencies. The general fund, cash funds, reappropriated funds, and federal funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1199 Supplemental appropriations - department of revenue. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of revenue. The general fund portion of the appropriation is decreased.

The 2022 general appropriation act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of revenue. The cash funds portion of the appropriation is increased.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1200 Supplemental appropriations - department of state. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of state. The cash funds portion of the appropriation is increased.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1201 Supplemental appropriations - department of transportation. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of transportation.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1202 Supplemental appropriations - department of the treasury. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount

appropriated to the department of the treasury. The general fund portion of the appropriation is increased and the cash funds portion is decreased.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1203 Supplemental appropriations - capital construction projects. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated for capital construction projects. The capital construction fund and cash funds portions of the appropriation are increased.

The 2022 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated for capital construction projects. The cash funds portion of the appropriation is increased.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1204 Supplemental appropriations - capital construction information technology projects. The 2023 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated for capital construction information technology projects. The capital construction fund portion of the appropriation is increased.

The 2022 general appropriations act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated for capital construction information technology projects. The cash funds portion of the appropriation is increased.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1347 Legislative appropriation - 2024-25 state fiscal year - legislative department expenses. The act appropriates $73,587,761 to the legislative department for the payment of expenses in the 2024-25 state fiscal year. Of this amount, $71,784,409 is from the general fund, $90,000 is from cash funds, and $1,713,352 is from reappropriated funds.

Additionally, the act:

- Appropriates $50,000 from the general fund to the youth advisory council cash fund; and
- Further appropriates to the legislative department, for use by the legislative council in the 2024-25 state fiscal year for new legislator orientation and official functions, $29,000 from the general fund appropriation to the legislative department for the 2023-24 state fiscal year that was not expended in that fiscal year.

APPROVED by Governor March 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 22, 2024

H.B. 24-1430 General appropriation act - 2024 long bill. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024, the bill provides for the payment of expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state of Colorado, and of its agencies and institutions. The grand total for the operating budget is set at $42,929,675,236. The general funds portion of the appropriation is set at $12,398,541,034; the general fund exempt portion is set at $3,803,423,067; the cash funds portion is set at $11,342,249,687; the reappropriated funds portion is set at $2,878,921,519; and the federal funds portion is set at $12,506,539,929.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024, the grand total for the state fiscal year for capital construction projects is set at $367,677,785. The capital construction fund portion of the appropriation is set at $262,215,419; the cash funds portion is set at $103,554,776; and the federal funds portion is set at $1,907,590.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024, the grand total for information technology projects is set at $158,354,132. The capital construction fund portion of the appropriation is set at $86,836,669; the cash fund portion is set at $14,255,934; and the federal funds portion is set at $57,261,529.

The 2021 general appropriation act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated for capital construction projects and capital construction information technology projects.

The 2023 general appropriation act is amended to balance and make adjustments to the total amount appropriated to the department of education; the offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, and state planning and budgeting; and the departments of health care policy and financing, higher education, local affairs, personnel, public health and environment, and public safety.

Appropriations were made in several bills during the 2023 legislative session that are further amended to balance and make adjustments and to extend the appropriation of unexpended amounts to the 2024-25 fiscal year.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 29, 2024

CHILDREN AND DOMESTIC MATTERS

S.B. 24-006 Pretrial diversion - juveniles and adults - intellectual and developmental disability, mental or behavioral health, or lack of mental capacity. The act requires a district attorney's office, or the office's designee, to consider the use of a juvenile diversion program (program) to prevent a juvenile who demonstrates behaviors or symptoms consistent with an intellectual and developmental disability, a mental or behavioral health issue, or a lack of mental capacity from further involvement in formal delinquency proceedings.

Current law allows programs to use the results of an approved and validated assessment tool to identify the appropriate diversion services a juvenile may need and the professionals who may provide the services. The act adds behavioral health services and services for juveniles with developmental disabilities to the types of services a juvenile may need and adds behavioral health treatment providers and providers who offer services to juveniles with developmental disabilities to the list of professionals who may provide the appropriate diversion services.

If an adult defendant's competency is raised or a defendant is found incompetent to proceed, the act allows the defendant to enter into a diversion agreement with the consent of the district attorney and the court if the court finds that the defendant has the ability to participate and is advised of the potential consequences of failure to comply. The defendant's entrance into the diversion agreement does not waive the issue of competency to stand trial if there is a violation of the diversion agreement and proceedings on the charges resume. The diversion agreement alone is not evidence of competency.

APPROVED by Governor March 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 22, 2024

S.B. 24-008 Child welfare - foster care - kinship foster care - training and financial assistance - background checks - certification - data collection and reporting - appropriations. The act states that a court shall not delay permanency planning for a child or youth for purposes of maintaining financial support for a kinship foster care home or a non-certified kinship foster care home, unless there are exceptional circumstances as approved by the court.

Prior to transferring temporary legal custody of a child or youth to a relative or kin, the court shall make findings that the relative or kin was advised regarding the differences between kinship foster care and non-certified kinship care, including, but not limited to, financial assistance, custody requirements, and long-term financial support options.

The act allows the state department of human services (state department) to promulgate rules to modify the requirements for kinship foster care homes, including training topics for kinship foster care certification.

Emergency financial assistance for a kinship foster care home is expanded to include goods needed for the child's basic care, including beds, clothing, and transportation costs, and limited rental or housing assistance not to exceed a 60-day subsidy.

The act clarifies the definitions regarding foster care homes, kinship foster care homes (kinship home), and non-certified kinship foster care homes (non-certified kinship home). A kinship home is a home that has been certified by a county department of human or social services (county department) a child placement agency to provide 24-hour care for relatives or kin who are less than 21 years of age. A kinship home is eligible for the same foster care reimbursement, assistance, and other supports as foster care homes. "Kinship foster care home" does not include a non-certified kinship home. A non-certified kinship home means a relative or kin who has a significant relationship with the child or youth and who has either chosen not to pursue the certification process or who has not met the certification requirements for a kinship home.

The act formally establishes the process by which a kinship home may apply for certification from a county department or child placement agency. A county department or child placement agency, upon the completion of the required background checks, may issue a one-time provisional certificate for a period of 6 months to an applicant at a specific location who is requesting provisional certification, if requested by the applicant. If the applicant completes the required background checks, the county department or child placement agency shall make payment beginning with the completion of the fingerprint background check. The county department or child placement agency shall complete the certification process within the timelines promulgated by rule of the state board of human services. The applicant has the right to appeal any denial of certification. The state department, a county department, or a child placement agency has the right to revoke a kinship home's certification for cause.

Prior to issuing a certificate or subsequent certificate to an applicant to operate a kinship home, a county department or a child placement agency shall conduct a fingerprint-based criminal history record check (fingerprint check) through the Colorado bureau of investigation. The applicant shall pay, unless otherwise paid by a county department, the costs associated with the fingerprint check to the Colorado bureau of investigation.

The county department or child placement agency to which the kinship home applied for certification shall extend the provisional certification by an additional 60 days if the applicant can demonstrate that the applicant did not cause the delay in completing all the requirements for certification.

A kinship home may opt out of the provisional certification process and remain eligible for supports through sources other than foster care maintenance.

Kinship foster care homes are eligible for financial reimbursement and supports at the same rate as foster care homes, as established in rules promulgated by the state board of human services. Non-certified kinship care homes are eligible for financial assistance and

supports at 30% of the foster care rate, increasing to 50% beginning in the 2026-27 state fiscal year, based on the age of the child or youth receiving care.

The state department shall reimburse the county departments 90% of the amounts expended by county departments for kinship foster care and non-certified kinship care daily rates to support financial assistance. The kinship foster care rate and non-certified kinship care rate are exempt from the state close-out process.

The state department shall collaborate with the department of education, the department of public health and environment, and the department of health care policy and financing to develop an interagency resource. The state department shall prominently post the resource on the state department's website.

The act directs the state department and the judicial department to collect data on the number of children who are placed with certified and non-certified kin through a dependency and neglect case, regardless of who has custody of the child or youth. The state department shall make the data available on its website on or before October 1, 2025.

On or before October 1, 2025, the state department shall study and report to the general assembly the feasibility of using federal funds, including, but not limited to, federal IV-B, IV-E, or TANF funds, or other grant funding to provide or reimburse for the provision of brief legal services or legal representation of relative and kin caregivers.

On or before August 1, 2025, and every August 1 thereafter until August 1, 2030, the state department shall submit a report to the joint budget committee on the implementation of non-certified kinship care homes, the impacts to the number of placements with kinship foster care homes, and the impacts to the number of placements with county departments in their ability to support providers. The state department shall submit data provided by county departments as a supplement to the report.

The act makes conforming amendments to align statutory sections related to foster care homes with kinship homes.

The act makes the following appropriations to the department of human services for the 2024-25 state fiscal year:

- $190,672 from the general fund for use by the administration and finance division;
- $5,516,580 from the Colorado long-term works reserve for use by the office of children, youth, and families for child welfare services; and
- $1,221,710 from local funds for use by the office of children, youth, and families for child welfare services.

The act anticipates that the department of human services will receive $6,459,409 in federal funds to be used by the office of children, youth, and families for child welfare services.

The act appropriates $55,748 to the department of public safety for the 2024-25 state fiscal year for use by the biometric identification and records unit.

APPROVED by Governor May 30, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** September 1, 2024

S.B. 24-113 Youth sports organizations - local governments - mandatory reporter training - permissive abuse prevention training - code of conduct - background checks. Starting July 1, 2025, each youth sports organization shall require each coach to annually complete mandatory reporter training and shall encourage each coach to annually complete an abuse prevention training that includes:

- Prohibited conduct by coaches;
- Appropriate one-on-one interactions between players and coaches;
- How to recognize and appropriately respond to and prevent behaviors that violate the prohibited conduct policy; and
- How to respond to disclosures of sexual abuse, disclosures of child abuse, or reports of behaviors violating the prohibited conduct policy in a supportive and appropriate manner that meets the mandated reporting requirements pursuant to Colorado statutes.

Each youth sports organization shall develop a prohibited conduct policy that its coaches must comply with and that must include:

- A list of prohibited conduct by parents, spectators, coaches, and athletes and a mandatory reporting policy for adults who have knowledge of an act of prohibited conduct; and
- A code of conduct for parents, spectators, coaches, and athletes to follow.

The act requires the department of early childhood to make a model code of conduct available that a youth sports organization may adopt.

The act requires all youth sports organization and local government coaches to obtain a criminal history record check and to not hire a coach with a record of child abuse or unlawful sexual behavior. A volunteer who is not acting in the capacity of a coach or manager and who only occasionally assists with the team is not required to obtain a criminal history record check.

The act requires each local government that operates a youth athletic activity to make available a prohibited conduct policy related to youth athletic activities.

The act requires the attorney general to draft a notice that explains the requirements of the act and make it available to all youth sports organizations. Each youth sports

organization shall post the notice on its website or, if it does not have a website, provide the notice to parents and legal guardians.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-119 Federal classification as special immigrant juvenile - definition of abandonment. Current law states that if there is sufficient evidence to determine that reunification of a child or youth with one or both parents is not viable due to abuse, neglect, abandonment, or a similar basis, the child or youth is eligible for federal classification as a special immigrant juvenile. The act clarifies that abandonment includes, but is not limited to, the death of one or both parents. The act defines the phrase "special immigrant juvenile status findings".

APPROVED by Governor March 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-202 Out-of-home placement costs - child support assignment and referral. Current Colorado law requires that a decree providing for placement of a child with a public agency be accompanied by a court order that obligates the child's parent to pay a fee, based on the parent's ability to pay. The fee covers the costs of a guardian ad litem and of providing for residential care of the child. The act removes the requirement for a court order obligating a child's parent to pay the fee for residential child care and guardian ad litem costs. Instead, the act authorizes a delegate child support enforcement unit to impose a fee only when a county child welfare unit determines a referral is appropriate in accordance with rules promulgated by the state board of human services (state board). The act removes the requirements that this fee be based on a parent's ability to pay and that the fee cover the cost of a guardian ad litem.

Current Colorado law assigns child support by operation of law to the state department of human services to reimburse county, state, and federal out-of-home placement costs when a child is placed in foster care. The act limits assignments to current, rather than previously accrued, child support obligations. The act grants a delegate child support enforcement unit discretion to enforce a child support obligation when a county child welfare unit determines a referral is appropriate in accordance with rules promulgated by the state board.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 22, 2024

H.B. 24-1031 Language access - county department of human or social services requirements - court requirements - appropriation. The act requires that certain services provided to children or their families comply with the provisions of Title VI of the federal "Civil Rights Act of 1964" if they are provided by a county department of human or social

services (county department), city and county, or a private-entity contractor. Furthermore, the act requires that the county department, city and county, or private-entity contractor take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful language access to services in the person's primary language for a person with limited English proficiency, in a timely manner and without unreasonable delay.

The act requires a court to provide language access, including translation and interpretation services, to a child, parent, guardian, custodian, or other party in a dependency and neglect case if the person requests language access or has limited English proficiency.

The act requires that during a dispositional hearing concerning the best interests of a child, the court consider services and programs that provide the parent and child with language access and effective communication.

The act appropriates $74,953 from the judicial stabilization cash fund to the judicial department to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1080 Youth sports organizations - local government youth athletic activities - first aid and CPR/AED education - criminal history record check - private cause of action. A "youth sports organization" is a private for-profit or not-for-profit organization that, as part of its core function, provides persons who are under 18 years of age the opportunity to participate in scheduled competitive or recreational sporting activities, whether individually or as a team. "Youth sports organization" does not include a neighborhood youth organization, a K-12 school, a licensed child care facility, an institution of higher education, or an organization that provides walk-in-basis sporting activities.

A youth sports organization and local government that provides youth athletic activities is required to have at least one adult who possesses a current first aid and CPR/AED education certification present at each youth athletic activity.

All youth sports organization coaches who work directly with youth members, and any chaperone who accompanies the youth sports organization on any trip that includes one or more overnight stays, must obtain a criminal history record check prior to employment or approval as a chaperone, and if the coach or chaperone lived outside the U.S. for more than 180 days since the coach's or chaperone's last criminal history record check, the person shall also obtain an international criminal history record check. A volunteer who is not acting in the capacity of a coach or manager and who only occasionally assists with the youth sports organization is not required to obtain a criminal history record check. A youth sports organization shall not hire a person as a coach or approve a person as a chaperone and shall terminate a coach or revoke the approval for a chaperone if a criminal history record check shows that the person has been convicted of felony child abuse, a felony offense involving

unlawful sexual behavior, a crime of violence, or any comparable offense committed in another state. A person who takes part in the activities of a youth sports organization but who is not required to obtain a criminal history record check pursuant to this section or is unable to obtain a criminal history record check must at all times be supervised by a person who has been hired or approved after obtaining a criminal history record check. The act requires a local government that provides a youth athletic activity to comply with the criminal history record check requirements. The act creates a cause of action for failing to conduct a background check.

A local government offering a local government-sponsored youth athletic activity may charge a person any fees for the required criminal history record check. Information obtained by a local government through the criminal history record check is not subject to the open records act.

VETOED by Governor May 17, 2024

H.B. 24-1122 Civil protection order - procedural process - transfer wireless phone number. The act clarifies that venue for filing a motion or complaint for a civil protection order is proper in any county where any one of the acts or behaviors that are subject to the motion or complaint occurred.

The act authorizes a judge or magistrate to continue the temporary protection order for a period of not more than one year after the date when the permanent protection order hearing takes place. If the temporary protection order is continued for one year and the petitioner seeks a permanent protection order, the act requires the petitioner to file a motion at least 14 days before the scheduled hearing notifying the court and the respondent of the petitioner's intent to pursue a permanent protection order on the date of the scheduled hearing.

The act requires the court to encourage the petitioner to notify the respondent if the petitioner intends not to appear at the permanent protection order hearing, but the court shall neither require the petitioner to attend nor assess attorney fees or costs against the petitioner for choosing not to attend the hearing.

The act prohibits service upon the respondent and upon the person to be protected if the temporary protection order is denied or if the petitioner moves to vacate the temporary protection order prior to the court receiving confirmation that the respondent was personally served or had actual knowledge of the request for a civil protection order.

If the temporary protection order is based in whole or in part on an act of domestic violence, and the act of domestic violence involved the threat of use of physical force, use of physical force, or attempted use of physical force, the act requires the citation to inform the respondent that the respondent must refrain from possessing or purchasing a firearm or ammunition for the duration of the order and must relinquish, for the duration of the order, a firearm or ammunition in the respondent's immediate possession or control or subject to the

respondent's immediate possession or control.

The act requires the court to grant additional continuances at the petitioner's request if the petitioner is unable to serve the respondent and if the petitioner is able to show the petitioner has made reasonable efforts to serve the respondent or that the respondent is evading service.

The act clarifies that a municipal court shall include in the order a provision awarding temporary care and control of any joint or shared minor children of the parties involved for a period of not more than one year after the date on which the temporary care and control is awarded in the temporary protection order.

If there is no pending or existing domestic relations or juvenile case in district court involving joint or shared children, the act prohibits the petitioner from being required or instructed to file a complaint for a protection order in district court when the petitioner is otherwise eligible to file for a civil protection order in county court.

The act requires temporary protection orders and permanent protection orders to be written and communicated in simple and plain language.

The act requires a judge to order a temporary protection order be made permanent if the judge finds that the respondent engaged in a behavior constituting grounds for the issuance of a civil protection order on the basis of sexual violence and that a risk or threat of physical harm or the threat of psychological or emotional harm exists to the petitioner.

The act prohibits the court from awarding any costs or assessing any fees, including attorney fees, against a petitioner seeking a civil protection order. The act prohibits a state or public agency from assessing fees for service of process against a petitioner seeking a civil protection order as a victim of domestic abuse, domestic violence, stalking, or sexual violence.

As part of a request for a temporary or permanent protection order in a case involving domestic violence, sexual violence, or stalking, the act authorizes the court to enter an order directing a wireless telephone service provider to transfer the financial responsibility for and rights to a wireless telephone number to the petitioner if the petitioner:

- Is not the account holder; and
- Proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner and any minor children in the petitioner's care are the primary users of each wireless telephone number that the petitioner requested be transferred.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

H.B. 24-1136 Youth social media use - resource bank - wellness programs - social media platform notification function - appropriation. The act requires the department of education

(department) to create and maintain a resource bank of evidence-based, research-based, scholarly articles and promising program materials and curricula pertaining to the mental and physical health impacts of social media use by youth, internet safety, and cybersecurity. The resource bank will be used in elementary and secondary schools in the state. The department is required to convene a temporary stakeholder group of no more than 15 persons to assist in the creation of the resource bank. The resource materials must be made available free of charge no later than July 1, 2025, to local education providers, professional educators, parents or guardians of youth, students, and community providers.

The act strongly encourages the department to expand local student wellness programs to include programs that address the impacts of problematic technology use on the mental and physical well-being of Colorado youth.

On or after January 1, 2026, the act requires a social media platform, as defined by the act, to establish a function that provides a user who is under the age of 18 with information about social media that helps the user understand the impact of social media use on the developing brain and the mental and physical health of youth or displays a notification every 30 minutes when the user:

- Has spent one hour on social media platforms in a 24-hour period; or
- Is on a social media platform between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The chief information officer in the Colorado office of information technology, in consultation with the director of the center for health and environmental data division of the Colorado department of public health and environment and the temporary stakeholder group shall establish standards for the function.

The act appropriates $13,974 from the general fund to the department of education for use by the student learning division to implement the bill.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1216 Supports for youth in juvenile or criminal justice system - bill of rights - educational support and point-of-contact person - justice-engaged student hotline - interagency working group - participation in school activities - sentencing options - appropriation. The act establishes a bill of rights for a K-12 student who is involved in any capacity with the juvenile or criminal justice system (justice-engaged student). School districts, boards of cooperative services, charter schools, and institute charter schools (local education providers) must follow the bill of rights for justice-engaged students.

The bill of rights includes, but is not limited to:

- Providing the justice-engaged student with alternative solutions to a general

education, when appropriate;

- Prompt enrollment or re-enrollment no later than 10 business days after the first request to the local education provider, so long as the student is eligible for enrollment, as determined by the local education provider;
- Appropriate credit for coursework completed while justice-engaged, and for that coursework to be applied toward graduation or school continuation;
- Providing the justice-engaged student with a graduation plan, developed in consultation with the justice-engaged student, the student's family, caregiver or advocate;
- Privacy, including privacy when related to diversion, probation, or questioning about a crime;
- Protection by the federal "Individuals with Disabilities Act", section 504 of the federal "Rehabilitation Act of 1973", applicable foster care regulations, and the federal "McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act";
- Creating evidence of and being evaluated for giftedness; and
- Allowing the justice-engaged student to participate in school activities or career readiness pathways in accordance with rules promulgated by the state board of education (board).

Each local education provider shall publish on its website an explanation of the services and resources available for justice-engaged students, including the name, phone number, and email address of a designated, trained point-of-contact person (contact person) at the local education provider. For small and rural school districts that are not members of a BOCES, a designated support person within the department of education (department) may act as a contact person. The contact person shall read and understand the guidance developed by the department and be knowledgeable about alternative education options and wraparound services.

Upon notification or request, a local education provider will work with the team of professionals, including the multi-tiered systems of supports, and appropriate intervention teams, families, and justice-engaged students to ensure a pathway to graduation, including workforce development opportunities, access to alternative educational programming, and mental health and other supports as and if appropriate and available.

On or before July 1, 2024, the department shall convene an interagency working group to review and make recommendations to the department and joint education committees of the house of representatives and the senate no later than December 1, 2024 regarding justice-engaged students.

The board shall promulgate rules to establish a process and framework for interpreting and transferring credits and schoolwork completed by a justice-engaged student while in custody. Local education providers retain the right to suspend or expel a justice-engaged student pursuant to applicable laws.

The department shall provide guidance to local education providers on how to allow a justice-engaged student to receive an accommodation to participate in school activities,

including, but not limited to, graduation ceremonies, sporting events, after-school activities, and college or career readiness pathways.

On or before September 1, 2026, the act requires the department to select and contract with an entity to establish and maintain a statewide hotline for justice-engaged students, families and caregivers, justice system personnel, and education personnel. Each justice-engaged student shall be provided information about the hotline by law enforcement after ticketing or arrest, by the division of youth services after release from the division, and by local education providers after notification that a student has become justice-engaged.

The act requires the entity operating the hotline to submit a written report to the department and board on or before June 30, 2025, and each June 30 thereafter. The report must categorize and summarize the number of calls received, the type of person calling, types of supports or referrals provided, and the geography of calls received so that service gaps can be identified.

Beginning July 1, 2025, the department shall assist students from small and rural school districts who have been denied re-entry into school by a local education provider.

Under current law, if a child or youth is within a court's jurisdiction, a preliminary investigation is made to determine whether further actions be taken to protect the interests of the child or youth or the community. The court or judge or magistrate is encouraged to take into consideration a juvenile's educational progress and ability to achieve credits toward graduation when considering release options.

If the court commits a justice-engaged student to the department of human services who does not include a physical threat or bodily injury to another person, the court is encouraged to order that the commitment take place in a manner that allows the justice-engaged student to continue to attend school prior to commitment to avoid disruption of the justice-engaged student's academic progress and ability to achieve credits for a semester.

The act appropriates $82,883 from the general fund for the 2024-25 state fiscal year to the department of education for use by student pathways.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1350 Parental responsibilities - child and family investigator and parental responsibilities evaluator duties - court duties - judicial department duties - best interest of the child - coercive control. Under current law, a court may appoint a child and family investigator (investigator) to investigate and report to the court relevant factors for determining the best interest of a child or youth in a proceeding involving parental responsibilities allocation. Similarly, under current law, a court may appoint a parental

responsibilities evaluator (evaluator) to evaluate and report to the court concerning disputed issues relating to the parental responsibilities allocation. The act:

- Requires investigators and evaluators to include all information obtained concerning domestic violence and child abuse in a written report;
- Requires additional training requirements for investigators and evaluators;
- Requires investigators and evaluators to provide certain written disclosures to each party before performing duties; and
- Allows the court to implement caps on charges for duties performed by evaluators.

The act defines "coercive control" to include a pattern of threatening, humiliating, or intimidating actions, including assaults or other abuse, that is used to harm, punish, or frighten an individual.

If the court orders unsupervised parenting time for a parent, and there is any information, including an accusation, that the parent has committed domestic violence, child abuse, child emotional abuse, or coercive control, the court is required to make a statement in writing or orally on the proceeding record regarding why unsupervised parenting time was determined to be in the best interests of the child.

The act states that the court may interview the child in the judge's chambers regarding the child's wishes for parental responsibilities allocation upon a motion. The court is required to make findings why it grants or denies the request to interview the child in chambers and give paramount consideration in cases involving an allegation by a child regarding domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, or child sexual abuse.

The act requires that if allegations of domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, or child sexual abuse have been made, the court is required to give strong consideration to the child's or youth's preference concerning allocation of parental responsibilities, if the preference is consistent with protecting the child's safety and needs.

The act clarifies that, pursuant to a chief justice directive, the office of the state court administrator is responsible for accepting complaints regarding investigators and evaluators, and is authorized to administer appropriate sanctions. Furthermore, the act requires the judicial department to include information during its annual "SMART Act" hearing and publish information on its website concerning investigator and evaluators.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1377 Court-appointed special advocates - foster youth in transition - roles. The act clarifies that court-appointed special advocate volunteers can be attached, stay attached, or be reattached to cases for foster youth in transition. With the consent of the youth, a CASA

volunteer may be appointed in a foster youth in transition program case and may support the youth in planning for the youth's future and accessing necessary services, supports, and assistance consistent with the youth's expressed interests and the program's goals. A CASA volunteer appointed to a youth in a foster youth in transition program case shall not make best interests recommendations to the court or others and must not have access to or share confidential information about the youth without the youth's express consent to access or share such information.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

CONSUMER AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

S.B. 24-041 Protection of personal data - enhanced protections of minors' data - heightened risk of harm to minors - consent required for certain activities - data protection assessments - enforcement. Effective October 1. 2025, the act amends the "Colorado Privacy Act" to add enhanced protections when a minor's data is processed and there is a heightened risk of harm to minors. The act applies to any entity that controls consumer personal data (controller) and that conducts business in Colorado or delivers products or services that are targeted at Colorado residents, regardless of the volume of or amount of revenue derived from that activity.

A controller that offers an online service, product, or feature to a consumer who the controller knows or willfully disregards is a minor is required to:

- Use reasonable care to avoid any heightened risk of harm to minors caused by the service, product, or feature; and
- Conduct, and review as necessary, a data protection assessment for the service, product, or feature if there is a heightened risk of harm to minors and maintain documentation regarding the assessment for a specified period.

Unless the minor or, for a minor who is under 13 years of age, the minor's parent or legal guardian has consented, a controller is prohibited from processing a minor's personal data:

- For targeted advertising, selling the minor's personal data, or profiling in furtherance of decisions that produce legal or similarly significant consequences;
- For any processing purpose other than the purpose disclosed at the time the minor's personal data is collected or a purpose reasonably necessary for the disclosed processing purpose; or
- For longer than reasonably necessary to provide the service, product, or feature.

Absent consent, a controller is also prohibited from:

- Using a system design feature to significantly increase, sustain, or extend a minor's use of the service, product, or feature; or
- Collecting a minor's precise geolocation, except under specified circumstances.

Neither a controller nor a processor that processes personal data for a controller is required to implement an age verification or age-gating system or otherwise affirmatively verify the age of consumers, and a controller that conducts commercially reasonable age estimation is not liable for an erroneous age estimation.

The attorney general and district attorneys are authorized to enforce the requirements

of the act in the same manner as authorized under the "Colorado Privacy Act", including notifying a controller of, and allowing a controller time to cure, a violation.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** October 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

S.B. 24-066 Payment card networks - firearm merchant code. The act requires certain networks that facilitate payment transactions to make the merchant category code for firearms and ammunition available to merchant acquirers (processor) who process transactions for firearms merchants. A processor must assign the code to each firearms merchant to which the processor provides services.

The attorney general's office has exclusive authority to enforce the act. Before bringing an enforcement action, the attorney general's office must notify in writing the person alleged to have violated the act. Standards are set for the notice. A violator has 30 days to cure the violation in accordance with the standards in the act.

If a person violates the act and does not cure the violation, the attorney general's office may bring a civil action to seek:

- A civil penalty of up to $10,000 for each violation; or
- An injunction or equitable relief that prevents a further violation.

If the attorney general's office prevails in the action, a court may issue an order requiring the violator to pay reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in bringing the action.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-205 Artificial intelligence - duty to avoid algorithmic discrimination - rebuttable presumption of reasonable care for developers and deployers of high-risk systems - disclosures - exemptions - rules. On and after February 1, 2026, the act requires a developer of a high-risk artificial intelligence system (high-risk system) to use reasonable care to protect consumers from any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination in the high-risk system. There is a rebuttable presumption that a developer used reasonable care if the developer complied with specified provisions in the act, including:

- Making available to a deployer of the high-risk system a statement disclosing specified information about the high-risk system;
- Making available to a deployer of the high-risk system information and

documentation necessary to complete an impact assessment of the high-risk system;

- Making a publicly available statement summarizing the types of high-risk systems that the developer has developed or intentionally and substantially modified and currently makes available to a deployer or other developer and how the developer manages any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination that may arise from the development or intentional and substantial modification of each of these high-risk systems; and
- Disclosing to the attorney general and known deployers or other developers of the high-risk system any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination, within 90 days after the discovery or receipt of a credible report from the deployer, that the high-risk system has caused or is reasonably likely to have caused.

The act also, on and after February 1, 2026, requires a deployer of a high-risk system to use reasonable care to protect consumers from any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination in the high-risk system. There is a rebuttable presumption that a deployer used reasonable care if the deployer complied with specified provisions in the act, including:

- Implementing a risk management policy and program for the high-risk system;
- Completing an impact assessment of the high-risk system;
- Annually reviewing the deployment of each high-risk system deployed by the deployer to ensure that the high-risk system is not causing algorithmic discrimination;
- Notifying a consumer of specified items if the high-risk system makes, or will be a substantial factor in making, a consequential decision concerning the consumer;
- Providing a consumer with an opportunity to correct any incorrect personal data that a high-risk system processed in making a consequential decision;
- Providing a consumer with an opportunity to appeal, via human review if technically feasible, an adverse consequential decision concerning the consumer arising from the deployment of a high-risk system;
- Making a publicly available statement summarizing the types of high-risk systems that the deployer currently deploys, how the deployer manages any known or reasonably foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination that may arise from deployment of each of these high-risk systems, and the nature, source, and extent of the information collected and used by the deployer; and
- Disclosing to the attorney general the discovery of algorithmic discrimination, within 90 days after the discovery, that the high-risk system has caused.

A person doing business in this state, including a deployer or other developer, that deploys or makes available an artificial intelligence system that is intended to interact with consumers must ensure disclosure to each consumer who interacts with the artificial intelligence system that the consumer is interacting with an artificial intelligence system.

The act does not restrict a developer's, deployer's, or other person's ability to engage in specified activities, including:

- Complying with federal, state, or municipal laws, ordinances, or regulations;
- Cooperating with and conducting specified investigations;
- Taking immediate steps to protect an interest that is essential for the life or physical safety of a consumer;
- Conducting and engaging in specified research activities; and
- Effectuating a product recall or repairing technical errors that impair product functionality.

The act provides an affirmative defense for a developer, deployer, or other person if:

- The developer, deployer, or other person involved in a potential violation is in compliance with a nationally or internationally recognized risk management framework for artificial intelligence systems that the act or the attorney general designates; and
- The developer, deployer, or other person takes specified measures to discover and correct violations of the act.

An insurer, a fraternal benefit society, or a developer of an artificial intelligence system used by an insurer is in full compliance with the act if the entity is subject to specified laws governing insurers' use of external consumer data and information sources, algorithms, and predictive models and rules adopted by the commissioner of insurance.

A bank, out-of-state bank, credit union chartered by the state of Colorado, federal credit union, out-of-state credit union, or any affiliate or subsidiary thereof, is in full compliance with the act if the entity is subject to examination by a state or federal prudential regulator under any published guidance or regulations that apply to the use of high-risk systems and the guidance or regulations meet criteria specified in the act.

The act grants the attorney general rule-making authority to implement, and exclusive authority to enforce, the requirements of the act. A person who violates the act engages in a deceptive trade practice pursuant to the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act".

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 17, 2024

H.B. 24-1058 Colorado privacy act - sensitive data - biological data - neural data. In 2021, the general assembly enacted Senate Bill 21-190, concerning additional protection of data relating to personal privacy, which established the "Colorado Privacy Act" (privacy act) as part of the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act". The privacy act protects the privacy of individuals' personal data by establishing certain requirements for entities that process personal data. The privacy act also describes certain rights that consumers may exercise regarding the processing of their personal data. The privacy act includes additional protections for sensitive data.

For the purposes of the privacy act, the act expands the definition of "sensitive data" to include biological data, which is data generated by the technological processing, measurement, or analysis of an individual's biological, genetic, biochemical, physiological, or neural properties, compositions, or activities or of an individual's body or bodily functions, which data is used or intended to be used, singly or in combination with other personal data, for identification purposes. Biological data includes neural data, which is 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.

APPROVED by Governor April 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1121 Consumer protection - deceptive trade practices - right to repair equipment - manufacturer to facilitate owner or third-party repairs - inclusion of digital electronic equipment - exemptions - limits on parts pairing - notice by independent repair providers. Under current law, an original equipment manufacturer of agricultural equipment or a powered wheelchair is required, upon request, to provide parts, tools, documentation, and other resources to independent repair providers and owners of the manufacturer's agricultural equipment or powered wheelchairs to facilitate an independent repair provider's or owner's diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of a piece of agricultural equipment or a powered wheelchair (right-to-repair statutes). Failure to comply with the right-to-repair statutes is a deceptive trade practice.

Beginning January 1, 2026, the act expands the scope of the right-to-repair statutes to include digital electronic equipment manufactured and sold or used for the first time in Colorado on or after July 1, 2021. However, the act includes many exemptions, including exemptions for marine vessels, aviation, and motor vehicles; medical devices other than powered wheelchairs; certain safety and security equipment; certain construction- and energy-related equipment; and video game consoles.

For digital electronic equipment manufactured and sold or used in Colorado for the first time after January 1, 2026, the act prohibits a manufacturer from using parts pairing in a manner that:

- Prevents an independent repair provider or owner from installing or enabling replacement parts;
- Reduces the functionality or performance of the digital electronic equipment; or
- Causes digital electronic equipment to display misleading alerts or warnings about unidentified parts.

Parts pairing may still be used for digital electronic equipment to record, catalog, and display information related to repairs done and for standalone biometric components used for authentication purposes.

Additionally, the act:

- Does not require a manufacturer to distribute a product's source code or make available documentation, tools, or parts that would disable or override privacy or anti-theft security measures or that the manufacturer only uses to perform virtual diagnostic services at no cost; and
- Requires an independent repair provider, before providing services for digital electronic equipment, to provide an owner with notice indicating that the independent repair provider is not an authorized repair provider of the manufacturer and whether the provider uses any new or used replacement parts from a supplier other than the manufacturer.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

H.B. 24-1130 Colorado Consumer Protection Act - Colorado Privacy Act - protections for individuals' biometric data. The act amends the "Colorado Privacy Act" to add protections for individuals' biometric data by requiring a person that controls or processes one or more biometric identifiers (controller) to adopt a written policy that:

- Establishes a retention schedule for biometric identifiers and biometric data;
- Includes a protocol for responding to a data security incident that may compromise the security of biometric identifiers or biometric data; and
- Includes guidelines that require the deletion of a biometric identifier on or before certain dates.

With certain exceptions, a controller must make its written policy available to the public.

The act also:

- Prohibits a controller from collecting a biometric identifier unless the controller first satisfies certain disclosure and consent requirements;
- Specifies certain prohibited acts and requirements for controllers that process biometric identifiers and biometric data;
- Requires a controller to disclose to a consumer certain information concerning the collection and use of the consumer's biometric identifier;
- Restricts an employer's permissible reasons for obtaining an employee's consent for the collection of biometric identifiers; and
- Authorizes the attorney general to promulgate rules to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

H.B. 24-1251 Debt-management service providers - record retention - settlement agreements - fees - continuation under sunset law. The act implements the recommendations in the 2023 sunset report by the department of regulatory agencies by:

- Continuing the regulation of debt-management service providers for 11 years, to 2035;
- Requiring a debt-management service provider to maintain records of the education provided to an individual;
- Requiring settlement agreements between a consumer and creditor to be in writing; and
- Requiring fees paid by debt-management service providers to be set administratively instead of through the rule-making process.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1259 Price gouging - housing - declared disaster. The act prohibits price gouging in the provision of or offer to provide rent-based housing during a disaster period and within the designated disaster area if the disaster declaration specifically declares a material decrease in residential housing units. A violation of the act is an unfair and unconscionable act or practice.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

H.B. 24-1324 Restrictive employment agreements - regulation as debt - attorney general enforcement. The act grants the attorney general rule-making authority over restrictive employment agreements.

Current law allows an employer to recover the expense of educating and training a worker where the training is distinct from normal, on-the-job training. The act regulates the recoverable expense as other consumer debt and student debt.

The act also adds the requirement that, for an employer to recover the expense, the training must comply with rules promulgated by the attorney general regarding the transferability of the training or credentialing that is available to the employee as a result of the training.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1356 Colorado Consumer Protection Act - electronic smoking devices - sale of

electronic smoking devices to minors. The act amends the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act" to make the sale of electronic smoking devices to minors an unfair or deceptive trade practice, which gives the attorney general or a district attorney explicit authority to bring an action against a person who sells or offers for sale an electronic smoking device to an individual who does not meet the age restriction to purchase the electronic smoking device.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1378 Colorado Consumer Protection Act - deceptive trade practices - ticket sales and resales - violations. The act amends consumer protection laws regarding ticket sales and resales for events. The act requires operators and resellers to guarantee refunds to purchasers of tickets under certain circumstances; prohibits an operator from denying an individual access or revoking an individual's valid ticket to an event because the individual's ticket was bought through a reseller; and clarifies that an operator may revoke or restrict tickets for reasons relating to a violation of venue policies that are available in writing, for safety of patrons, or to address fraud or misconduct.

The act establishes that it is a deceptive trade practice when, in the course of a person's business, vocation, or occupation, the person:

- Uses an internet domain name or subdomain name in an operator or reseller's URL if the domain name or subdomain name used contains the name of the place of entertainment, name of the event, name of individual or entity scheduled to perform at the event, or a name that is substantially similar to those names without prior written authorization;
- Uses, without prior written authorization, an internet website to display a text, image, graphic, design, or internet address that is substantially similar to an operator's internet website that could mislead a potential purchaser;
- Sells a ticket to an event without disclosing the total cost of the ticket, including the cost of any service charge or other fees that must be paid, or displays service charges and fees less prominently than the total price of the ticket;
- Makes a false or misleading disclosure of subtotals, fees, charges, or any other component of the total ticket price; or
- Increases the price of a ticket after the first time the price is displayed to the purchaser, with certain exceptions.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1380 Financial services - debt collection - legal actions - named plaintiff - credit services organizations - notification to administrator of the uniform consumer credit code - cease and desist orders - debt management services provider fees - rules. The act prohibits

a debt collector or collection agency that is not a creditor or debt buyer from being the named plaintiff in a legal action or taking any legal action on a debt against a consumer unless the debt collector or collection agency:

- Ensures that the name of the original creditor or assignor and the name of the debt collector or collection agency are included in the case of the caption of the complaint, in that order; and
- Has a complete and effective assignment, including complete settlement authority and authority to resolve the litigation.

The act requires credit services organizations to file notification with and pay an annual notification fee to the administrator of the uniform consumer credit code (administrator) within 30 days after commencing business in Colorado and, thereafter, on or before July 1 of each year. The state treasurer shall credit the annual notification fee to the consumer credit unit cash fund.

The administrator may order a person to cease and desist from engaging in violations of the "Colorado Credit Services Organization Act" (CCSOA). An order issued by the administrator may require the person to pay to a buyer a refund of any unlawful charges that have been charged to the buyer and to pay an administrative penalty of up to $1,500 per violation. A person aggrieved by an order of the administrator may seek judicial review of the order in the Colorado court of appeals.

The act clarifies that a plan that a debt management services provider prepares for an individual that requires the individual to make regular, periodic payments must meet the definition of "plan" in the "Uniform Debt-Management Services Act".

The act also clarifies that if a debt management services provider utilizes the internet or other electronic means to meet specific compliance requirements, including disclosures, reporting requirements, and record-keeping requirements, the provider must obtain a consumer's consent at the time of satisfying the requirements.

The act repeals provisions outlining the fees a debt management services provider may charge and requires the administrator to adopt rules specifying the nature and amount of permitted fees. The rules must not unduly limit consumer access to debt management services programs based on available state and national data.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE March 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that, section 5-19-223 (d)(2)(A)(iii), (d)(4), and (e), Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended in section 5 of the act, takes effect March 1, 2025.

CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

S.B. 24-129 Nonprofit entities - protection of member-specific data - rights and remedies. With certain exceptions, the act prohibits a public agency from:

- Requiring any person to provide the public agency with data that may identify a member of a nonprofit entity (member-specific data) or compelling the disclosure of member-specific data;
- Disclosing member-specific data to any person; or
- Requesting or requiring a current or prospective contractor or a current or prospective grantee of a grant program administered by the public agency to provide a list of nonprofit entities to which the current or prospective contractor or grantee has provided financial or nonfinancial support.

A nonprofit entity or any of its members affected adversely by a public agency's violation of the act's provisions may initiate a civil action against the public agency in district court for injunctive relief, damages, or such other relief as is appropriate. Notwithstanding existing laws concerning governmental immunity, a court may award damages against a public agency that violates the act's provisions as follows:

- Not less than $2,500 for each reckless violation; and
- Not less than $7,500 for each intentional violation.

A court may also award the costs of litigation to a complainant that prevails in such an action.

The act prohibits a custodian of public records (custodian) from requiring a nonprofit entity to produce member-specific data that is contained in public records if such records are not subject to inspection and copying pursuant to the "Colorado Open Records Act". A custodian must deny any request to inspect, copy, or reproduce any member-specific data in the possession of a public agency and provided to the public agency by a nonprofit entity. A custodian must not require a nonprofit entity to produce records and information relating to the identification of individual employees of nonprofit entities with whom the public entity contracts for services or of individual employees of subcontractors of such nonprofit entities.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

CORRECTIONS

H.B. 24-1054 Jail standards - oversight committee extension - compliance with jail standards - advisory committee created - attorney general jail assessments - appropriation. There is currently a jail standards oversight committee and commission (oversight committee and commission) tasked with developing jail standards in Colorado. The oversight committee and commission are set to repeal on July 1, 2024. The act repeals the commission and extends the oversight committee until September 1, 2033.

Each county jail shall comply with the standards adopted by the oversight committee beginning July 1, 2026. The oversight committee shall post the standards on its website. If the oversight committee revises a jail standard, each county jail shall comply with the revised standard no later than one year after the revision is adopted, or earlier if specified by the oversight committee when adopting the revision.

The act creates a jail standards advisory committee (advisory committee). The advisory committee consists of:

- 2 sheriffs appointed by a statewide organization representing the county sheriffs of Colorado;
- 2 county commissioners appointed by Colorado counties, incorporated;
- The state public defender or the state public defender's designee;
- One physical or behavioral health professional with experience working in a jail, appointed by the oversight committee; and
- One person representing a statewide organization that advocates on behalf of people experiencing incarceration, appointed by the oversight committee.

The advisory committee shall begin meeting in July 2024 and shall plan assessments of jails to begin in January 2025. Additional duties of the advisory committee include, but are not limited to:

- Utilize peer assessors selected by the advisory committee to perform assessments of a jail's physical facilities and its written policies and procedures to assess compliance with jail standards;
- Provide the oversight committee with recommendations for revising jail standards and ways to address jail needs necessary to comply with jail standards; and
- Provide the oversight committee with recommendations to address jail needs necessary to comply with jail standards.

The advisory committee may also establish a process to grant variances from the jail standards to local jails.

The act creates the jail standards advisory committee cash fund to fund the activities of the advisory committee.

The act requires the attorney general to conduct assessments of jails, in conjunction with the advisory committee, for compliance with jail standards. The attorney general may also conduct an independent special assessment of a jail when requested by the governor, the oversight committee, or a sheriff. The attorney general shall prepare a report of each special assessment.

The advisory committee shall annually submit a report to the oversight committee.

The act requires the division of criminal justice in the department of public safety to create a list of funding assistance available to jails to offset the costs of compliance with the jail standards.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates:

- $305,000 from the general fund to the jail standards advisory committee cash fund;
- $41,248 from the general fund to the legislative department; and
- $12,532 from the general fund to the department of law.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1228 Corrections officers overtime compensation - flex schedule. Under current law, a corrections officer who works 12 or more hours in a single 24-hour period receives overtime pay for the hours worked in excess of 8.5 hours. The act creates an exception if the time is part of a corrections officer's normal shift that is longer than 8.5 hours and is part of a compressed, flexible, or alternative scheduling system.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2024

H.B. 24-1385 Caseload changes - budget request deadline. Under existing law, the department of corrections (department) shall submit a request related to changes in caseload to the joint budget committee by January 15. The act changes the deadline so that the department shall submit the request on or before January 10.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1461 Earned time for education program completion - exemption from earned time limit. Under existing law, the department of corrections may, for an inmate who was sentenced for a nonviolent felony offense, deduct earned time from the inmate's sentence for each accredited degree or other credential awarded by an institution of higher education to the inmate while the inmate is incarcerated or on parole (degree or credential earned time).

The act exempts degree or credential earned time from the statutory limit on earned time.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

COURTS

S.B. 24-011 Use of technology - online dating service safety policy - deceptive trade practice - civil action for nonconsensual tracking - posting images of simulated intimate parts of a person. The act requires an online dating service (service) to have a safety policy that includes certain elements, as detailed below. It is a deceptive trade practice if a service does not have a compliant safety policy. A safety policy must include:

- A description of prohibited content and conduct used by the online dating service, which must include misconduct that threatens public or personal safety;
- Information about whether and under what circumstances the service conducts background screenings of members who use the service (members) and whether the service excludes from membership individuals with criminal convictions;
- A description of whether and when the service verifies a member's identity or that the member is at least 18 years of age;
- A description of whether and when the online dating service, after receiving a report of prohibited content and conduct committed by a member, provides actual notice that it received the report to other members who have had contact with the member and, if so, the types of content and conduct that result in notice;
- A description of whether and when the service suspends a member profile or bars a member from the service as a result of reports of prohibited content and conduct committed by the member and whether the service allows a member to appeal an adverse action against the member;
- Guidelines for reporting prohibited content and conduct committed by a member to the service;
- A notice that engaging in sexual conduct with another person without the other person's consent violates the safety policy and criminal laws, and may result in criminal or civil liability;
- Information about resources available for members in Colorado who experience sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes; and
- Measures taken by the service that are reasonably designed to promote safer online and in-person dating experiences for members.

A service shall post a link to its safety policy on the front page of its website, on the settings or similar screen of its mobile application, and in its dating service contract. A service shall submit the URL for its safety policy, including any updates, to the attorney general's office.

On or before January 31, 2026, a service shall annually file a report with the attorney general's office concerning member safety and the service's compliance with the requirement to have a safety policy.

Prior to commencing a deceptive trade practice enforcement action against an online

dating service, the attorney general or a district attorney must issue a notice of violation to the service if the attorney general or district attorney determines it is possible for the online dating service to cure the violation. The service has 30 days after receiving notice to cure the violation. If the service does not cure the violation, the attorney general or district attorney may commence an enforcement action.

The act creates a civil cause of action for a person who was tracked by means of a tracking device or tracking application to bring a claim against the actor who installed a tracking device on the person's property or who caused a tracking device or tracking application to track the person or person's property without the person's consent.

Existing law prohibits posting a private image for harassment; posting a private image for pecuniary gain; and posting, possession, or exchange of a private image by a juvenile. Posting a private image for harassment or for pecuniary gain involves posting an image that depicts the private intimate parts of a person. Posting, possession, or exchange of a private image by a juvenile involves an image that depicts specified intimate parts of a person. The act makes those offenses apply to images that include simulated intimate parts of a person.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-063 Examination of a witness - confidentiality of communication - peer support team member - recipient of group peer support services. The act prohibits a peer support team member or recipient of group peer support services from being examined as a witness without the consent of the person to whom the examination relates.

APPROVED by Governor March 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-064 Monthly residential eviction data - forcible entry and detainer actions - appropriation. The act requires the judicial department to collect, compile, and publish online, on a monthly basis, aggregate residential eviction data for all forcible entry and detainer actions filed in each county in the immediately preceding month. The judicial department shall make individual case level residential eviction data available upon request from a qualified entity.

The act requires the complaint for an eviction action to be filed using a standard form that is available through the judicial department's website and include the street address and the zip code; except that a court must accept a complaint that does not use the standardized form if the complaint meets the requirements of this section.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $136,122 from the general fund to the judicial department for use by courts administration.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024

S.B. 24-187 Judicial department security - Colorado state patrol - temporary peace office status. The act gives the Colorado state patrol authority to provide law enforcement services for the Ralph L. Carr Colorado judicial center and its grounds, subject to available appropriations, and to provide protection for Colorado judges and justices when they are present in the state capitol buildings group.

The act gives additional administrators of judicial security temporary peace officer status pending application and review by the P.O.S.T. board. Following review by the P.O.S.T. board and upon a favorable recommendation for peace officer status from the P.O.S.T. board to the general assembly, temporary peace officer status for the additional administrators is permanent. If the P.O.S.T. board does not recommend peace officer status for the additional personnel, the temporary peace officer status expires on June 30, 2025, unless the general assembly provides otherwise.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024

S.B. 24-217 Judicial department - office of administrative services for independent agencies - memorandum of understanding - budget requests - advisory board. The act repeals and reenacts the statutory article creating the office of administrative services for independent agencies (office) to restructure the office and make administrative changes to ensure enhanced office efficiency and success.

The act requires the office to enter into a memorandum or understanding with the judicial department establishing requirements related to establishing fiscal rules and ongoing access to, or use of, judicial department systems, contracts, or resources for the included agencies. The act requires the memorandum of understanding to include information regarding any additional costs that may be incurred by the judicial department in providing services to the included agencies and requires the office to pay for any additional costs.

The act requires the office to submit a single, consolidated budget request on behalf of the included agencies that includes any necessary budget request amendments provided by the included agencies.

The act requires the office to be governed by an advisory board that is responsible for hiring and removing the office director and securing a biannual review of the functions and performance of the office and the office director.

For fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26, the act requires the office director to establish a workload capacity and staff resource plan for the office and prepare necessary budget

requests to fund the workload capacity and staff resource plan.

The act requires the office director to work in partnership with the judicial department to guide and support the transition of services provided to the included agencies by the judicial department until the transition to the office is completed.

On or before June 30, 2025, the act requires the office director to enter into memorandums of understanding with each included agency to establish a timeline for the provision of services and expectations for discrete support services.

The act requires the office director to notify the revisor of statutes in the office of legislative legal services in writing once the transition of services is complete.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024

H.B. 24-1013 Crime victim boards - twenty-third judicial district. The new twenty-third judicial district exists beginning January 7, 2025. The act makes changes so that the crime victim compensation board and the victims and witnesses assistance and law enforcement board may provide compensation and services once the new judicial district exists.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 4, 2024

H.B. 24-1034 Criminal competency system process - access to information - competency reports - outpatient services - case dismissal. The act reforms and clarifies the criminal competency to proceed process. The act provides necessary parties with access to information related to the defendant's claim of incompetency to proceed. The act adds to the information that is included in a competency report. The act delineates a court's options when it finds that a defendant is incompetent to proceed. The act directs when competency services may be provided on an outpatient basis. The act sets forth the circumstances when a court has to dismiss the defendant's case based on the highest level of charge against the defendant and how long the defendant has been waiting for restoration services.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1071 Name change to conform with gender identity - felony conviction - good cause - public notice. Current law specifies the conditions a person must meet in order to change the person's name if the person was convicted of a felony. Among those conditions is that the person must show good cause to be able to change the person's name to a name different from the name the person was convicted under. The act states that good cause includes changing the petitioner's name to conform with the petitioner's gender identity.

The act authorizes the court to require a petitioner to give public notice of a name

change if the name change was requested by a petitioner with a felony conviction and is for the purpose of changing the petitioner's name to conform with the petitioner's gender identity.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 19, 2024

H.B. 24-1099 Eviction procedural requirements - filing fees and document service for defendants - appropriation. Current law establishes a schedule of filing fees for litigants in civil actions in county courts. The act eliminates the fee for a defendant filing an answer in an eviction proceeding.

Current law permits a party to submit and a county court to grant a motion to waive filing fees in a residential eviction action. The act removes the process for securing a waiver of these filing fees. Current law prohibits a county court from assessing fees when indigent parties e-file motions, answers, or documents in connection with evictions. The act removes the reference to indigent parties and instead prohibits a county court from charging defendants fees for filing motions, answers, or other documents in evictions. If a pro se defendant files an answer or other document physically instead of electronically, the act requires a county court, on a defendant's behalf, to timely serve the document on a plaintiff. The act prohibits the court from charging a fee related to the service.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $122,743 to the judicial department from the general fund. The judicial department may use $3,623 for general courts administration and $119,120 for information technology infrastructure.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** November 1, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

H.B. 24-1102 Office of the child's representative - respondent parents' counsel - alternate defense counsel - director qualifications - legal licensure. Current law requires the director of the office of the child's representative and the alternate defense counsel (directors) to be licensed to practice law in Colorado for at least 5 years prior to being appointed as the director of the respective offices and requires the director of the respondent parents' counsel to have 5 years of experience as a licensed attorney prior to being appointed as the director of the respondent parents' counsel. The act removes the requirement that the directors of the office of the child's representative and the alternate defense counsel be licensed to practice law in Colorado prior to their appointment and requires the directors to either be licensed to practice law in Colorado at the time of the appointment or be able to become licensed to practice law in Colorado within 6 months after the appointment.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1107 Local land use decisions - appeal - reasonable attorney fees. The act requires a court to award reasonable attorney fees to a prevailing governmental entity in an action for judicial review of a local land use decision involving residential use with a net project density of 5 dwelling units per acre or more, except for an action brought by the land use applicant before the governmental entity. Filing an action for judicial review of a local land use decision does not affect the validity of the local land use decision. The act authorizes a governmental entity and the public to rely on the local land use decision in good faith for all purposes until the action for judicial review is resolved.

APPROVED by Governor May 30, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2024

H.B. 24-1212 Twenty-third judicial district - drug offender treatment board - juvenile services planing committee. The new twenty-third judicial district exists beginning January 7, 2025. The act makes changes so that the judicial district drug offender treatment board and the local juvenile services planning committee may begin work before the new judicial district exists.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1213 General fund - transfer to judicial collection enhancement fund. The act requires the state treasurer to transfer $2.5 million from the general fund to the judicial collection enhancement fund on April 1, 2024.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1275 Underfunded courthouse facility cash fund commission - continuation under sunset law. The underfunded courthouse facility cash fund commission (commission) is set to repeal on September 1, 2024. The act continues the commission until September 1, 2035.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1286 Equal justice authority - court filing fee - reporting. The act creates the equal justice authority as a special purpose authority to distribute an equal justice fee for the purpose of providing monetary support to local organizations that provide legal representation and legal advice to low-income individuals. The equal justice authority is governed by the equal justice authority board, which is created in the act.

The act requires certain court filings to incur the equal justice filing fee, which must be collected by the court and transmitted to the equal justice authority. The equal justice authority must deposit the money collected from the filing fee into an account maintained by

a financial institution and distribute the money, beginning July 1, 2025, and each July 1 thereafter, to local organizations that provide legal representation and legal advice to low-income individuals.

On or before January 1, 2026, and each January 1 thereafter, the equal justice authority must prepare and submit a report to the house of representatives judiciary committee and the senate judiciary committee that details the use of the equal justice fees.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1291 Licensed legal paraprofessionals - domestic relations matters. The Colorado supreme court approved the licensure of legal paraprofessionals (LLPs), which allows LLPs to represent clients and perform certain types of legal services related to domestic relations matters, including:

- Legal separations, declarations of invalidity of marriage, or dissolutions of marriage or a civil union;
- Initial allocations or modifications of an allocation of parental responsibility, including parentage determinations;
- Matters involving establishment or modification of child support or maintenance;
- Seeking, modifying, or terminating a civil protection order;
- Matters involving a name change; and
- Matters involving a request for an amended birth certificate to change the sex designation of an adult.

The act amends the relevant statutory provisions to align with the Colorado supreme court rule authorizing the licensure of LLPs.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1355 Bridges wraparound care program - competency proceedings - dismissal of charges - appropriations. The act creates the bridges wraparound care program (wraparound program) in the office of bridges of Colorado (bridges of Colorado) to increase the success of eligible individuals referred from the criminal justice system by connecting the individuals to necessary wraparound care coordination services, resulting in case dismissal, continuity of care, and increased social stability.

The act requires each judicial district to develop a process to identify and refer eligible individuals to the wraparound program as a community-based alternative to competency proceedings. The chief judge of each judicial district is required to enter into a memorandum of understanding with multiple entities within the judicial district to develop and implement

a referral process to deflect individuals who are likely to be found incompetent to proceed from competency proceedings and the criminal justice system.

The act requires the office of the state court administrator to ensure a court coordinator assists with identifying eligible individuals, collaborates with the entities to develop the memorandum of understanding, manages and collects data and manages reporting requirements, and provides ongoing support to each judicial district in developing and implementing the referral process.

A defendant may be referred to the wraparound program with the consent of the district attorney. A defendant who is referred to the wraparound program is eligible to participate in the wraparound program if the district attorney and defense counsel agree that there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant will be found incompetent to proceed; the defendant consents to participate in the wraparound program; and the defendant is not charged with certain felonies, unless the district attorney waives the requirement.

If an eligible defendant is referred to the wraparound program and the defendant consents to participate in the wraparound program, the act requires the court to issue an order appointing a bridges wraparound care coordinator (care coordinator). The wraparound program is required to accept an eligible defendant the court refers to the wraparound program unless the care coordinator determines during the initial intake process that the wraparound program is not appropriate for the defendant due to clinical or other reasons. If the care coordinator determines the wraparound program is not appropriate for the defendant, bridges of Colorado is required to immediately notify the court and outline other interventions.

An individual who is accepted to participate in the wraparound program is required to enter into a written agreement with bridges of Colorado detailing the individual's participation in the wraparound program and the program expectations, cooperate with the care coordinator in developing the components of the participant's individualized wraparound care plan, and engage with the care coordinator and the services outlined in the individualized wraparound care plan.

The act requires the care coordinator to conduct a screening and assessment of the participant. As part of the screening and assessment, the care coordinator is required to create an individualized wraparound care plan for the participant that is designed to reduce barriers and facilitate access to wraparound care resources.

The act requires the court to set a review hearing within 182 days after the court issues the order appointing a care coordinator. At the review hearing, the court is required to dismiss the charges against the defendant unless the court finds that the defendant has not satisfactorily complied with the individualized wraparound care plan, at which point the district attorney may file a notice of termination with the court. If the defendant has not satisfactorily complied with the individualized wraparound care plan but remains engaged, the court may continue the defendant's case for up to an additional 91 days and is required to dismiss the charges if the defendant has satisfactorily complied with the individualized

wraparound care plan within the additional 91 days.

To implement the act, $1,430,325 is appropriated from the general fund to the judicial department and $23,098 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of human services for use by the office of behavioral health.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die. Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not House Bill 24-1034 becomes law. House Bill 24-1034 was signed by the governor June 4, 2024.

H.B. 24-1374 Federal public service loan forgiveness program - eligibility for independent judicial agency contractors. Independent contractors (contractors) were previously ineligible for the federal public service loan forgiveness program (program), which forgives remaining federal student loan liability for government and nonprofit full-time employees after 10 years of qualifying service, but in 2023 the federal government made contractors who perform work for a government agency eligible for the program if the work cannot be performed by a government employee. Three independent judicial agencies, the office of the alternative defense counsel, the office of the child's representative, and the office of respondent parents' counsel (agencies) primarily use contractors to provide legal representation on behalf of the agencies because providing the same services through state employees would create ethical conflicts.

To enable these contractors to qualify for the program if they otherwise meet program requirements, the act:

- Clarifies that state employees cannot provide the legal services that the independent contractors provide;
- Allows the agencies to certify that a contractor appears to be eligible for the program; and
- Because some contractors provide or have provided legal services on behalf of more than one of the agencies, authorizes the agencies to share contractor information to the extent necessary to certify a contractor's eligibility for the program.

APPROVED by Governor May 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 15, 2024

H.B. 24-1437 Fixed or flat-fee payment for indigent defense - municipal prohibition - domestic violence. Beginning July 1, 2025, the act requires a municipality that prosecutes an act of domestic violence and that contracts directly with one or more defense attorneys to provide counsel to indigent defendants to ensure that the municipality's contract does not use a fixed or flat-fee payment structure for indigent defense services. The act requires the municipal court to instead use the same payment structure and rates that are paid by the state

of Colorado to attorneys or other interdisciplinary team members under contract with the office of alternate defense counsel and consistent with chief justice directive 04-04.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

H.B. 24-1455 Twenty-third judicial district - extend effective date - employee units. The act changes the effective date of the creation of the new twenty-third judicial district from January 7, 2025, to January 14, 2025, to coincide with the date that the district attorney of that district will be sworn in. To facilitate the creation of the new judicial district, the act authorizes the operations and employees of the eighteenth judicial district to be divided into 2 distinct units.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2024

H.B. 24-1472 Tort actions - damage cap noneconomic loss - siblings a party to a wrongful death action - wrongful death damages cap - medical malpractice wrongful death damages cap - inflation adjustments. For civil actions filed on or after January 1, 2025, the act increases the cap on damages for noneconomic loss or injury from $250,000 to $1.5 million, and, starting January 1, 2028, and every 2 years thereafter, adjusts the damages cap based on inflation.

Current law specifies who may sue for wrongful death. The act adds a sibling of the deceased as a party who may bring a wrongful death action in certain circumstances.

The act imposes a wrongful death damages cap of $2.125 million, and, starting January 1, 2028, and every 2 years thereafter, adjusts the damages cap based on inflation.

Beginning January 1, 2025, the act incrementally increases the medical malpractice wrongful death damages limitation to $1.575 million over the course of 5 years. Thereafter, the cap is adjusted biennially for inflation.

Existing law limits the amount recoverable for noneconomic damages in medical malpractice actions to $300,000. Beginning January 1, 2025, the act incrementally increases the noneconomic damages limitation to $875,000 over the course of 5 years. Thereafter, the cap is adjusted biennially for inflation.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

CRITICAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

S.B. 24-029 Criminal justice system - performance metrics - working group. The act creates the alternative metrics to measure criminal justice system performance working group (working group). The working group consists of:

- Representatives from the division of youth services in the department of human services, the department of corrections, the judicial department, and the department of public safety; and
- 2 members from an institution of higher education with expertise in the criminal legal system and two members from a community-based organization that works for criminal legal reform.

The working group shall consult with stakeholders either identified by the working group or who request to participate.

The act requires the working group to study metrics and methods, other than measuring recidivism, to:

- Supplement the current measure of recidivism;
- Measure risk-reduction outcomes;
- Comprehensively measure successful outcomes that consider various aspects of life, including employment, housing, education, mental health, personal well-being, social supports, and civic and community engagement; and
- More effectively measure criminal justice system performance.

The working group is required to submit a report to the house of representatives public and behavioral health and human services committee and judiciary committee and the senate health and human services committee and judiciary committee on or before July 1, 2025. The report must include a summary of the working group's work and any recommendations of the working group.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

S.B. 24-035 Human trafficking - crimes of violence - affirmative defense - statute of limitations. Under current law, "crimes of violence" are subject to enhanced sentencing. The act adds human trafficking of an adult or a minor for the purpose of involuntary servitude and human trafficking of an adult or a minor for sexual servitude to the list of crimes of violence that are subject to enhanced sentencing.

Under current law, it is an affirmative defense to a charge of human trafficking for sexual servitude if the person being charged can demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that, at the time of the offense, the person was a victim of human trafficking for sexual servitude who was forced or coerced into engaging in the human trafficking of minors for sexual servitude. The act extends the affirmative defense if the person was forced or

coerced into engaging in human trafficking for sexual servitude and removes the preponderance of evidence standard.

The act makes the statute of limitations for human trafficking of an adult or a minor for the purpose of involuntary servitude and human trafficking of an adult for sexual servitude 20 years. The act does not change the unlimited statute of limitations for human trafficking for sexual servitude of a minor.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 11, 2024

S.B. 24-108 Public safety radio networks - affiliating without authorization. The act prohibits a person from knowingly affiliating with a public safety radio network without authorization from the network's authorizing entity. Unlawful affiliation with a public safety radio network is a class 2 misdemeanor.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-131 Firearms - unlawful carrying at government buildings; child care centers; elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools; and polling places. The act prohibits a person from knowingly carrying a firearm, both openly and concealed, in the following government buildings, including their adjacent parking areas:

- State legislative buildings, including buildings at which the offices of elected members are located;
- A building of a local government's governing body, including buildings at which the offices of elected members or the chief executive officer of a local government are located (local government buildings); and
- A courthouse or other building used for court proceedings.

Unlawful carrying of a firearm in a government building is a class 1 misdemeanor. The act includes exceptions for law enforcement officers, members of the United States armed forces or Colorado National Guard, security personnel, persons carrying as part of the lawful and common practices of a legal proceeding, and persons who hold a permit to carry a concealed handgun (concealed carry permit) who are carrying a concealed handgun in an adjacent parking area. The act permits a local government to enact a law permitting carrying at a local government building included in the act. Members of the general assembly are exempt from the prohibition on carrying in a state legislative building until January 5, 2025.

The act prohibits a person from knowingly carrying a firearm, both openly and concealed, on the property of a child care center, other than a family child care home, that is licensed by the department of early childhood or is exempt from licensing pursuant to state law, and that operates with stated educational purposes (licensed child care center); public

or private elementary, middle, junior high, high, or vocational school; or any public or private college, university, or seminary (higher education institution), with exceptions. A violation is a class 1 misdemeanor. The act maintains exceptions in existing law for carrying a firearm on the property of a public elementary, middle, junior high, or high school and adds exceptions for concealed carry permit holders carrying in the parking area of a licensed child care center or higher education institution; security personnel at a licensed child care center or higher education institution; and for a licensed child care center that is on the same property as another building or improvement, carrying a firearm in an area that is not designated as a licensed child care center.

Existing law prohibits openly carrying a firearm within any polling location or central count facility, or within 100 feet of a ballot drop box or any building in which a polling location or central count facility is located, while an election or any related ongoing election administration activity is in progress. The act prohibits carrying a firearm in any manner at those locations.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

S.B. 24-189 Bias motivated crimes - harassment - transgender identity. The act adds transgender identity to the classes identified in bias-motivated crimes and harassment. The act redefines sexual orientation for purposes of bias-motivated crimes as a person's orientation toward sexual or emotional attraction and the behavior or social affiliation that may result from the attraction.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1072 Criminal law - unlawful sexual behavior - evidence - rape shield. Under current law, certain evidence of a victim's or witness's prior or subsequent sexual conduct is presumed irrelevant, but there is an exception for evidence of the victim's or witness's prior or subsequent sexual conduct with the defendant. The act eliminates this exception.

The act expands the criminal rape shield law to prohibit the admission of evidence of the victim's manner of dress or hairstyle as evidence of the victim's consent.

The act amends what a moving party must show to the court and to opposing parties and what the court must find in order to introduce evidence that is presumed to be irrelevant under the criminal rape shield law.

Under current law, a defendant may move to introduce evidence that the victim or a witness has a history of false reporting of sexual assaults, upon a sufficient showing to the court and opposing parties. The act allows the defendant to offer evidence concerning at least one incident of false reporting of unlawful sexual behavior and also articulate facts that

would, by a preponderance of the evidence, demonstrate that the victim or witness has made a report that was demonstrably false or false in fact.

APPROVED by Governor April 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1074 Aggravated cruelty to animals - law enforcement animals - affirmative defense - reporting use of excessive force by law enforcement animal - immunity for necessary veterinary care. Under current law, aggravated cruelty to animals is a class 4 felony. The act specifies that a person commits the offense of aggravated cruelty to animals if the person knowingly kills or causes serious bodily injury resulting in death to a law enforcement animal whether the of a law enforcement animal is on duty or not.

The act creates an affirmative defense stating that a person is justified in using physical force upon a law enforcement animal to defend their own person or a third person when the person reasonably believes that a law enforcement animal is an application of unreasonable or excessive force.

The act requires an on-duty peace officer to intervene to prevent or stop another peace officer who is the handler of a law enforcement animal from allowing the law enforcement animal from using the degree of excessive physical force permitted by law while carrying out the peace officer's duties. A peace officer who witnesses the use of excessive force by a law enforcement animal, as permitted by the animal's handler, must report the excessive force to the officer's or handler's supervisor.

The act specifies situations in which a licensed veterinarian or a person who owns or is charged with the care of a law enforcement animal has immunity from liability when it is necessary to euthanize or provide immediate veterinary care to a law enforcement animal.

APPROVED by Governor April 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 17, 2024

H.B. 24-1079 Emergency commitments - prohibition on detaining juvenile in jail - reports on persons taken into protective custody - appropriation. The act prohibits a law enforcement officer or emergency service patrol officer who takes a juvenile into protective custody from detaining the juvenile in jail.

Beginning July 1, 2024, the act requires each local law enforcement agency that has taken a person into protective custody to provide an annual report to the behavioral health administration that includes disaggregated and nonidentifying information concerning persons who were taken into protective custody in an approved treatment facility or detained in an emergency medical facility or jail.

Beginning July 1, 2024, the act requires each approved treatment facility or emergency medical services facility that detains a person under protective custody or detains or holds a person on an emergency commitment to provide a quarterly report to the behavioral health

administration that includes information about the persons detained or held at the facility.

The act appropriates $64,738 from the general fund to the department of human services for use by the behavioral health administration.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 17, 2024

H.B. 24-1133 Criminal record sealing - mistaken identity - access to sealed records - remote hearings - automatic sealing - legal conduct previously a crime - state court administrator. Under current law, when a person is arrested in a case of mistaken identity, the arresting agency is required to petition the court for an expungement order. The act allows the defendant in a mistaken identity case to petition for an expungement order if the arresting agency does not file a petition within the prescribed timeframe. The defendant is not subject to any fees or costs associated with expunging the record.

A court can grant an attorney access to a sealed record if the defendant in the sealed case provides permission and the attorney is accessing the record for the sole purpose of providing legal advice to or representing the defendant.

The act clarifies that a deferred judgment is eligible for record sealing if the underlying offense would be eligible for record sealing.

The act allows a hearing related to sealing matters to be conducted remotely, clarifies procedures for automatic sealing, and creates a record-sealing procedure for convictions records for when a statutory change legalizes previously prohibited conduct.

On or before July 1, 2025, the state court administrator shall compile a list of certain types of non-conviction criminal justice records (non-conviction records) with dispositions prior to August 2022. The state court administrator shall sort the non-conviction records by judicial district and send the final list to the chief judge of each judicial district.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

H.B. 24-1174 Firearms - permit to carry a concealed handgun - eligibility - training standards - training instructor verification - deceptive trade practice. Under existing law, an applicant for a permit to carry a concealed handgun (permit) must demonstrate competence with a handgun. An applicant may demonstrate competence with a handgun in a number of ways, including by completing a training class offered by a certified instructor within 10 years before submitting an application for a permit. Pursuant to the act, beginning July 1, 2025, an applicant may demonstrate competence with a handgun by completing a training class only if the class satisfies the minimum standards for a training class, described below, and the applicant completes the class within one year before submitting an application for

a permit. The act also allows a person to demonstrate competence with a handgun for the purpose of obtaining a permit by holding a current certification as a peace officer.

An initial concealed handgun training class is a law enforcement training firearms safety course or a firearms safety course taught by an instructor verified by a county sheriff (verified instructor) that is held in person and includes instruction regarding:

- Knowledge and safe handling of firearms and ammunition;
- Safe storage of firearms and child safety;
- Safe shooting fundamentals;
- Federal and state laws pertaining to the lawful purchase, ownership, transportation, use, and possession of firearms;
- State law pertaining to the use of deadly force for self-defense;
- Best practices for safely interacting with law enforcement personnel who are responding to an emergency; and
- Techniques for avoiding a criminal attack and how to manage a violent confrontation, including conflict resolution and judgmental use of lethal force.

A student must achieve a passing score on a written concealed handgun competency exam and in a live-fire exercise to complete an initial concealed handgun training class. An initial concealed handgun training class must provide at least 8 hours of instruction, including the live-fire exercise and written exam.

Beginning July 1, 2025, the act requires an applicant to renew a permit to demonstrate competence with a handgun. A renewal applicant may demonstrate competence with a handgun through participation in organized shooting competitions, current military service, or current certification as a peace officer; by being a verified instructor for firearms safety courses; by showing honorable discharge from a branch of the United States armed forces or retirement from a Colorado law enforcement agency with pistol qualifications within 10 years prior to submitting a renewal form; or completing an initial concealed handgun training class or a concealed handgun refresher class (refresher class) within 6 months prior to submitting a renewal form.

A refresher class must be held in person, be taught by a verified instructor, include instruction on changes to laws related to firearms, and require a passing score on a live-fire exercise and written exam. A refresher class must provide at least 2 hours of instruction, including the live-fire exercise and written exam.

The act requires a county sheriff to verify as training instructors any person whose principal place to conduct firearms training is in the sheriff's county. To be a verified instructor, a person must hold a valid concealed carry permit and be certified as a firearms instructor by a law enforcement agency, college or university, nationally recognized organization that customarily offers firearms training, or firearms training school. Denial, suspension, or revocation of an instructor verification is subject to judicial review. It is a deceptive trade practice for a person to claim to be a verified instructor for a concealed handgun training class unless the person is verified as a firearms instructor by a county

sheriff.

The act prohibits a person from being issued a permit if the person was convicted of certain misdemeanor offenses within 5 years before submitting a permit application.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE July 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that, sections 1, 4, 6, and 7 of the act take effect July 1, 2025.

H.B. 24-1225 First degree murder cases - pretrial release - jury selection. Under current law, all persons have the right to bail pending disposition of charges, with certain exceptions, including an exception for persons charged with capital offenses. The act adds an exception for murder in the first degree when proof is evident or presumption is great.

Under current law, in capital cases, each side is entitled to 10 peremptory juror challenges, and if there is more than one defendant, each side is entitled to an additional 3 peremptory challenges for every defendant after the first. The act applies that existing law to cases in which a defendant is charged with murder in the first degree.

The act takes effect only if House Concurrent Resolution 24-1002 is approved by the people at the general election to be held November 2024.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024
EFFECTIVE Date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

NOTE: Section 3 of the act states that the act takes effect only if House Concurrent Resolution 24-1002 is approved by the people at the next general election, in which case the act takes effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

H.B. 24-1241 Municipal court bond - align property crime threshold. Under current law, if a defendant is charged with a traffic offense, a petty offense, or a comparable municipal offense, a court shall not impose a monetary condition of release. Specifically, the provision applies to a comparable municipal offense that is a property crime and reflects a value of less than $50. The act removes the monetary threshold and instead states that the court cannot impose a monetary condition of release for a comparable municipal offense that would be a petty offense property crime under state law.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 11, 2024

H.B. 24-1348 Firearm - storage in unattended vehicle. The act prohibits knowingly leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle unless the handgun is stored in a locked hard-sided

container that is placed out of plain view and the container is in a locked vehicle, the locked trunk of the locked vehicle, or a locked recreational vehicle.

The act prohibits knowingly leaving a firearm that is not a handgun in an unattended vehicle unless the firearm is stored in a locked hard-sided or soft-sided container that is placed out of plain view and the container is in a locked vehicle, the locked trunk of the locked vehicle, or a locked recreational vehicle. A firearm that is not a handgun that is stored in a soft-sided container must have a locking device installed on the firearm while stored in the soft-sided container.

A person who is considered to have a disability who stores a firearm in a locked soft-sided container does not violate the requirement to store a firearm in a hard-sided container. The act includes exceptions from the storage requirement for storing antique firearms, storing a firearm that is a not a handgun in a vehicle being used for farm or ranch operations, a person who lives in a vehicle or in a recreational vehicle, peace officers and active members of the armed forces, and certain activities related to lawful hunting.

Unsafe storage of a firearm in a vehicle is a civil infraction.

APPROVED by Governor May 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

H.B. 24-1353 Firearms - firearm dealers - state permit - employee requirements - training - appropriation. The act requires a firearms dealer (dealer), beginning July 1, 2025, to obtain a state firearms dealer permit (state permit) in order to engage in the business of dealing in firearms other than destructive devices in Colorado. Engaging in the business of dealing in firearms other than destructive devices without a permit is an unclassified felony, punishable by a fine of up to $250,000.

In order to be issued a state permit, the dealer must hold a federal firearms license; not have had a federal, state, or local license to deal firearms or ammunition revoked, suspended, or denied within the prior 3 years; and not have violated any state or federal law concerning the possession, purchase, or sale of firearms in the 3 years before applying for the state permit. The department of revenue (department) is responsible for issuing state permits. The fee for issuing a permit is $400, which may be adjusted annually by the department. A state permit is valid for 3 years.

The department, subject to available appropriations, is required to conduct an on-site inspection of a random selection of 10% of state permit holders each year and, additionally, may conduct periodic unannounced dealer inspections.

The department shall revoke a dealer's state permit if the dealer:

- No longer holds a valid federal firearms license;
- Does not permit a required inspection of the dealer's business or a required record; or

- Is convicted of obtaining a firearm for or transferring a firearm to a person who is ineligible to possess a firearm, transferring a firearm prior to receiving the results of a background check, trafficking in firearms, or unlawfully selling or transferring a firearm component or accessory.

If the department finds that a dealer failed to post a required notice, make a report about unlawful purchase, or make a required record; transferred a firearm without a locking device; or violated other federal, state, or local laws concerning the sale of firearms or firearm components, the department shall:

- For a first offense, issue a warning; and
- For a second offense, issue a warning, suspend the dealer's permit, or revoke the dealer's state permit.

The denial or revocation of a permit is subject to the requirements of the "State Administrative Procedure Act".

The act requires a dealer and each employee of a dealer who, in the course of the employee's duties, handles or otherwise has access to firearms or processes firearm sales, loans, or transfers (position that involves handling firearms) to annually complete a training course developed or approved by the department.

The act requires a dealer to:

- Secure each firearm in a manner that prevents a customer or other member of the public from accessing or using the firearm, except when the firearm is being shown to a customer, repaired, or otherwise worked on;
- Report to law enforcement when the dealer knows or suspects that an employee is involved in the theft of a firearm from the dealer's business; and
- Report to law enforcement when the dealer reasonably believes, knows or should know, or becomes aware after a transfer, that the transfer was a straw purchase.

The act prohibits a dealer from selling or transferring a firearm outside of the dealer's posted business hours or to a person who the dealer knows or suspects is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance.

The act prohibits a dealer from employing a person in a position that involves handling firearms who is prohibited from possessing a weapon or who has been convicted of a misdemeanor within the 5 previous years that would result in the person being denied transfer of a firearm following a criminal history record check. The act requires a dealer's employees to submit to a criminal history record check once every 3 years. If a dealer knowingly employs a person in violation of the act, including employing a person without conducting a required background check, the department shall, for a first offense, issue a warning and for a second offense, issue a warning, suspend the dealer's permit, or revoke the dealer's state permit.

The act appropriates $618,973 to the department of revenue to implement the act, which includes $64,010 that is reappropriated to the department of law for legal services.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** June 7, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE July 1, 2025

H.B. 24-1372 Law enforcement use of force - prone restraint - policies and procedures. Current law subjects a peace officer who uses unlawful force or fails to intervene in the unlawful use of force to criminal and civil penalties as well as disciplinary measures through the peace officers standards and training board (P.O.S.T. board). The act defines prone restraint as a use of force.

The act requires law enforcement agencies to adopt written policies and procedures concerning use of the prone position and prone restraint by officers certified by the P.O.S.T. board; sheriff's deputies, regardless of P.O.S.T. board certification; and Colorado state patrol officers. Law enforcement agencies must post the adopted policies and procedures on their publicly accessible websites or make them available upon request. The policies and procedures must address how and when to request or render medical aid for use of force involving prone restraint, when to get medical clearance for use of force involving a prone restraint when there are injuries or complaints of injuries, how and when to render appropriate medical aid within the scope of a peace officer's training for any use of force involving prone restraint, and how and when to transition a person placed in a prone position into a recovery position that allows the person to breathe normally.

The act requires law enforcement agencies to review the adopted policies and procedures at least every five years and, beginning on or before July 1, 2026, to implement and train peace officers on their contents. The P.O.S.T. board must make its training on the use of the prone position available to all law enforcement agencies in the state.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1445 Probation and parole - report on fees - convenient meetings - nonpayment of fees not a basis for revocation. The act requires the state court administrator to annually report on probation supervision fees assessed in the previous year and the department of corrections to annually report on parole supervision fees assessed in the previous year during their respective "SMART Act" hearings.

Unless inconsistent with another probation or parole condition, the act requires the court to allow an adult or juvenile on probation or parole to meet with the probation or parole officer through a telephone call or audio-visual communication technology. When scheduling probation or parole meetings, the probation or parole officer is required to schedule, in good faith, a mutually agreeable time for the meeting that does not conflict with the adult's or juvenile's essential obligations.

The act eliminates non-payment of probation or parole fees as a grounds for the revocation of probation or parole. The act prohibits a court from requiring a defendant to pay probation supervision fees in more than one case when the defendant is granted probation in multiple cases.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** September 1, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

S.B. 24-071 Child care licensing - children's resident camps - seasonal outdoor adventure day camp program. The act defines "seasonal outdoor adventure day camp program" (program) as a type of children's resident camp for licensing purposes or to ensure the programs are licensed. Programs serve children who are 5 years of age or older.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 4, 2024

S.B. 24-078 Child care centers - outdoor nature-based preschool programs - rules - appropriation. The act includes outdoor nature-based preschool programs (outdoor programs) as a type of licensed child care center (center) in the department of early childhood (department) for licensing-related matters. No later than December 31, 2025, the executive director of the department shall promulgate rules for centers operating as outdoor programs. The rules must include, but are not limited to:

- Land-use agreement requirements for outdoor programs operating on public or private land;
- Policies for site-specific alternative shelter plans;
- Policies for site-specific risk mitigation plans;
- Policies for site-specific emergency and disaster preparedness plans;
- Policies for site-specific evacuation plans; and
- Policies and procedures for outdoor programs to opt out of certain department requirements through the site-specific risk mitigation plan.

The act requires the department to provide training to licensing staff who oversee outdoor program site inspections and, beginning December 1, 2026, to outdoor program operators and staff.

The department shall collaborate with local fire departments on fire prevention and protection requirements for outdoor programs and with the department of public health and environment on sanitary standards for outdoor programs.

The act requires the general assembly to appropriate $30,000 from the child care licensing cash fund to the department for the 2024-25, 2025-26, and 2026-27 fiscal years to implement the outdoor programs.

The act appropriates $179,569 to the department for purposes of licensing outdoor programs. The appropriation consists of $149,569 from the general fund and $30,000 from the cash fund.

The act appropriates $35,341 to the department of public health and environmentfor environmental health programs related to outdoor program licensure.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1205 Colorado imagination library program - early childhood literacy - transfer of program. Current law requires the state librarian in the department of education to oversee the Colorado imagination library program (program) and to contract with a Colorado nonprofit organization (contractor) to operate the program. The act relocates the program to the department of early childhood (department).

Effective June 30, 2024, the rights, powers, duties, functions, and obligations concerning the program are transferred to the department. The act transfers the contractual obligations with the contractor to the department.

Before the rights, powers, duties, functions, and obligations concerning the program are transferred to the department on June 30, 2024, the department may enter into an interagency agreement with the department of education for the administration of the program.

The act authorizes the contractor to enter into contracts with book vendors or publishers to provide additional age-appropriate, high-quality books to children enrolled in the program at no cost to families.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1223 Colorado child care assistance program - application information - income qualifications - payments - pilot program for unlicensed providers - eligible activities - child and adult care food program feasibility study - appropriation. The act overhauls the Colorado child care assistance program (CCCAP). The act simplifies the application process by:

- Limiting the application requirements to only what is necessary to determine eligibility;
- Prohibiting counties from adding eligibility requirements; and
- Requiring recipients to provide only information that has changed when applying for redetermination.

Income qualifications are changed to correspond with universal preschool program requirements. A county may exclude state and federal assistance program income eligibility guidelines in eligibility determinations.

An employee of a child care provider may apply to the CCCAP and be granted full

benefits for children from 6 weeks of age to 13 years of age, regardless of the employee's income.

The act directs that child care providers be paid based on enrollment and not on attendance and be paid a weekly rate in advance. Employers are permitted to cover copayments, and copayments are limited to 7% of a family's income. The act authorizes grants and contracts for underserved populations.

Starting July 1, 2025, the department shall create a pilot program for unlicensed providers to seek license-exempt status and establishment as an eligible CCCAP provider separate and distinct from the parent-initiated process.

A CCCAP recipient is required to engage in an eligible activity to receive benefits. The act includes substance use disorder treatment programs, job training, and education activities as eligible activities.

The department of early childhood education, in consultation with the department of public health and environment, shall conduct or contract for a study to determine the feasibility of de-linking eligibility for the federal child and adult care food program from the CCCAP. The act appropriates $100,000 from the general fund to the department of early childhood for the child and adult care food program study.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2024

H.B. 24-1332 Executive director - rule-making authority - continuation under sunset law. The act implements the recommendation of the department of regulatory agencies (department), as contained in the department's 2023 sunset review and report concerning the rule-making authority of the executive director of the department of early childhood (executive director). The act continues the executive director's rule-making authority for 7 years, until September 1, 2031.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1387 Universal preschool program - preschool programs cash fund. The act clarifies that the department of early childhood (department) may use the remaining money annually appropriated from the preschool programs cash fund (fund) to provide additional preschool services for children who are in low-income families or who meet at least one qualifying factor and to provide services for the furtherance of the universal preschool program.

The act prohibits the general assembly from appropriating the full balance of the fund prior to the start of a state fiscal year. The unappropriated balance in the fund is the reserve.

The department may submit a request for a supplemental appropriation from the reserve to the joint budget committee.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

EDUCATION - PUBLIC SCHOOLS

S.B. 24-014 High school diploma endorsement - seal of climate literacy - appropriation. The act authorizes a school district, board of cooperative services, district charter high school, institute charter high school, or the Colorado school for the deaf and the blind (local education provider) to grant a high school diploma endorsement in climate literacy (seal of climate literacy) to graduating students who demonstrate mastery in climate literacy and attain green skills or technical green skills. The purpose of the seal of climate literacy is to give a student personal agency to help the student and the student's communities understand or adapt to the effects of climate change.

To obtain a seal of climate literacy, a student must complete the minimum high school graduation requirements of the local education provider, successfully complete at least 2 courses in the area of climate literacy selected by the local education provider, and successfully complete a final experiential learning project (final project) that is approved, supported, and facilitated by a climate literacy experiential learning provider (learning provider).

The local education provider may collaborate with local businesses, nonprofit organizations, industry leaders, and institutions of higher education to support students' climate literacy.

Beginning with students in the sixth grade, each local education provider shall annually notify students and their legal guardians of the requirements for obtaining a seal of climate literacy.

On or before July 1, 2025, and every July 1 thereafter, each local education provider shall collect data on the seal of climate literacy, including:

- The schools that awarded the seal of climate literacy;
- The number of students who received the seal of climate literacy;
- The types of final projects students have completed;
- The names of the learning providers who approve, support, and facilitate students' final projects;
- A list of academic courses students have completed to earn the seal of climate literacy; and
- Any other findings related to the seal of climate literacy.

On or before October 1, 2025, and every October 1 thereafter, each local education provider shall submit a report to the department of education (department) summarizing the data collected.

The department may collaborate with a nonprofit organization to evaluate the data collected and prepare a report summarizing the data. On or before January 15, 2026, and every January 15 thereafter, the department shall submit the report to the house of representatives education committee and the senate education committee, or their successor

committees, and the state board of education.

The act appropriates $18,749 to the department from the general fund for purposes of the seal of climate literacy.

APPROVED by Governor May 23, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-017 School finance - timing of total program distribution. Under current law, the state distributes its share of a school district's total program funding in 12 approximately equal monthly payments during the budget year.

The act changes this distribution schedule so that unless a school district opts out, the state distributes its share of a school district's total program funds in a pattern over the course of the budget year that considers the projected timing of when the district will receive the property tax component of its local share of its total program funding and is as equal as possible each month when combined with the property tax component of its local share.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 4, 2024

S.B. 24-051 Adult education - high school diplomas. Current law permits a community college or local district college to develop and implement minimum graduation requirements for a high school diploma. The act gives that authority to the state board of community colleges and occupational education and a local district college board of trustees.

The act authorizes the department of education (department) to roll forward unexpended and unencumbered money appropriated to the department from the general fund for the 2023-24 and 2024-25 state fiscal years for the adult education and literacy grant program (program). The money is available to the department for the program through the 2028-29 state fiscal year, at which time it reverts to the general fund.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

S.B. 24-069 Education of exceptional children - individualized education program - public training - appropriation. On or before July 1, 2026, the act requires the department of education to:

- Create, deliver, and make publicly available a training program, in plain and easy-to-understand language, regarding individualized education program laws and procedures, including parent and student rights; and
- Deliver the training program in person and make the training program and related information publicly available online.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $75,288 from the general fund to the department to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-070 Online education programs - state assessments - home-based, virtual administration - administration and security policies - appropriation. The act requires the department of education (department) to develop, review, and update state assessment administration and security policies (policies) for home-based, virtual administration of computer-based state assessments (assessments) for students enrolled full time in online schools or online programs. The policies must include, but are not limited to:

- Testing personnel qualifications;
- Maximum ratio of students to virtual administrator;
- Tester verification;
- Remote setting requirements, including restriction to other devices or people with or without internet capabilities;
- Monitoring of the test-taker and testing environment;
- Device and network requirements;
- Parental consent agreements; and
- Eligibility for schools to conduct assessments.

The department's policies must support the collection of evidence and evaluation of assessment results in order to administer assessments in the 2024-25 school year, with the expectation of full implementation of assessments no later than the 2025-26 school year that result in valid scores.

To establish the validity of assessments in the 2024-25 school year, the department shall conduct validation activities, gather data, and evaluate the comparability of home-based, virtual state assessments and school-based, in-person administered state assessments. To encourage student and educator participation in validation activities, the department may provide incentives.

The act appropriates $440,000 to the department from the state education fund to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

S.B. 24-132 Education professionals - evaluation reports - confidentiality. Under current law, an evaluation report and all public records used in preparing the evaluation report for licensed education personnel (personnel) are confidential and available only to the personnel being evaluated, to the duly elected official and appointed public officials who supervise the

personnel's work, and to a hearing officer conducting a hearing or a court of appeals reviewing a decision of the board of education. The act extends the confidentiality of evaluation reports and public records that are used in preparing the evaluation reports to all teachers, principals, administrators, special service providers, and education support professionals.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-162 Harassment or discrimination - best practices for schools - training - appropriation. The act requires the department of education (department) to enter into an agreement with an organization (selected organization) to develop best practices for local education providers to effectively respond to reports of harassment or discrimination. The department shall convene an evaluation committee to select the organization. The evaluation committee consists of representatives from school districts, an organization that advocates for students who face harassment or discrimination, and the office of school safety; persons with lived experience of harassment or discrimination; and students. The selected organization shall submit a report to the department, the office of school safety, and the general assembly's education committees that includes an explanation of the best practices developed by the selected organization.

Current law requires public schools to provide training to all employees about harassment and discrimination, beginning no later than July 1, 2024. The act repeals that deadline and instead requires harassment and discrimination training beginning with employee training for the 2025-26 school year, but beginning no later than December 31, 2025. The act requires that harassment and discrimination training that occurs after August 1, 2025, be consistent with the best practices developed by the selected organization.

The act requires the selected organization to develop a harassment or discrimination training program for use by schools that is consistent with the best practices developed by the selected organization and that complies with the requirements for public schools' harassment and discrimination training. The department shall make the training program materials available to public schools at no cost.

The act appropriates $111,111 from the state education fund to the department for training for local education providers on responding to harassment and discrimination reports.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

S.B. 24-188 School finance - district rural funding - total program reserve repeal - new at-risk measure implementation - appropriations. The act:

- Increases the statewide base per pupil funding for the 2024-25 budget year by $419.97 to account for inflation and sets the new statewide base per pupil funding amount of $8,496.38 for the 2024-25 budget year; and
- Sets the total program funding for the 2024-25 budget year for all school districts and institute charter schools to not less than $9,735,767,429.

The act repeals the total program reserve fund (fund) on July 1, 2025.

The act clarifies that for the 2025-26 budget year, and each budget year thereafter, revenue collected from mills that had previously been deposited in the fund by a school district are available to the school district to fund the costs of providing public education. The money is budgeted and expended in the school district's discretion.

The act adds rural funding to the district's total program formula to provide additional funding to small rural districts or large rural districts, as defined in the act.

The act requires the state treasurer to transfer $15,715,539 from the state education fund to the mill levy override match fund.

Current law requires a new at-risk measure in the public school funding formula to be implemented in the 2024-25 budget year. The act extends the implementation of this requirement to the 2025-26 budget year.

For the 2024-25 budget year, a school district's at-risk funding is the greater of the school district's at-risk funding amount for the 2023-24 budget year or the 2024-25 budget year.

Current law requires a qualified third-party evaluator (evaluator) who facilitates a facility school work group (work group) to submit a report to the work group and the office of facility schools by September 1, 2025. The department of education (department) is required to submit the evaluator's report to the joint budget committee by October 1, 2025. The act extends the report deadlines to September 1, 2026, and October 1, 2026, respectively.

To be considered for a special education high-cost grant, current law requires the consideration of an administrative unit's annual audited operating expenses for the preceding budget year. The act allows an administrative unit's annual audited operating expenses for one year prior to the preceding budget year to be considered if the annual audited operating expenses for the most recent preceding budget year are not available.

Current law requires a school district to receive the daily rate for education services provided by approved facility schools for a juvenile who is held in a jail or facility and receives at least 4 hours of educational services per week from the school district. The act changes the daily rate to the rate for educational services provided by the Colorado school for the deaf and the blind or the education program operated by the Colorado mental health institute at Pueblo or Fort Logan.

The act increases the cap on how much can be spent on administration for the ninth-grade success grant program from 5% to 8%.

The act clarifies that a student with disabilities (student) who receives transition services and has postsecondary goals outlined in the student's individualized education program is eligible for concurrent enrollment courses.

The act allows the educator licensure cash fund to be exempt from the limitations on the amount of uncommited reserves that may be maintained in a cash fund.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $32,878,255 is appropriated to the department from the state education fund to implement the act. For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $15,715,539 is appropriated to the department from the mill levy override match fund for mill levy override matching.

APPROVED by Governor May 23, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 23, 2024

S.B. 24-227 Automated external defibrillators in public schools. Current law authorizes a public school or public place to refuse a donated automated external defibrillator (AED) if the public school or public place does not want to accept responsibility for AED training, installation, or maintenance unless the donating party agrees to be responsible for the AED training, installation, and maintenance. The act removes this authorization for a public school but allows a public school to decide who will be trained, the frequency of training, and when the AED training will take place.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 7, 2024

H.B. 24-1003 School districts - policies - opiate harm reduction. Under current law, a school district, the state charter school institute, or the governing board of a nonpublic school may adopt a policy for a school to maintain a supply of and distribute opiate antagonists. The act allows the adoption of a similar policy for maintaining a supply of opiate antagonists on school buses and extends existing civil and criminal immunity to school bus operators and other employees present on buses if they furnish or administer an opiate antagonist in good faith, in addition to other requirements. Additionally, the act allows an adopted policy to allow an employee or agent of the school to furnish an opiate antagonist to any individual, including a student, but only if the student has received school-sponsored training.

Under current law, a school district, the state charter school institute, or the governing board of a nonpublic school may adopt a policy for a school to maintain a supply of and distribute non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests. The act allows the adoption of a similar policy for non-laboratory additive detection tests and extends existing civil immunity provisions to include non-laboratory additive detection tests.

The act requires a school, school district, or the state charter school institute to not

prohibit a student of the school district or institute charter school to possess or administer on school grounds, on a school bus, or at any school-sponsored event an opiate antagonist and possess a non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection test or a non-laboratory additive detection test.

APPROVED by Governor April 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1039 Students - use of a chosen name - discriminatory. The act requires school personnel to address a student by the student's chosen name and to use the student's chosen name in school and during extracurricular activities.

The act deems it discriminatory to knowingly or intentionally use a name other than the student's chosen name or knowingly or intentionally avoiding or refusing to use a student's chosen name, unless done at the request of the student.

The act allows a student who is subject to discrimination as a result of a failure or refusal to address the student by the student's chosen name to file a report with the school or a federal civil rights complaint.

The act requires a school to implement a written policy outlining how the school will honor a student's request to use a chosen name.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1063 Abbreviated school day schedules - children with disabilities - policy - reports - appropriation. The act clarifies what constitutes an abbreviated school day and describes the effects of placing children with disabilities on abbreviated school day schedules (abbreviated schedule).

The act requires the department of education (department) to create and implement a policy that explains the:

- Definition of an abbreviated school day, including how the definition applies to attendance and school discipline;
- Circumstances in which abbreviated schedules are permissible and impermissible;
- Roles of the teams who determine whether to assign children with disabilities to abbreviated schedules;
- Extent to which children with disabilities may participate in field trips, school functions, and extracurricular activities;
- Documentation and maintenance of records relating to children with disabilities' abbreviated schedules;

- Review of abbreviated schedules on a regular basis by the teams who determine whether to assign children with disabilities to abbreviated schedules;
- Information that parents, legal guardians, or custodians of children with disabilities (parents) must receive regarding whether parents may consent to, revoke consent to, or oppose abbreviated schedules; and
- Procedural safeguard information distributed to parents prior to meetings in which abbreviated schedules are discussed.

Each administrative unit shall adopt the department's policy and create a plan to support children with disabilities who are assigned an abbreviated schedule. The plan must include the outcomes for placing children with disabilities on an abbreviated schedule and a description of the stages for gradual reintroduction to return children with disabilities to full-time school day schedules.

The department shall provide annual training and ongoing technical assistance to administrative units.

On or before July 1, 2026, and each July 1 thereafter, a school district, a district charter school, an institute charter school, or a board of cooperative services shall submit a report to the department summarizing:

- The number of children with disabilities who were placed on abbreviated schedules during the preceding school year;
- The number of days and the percentage of the school year that each child with disabilities was placed on an abbreviated schedule;
- The student demographic information for each child with disabilities placed on an abbreviated school day schedule, including race, gender, English language learner status, and whether the child has a disability pursuant to federal law, to the extent possible while maintaining student privacy; and
- The student demographic data collected, disaggregated by race, gender, English language learner status, and disability status pursuant to federal law, to the extent possible while maintaining student privacy.

The act requires the department to post the reports to the department's website on an annual basis.

Beginning in January 2027, and in January every year thereafter, the department shall include as part of its presentation during its "SMART Act" hearing information concerning abbreviated schedules.

By the beginning of the 2025-26 school year, the department shall standardize the reporting method that schools of a school district, district charter schools, school districts, institute charter schools, and the state charter school institute use to collect and report data concerning:

- Instructional hours;

- School calendars; and
- The number of hours students spend on instructional time during the school year.

Beginning in the 2025-26 school year, and each school year thereafter, the department shall collect from schools of a school district, district charter schools, school districts, institute charter schools, and the state charter school institute, at a minimum, the following data:

- Days of instruction for elementary and secondary schools;
- Instructional hours for elementary and secondary schools;
- Estimated non-instructional hours, school closures, snow days, and time spent on lunch and passing between classes; and
- The number of days and percentage of the school year students were placed on abbreviated schedules.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $250,108 is appropriated to the department from the general fund to implement this act.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

H.B. 24-1076 Purple star program - military-connected students and families - supports and services - appropriation. The act creates the purple star school program (program) in the department of education (department). The purpose of the program is to designate schools of a school district, district charter schools, institute charter schools, or boards of cooperative services (public schools) that provide services and supports to military-connected students and their families to help mitigate the academic and social-emotional challenges they may face as a result of frequent moves, new schools, parental deployments, and different social circles and experiences.

The department is required to create:

- An application for a public school to apply for a purple star school designation;
- A rubric to measure whether a public school qualifies for a purple star school designation; and
- A timeline for a public school to apply for and to renew the purple star school designation.

The department shall designate a public school as a purple star school if the public school applies and qualifies for the designation. To qualify as a purple star school, a public school shall:

- Designate a staff member as a military liaison;
- Create and maintain on the public school's website an accessible web page that includes resources for military-connected students and their families;

- Establish and maintain a student-led transition program that assists military-connected students who are relocating to the public school;
- Offer professional development for educators and staff on issues related to military-connected students; and
- Offer at least one of the following initiatives:

    - A public school resolution published on the public school's website showing support for military-connected students and their families;
    - Celebrations in April and November to recognize military children and military families, with associated events hosted by the public school;
    - A partnership with a local military installation that facilitates opportunities for military members to volunteer on the public school's campus, speak at a public school assembly, or host a field trip; or
    - Student-driven clubs and groups that show community-family engagement for military-connected students and their families.

During the first week of April each year, the governor, or the governor's designee, shall recognize each purple star school and present the purple star schools with a certificate.

A purple star school designation is valid for 3 years.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $33,247 to the department to implement the program.

APPROVED by Governor May 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1087 Teaching endorsement - special education or early childhood special education. Under current law, a person seeking a teaching endorsement in special education or early childhood special education (endorsement) must complete an approved program and a student teaching practicum through an institution of higher education and pass one or more appropriate content-based exams. The act requires the department of education to issue an endorsement. Under current law, to receive the endorsement, the educator must hold a valid teaching license other than an initial license and complete coursework and assessments, as specified by rule of the state board of education (board), in a program in special education offered by an accepted institution of higher education. The act adds applicants who complete an alternative teacher preparation program (program) for special education offered by a designated agency as eligible for the endorsement. The act authorizes a person with a professional teacher license to continue in the person's current position while participating in an alternative teacher preparation program for the purpose of receiving an endorsement.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 19, 2024

H.B. 24-1096 Interstate compacts - school psychologists licensure interstate compact. The act enacts the "School Psychologists Licensure Interstate Compact" (compact). The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of school psychology in educational or school settings, thereby improving the availability of school psychological services (services) to the public.

The compact establishes a pathway to allow school psychologists to obtain equivalent licenses to provide services in any state that is a member of the compact (member state).

The compact outlines the requirements for a school psychologist to obtain and maintain an equivalent license in another member state. Provisions for active military members and their spouses are made.

The compact takes effect on the date it is enacted into law in the seventh compact state. The executive director of the department of education shall notify the revisor of statutes in writing when the seventh compact state has enacted the compact into law by e-mailing notice to the revisor of statutes.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1154 Ballot initiatives - bonded indebtedness - capital construction projects - institute charter schools. The act allows a school district board of education (school district) to consider and submit to the eligible electors of the district the question of contracting a bonded indebtedness for capital construction or land and facilities needs of an institute charter school (school) located within the school district.

In order for a school district to consider whether to include the capital construction needs of a school located within the school district, the school must submit a capital construction plan to the board of education (board) of the school district. The capital construction plan must include, but is not limited to:

- Reasons why the school capital construction must be financed by bonded indebtedness;
- A description of the capital construction that will be financed by bonded indebtedness;
- A description of the architectural, functional, and construction standards that meet applicable state building code requirements and that will be applied to each facility subject to the capital construction project (project);
- An estimate of the total costs for completing capital construction that will be financed by the bonded indebtedness;
- An estimate of the amount of time needed to complete the project;
- A statement addressing whether the construction or renovation, payment of overrun costs, and other project issues will be managed by the school or the school district and whether costs for project management will be negotiated between the school or the school district;

- Reasons why revenue sources other than bonded indebtedness are inadequate to fully finance the school capital construction; and
- The school's proposed method for disbursement of its share of the bonded indebtedness proceeds.

When a school district, in its sole discretion, wants to include the capital construction needs of a school in a ballot question, the board must, prior to submitting the ballot question to the voters of the school district, enter into a written agreement with the school that includes:

- The process by which investment and interest earnings on bonded indebtedness proceeds are distributed and the process by which the investment and interest earnings proceeds and the bonded indebtedness proceeds are released to the school;
- The allocation of investment and interest earnings on the bonded indebtedness proceeds;
- Allocation of the costs to submit the ballot question, which must be borne by both the school district and the school in proportion to the respective portions of the total bonded indebtedness proceeds that are to be received;
- An agreement that if the school's charter is revoked or not renewed, if the school becomes insolvent and can no longer operate as a school, or if the school otherwise ceases to exist, the school district has priority in recovering debt over all other debtors for costs and payments of all other debts secured by the capital construction and that ownership of any capital construction, land, or facilities financed by the bonded indebtedness proceeds automatically reverts to the school district; and
- An agreement that the school shall not encumber any capital construction financed by bonded indebtedness with any additional debt without the express approval of the school district. If the school district denies approval, the school district shall provide written reasons for the denial.

APPROVED by Governor May 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1164 Menstrual products - free to students - menstrual hygiene products grant program - appropriation. With exceptions, school districts, district charter schools, institute charter schools, and boards of cooperative services that operate one or more public schools (local education provider), are required to provide free menstrual products:

- In at least 25% of applicable student bathrooms in all applicable school buildings by June 30, 2025;
- In at least 50% of applicable student bathrooms in all applicable school buildings by June 30, 2026; and
- In at least 75% of applicable student bathrooms in all applicable school

buildings by June 30, 2025.

By June 30, 2028, all local education providers, the Colorado school for the deaf and the blind, and approved facility schools are required to provide free menstrual products to students in all applicable student bathrooms in all applicable school buildings.

The act provides exceptions for applicable school buildings that do not have a gender-neutral bathroom, for applicable school buildings that provide educational services only to students who are enrolled in kindergarten through grade 6, and if the local education provider, Colorado school for the deaf and the blind, or approved facility school is experiencing vandalism or destruction of property because of complying with the act.

The act expands eligibility for the menstrual hygiene products accessibility grant program (grant program) to make rural school districts, small rural school districts, or charter schools within these districts eligible for a grant award.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $100,000 to the department of education (department) for the grant program. The act allows the department to retain up to 10% of the appropriation on actual administrative costs for the grant program and allows grant awards to be used to acquire a dispensing machine or disposal receptacle for menstrual hygiene products.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1206 School food authority - eligibility for state nutrition programs - appropriation. The act adds approved facility schools, facilities, and the Colorado school for the deaf and the blind (Colorado school) as types of school food authorities in order to make approved facility schools, facilities, and the Colorado school eligible for state nutrition programs.

For the 2023-24 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $17,752 to the department of education for state nutrition programs.

APPROVED by Governor March 8, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 8, 2024

H.B. 24-1207 School finance - 2023-24 mid-year adjustment - appropriation. The general assembly recognizes that the actual funded pupil count and the at-risk pupil count for the 2023-24 budget year are higher than expected when the appropriation amount for the state share of total program funding was established during the 2023 legislative session, resulting in an increase in total program funding for the 2023-24 budget year.

In addition, local property tax revenue and specific ownership tax revenue are higher than anticipated, resulting in an increase in the local share of total program funding for the

2023-24 budget year.

The act declares the general assembly's intent to maintain the budget stabilization factor at the amount of the original appropriation for the 2023-24 budget year.

The act decreases the appropriation for the state share of total program funding by $23,964,790 in cash funds from the state education fund and adjusts the 2023-24 state fiscal year long bill accordingly.

APPROVED by Governor March 8, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 8, 2024

H.B. 24-1255 Colorado state advisory council for parent involvement in education - continuation under sunset law - membership - duties - appropriation. The act continues the Colorado state advisory council for parent involvement in education (advisory council) until September 1, 2030. Prior to its repeal, the department of regulatory agencies will conduct a sunset review of the advisory council.

The act adds a department of early childhood representative to serve on the advisory council.

The act requires the advisory committee to:

- Advise educator preparation programs about best practices for including research-based family engagement strategies in coursework and program requirements; and
- Provide feedback to state agencies and other organizations about publicly available tools and resources that assist families with navigating the education system.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $33,364 from the general fund to the department of education for use by school quality and support.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1278 Concurrent enrollment advisory board - sunset - duties. The act repeals the concurrent enrollment advisory board (advisory board) on September 1, 2027. Prior to the repeal, the department of regulatory agencies will conduct a sunset review and make recommendations concerning its continuation.

The act requires the advisory board to work with the department of education, department of higher education, and the community college system that supports the

enrollment of first-generation students, low-income students, and students of color in concurrent enrollment programs.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** September 1, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

H.B. 24-1282 Grant program - ninth-grade success - report - appropriation. Under current law, the ninth-grade success grant program (grant program) provides funding to local education providers and charter schools to implement a ninth-grade success program to assist ninth-grade students to develop the skills needed to successfully graduate high school and succeed in their education and careers. For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriated $2 million from the state education fund to the department of education (department) for the grant program and reduced the general fund appropriation in the long bill for the grant program by $792,444. The act requires the general assembly to appropriate $2 million from the state education fund to the department for the grant program in the 2025-26, 2026-27, and 2027-28 state fiscal years.

Under current law, the office of dropout prevention and student re-engagement (office) submits an annual report to the state board of education, the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate, and the governor regarding findings and recommendations to reduce the student dropout rate and increase graduation and completion rates. Starting with the report submitted in March 2026, the act requires the office to include certain ninth-grade performance measures for each public school, school district, the charter school institute, and the state as a whole.

APPROVED by Governor May 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1285 Bullying prevention - bullying based on student physical appearance. Current law identifies bullying behaviors that are subject to school district and charter school discipline policies and reporting requirements. The act adds a pattern of bullying based on a student's weight, height, or body size to the prohibited bullying behaviors.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1305 Concurrent enrollment - p-tech program eligibility - effect on student stipend eligibility. The act expands the types of programs a pathways in technology early college high school (p-tech school) may focus on beyond science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Under current law, the college opportunity fund program provides a stipend for

eligible undergraduate students in Colorado. Generally, an eligible undergraduate student is ineligible to receive a stipend for more than 145 credit hours during the student's lifetime. The act makes an exception to this lifetime limitation for college-level credit hours earned while the eligible undergraduate student was enrolled in a concurrent enrollment program, the accelerating students through concurrent enrollment program, the teacher recruitment education and preparation program, or a p-tech school.

APPROVED by Governor May 30, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1307 HVAC infrastructure improvement projects - requirements for local education providers - use of certified contractor list - grant applications and requirements - duties of governor's office. The act requires a school district board of education, a charter school, an institute charter school, a board of cooperative services, or the Colorado school for the deaf and the blind (local education provider) to satisfy certain requirements concerning installation, inspection, and maintenance of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in schools if the local education provider undertakes HVAC infrastructure improvements using money made available by a federal government source or by a federal government source in combination with a state government source specifically for such purpose.

The requirements established in the act concern:

- Ventilation verification assessments, which include assessments of an HVAC system's filtration, ventilation exhaust, economizers, demand control ventilation, air distribution and building pressurization, general maintenance requirements, operational controls, and carbon dioxide output;
- The preparation of HVAC assessment reports;
- The review of HVAC assessment reports by mechanical engineers, who make recommendations regarding necessary repairs and improvements and estimate associated costs;
- HVAC adjustments, repairs, upgrades, and replacements;
- The preparation of HVAC verification reports and the submission of the reports to the department of education; and
- Periodic inspections and ongoing maintenance.

The act establishes mandatory criteria that an HVAC contractor must satisfy in order to perform work described in the act. A local education provider that undertakes HVAC infrastructure improvements using money made available by a federal government source or by a federal government source in combination with a state government source must:

- Obtain and make use of the certified contractor list established by the department of labor and employment; and
- Employ only contractors on the certified contractor list or certain other

contractors to perform the HVAC improvements.

The act allows a local education provider to apply for grants to pay for HVAC infrastructure improvement projects and establishes requirements for local education providers that apply for grants from federal and state government sources.

The act requires the governor's office to use existing resources funded by the "Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act" cash fund to provide grant writing support, administrative support, and project planning to local education providers that undertake HVAC infrastructure improvement projects. The governor's office must submit a report to the joint budget committee and the capital development committee concerning the number of applicants for matching funds from local education providers reviewed by the office before October 2, 2025. The report must include the amount of requested matching funds, the recommended amount of matching funds, and an explanation for the difference, if any, between the requested amounts and the recommended amounts.

VETOED by Governor May 17, 2024

H.B. 24-1320 Educator safety task force - membership - duties - recommendations - appropriation. The act creates the educator safety task force (task force) in the office of school safety (office) in the department of public safety (department).

The task force consists of the following voting members: the director of the office, teachers, education support professionals, a school support professional, school administrators, a charter school teacher and a charter school administrator, a representative of an organization representing students and families from disproportionately impacted schools, a representative of a statewide organization that represents students with disabilities, an individual who works for a nonprofit that focuses on school safety, and a restorative justice professional. The task force members must be appointed by July 31, 2024. The task force also includes the following nonvoting members: the commissioner of education, a representative of the behavioral health administration, and a student who represents a community disproportionately impacted by school discipline.

The task force shall convene no later than September 1, 2024, and shall meet at least 4 times in 2024 and at least 3 times in 2025 and may hold meetings with remote participation.

On or before June 30, 2025, the act requires the task force to review, investigate, and make recommendations to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate, the governor, the state board, the commissioner of education, and the department concerning:

- Any issue relating to the safety and well-being of public school staff, including laws or regulations that affect the safety and well-being of public school staff;
- The effects of the declining number of education professionals on student behaviors, as well as the impact of widespread staff shortages and the effects

of class size and caseloads on disruptive learning environments;

- Incidents of aggressive student behaviors toward educators;
- The work and recommendations of existing education task forces;
- The impact of insufficient funding, lack of coordination of services between school and community, and the lack of wraparound services on learning environments; and
- The role that resource inequality may play in staff safety issues.

The act appropriates $146,250 for the 2024-25 state fiscal year for administrative services related to the office from the general fund to the department to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

H.B. 24-1323 Graduation ceremonies - wearing of cultural or religious objects as an adornment. The act allows a preschool, public school, or public college or university student to wear objects of cultural or religious significance as an adornment at a graduation ceremony.

The act prohibits a preschool, public school, or public college or university from restricting what a student may wear under the student's required graduation attire as long as the adornment complies with the preschool's, public school's, or public college's or university's dress code policy.

The act allows a preschool, public school, or public college or university to prohibit a student from wearing or displaying an adornment that is likely to cause substantial disruption of, or material interference with, a graduation ceremony, but the prohibition must be the least restrictive means necessary to accomplish a specifically identified important government interest.

Prior to the start of the 2024-25 school year, the act requires a preschool, public school, and public college or university to develop and adopt a policy that aligns with the requirements of the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

H.B. 24-1331 Out-of-school time grant program - reporting - appropriation. The act creates the out-of-school time program grant program (grant program) to provide grants to eligible 501 (c)(3) nonprofit organizations to provide academic enrichment and related services to public school students during times when school is not in session. The department of education (department) is required to administer the grant program.

Grants must be used for:

- Academic enrichment;

- Opportunities for development in literacy, science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and other subject matters for students and families;
- A safe learning environment and resources to increase student engagement in school and reduce chronic absenteeism;
- Programs and services that provide a well-rounded education and are designed to reinforce and complement school-based academic programs, including youth development activities, art, music, outdoor programs, recreational programs, technology education programs, physical health activities, and social and emotional wellness services; and
- Opportunities to develop meaningful workforce readiness and life skills.

Grantees are required to annually report to the department, and the department is required to annually provide a report to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $3.5 million from the general fund to the department for the grant program. The act requires the general assembly to appropriate $3.5 million to the department for the grant program in the 2025-26 and 2026-27 state fiscal years.

APPROVED by Governor May 23, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1364 Education and workforce readiness - postsecondary and workforce readiness programs - financial study - Colorado statewide longitudinal data system - governing board and advisory groups - reports - cash fund - appropriation. The act authorizes the department of education (department) to commission a financial study (study) with an independent contractor to analyze the costs to the state and school districts, district charter schools, institute charter schools, and boards of cooperative services (local education providers) and potential cost savings to provide students the opportunity to obtain college credits, industry credentials, and work-based learning experiences. The study must also include an analysis of the effects of consolidating certain postsecondary and workforce readiness programs. The department shall submit the report by December 1, 2024, including recommendations for implementation in the 2025-26 state budget year.

The act requires the office of information technology (office) to build, or contract with a third-party vendor to build, the Colorado statewide longitudinal data system (data system) to establish a consistent, appropriate, secure, and legal means of data sharing and connecting multiple data sets into the data system to support effective state investments, inform policy research, and assist Colorado citizens in making choices related to their education and training pathways. The office shall work with contributing state agencies, local education providers, institutions of higher education, partner entities, and policymakers.

The act creates the Colorado state longitudinal data system governing board

(governing board) to support the office with the development and implementation of the data system. The governing board is required to convene the systems build and implementation interagency advisory group and the sustainability interagency advisory group to support and advise the governing board on the technical development, implementation, use, and function of the data system.

The act requires the office to submit an interim report on or before January 15, 2025, on the progress of the data system, the data governance processes and procedures, and recommendations for legislative changes and funding, as necessary, to the general assembly, the state board of education, and the governor. Beginning April 15, 2026, and each April 15 thereafter, the office shall submit an annual report summarizing key findings from the data system on education and workforce outcomes and education and workforce readiness to the general assembly, the state board of education, and the governor.

The act creates the statewide longitudinal data system cash fund (cash fund). On July 1, 2024, the state treasurer shall transfer $5 million to the cash fund for purposes of the data system. Subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly for the 2024-25, 2025-26, and 2026-27 state fiscal years, the office and the department may expend money from the cash fund for purposes of the data system. The state treasurer shall transfer all unexpended and unencumbered money in the cash fund to the general fund on September 1, 2027.

The act appropriates $4,432,419 from the cash fund to the office for purposes of the data system.

The act appropriates $800,005 from the general fund to the department for purposes of the study.

The act appropriates $202,992 from the cash fund to the department for purposes of the data system.

APPROVED by Governor May 23, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 23, 2024

H.B. 24-1376 Teacher mentor grant program - mentor novice teachers - appropriation. Under current law, the teacher mentor grant program (grant program) provides funding to partnerships between local education providers and educator preparation programs to provide training and stipends for experienced teachers who mentor teacher candidates in clinical practice. The act expands the grant program to include mentorship of novice teachers who have fewer than 3 years of teaching experience.

The act requires the general assembly to appropriate $100,000 dollars to the department of higher education for the grant program for the 2024-25 state fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter. Any appropriation remaining at the end of the 2024-25 state fiscal year or subsequent fiscal year may be used for the grant program in subsequent fiscal years.

The act appropriates $100,000 from the general fund to the department of higher

education for use by the Colorado commission on higher education for growing great teachers - teacher mentor grants.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1389 School finance - new arrival students - appropriation. For the 2023-24 budget year, the act appropriates $24 million from the state education fund to the department of education (department) to distribute one-time funding to school districts and institute charter schools that enrolled new arrival students after the 2023-24 pupil enrollment count day.

The act provides to each school district and each institute charter school that requests funding pursuant to the act:

- An amount determined by a tiered schedule that is based on the total number of new arrival students who enrolled in the school district or institute charter schools after the 2023-24 pupil enrollment count day; and
- $4,500 for each student who is in the school district's or institute charter school's total net student population or total new arrival student population, whichever is lesser; except that, if the amount appropriated is insufficient to meet the demand, the department is required to proportionately reduce the $4,500 amount.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1390 School food programs - healthy school meals for all - local school food purchasing programs - appropriation. The act requires the department of education (department) to apply to the United States department of agriculture for a statewide community eligibility provision if the department determines participation in a statewide community eligibility provision will maximize federal funding.

The act requires the department to annually establish options for, and communicate the options to, school food authorities to maximize federal funding. A school food authority that chooses an option other than those established by the department will not receive healthy school meals for all program (program) funding and must use other eligible funding sources to cover the costs of serving free meals to all students at the schools of the school food authority.

The act delays the implementation of the local food purchasing grant, the wage increase or stipend program for school meals food preparation and service employees (wage increase or stipend program), and the local school food purchasing technical assistance and education grant program until the 2025-26 budget year.

The act requires the department to create a policy for school food authorities to maximize the collection of household income application forms for the national school lunch program to increase federal funding for the program. School food authorities that choose to

participate in the program shall apply the policy to maximize the collection of household income application forms.

The act creates the healthy school meals for all program cash fund (cash fund). On July 1, 2024, the state treasurer shall transfer the balance of the healthy school meals for all program general fund exempt account to the cash fund.

The act creates the healthy school meals for all program technical advisory group (advisory group). As soon as practicable, the department shall convene the advisory group. The advisory group shall collaborate with school districts, the office of state planning and budgeting, and a representative from the department of agriculture to:

- Identify ways to maximize federal reimbursements;
- Reduce costs of the program;
- Review cost-savings options, including minimizing food waste;
- Strengthen the long-term resiliency of the healthy school meals for all cash fund;
- Create model revenue scenarios;
- Provide options and recommendations to balance program revenues and expenditures; and
- Draft a report with legislative and administrative recommendations and submit it to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate, or any successor committees; the joint budget committee; the state board of education; and the governor.

On January 1, 2024, the local school food purchasing program (purchasing program) and the local school food purchasing technical assistance and education grant program (grant program) repealed. The act recreates the purchasing program and the grant program, and extends the programs through the 2024-25 budget year.

The act eliminates the authorization for department expenditures in excess of the appropriated amount to participating school food authorities for the wage increase or stipend program.

The act amends appropriations related to the program, the purchasing program, and the grant program in the general appropriations act for the 2024-25 state fiscal year.

Senate Bill 23-221, enacted in 2023, appropriated money from the general fund for the program. The act amends this appropriation so that the money for the program is appropriated from the state education fund created in section 17(4) of article IX of the state constitution.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 29, 2024

NOTE: Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not House Bill 24-1430 becomes law. House Bill 24-1430 was signed by the governor on April 29, 2024.

H.B. 24-1391 Educator licensure cash fund - extend continuous appropriation authority - report. Under current law, the money in the educator licensure cash fund (cash fund) is continuously appropriated through fiscal year 2023-24. The act extends the continuous appropriation authority to fiscal year 2029-30. On or before November 1, 2029, the department of education shall report to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate and the joint budget committee concerning the revenue credited to, and expenditures from, the cash fund and shall make a recommendation whether the continuous appropriation authority should be maintained.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1392 High school innovative learning pilot program - fourth-year innovation pilot program participation - evaluation. Current law creates the fourth-year innovation pilot program (pilot program) in the department of higher education (department) to disburse state funding to postsecondary education and training programs on behalf of low-income students who graduate early from a participating high school. The act limits pilot program participation to local education providers, groups of providers, and schools participating in the 2023-24 school year, but it does not cap the number of students who may receive postsecondary education scholarships through the pilot program.

Current law requires the department to annually report to the department of education, the governor's office of state planning and budgeting, the joint budget committee, and the education committees of the general assembly certain information about the pilot program. The act adds a final evaluation component of the pilot program's data from each student cohort, the pilot program's outcomes and cost-effectiveness, and recommendations about any next steps beyond the pilot phase.

APPROVED by Governor May 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1393 School finance - reduce ASCENT program costs - appropriation. Under current law, the accelerating students through concurrent enrollment (ASCENT) program is available to all qualified students who are designated to participate by their local education provider. The act:

- Starting in the 2025-26 state fiscal year, caps the number of qualified students who participate in the ASCENT program at the number of qualified students who participated in the ASCENT program in the 2024-25 state fiscal year; and
- Creates additional eligibility requirements to participate in the ASCENT program.

The act requires the department of education to submit a report to the education

committees of the house and the senate and the joint budget committee regarding the ASCENT program.

Under current law, the district's total program formula includes funding for a district's extended high school pupil enrollment, determined by the district's number of pupils who are concurrently enrolled in a postsecondary course multiplied by a dollar amount that annually increases. Starting in the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act amends the district's extended high school funding formula to cap the dollar amount that is multiplied by the district's ASCENT program students within the district's extended high school funding formula.

For purposes of the act, the cash funds appropriation made in the annual general appropriation act for the 2024-25 state fiscal year is reduced by $1,081,762, and for the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the general assembly appropriates $45,600 to the department of education.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1394 Mill levy equalization - state charter school institute - institute charter schools - appropriation. Current law requires the general assembly to appropriate or transfer money to the mill levy equalization fund (fund) for institute charter school (institute) funding. The act repeals the fund.

For the 2024-25 budget year and each budget year thereafter, the general assembly shall appropriate money from the general fund or the state education fund to the state charter school institute to fund full mill levy equalization for all institute charter schools.

Appropriations made in the annual general appropriation act for the 2024-25 state fiscal year to the department of education for use by the state charter school institute are adjusted as follows:

- The cash fund appropriation from the fund for institute mill levy equalization is decreased by $735,000;
- The reappropriated funds appropriation from the fund for institute mill levy equalization is decreased by $49,220,696;
- The general fund for institute mill levy equalization is decreased by $22,000,000; and
- The cash funds appropriation from the state education fund for institute mill levy equalization is increased by $22,000,000.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1446 Science instruction - teacher professional development program - appropriation. The act requires the department of education to develop and offer a free,

optional professional development program (program) to enhance pedagogy around research-based Colorado academic standards in science. The program must include opportunities for in-person and virtual instruction on interventions for students who are below grade level or struggling in science, children with disabilities, gifted students, and students who are English language learners. The program must create incentives for teacher participation by offering ongoing professional development credit toward licensure renewal. The program prioritizes professional development for eligible science teachers employed at local education providers in rural school districts and small rural school districts.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $3 million to the department of education from the state education fund for science teacher professional development.

APPROVED by Governor May 23, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1448 School finance - total program formula - additional local revenue authorization - override mill levy match - override mill levy match working group - school district and charter school capital construction - reports - appropriations. The act creates a new total program formula (new formula), which is used to determine each school district's (district) and institute charter school's annual total program amount to fund public education. With limited exception, the district or the institute charter school has the discretion to determine the budgeting and expending of its total program money.

The new formula:

- Starts with a district's foundation funding, which is determined by multiplying the statewide base per pupil funding by the district's funded pupil count, excluding the district's extended high school pupil enrollment and the district's online pupil enrollment; then
- Adds the district's at-risk funding, which is determined by multiplying the statewide base per pupil funding by 25%, or 32% for certain districts with a high percentage of at-risk pupils, and then multiplying that result by the district's at-risk pupil enrollment; then
- Adds the district's English language learning funding, which is determined by multiplying the statewide base per pupil funding by 25% and then multiplying that result by the district's English language learner pupil enrollment; then
- Adds the district's special education funding, which is determined by multiplying the statewide base per pupil funding by 25% and then multiplying that result by the district's special education pupil enrollment; then
- Adds the district's cost of living factor, which is determined by multiplying the statewide base per pupil funding by the district's funded pupil count, excluding the district's extended high school pupil enrollment and the district's online pupil enrollment, and then multiplying that result by the district's cost of living factor; then

- Adds the district's locale factor, which is determined by multiplying the statewide base per pupil funding by the district's funded pupil count, excluding the district's extended high school pupil enrollment and the district's online pupil enrollment, and then multiplying that result by the district's locale factor, plus $100,000 if the district is classified as rural remote or town remote; then
- Adds the district's size factor, which is determined by multiplying the statewide base per pupil funding by the district's funded pupil count, excluding the district's extended high school pupil enrollment and the district's online pupil enrollment, and then multiplying that result by the district's size factor; then
- Adds the district's extended high school funding, which is determined by multiplying the district's extended high school pupil enrollment by an amount that increases by the same percentage that the statewide base per student funding increases; then
- Adds the district's online funding, which is determined by multiplying the district's online pupil enrollment by an amount that increases by the same percentage that the statewide base per student funding increases.

Beginning in the 2030-31 state fiscal year, the new formula will determine each district's and institute charter school's annual total program amount.

For the 2025-26 state fiscal year through the 2029-30 state fiscal year, each district's and institute charter school's annual total program amount will be determined by calculating each district's and institute charter school's annual total program amount under the new formula and the expiring formula. During these state fiscal years, a district's or institute charter school's annual total program amount is the greater of the district's or institute charter school's calculation under the expiring formula plus 0.5% of that calculation, or:

- For the 2025-26 state fiscal year, the amount calculated under the expiring formula plus an amount equal to 18% of the difference between the amount calculated under the new formula and the expiring formula;
- For the 2026-27 state fiscal year, the amount calculated under the expiring formula plus an amount equal to 34% of the difference between the amount calculated under the new formula and the expiring formula;
- For the 2027-28 state fiscal year, the amount calculated under the expiring formula plus an amount equal to 50% of the difference between the amount calculated under the new formula and the expiring formula;
- For the 2028-29 state fiscal year, the amount calculated under the expiring formula plus an amount equal to 66% of the difference between the amount calculated under the new formula and the expiring formula; and
- For the 2029-30 state fiscal year, the amount calculated under the expiring formula plus an amount equal to 82% of the difference between the amount calculated under the new formula and the expiring formula.

For the 2024-25 budget year through the 2029-30 budget year, the joint budget committee is required to monitor the fiscal impact of the district total program

determinations. Starting January 2025, the joint budget committee is required to develop a sustainability plan that makes findings and recommendations regarding how the general assembly can fully fund total program determinations during the transition to the new formula and under a new formula. The joint budget committee is required to review the sustainability plan annually and update it as necessary.

Notwithstanding the transition to the new formula, during the 2024-25 budget year through the 2029-30 budget year, if the joint budget committee determines that a specified condition occurs in any of those budget years, for the next budget year and for each budget year thereafter, the department of education (department) is required to suspend further transition by calculating and determining each district's total program pursuant to the calculation and determination required for the budget year when the condition occurred.

The act repeals the expiring formula on July 1, 2031.

The act makes amendments to conform with these changes and to repeal obsolete provisions within the "Public School Finance Act".

Beginning in January 2026, and each January thereafter, the department is required to report certain information concerning district total program determinations and pupil enrollment during its annual "SMART Act" presentation to the education committees of the house of representatives and the senate.

By July 1, 2025, a district or institute charter school that is served by a multi-district administrative unit for special education services must update its existing agreement to contain provisions regarding special education pupil funding.

Under current law, there is the public school fund of the state (permanent school fund). The act requires that:

- For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, after paying for investment consultant services for the permanent school fund investment board, the next $11 million of interest and income is credited to the state public school fund, then the next $30 million of interest and income is credited to the restricted account of the public school capital construction assistance fund (restricted account), and the remaining interest and income is credited as specified by the general assembly or remains in the permanent school fund;
- For the 25-26 state fiscal year, after paying for investment consultant services for the permanent school fund investment board, the next $5 million of interest and income is credited to the state public school fund, then the next $36 million of interest and income is credited to the restricted account, and the remaining interest and income is credited as specified by the general assembly or remains in the permanent school fund; and
- For the 2026-27 state fiscal year, and state fiscal years thereafter, after paying for investment consultant services for the permanent school fund investment board, the next $41 million of interest and income is credited to the restricted

account, and the remaining interest and income is credited as specified by the general assembly or remains in the permanent school fund.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year through the 2028-29 state fiscal year, the act credits an amount to the charter school facilities assistance account from the public school capital construction assistance fund.

The act increases the total maximum amount of annual payments payable by the state during a state fiscal year under the terms of all outstanding financed purchase of an asset or certificate of participation agreements entered into by the state treasurer from $125 million to $150 million.

Under current law, the public school capital construction assistance board presents a report regarding the provision of financial assistance to applicants of the school district capital construction assistance program, commonly known as the "Building Excellent Schools Today Act" or "BEST Act". Beginning in the report due in February 2026, the report must specify how existing reporting requirements relate to charter schools.

The act creates an override mill levy match working group to meet during the 2024 interim and make recommendations concerning modifying the override mill levy match, make recommendations concerning which eligible districts and eligible institute charter schools will receive a distribution from the mill levy match override match fund for the 2024-25 budget year, and identify and analyze inequities between neighboring districts that have differing mill levy overrides, property tax bases, or demonstrated levels of local effort.

For the 2023-24 budget year, the act creates a one-time formula under the override mill levy match through which each district receives a distribution that is the greater of the amount calculated pursuant to the one-time formula or the determination under current law.

On or after July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2030, the act amends the total additional local property tax revenues that a district may receive pursuant to an election.

The act appropriates:

- For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $184,433 to the department for administration related to school finance;
- For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $11.5 million from the charter school facilities assistance account to the department for state aid for charter school facilities;
- For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $32,875 to the legislative department to implement the act; and
- For the 2023-24 state fiscal year, $11,374,594 to the department for the mill levy override match fund.

The act adjusts appropriations made in the 2024 long bill by:

- Decreasing the cash funds appropriation to the state public school fund from the permanent school fund for the state share of districts' total program by $5 million;
- Decreasing the cash funds appropriation to the state public school fund from the permanent school fund for at-risk per pupil additional funding by $5 million;
- Appropriating $5 million from the state education fund to the department for the state share of districts' total program; and
- Appropriating $5 million from the state education fund to the department for at-risk per pupil additional funding.

APPROVED by Governor May 23, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 23, 2024

EDUCATION - POSTSECONDARY

S.B. 24-143 Nondegree credential attainment - quality assessment and international classification standards - appropriation. Current law requires the department of higher education (department) and higher education institutions to develop a framework for evaluating the quality of nondegree credentials. The act formally recognizes the resulting quality and in-demand nondegree credentials framework (framework) as the primary tool for assessing the quality of nondegree credentials offered in the state.

The act requires the department to collaborate with various agencies to ensure the effective integration of the framework within the state's education and workforce systems. Beginning January 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, the act requires the department to evaluate nondegree credentials offered through state-recognized programs to ensure the credentials meet the framework's quality standards. Beginning January 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, the department shall supply a list of nondegree credential programs that meet the framework's quality standards for inclusion in the Colorado talent report and in a credential registry endorsed by the state.

The department shall engage state agencies, educational institutions, international organizations, industry associations, and other stakeholders to study and make recommendations about the adoption of the international standard classification of education (ISCED) as the state's standard framework for classifying nondegree credentials and ISCED's wider application in the state's education and workforce systems. The recommendations must include a process for assigning ISCED equivalency levels to nondegree credentials included in stackable credential pathways and apprenticeship programs. The act requires the department to report its findings and recommendations on or before July 31, 2025.

Current law requires the department to create stackable credential pathways in growing industries. The act requires the department to assign appropriate ISCED equivalency levels to the stackable credential pathways on or before July 31, 2025.

Beginning January 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, the act requires the office of future of work to coordinate with various agencies to determine ISCED equivalency levels for each apprenticeship program registered on and after July 31, 2025. The office of future of work shall then determine ISCED equivalency levels for each apprenticeship program registered before July 31, 2025.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $124,287 from the general fund to the department of higher education for use by the Colorado commission on higher education and higher education special purpose programs. For the 2024-25 state fiscal year,

the act appropriates $30,000 from the general fund to the department of labor and employment for use by the office of future of work.

APPROVED by Governor May 10, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-164 Higher education students - rights - transfer of higher education credits - appeal process. The act adds the following rights to the rights of higher education students:

- Cost transparency regarding a postsecondary education program;
- A seamless transfer of course credit for courses in the guaranteed transfer pathway matrix and a timely response on whether transfer credit will be accepted by a public institution of higher education (institution);
- The right to appeal an institution's decision not to accept a student's request to transfer credits; and
- The right to know what work-related experiences or prior learning opportunities are awarded postsecondary credit at the institution at which the student is enrolled.

The act makes changes to the statewide common course numbering system, now referred to as the guaranteed transfer pathway matrix (matrix), to guarantee certain course transfer credits between community colleges, local district colleges, and area technical colleges. The department of higher education (department), beginning in January 2026, shall include as part of its "SMART Act" presentation a compilation of information regarding courses in the matrix. The act provides the department with exclusive authority to bring an enforcement action against an institution that violates the provisions related to the matrix.

The act requires the department to establish an appeal process if an institution wrongfully denies a student's transfer credit.

The act requires an institution to issue a decision to a student regarding the acceptance or denial of transfer credits within 30 days after the student is admitted to the institution.

APPROVED by Governor May 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 18, 2024

S.B. 24-221 Colorado rural health-care workforce initiative - expansion of rural track programs - distribution of money to rural hospitals - appropriation. The act authorizes the department of higher education to enter into a limited purpose fee-for-service contract with the board of regents of the university of Colorado for allocation to programs or institutions of higher education to expand an existing rural track program. If an allocation is made to a program or institution to expand an existing rural track program, the department of higher education shall utilize a formula developed and revised annually by the rural program office, in collaboration with the institutions, that is based on data that documents the program's or

institution's fulfillment of certain requirements. The act requires the rural program office to submit a report to the general assembly each year that includes the allocation formula developed by the rural program office.

The act creates the rural hospital cash fund and on July 1, 2024, requires the state treasurer to transfer $1,742,029 from the general fund to the rural hospital cash fund for the purpose of distributing money in equal amounts to rural hospitals.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $866,667 from the general fund to the department of higher education for the college opportunity fund program to be used for limited purpose fee-for-service contracts with institutions of higher education.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

S.B. 24-226 College kickstarter account program - expansion of eligibility to open an account - modifications to advisory board - calculation of amount of funding - reporting. The act modifies the college kickstarter account program (program). The act expands who may open an account and be an account sponsor on or after January 1, 2025, to include, in addition to a parent or parents of an eligible child, any other individual who provides the birth certificate number or order of adoption for an eligible child in accordance with the requirements of the program to open an account. Further, the act clarifies that on or after January 1, 2025, the amount of kickstarter funding that can be claimed is the base amount as adjusted for inflation in the year claimed plus, if the kickstarter funding is claimed in a year after the child's birth year, interest that has accrued on the base amount from the birth year to the claim year. The act also expands the membership of the program advisory board, requires the advisory board to meet at least on a quarterly basis each year, and modifies reporting requirements for the program.

The act expands the period during which an account sponsor may claim kickstarter funding from 5 to 8 years from the date of the eligible child's birth or adoption and clarifies that an account is an "individual college savings account", which is any collegeinvest account.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE January 1, 2025

H.B. 24-1082 First-generation-serving institutions designation. The act requires the department of higher education (department) to:

- Identify and designate state institutions of higher education (state institutions) as first-generation-serving institutions if:
  - The average resident first-generation undergraduate population share for the most recent year and the 2 previous years equals or exceeds the

statewide average resident first-generation undergraduate student population share for the fall 2022 term; or
    - The state institution secured a First Scholars Network of Institutions designation from the Center for First-generation Student Success or a similarly rigorous independent third-party designation;
- Post on the department's website the names of the state institutions that are so designated; and
- Notify the state institutions and the Colorado general assembly of the designations.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1131 Local college districts - board of trustees - number of trustees - election - housing on local district college land. The act authorizes the board of trustees (board) of any local college district to determine the number of trustees on the board. The act permits 9-member boards that establish board member districts to designate one or 2 board member districts as at-large districts and permits 11-member boards that establish board member districts to designate up to 3 board member districts as at-large districts.

Under existing law, voters must approve a school district's annexation into a local college district at a regular biennial school election. The act removes that restriction so that the approval vote may occur at any regular election.

The act permits a recipient of a local investments in transformational affordable housing grant for a project in a rural community or rural resort community to prioritize providing affordable housing for enrolled postsecondary students, local college district employees, and local government employees in buildings on land owned and controlled by a local college district.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1210 Student success - data system study - appropriation roll forward. Existing law requires the Colorado commission on higher education to report to the house and senate education committees information about developing the student success data system into a statewide longitudinal data system that connects K-12, postsecondary, and workforce information. A report was required on or before January 15, 2023, and on or before January 15, 2024. The act extends each deadline 2 years, so that a report is required on or before January 15, 2025, and on or before January 15, 2026.

The department of higher education was appropriated $3 million for the student

success data system. The act permits the department to spend the appropriated money through December 31, 2026.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1290 Student educator stipend program - appropriation. The act appropriates $4,197,000 to the department of education from the state education fund to fund student educator stipend program stipends. The department of education is required to transfer the appropriation spending authority to the department of higher education to fund student educator stipend program stipends.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2024

H.B. 24-1333 Private occupational education - regulation of private occupational schools and their agents - continuation under sunset law. The act implements the recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies (department), as contained in the department's 2023 sunset review and report of the "Private Occupational Education Act of 1981" by:

- Continuing the regulation of private occupational schools and their agents;
- Continuing the functions of the private occupational school division and the private occupational school board (board) for 11 years, until September 1, 2035; and
- Requiring the board to grant prior approval when a private occupational school changes ownership.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1403 Financial aid - students who have experienced homelessness - appropriation. The act creates the financial assistance program for students experiencing homelessness (program) in the department of higher education (department). Beginning in the 2024-25 academic year, the act requires all Colorado public institutions of higher education (institutions) to provide financial assistance to a Colorado resident student (qualifying student) who is between the ages of 17 and 26 and who has experienced homelessness in the state at any time during high school. The institutions shall provide financial assistance to cover the remaining balance of the qualifying student's total cost of attendance in excess of the amount of any private, state, or federal financial assistance the student receives. Subject to available appropriations, the act requires the Colorado commission on higher education to provide institutions money to cover 50% of the remaining balance of financial assistance for qualifying students.

The institutions are required to designate an employee to serve as a liaison to

qualifying and prospective qualifying students. The institutions shall notify qualifying students of their eligibility for remaining balance financial assistance.

The act requires the department to add one employee as a navigator to provide guidance to prospective qualifying students when selecting institutions and completing applications for admission and financial aid. The act requires the department to enter into a data-sharing agreement with the department of education in order to identify prospective qualifying students.

The act clarifies student eligibility to participate in the foster youth financial assistance program.

The act appropriates $1,668,381 from the general fund to the department for aid for students who experienced homelessness during high school. The act appropriates $26,055 from the general fund to the department of education for the homeless student scholarship program.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1404 Institution of higher education - student financial assistance - appropriations - exception. Current law requires that annual appropriations for student financial assistance increase by at least the same percentage as the aggregate percentage increase of all general fund appropriations to institutions of higher education. The act creates a limited exception for appropriations that are less than $2 million that are made through legislation other than the general appropriation act or supplemental appropriations acts.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1405 Health services - fee-for-service contracts - additional medicaid reimbursements - student assistance annual increase - appropriation. Under existing law, the appropriation to the university of Colorado for fee-for-service contracts for health services is reduced by a certain amount of additional medicaid reimbursements and payments received by the state pursuant to the federal"Families First Coronavirus Response Act" (additional medicaid payments) through December 31, 2024. The act continues this provision until July 1, 2026.

As additional medicaid payments are phased out, the general fund appropriation to the university of Colorado for fee-for-service contracts is increased. The act exempts the increased general fund appropriations in the 2024-25 and 2025-26 state fiscal years made as a result of the phased out additional medicaid payments from the required annual increase in student financial assistance.

The act reduces the appropriation to the department of higher education for the 2024-25 state fiscal year for need-based grants by $2,273,392.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

ELECTIONS

S.B. 24-072 Conduct of elections - confined voters - sheriff's designee to facilitate voting at county jail or detention center - in person voting requirement - civil penalty for failure to comply - secretary of state to provide training - appropriation. The law has required county clerk and recorders must make best efforts to coordinate with the county sheriff or the county sheriff's designee at each county jail or detention center to facilitate voting for all confined eligible electors. The act requires a county sheriff to designate at least one individual to facilitate voting for confined eligible electors at the county jail or detention center (sheriff's designee) and requires the sheriff's designee to coordinate with the county clerk and recorder.

The sheriff's designee must provide information to confined individuals regarding eligibility to vote, how confined individuals can verify or change their voter registration, and how eligible confined individuals can register to vote and ensure there is reasonable access to resources to verify or change a voter registration or register to vote. The sheriff's designee must also ensure that all confined eligible electors have reasonable access to the ballot information booklet, certain information about local ballot issues, and any election-related materials that are prepared and provided to the designee in support of or in opposition to any candidate or issue on the ballot.

The act also requires that the county clerk and recorder and the sheriff's designee coordinate to provide one day of in-person voting at the county jail or detention center for all confined eligible electors. The in-person voting must be open for at least 6 hours and be held on any day between the fifteenth day before election day and the fourth day before election day. Additionally, the clerk and recorder is required to confirm through the department of corrections online offender database that a confined individual is not serving a felony sentence before the individual can register to vote or is permitted to vote on the day of in-person voting.

Additionally, for mail ballot elections, the sheriff's designee is required to:

- Establish a location at the county jail or detention center for ballots voted by confined eligible electors to be returned;
- Ensure that confined eligible electors have information regarding the methods by which they may return voted ballots, the designated location for voted ballots to be returned, and the latest time on election day that ballots may be deposited at the designated location; and
- Inspect outgoing mail at the county jail or detention center for ballots and ensure that any ballots in outgoing mail are placed instead in the designated location for collection.

By not earlier than 3:00 p.m. on election day, a team of bipartisan election judges acting at the direction of the county clerk and recorder is required to conduct a final collection of ballots from the county jail or detention center that have been deposited at the designated location.

The act further requires the election plan that is required under current law to include information concerning how the clerk and recorder and the sheriff's designee will facilitate the process for confined eligible electors to cure a deficiency on a voted ballot and requires the sheriff's designee to establish a process for a confined eligible elector to cure a deficiency on their ballot.

The failure of the sheriff or the sheriff's designee to comply with the requirements set forth in the act is subject to assessment of a civil penalty determined by the court and payable by the county in the amount of $5,000 per violation. The civil penalty is to be credited to the department of state cash fund.

The office of the secretary of state is required to create training materials for county clerk and recorders to minimally use in providing training and technical assistance to the sheriff's designee.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates:

- $75,240 from the general fund to the department of state for use by the elections division for local election reimbursement; and
- $92,160 from the department of state cash fund to the department of state for use by the information technology division for personal services.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024

S.B. 24-210 Uniform Election Code of 1992 - initiative and referendum - Fair Campaign Practices Act - Colorado Sunshine Act of 1972 - open records requests for election-related records - county commissioner redistricting - appropriation. The act modifies the "Uniform Election Code of 1992", (code) the law regarding initiatives and referendums, the "Fair Campaign Practices Act", the public official disclosure requirements of the "Colorado Sunshine Act of 1972", and other laws regarding elections.

The act modifies the code as follows:

- Regarding elections generally, specifies that the county clerk and recorder, as the chief election official for the county, sets the operational hours of the clerk and recorder's office and specifies that the governing board of a county or city and county is not authorized to supervise the conduct of regular and special elections or to consult with election officials in regard to conducting elections and rendering decisions and interpretations under the code;
- Regarding the qualification and registration of electors, beginning January 1, 2025, changes the age at which an individual may preregister to vote from 16 to 15 years old;
- Regarding political party organization, specifies that when a state senatorial district or state representative district is comprised of one or more whole

counties or of a part of one county and all or a part of one or more other counties, a state senatorial central committee or a state representative central committee consists of the elected precinct committee persons, as well as the chairpersons, vice-chairpersons, and secretary of the several party county central committees, who reside within the state senatorial district or the state representative district;

- Regarding access to the ballot by candidates, specifies that the law prohibiting a candidate who was defeated in a primary election from participating in a general election does not apply to a candidate for president of the United States; allows the governor to designate a location other than the office of the governor for the presidential electors to convene if the governor determines that it is not feasible to meet in the office of the governor; makes the deadlines for a candidate to file a petition in a congressional vacancy election consistent with other deadlines; makes the general timeline for circulating petitions to get on the ballot applicable to presidential electors for unaffiliated presidential candidates; beginning January 1, 2025, aligns the minor political party candidate petition calendar with the major political party candidate petition calendar; clarifies that an unaffiliated candidate for president of the United States is exempt from the requirement that a candidate be registered as unaffiliated with a political party in the statewide voter registration system prior to the general election; beginning January 1, 2025, requires a candidate or candidate committee, recall committee, or representative of a minority party petition to submit a paid circulator report, if applicable, to the secretary of state (secretary); and modifies the timing for a candidate to cure a nominating petition signature deficiency;
- Regarding notice and preparation of elections, requires the secretary to administer a pilot program that allows the county clerk and recorder or designated election official (clerk) of a county with at least 10,000 but fewer than 37,500 active electors and with at least 3 cities or towns where the second and third largest cities or towns that are located entirely within the county both have less than 3% of the active electors in the county, to request a waiver of the requirement to designate 3 voter service and polling centers (VSPC) on election day and instead designate at least 2 VSPCs on election day; repeals an obsolete provision specifying data to be used to determine the number of students enrolled at an institution of higher education during the COVID-19 pandemic; specifies that for a general election, a county shall establish a drop box on each campus of an institution of higher education located within the county that has 1,000, rather than 2,000, or more enrolled students; clarifies that each clerk is required to ensure that primary election ballots are printed in accordance with existing law; repeals obsolete language regarding voting equipment; updates several provisions regarding the use of voting systems to align with current practice; requires the secretary to approve or deny an application from a political subdivision to purchase a new electromechanical voting system within 30 days of receiving the application; modifies the standards for accessible voting systems to align with federal standards; and repeals obsolete language regarding direct recording electronic voting systems;

- Regarding election judges, changes the deadline by which the county chairperson of each major political party in a county is required to certify to the clerk the names and addresses of registered electors recommended to serve as election judges in the county and implements an appeal process for an election judge who is preemptively removed as an election judge by the county chairperson or authorized official;
- Regarding the conduct of elections, allows a registered elector who will not have been a Colorado resident for at least 22 days immediately before a presidential general election to cast a provisional ballot, which includes only a vote for president and vice president, in that election; extends the deadline for the secretary to adopt rules concerning the tabulation, reporting, and canvassing of results for a coordinated election using instant runoff voting conducted by multiple counties from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2026; updates provisions regarding voting machines and the inspection of voting machines by election judges; repeals obsolete provisions regarding sample ballots, the seal on voting machines, the manner of voting by eligible electors, the counting of write-in ballots, and how voting system software is installed; clarifies that the secretary will conduct a random audit of voting devices only if a risk-limiting audit is not possible after an election; and extends the deadlines for the secretary to promulgate rules necessary to conduct risk limiting audits in an election using instant runoff voting and for a county to audit an election using instant runoff voting conducted as part of a coordinated election from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2026;
- Regarding mail ballot elections, allows a clerk to request a waiver from the secretary of state exempting the county from the remote location drop box ballot collection requirements and specifies alternative collection requirements if a waiver is granted; specifies the conditions under which an elector may request a replacement ballot from the clerk; modifies the time by which an elector must request a replacement ballot from the clerk; and repeals obsolete provisions that direct clerks how to count ballots that are cast on electronic or electromechanical vote tabulating equipment;
- Regarding recounts, repeals obsolete provisions regarding recounts in nonpartisan local elections and clarifies who has standing to request a recount challenge;
- Regarding certificates of election and election contests, repeals obsolete language regarding the election of precinct officers and duplicative language regarding the resolution of tie votes and specifies that a contest concerning a presidential elector must be filed with the supreme court no later than 24 days after the general election and specifies the deadline for the supreme court to rule on such a contest; and
- Regarding recall elections, modifies the deadline for filing a nomination petition for a candidate to succeed an officer who is sought to be recalled.

The act further modifies the code to specify that regarding the use of an all-candidate primary election or a ranked voting method in a primary or general election, it is the general assembly's intent that a general statutory provision with a later effective date prevails over

a specific statutory provision with an earlier effective date. In addition, the act specifies that before a designated election official may conduct an all-candidate primary election using an all-candidate primary ballot and before a primary or general election can use a ranked voting method for federal or state offices, the secretary must certify that:

- Multiple municipalities in counties of specified sizes with active electors that satisfy certain demographic criteria have conducted an election with a ranked voting method;
- Each municipality that has conduced an election with a ranked voting method has completed a risk-limiting audit that demonstrates that the certified outcomes in each race were accurate; and
- The secretary has submitted a report to the general assembly regarding the impact of ranked choice voting methods as compared to elections conducted through other voting methods.

The provisions of the act regarding an all-candidate primary election and the use of ranked voting methods take effect March 1, 2026.

The act modifies the law regarding initiatives and referendums by repealing an obsolete provision regarding filing a paid circulator report with the secretary and by repealing obsolete language regarding the effective date of the bills enacted during the 2020 legislative session that included an act subject to petition clause.

The act modifies the "Fair Campaign Practices Act" as follows:

- Prohibits a natural person who is not a citizen of the United States, a foreign government, or a foreign corporation from making a direct ballot issue or ballot question expenditure in connection with an election on a ballot issue or ballot question in the state;
- Specifies that a candidate seeking reelection does not have to file an additional disclosure statement filed pursuant to current law if the incumbent has filed the annual report required by law within the last 30 days from which the incumbent becomes a candidate for reelection;
- Clarifies that any person may file a complaint with the secretary of state about a candidate not complying with the disclosure statement requirements; and
- Requires a candidate for specified offices to amend the disclosure statement when there is a substantial change of interests as to which the disclosure is required.

The act modifies the public official disclosure requirements specified in the "Colorado Sunshine Act of 1972" as follows:

- Requires that specified public officials file an annual disclosure statement with the secretary and amend the disclosure statement when there is a substantial change of interests as to which the disclosure is required;
- Requires specified public officials who are serving in office in the 2024

calendar year, but who have not filed an annual disclosure statement in the 2024 calendar year, to file a disclosure statement within a specified amount of time and requires the disclosure statements to be available on the secretary's website;

- Repeals a provision that allows a public official to file an income tax return with the secretary in lieu of filing certain information required in the disclosure statement;
- Allows any person who believes that a member of the general assembly is not complying with the public official's disclosure requirements to file a complaint with specified individuals, requires the secretary to notify the appropriate individuals if a member of the general assembly does not timely file the required annual disclosure statement, and requires an individual who receives a complaint to investigate the complaint using existing procedures.

The act amends the "Colorado Open Records Act" to specify that if a clerk receives a request for election-related records that are in active use, in storage, or otherwise not readily available, and the request is made during an election for which the clerk is the designated election official, the clerk may take additional time to fulfill the request under certain circumstances; except that the allowance for additional time does not apply if the requester of the public records is a mass medium organization or a newsperson.

The act adds clerk and recorders to the law specifying the office hours and required availability of county officials.

The act amends Senate Bill 24-230, concerning support for statewide remediation services that positively impact the environment, to repeal the definition of "fee" applicable to section 20 of article X of the state constitution. These provisions of the act are contingent upon Senate Bill 24-230 being enacted and becoming law.

The act modifies the county commissioner redistricting process to specify that staff working with the redistricting commission or the advisory committee assigned to assist the redistricting commission regarding the mapping of county commissioner districts may make a completed proposed redistricting plan that staff has prepared as a result of a request made in a public hearing available to the public on the commission's website. In addition, the act specifies that such staff may communicate with a member of the commission or advisory committee to clarify directions that were given to staff during a public meeting regarding the creation of a proposed plan, so long as staff makes a record of the communication available on the commission's website.

The act makes the following appropriations for the 2024-25 state fiscal year:

- $10,444 to the department of revenue from the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account in the highway users tax fund to implement the act;
- $1,888 to the office of the governor from reappropriated funds for use by the office of information technology to provide services to the department of revenue to implement the act; and

- $3,654 to the department of state from the department of state cash fund for use by the elections division to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE January 1, 2025
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE March 1, 2026

NOTE: Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not Senate Bill 24-230 becomes law. Senate Bill 24-230 was signed by the governor May 16, 2024.

H.B. 24-1067 Ballot access for candidates with disabilities - caucus or similarly accessible ballot access process for persons with disabilities to be maintained - precinct caucus or party assembly participation by video conference or similar, accessible means required upon request - legal liability for noncompliance - extension of time to circulate petitions for designation of party candidates. The act requires the general assembly, the secretary of state, and each political party to ensure that the caucus process or any future alternative process by which candidates may access the ballot that is accessible to persons with disabilities remains an option in the state.

Within 6 months of the effective date of the act, any person, upon request, must be able to participate in a precinct caucus or a party assembly with the use of a video conferencing platform that is accessible to persons with disabilities unless the precinct caucus or party assembly is held in a geographic location that lacks broadband internet service. When a precinct caucus or party assembly occurs in a geographic location that lacks broadband internet service, any person, upon request, must be allowed to participate by an alternative means, such as a telephone conference, which alternative means must be accessible to persons with disabilities. A political party may require that a person request to participate in a precinct caucus or party assembly by video conference, or an authorized alternative, not more than 30 days in advance of the precinct caucus or party assembly.

The failure of a political party to make a reasonable effort to comply with the requirements of the act regarding accessible means of participation in a precinct caucus or party assembly constitutes discrimination on the basis of disability in violation of current law. Any legal action taken pursuant to the act does not limit or preclude a person from seeking any other available legal remedies.

The act extends the period for party candidates to circulate petitions and obtain signatures by moving the start date from the third Tuesday to the first business day in January and making the petition filing deadline the third Tuesday in March or the 75th day after the first business day in January, whichever is later.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1147 Communications about a candidate for elective office - disclosure of deepfakes - requirements - enforcement by secretary of state - depicted candidate private cause of action for injunction and damages - limitations. The act creates a statutory scheme to regulate the use of deepfakes produced using generative artificial intelligence in communications about candidates for elective office.

Distribution of a communication that includes an undisclosed or improperly disclosed deepfake with knowledge or reckless disregard as to the deceptiveness or falsity of the communication related to a candidate for elective office is prohibited. Proper disclosure requires the statement: "This (image/audio/video/multimedia) has been edited and depicts speech or conduct that falsely appears to be authentic or truthful". The disclosure statement must satisfy the requirements in the act, and any rule adopted by the secretary of state in accordance with the act, for a clear, conspicuous, and understandable disclosure statement regarding a deepfake. The disclosure statement must be included in the communication's metadata and, to the extent technically feasible, must be permanent or unable to be easily removed by subsequent users.

Any person who believes there has been a violation of the statutory or regulatory requirements for disclosure of the use of a deepfake may file a complaint with the office of the secretary of state. The secretary shall hear such complaints in accordance with existing complaint and administrative hearing procedures under the "Fair Campaign Practices Act", and a hearing officer may impose a civil penalty of at least $100 for each violation involving unpaid advertising or at least 10% of the amount paid or spent to advertise the communication that includes an undisclosed or improperly disclosed deepfake.

A candidate who is the subject of a communication that includes an undisclosed or improperly disclosed deepfake may bring a civil action for injunctive or other equitable relief or for compensatory and punitive damages, or both. The plaintiff-candidate may also seek reasonable attorney fees, filing fees, and costs of action, and any other just and appropriate relief necessary to enforce the prohibition on undisclosed deepfakes and to remedy the harm caused by violation of the prohibition. The plaintiff-candidate must prove the defendant's knowledge or reckless disregard as to the falsity or deceptiveness of the communication that includes the deepfake by clear and convincing evidence.

Liability for a violation of the act does not extend to an interactive computer service, a radio or television broadcasting station, including a cable or satellite television operator, programmer, producer, or streaming service, an internet website, a regularly published newspaper, magazine, or other periodical of general circulation, or a provider of technology used in the creation of a deepfake as specified in the act and in accordance with immunities provided by federal law.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1150 Presidential electors - false instrument, forgery, perjury, or subornation of perjury - prohibition from office. The act applies conduct pertaining to false slates of

electors to 5 existing crimes that make it unlawful for an individual to:

- Offer a false instrument for recording;
- Commit forgery;
- Conspire to offer a false instrument for recording or to commit forgery;
- Commit perjury; or
- Commit subornation of perjury.

Each crime is punishable by a fine of no more than $10,000. In addition, a defendant who is convicted of the crime of perjury or subornation of perjury for knowingly and falsely swearing or attesting to the oath required by law for presidential electors or inducing another to knowingly and falsely swear or attest to the oath required by law for presidential electors is disqualified, as required by the state constitution, from being a member of the general assembly and from holding any office of trust or profit in the state.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1283 Campaign finance - complaints arising out of municipal campaign finance matters - municipal clerk - referral of complaint to secretary of state - appropriation. The clerk of a municipality (clerk) is authorized to refer a campaign finance complaint (complaint) that was filed with the clerk and that arises out of a municipal campaign finance matter to the secretary of state (secretary) if the municipality in which the complaint was filed has adopted an ordinance that:

- Authorizes the municipality to refer a complaint to the secretary based on an actual or potential conflict of the clerk or the clerk's staff, as determined in writing by the clerk; or
- Authorizes the municipality to refer a complaint to the secretary because the municipality does not have a complaint and hearing process.

Before referring a complaint to the secretary, a clerk is required to review the complaint to determine if it was filed in writing, signed by the complainant, and identifies one or more respondents. If the complaint does not satisfy these 3 criteria, the clerk is required to dismiss it, and if it does, the clerk is required to refer it to the secretary.

To refer a complaint to the secretary a municipality must provide a copy of the ordinance that authorizes such referral to the secretary within 180 days of the election. The act specifies certain criteria that the ordinance must satisfy. A clerk is required to provide notice to a person who files a complaint if the clerk dismisses the complaint or refers the complaint to the secretary. A municipality is required to cooperate with the secretary in the review, investigation, and determination of any complaint referred to the secretary.

If the secretary receives a complaint referred by a clerk, the secretary is required to deem the complaint filed with the secretary on the date of receipt from the clerk and ensure that the complaint is addressed in accordance with the requirements of the act. In addition,

if the complaint is referred by a home rule municipality, the secretary is required to apply the substantive provisions of the home rule municipality's local law in processing, investigating, and resolving the complaint.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $170,723 is appropriated to the department of state from the department of state cash fund for the implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

S.B. 24-180 Securities - registration and licensing requirements - exemptions - cryptocurrency - repeal of Colorado Digital Token Act. The "Colorado Digital Token Act" provides limited exemptions from the securities registration and securities broker-dealer and salesperson licensing requirements for persons dealing in digital tokens. "Digital token" is defined in the "Colorado Digital Token Act" as a digital unit with specified characteristics that is:

- Secured through a decentralized ledger or database;
- Exchangeable for goods or services; and
- Capable of being traded or transferred between persons without an intermediary or custodian of value.

The act repeals the "Colorado Digital Token Act".

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1232 Banks - Colorado banking code - Uniform Special Deposits Act. The act enacts the "Uniform Special Deposits Act" as drafted by the Uniform Law Commission, which addresses deposits at a bank where the identity of the person entitled to payment is not determined until the occurrence of a contingency identified at the time that the deposit is created. Concerns have arisen about such "special deposits" that may undermine the use of special deposits as a useful vehicle to hold funds that may be paid in the future to one or more persons depending on the resolution of one or more specified contingencies. The act addresses these concerns by reducing legal uncertainties related to the attributes that make a deposit "special" and the rights of the parties interested in the special deposit, their respective creditors, and the bank holding the special deposit prior to the resolution of the contingency.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1328 Regulation of money transmitters - enforcement - penalties - continuation under sunset law. The act implements recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies, as specified in the department's sunset review of the regulation of money transmitters, as follows:

- Sections 1 and 2 of the act continue the regulation of money transmitters until 2030;
- Section 3 authorizes the banking board to suspend a money transmitter's

license;
- Section 4 expands the requirement to furnish surety bond coverage to include all money transmission, rather than merely exchange;
- Section 5 increases the maximum penalty for failure to report from $250 to $750 per day and for failure to allow the state bank commissioner to make an examination from $100 to $1,000 per day;
- Section 6 authorizes the state bank commissioner to submit fingerprints directly to the federal bureau of investigation for a criminal history record check;
- Section 7 repeals the requirement that license holders annually report the name, address, and telephone number of each owner of at least 10% of the agent of the money transmitter;
- Section 8 authorizes the state bank commissioner to issue cease-and-desist orders and sets procedural requirements;
- Section 9 expands the licensing exemption for in-state banks to also cover out-of-state banks and repeals the licensing exemption for telegraph or cable companies; and
- Sections 10 through 12 replace gendered pronouns with gender-neutral terms.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1351 Division of banking - banking board - board composition - information sharing with federal entities - reporting - penalties - discontinuance of trust companies - review of fiduciary accounts - continuation under sunset law. The act implements recommendations in the 2023 sunset report by the department of regulatory agencies by:

- Continuing the division of banking and the banking board (board) for 9 years, until 2033;
- Amending the board composition by repealing the requirement that 2 members represent state banks with less than $150 million in total assets and instead require 2 members to represent state banks in the fortieth percentile based on total asset size;
- Extending the authority for the board and the state bank commissioner to share information regarding state bank and trust company compliance with money laundering and other financial crime laws with the United States secretary of the treasury and agencies specified;
- Clarifying that any change of any executive officer, director, or other person who is responsible for the management, control, or operations of a state bank or trust company must be reported to the board within 60 days after the change;
- Modernizing the penalty for failing to report a change of any executive officer, director, or other person who is responsible for the management, control ,or operations of a state bank or trust company to the board;

- Modernizing the board's authority to issue civil money penalties;
- Clarifying that a trust company may discontinue its trust business if it provides evidence of its release and discharge of all trust-related obligations prior to surrendering its trust charter;
- Codifying requirements related to the review of fiduciary accounts to ensure that the assets are appropriate for the accounts as described in the trust agreement and requiring the board to adopt a rule to clarify what "appropriate" means in this context; and
- Making technical amendments to the "Colorado Banking Code" to remove gender-specific language; replace the term "data processing center" with the more modern terms "information technology function" and "third-party service provider", as applicable; repeal requirements that certain reports must be mailed; and repeal the requirement that a charter application be filed in triplicate.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1381 Division of financial services - regulation of credit unions, savings and loan associations, and life care institutions - continuation under sunset law. The act implements, with amendments, the recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies (DORA) in its sunset review and report on the division of financial services (division), which is created within DORA. Specifically, the act:

- Continues the division and the financial services board (board) for 9 years, until 2033;
- Authorizes a credit union to merge with a credit union that is chartered in another state;
- Increases the maximum civil penalty for violating a cease-and-desist order or suspension order from $1,000 per day to $5,000 per day;
- Repeals a provision that prohibits credit unions from having overlapping geographic fields of membership;
- Repeals a requirement that the board send hearing notices by certified or registered mail;
- Authorizes a credit union to determine the date upon which its fiscal year ends and the date of the credit union's annual membership meeting; and
- Replaces gender-specific language with gender-neutral language.

Additionally, the act removes obsolete statutory references to the federal office of thrift supervision, which no longer exists.

Under Colorado law pertaining to life care institutions, an entrance fee is an initial or deferred transfer to or for the benefit of a provider of a sum of money or other property made or promised to be made as full or partial consideration for the acceptance or maintenance of

a specified individual as a resident in a life care facility. The act states that if an entrance fee is in the form of a sum of money, the sum must be greater than 4 times the amount of a regular periodic charge under a life care contract at the life care facility. The act also clarifies that:

- The term "life care" includes the occupancy of a living unit, nutrition services, and nursing services;
- A resident's living unit may change based on the appropriate care needs of the resident; and
- The term "provider" does not include a unit owners' association of a common interest community.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

S.B. 24-053 Racial equity study - commission - report - gifts, grants, and donations funding - continuous appropriation. The act establishes the Black Coloradan racial equity commission (commission) in the legislative department to conduct a study to determine, and make recommendations related to, any historical and ongoing effects of slavery and subsequent systemic racism on Black Coloradans that may be attributed to Colorado state practices, systems, and policies. The study includes historical research conducted by the state historical society (society), commonly known as history Colorado, and an economic analysis conducted by a third party.

The society may enter into an agreement with a third-party entity to conduct all or parts of the historical research. The society shall conduct at least 2 community engagement sessions for members of the public to provide input to the society. The society shall provide the commission with quarterly updates about the status of its research. The society is required to submit a report to the commission with the results of its research and any recommendations.

The commission shall enter into an agreement with a third party to conduct an economic analysis of the financial impact of systemic racism on historically impacted Black Coloradans utilizing the findings of the society's historical research. The third party shall deliver the results of its economic analysis to the commission.

At the conclusion of the study, the commission shall submit a report to the general assembly and the governor about the study and make the report available on a publicly accessible webpage of the general assembly's website. The report must include a description of the study's goals, the results of the historical research and economic analysis, and the commission's recommendations. After the commission submits the report, the commission shall work with any parties necessary to implement the recommendations in the report.

The study is contingent upon the commission receiving $785,000 of gifts, grants, or donations for the purpose of conducting the study. The act creates the Black Coloradan racial equity study cash fund to accept the gifts, grants, or donations received for the study. The money in the cash fund is continuously appropriated to legislative council for use by the commission and to the society for conducting the historical research.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-157 General assembly - Colorado open meetings law - application. Under the Colorado open meetings law (COML), any meeting of a body of the general assembly at which the adoption of any proposed policy, position, resolution, rule, regulation, or formal action occurs or at which a majority or quorum of a body of the general assembly is in attendance or expected to be in attendance can only be held after full and timely notice to the

public. In addition, the COML requires that minutes of the meeting be taken and promptly recorded.

The act makes several changes and clarifications concerning the application of the COML to the general assembly and its members. Specifically, the act provides that, for purposes of applying the notice and minutes provisions under the COML, a quorum of a state public body of the general assembly must be contemporaneous.

Additionally, the act establishes that written communications, electronic or otherwise, exchanged between members of the general assembly are not subject to the COML but any records of the communications are subject to disclosure to the extent required by the "Colorado Open Records Act".

The act also defines "public business", for purposes of the application of the COML to the general assembly, as introduced legislation, proposed legislation, if a draft of the proposed legislation prepared by the office of legislative legal services is being discussed by a quorum of a statutory committee or committee of reference during a regular or special legislative session or by a quorum of any type of interim committee, or other matters before a statutory committee, any type of interim committee, or a committee of reference. Introduced legislation and proposed legislation includes a bill, resolution, and memorial. However, "public business" does not include matters that are by nature interpersonal, administrative, or logistical or that concern personnel, planning, process, training, or operations, as long as the merits or substance of matters that are expressly defined as being public business are not discussed.

Additionally, in 2024, 2025, and 2026, the executive committee of the legislative council shall consider at a meeting the application of the COML to the general assembly, and there must be the opportunity for public comment to be received in connection with the meeting. On or after January 1, 2027, such a meeting shall be held upon the request of a member of the executive committee of the legislative council.

APPROVED by Governor March 12, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 12, 2024

S.B. 24-160 Complaints of sexual harassment against elected officials - access to records of complaints - designated repository of complaints for legislative department employers. In the 2023 legislative session, the general assembly enacted 2 bills related to complaints and findings of discriminatory or unfair practices in the workplace, including complaints and findings of sexual harassment committed by an elected official, and access to records of such complaints and findings. The 2023 enactments resulted in a conflict in the law with regard to public access to records of sexual harassment complaints against an elected official. Specifically, Senate Bill 23-172, concerning protections for Colorado workers against discriminatory employment practices:

- Requires employers to designate a repository of written and oral complaints of discriminatory or unfair employment practices, including sexual harassment

complaints; and
- Specifies that records in an employer's designated repository are not public records and are not open to public inspection except in very limited circumstances specified in the "Colorado Open Records Act" (CORA).

Senate Bill 23-286, concerning improving public access to government records, amended CORA to specifically require the custodian of any record of a sexual harassment complaint against an elected official to make the record available for public inspection, after redacting the identity of or any information that would identify any accuser, accused who is not an elected official, victim, or witness, if the investigation concludes that the elected official is culpable of sexual harassment.

The act resolves the conflict between Senate Bill 23-172 and Senate Bill 23-286 by allowing public inspection of records in an employer's designated repository that pertain to a sexual harassment complaint or investigation against an elected official found culpable of sexual harassment.

Additionally, the act designates the office of legislative workplace relations as the repository of complaint records for the employers in the legislative department.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1368 Legislative process - language access advisory board - creation - report - repeal - appropriation. The act creates the language access advisory board (advisory board). The advisory board consists of 11 voting and 2 nonvoting members. Each voting member of the advisory board is appointed by either the majority leader or minority leader of either the house of representatives or the senate. The voting members of the advisory board are:

- 3 members of the house of representatives;
- 2 members of the senate;
- One member representing the Colorado Language Access Coalition;
- One member representing a local government that has implemented a language access plan or has a language access advisory entity;
- One member representing persons with disabilities;
- One member who works in translation or interpretation services;
- One member with experience in language access in rural communities; and
- One member with expertise in language access relating to elections.

The nonvoting members of the advisory board are:

- The director of research of the legislative council or the director's designee; and
- The director of the office of legislative legal services or the director's designee.

The purpose of the advisory board is to assess and develop recommendations for improving meaningful access to the legislative process for populations with limited English proficiency, to include:

- Identifying current language-related barriers to the legislative process for state residents with limited English proficiency;
- Examining the success of current language access measures relating to the legislative process;
- Considering the development of a language access plan covering the general assembly and the legislative process;
- Evaluating options for oral interpretation and written translation of legislative activities; and
- Assessing language access concerning the ballot information booklet.

In performing this assessment, the advisory board must solicit public comment and input from subject matter experts. The advisory board must submit the report of its findings and recommendations to the executive committee of the legislative council on or before December 15, 2024. The advisory board is repealed on January 1, 2025.

The act appropriates $29,741 from the general fund to the legislative department for the 2024-25 state fiscal year to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2024

H.B. 24-1442 State capitol building advisory committee - protection of capitol building's historic character - ex officio members - capitol building annex - items original to the capitol building - inventory - inclusion in Colorado collection. The capitol building advisory committee (committee) advises the general assembly regarding the protection of the historic character of the capitol building and other buildings in the capitol annex. The act:

- Clarifies that it is the general assembly's intent that the committee will advise the general assembly regarding the protection of the capitol building's historic character, including its art, memorials, furniture, and architectural fixtures;
- Clarifies that the ex officio members of the committee are voting members of the committee in accordance with current practice;
- Adds the capitol building annex to the list of buildings for which the committee is required to review, advise, and make recommendations to the capital development committee regarding plans to restore, redecorate, and reconstruct historic elements of the building;
- Specifies the buildings and areas within the capitol complex for which the committee may engage in long-range planning for modifications and improvements;
- Requires the committee to determine, based on consultation with and the recommendations of history Colorado, which art, memorials, architectural fixtures, and furniture that is original to the state capitol building is part of the

state's collection of historic materials known as the Colorado collection (Colorado collection); and

- Clarifies that the committee has authority over publications on the history of the state capitol building and that the committee may authorize other state capitol building memorabilia for sale to the public.

In addition, history Colorado, at the direction and under the supervision of the committee, is required to inventory all art, memorials, architectural fixtures, and furniture that is original to the state capitol building and make recommendations to the committee regarding which items are appropriate for inclusion in the Colorado collection. The act specifies that history Colorado holds in trust for the people of Colorado any items original to the capitol building that are part of the Colorado collection, but that the committee retains authority over the collection on behalf of the general assembly and in accordance with the policies and requirements of the state register of historic properties.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1462 State auditor - third party evaluation - department of corrections - budget practices - report - joint budget committee - legislative audit committee - appropriation. The act requires the state auditor to engage, by October 1, 2024, a third party to conduct an evaluation of the department of corrections' (department) budget practices. The third party is required to provide an update to the joint budget committee and the legislative audit committee by March 1, 2025 and to release a final report to the department, joint budget committee, and legislative audit committee by June 30, 2025. The evaluation must review the department's personnel-related costs, contract staff spending, operational costs driven by caseload, user fees levied, and the cash funds associated with the department.

For state fiscal year 2024-25, the act appropriates $400,000 from the general fund to the legislative department for use by the office of the state auditor to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

GOVERNMENT - COUNTY

S.B. 24-013 District attorneys' compensation - assistant district attorneys' compensation. Effective July 1, 2026, the act increases the minimum compensation for a district attorney to match the compensation of a full-time district court judge.

Effective July 1, 2026, the act requires the minimum compensation of an assistant district attorney to match the compensation of a full-time county court judge and requires the state to pay 50% of the minimum amount of an assistant district attorney's compensation. The district attorney, with the approval of the board or boards of county commissioners of the county or counties comprising the judicial district or with the approval of the city council of a city and county affected, may set an amount in excess of the minimum requirement.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-138 County categories - modifications - county officer salary increases. Each county in the state is categorized for purposes of establishing the salaries of elected officers in the county. The statutory salary amounts are adjusted every 2 years for inflation and take effect for terms commencing after any change is made.

The act modifies the categories of 4 counties, which will result in accompanying percentage increases in salaries as follows:

- Fremont county changes from category II-C to category II-B, resulting in a 9.1% increase for commissioners, treasurers, assessors, clerks, sheriffs, surveyors, and full- and part-time coroners;
- Elbert county changes from category IV-A to category III-A, resulting in a 17.7% increase for commissioners, treasurers, assessors, clerks, and full-time coroners; a 14.1% increase for sheriffs; a 50.0% increase for surveyors; and a 49.8% increase for part-time coroners;
- Rio Grande county changes from category IV-C to category III-C, resulting in a 17.7% increase for commissioners, treasurers, assessors, clerks, and full-time coroners; a 14.1% increase for sheriffs; a 50.0% increase for surveyors; and a 49.8% increase for part-time coroners; and
- Hinsdale county changes from category V-B to category V-A, resulting in an 8.3% increase for commissioners, treasurers, assessors, clerks, sheriffs, surveyors, and part-time coroners.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1006 Colorado state forest service - rural grant navigator grant program - nongovernmental organizations assisting rural communities - wildfire mitigation and preparedness grants - technical assistance - appropriation. The act directs the Colorado state forest service (forest service) to establish a rural grant navigator grant program to provide grant money to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) providing outreach and technical assistance, including grant writing assistance, to rural communities seeking to apply for state or federal grants for wildfire mitigation and preparedness (wildfire-related grants).

On or after March 1, 2025, an NGO may apply to the forest service for grant money in accordance with application and eligibility guidelines that the forest service establishes with input from NGOs that assist Colorado communities with wildfire mitigation and preparedness. On or before March 1, 2026, and on or before March 1 of every year thereafter, the forest service is required to prepare a report summarizing its work to award grants to NGOs assisting rural communities with identifying and applying for wildfire-related grants. The forest service is required to submit the report to the wildfire matters review committee or, if the committee no longer exists, to the legislative committees with jurisdiction over natural resources matters.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $300,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of higher education for use by the forest service to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 20, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1100 Coroner qualifications - counties with populations greater than 150,000. The act requires a coroner of a county with a population greater than 150,000 who is elected on or after November 5, 2024, to be either a death investigator certified by and in good standing with the American board of medicolegal death investigators or a forensic pathologist certified by and in good standing with the American board of pathology.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1172 County revitalization authorities - creation - powers - tax increment financing. The act creates a process for the establishment of a county revitalization authority (authority). An authority is a corporate body that uses tax increment and private financing to conduct a county revitalization project (project) in a revitalization area in accordance with a county revitalization plan.

A county revitalization plan (plan) is a plan for the project. A plan must be: Reviewed by the county planning commission, accompanied by a county revitalization impact report, the subject of a public hearing, and approved by the board of county commissioners (the

governing body). Any modifications to the plan must also be approved by the governing body. A plan may provide for tax increment financing.

An authority may not undertake a project unless, based on evidence presented at a public hearing, the governing body by resolution has both determined that the area where the authority will undertake the project is a revitalization area and designated the area as appropriate for the project. A revitalization area is an area that, upon the implementation of a plan, could substantially promote the sound growth of the county, improve economic and social conditions, and further the health, safety, and well-being of the public.

The creation of an authority may be initiated by the registered electors of a county filing a petition with the governing body or by the governing body adopting a resolution. In either case, there is a public hearing and, after that hearing, the governing body determines whether to create the authority. If a governing body decides to create an authority, the governing body appoints the authority commissioners, except for commissioners who are appointed by and as representatives of special districts that have joined the authority.

Any taxing entity, other than the county itself or a school district, that levies taxes in an area that would fall under the plan proposed by an authority may file a petition with the authority requesting to join the authority. The authority shall hold a hearing to determine whether to allow the taxing entity to join the authority.

An authority may:

- Undertake projects;
- Agree with the county or other relevant public body to plan, replan, zone, or rezone any part of the county or other public body in connection with a project;
- Make bylaws, orders, rules, and regulations;
- Make and execute contracts;
- Acquire property by purchase, lease, option, gift, grant, devise, condemnation, or eminent domain;
- Dedicate property acquired by the authority for public works, improvements, facilities, utilities, and other purposes;
- Mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or otherwise encumber or dispose of its property;
- Set aside, dedicate, and devote project real property to public uses in accordance with the plan or set aside, dedicate, and transfer real property to an appropriate public body for public uses in accordance with the plan;
- Sell, lease, or otherwise transfer real property or any interest therein acquired by the authority as part of a project;
- Insure any of its properties or operations;
- Invest any of its money in the same manner as a public body;
- Issue bonds;
- Borrow money and apply for and accept loans, grants, and contributions;
- Make appropriations and expenditures of its money;
- Establish and maintain general, separate, or special funds and bank accounts;

and
- Make reasonable relocation payments to individuals, families, and business concerns situated in the county revitalization area that will be displaced by the authority.

An authority does not have any power to levy or assess ad valorem taxes, personal property taxes, or any other forms of taxes, including special assessments against any property.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1244 Minor autopsy report - confidential - disclosure - permitted entities - judicial process. The act specifies that an autopsy report prepared in connection with the death of a minor is confidential and may be disclosed by the county coroner to another person or entity only in accordance with certain exceptions. The report is not a public record for purposes of the Colorado open records act.

Under the act, upon the request of an entity or individual entitled to the report, the coroner or the coroner's designee shall provide a copy of the autopsy report prepared in connection with the death of a minor to:

- A parent or legal guardian of the deceased;
- A law enforcement or criminal justice agency that is investigating the death or prosecuting a criminal violation arising out of the death;
- A requesting party in a civil case;
- Counsel for the defendant or the respondent for discovery purposes in a criminal case only if discovery has not otherwise been provided and in accordance with any protective order;
- A state, local, or regional child fatality prevention review team;
- The Colorado department of public health and environment as necessary for the collection of data in accordance with the Colorado violent death reporting system and the Colorado unintentional drug overdose reporting system;
- The Colorado child fatality review team;
- A county department of human or social services;
- The division of youth services in the Colorado department of human services;
- A health-care facility where the deceased had received treatment;
- A community clinic or a treating hospital for inclusion within the medical records of the deceased;
- An eye bank, organ procurement organization, or tissue bank;
- A local or regional domestic violence fatality review team;
- The Colorado department of human services in connection with the investigation of a fatality that has occurred within any facility licensed under the "Child Care Licensing Act";

- The office of the child protection ombudsman;
- A health-care provider that had previously established a patient-provider relationship with the deceased;
- The Colorado maternal mortality review committee for the purpose of conducting public health death reviews of deceased individuals who are pregnant or within one year postpartum;
- The Colorado department of public health and environment and county public health agencies for the purpose of data collection related to the department's authority to investigate and control the causes of epidemic and communicable diseases and related board of health rules;
- The Colorado department of public health and environment's health facility and emergency medical services division for the purpose of health facilities and emergency medical services investigations; or
- The public if the death occurs while the minor is in the custody or under the supervision of the state or a local government.

Upon written request by any individual, the coroner shall not release a copy of the autopsy report and instead shall release the cause, time, place, and manner of the minor's death, and the name, age, gender, and race or ethnicity of the deceased minor. This information must be released within 3 days of the request or 3 days of receiving the information, whichever is later.

Under the act, any person may petition a district court to allow the person access to an autopsy report prepared in connection with the death of a minor. The petitioner shall serve process on the coroner and a members of the deceased minor's next of kin pursuant to the Colorado rules of civil procedure. The district court shall hold a hearing including the petitioner, coroner, and a member of the deceased minor's next of kin, if available. The hearing must be conducted under the simplified process in the Colorado rules of civil procedure.

The district court shall provide access if:

- Public disclosure of the report substantially outweighs the harm to the privacy interests of the deceased and members of the family of the deceased; and
- The information sought by the petitioner is not otherwise publicly available.

A coroner is required to provide the name of the deceased minor and the name and address of a member of the deceased minor's next of kin to the district court, which shall disclose that information to the petitioner under a protective order for the purpose of service of process.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

H.B. 24-1269 County clerk and recorders - modification of recording fees - electronic recording technology board sunset continuation - appropriation. The act modifies the fees collected by county clerk and recorders to be a flat $40 fee instead of a fee per page, unless otherwise specified. No fee is allowed for the filing or recording of a certificate of death, a verification of death document, or a certified copy thereof, which are public records if recorded into the real estate records of a county clerk and recorder. The act also extends filing surcharge fees collected by county clerk and recorders by 3 years to 2029.

The act modifies existing practice regarding the redaction of the first 5 digits of an individual's social security number on a public document recorded with a county clerk and recorder. Previously, redaction occurred upon request of the individual or the individual's representative. The act changes this practice so that redaction is automatic unless the individual or individual's representative requests that the social security number remain unredacted.

The act also delays the repeal and sunset review of the electronic recording technology board (board) by 3 years to 2029, so that the board's sunset review will take place 13 years after the board's creation in 2016. The deadlines for the board's annual and final reports are modified accordingly.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $10,444 is appropriated to the department of revenue from the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account in the highway users tax fund, of which $1,188 is reappropriated to the office of the governor for use by the office of information technology.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

GOVERNMENT - LOCAL

S.B. 24-024 Self-collecting local taxing jurisdiction - prohibition on additional reporting information from accommodation's intermediary. The act requires local taxing jurisdictions, which are limited to jurisdictions for which the department of revenue does not collect, administer, and enforce a local lodging tax, to apply the same reporting requirements or standards to an accommodation's intermediary as to a marketplace facilitator that is obligated to collect and remit a local lodging tax.

The act prohibits local taxing jurisdictions from requiring additional reporting information from an accommodation's intermediary. The act also prohibits a local taxing jurisdiction that has passed an applicable marketplace facilitator law from auditing a marketplace facilitator for sales facilitated by the marketplace at any time other than when the marketplace facilitator is filing tax returns with the local taxing jurisdiction.

The act does not prohibit a local taxing jurisdiction from requesting information maintained by an accommodation's intermediary that is in connection with an audit related to a local lodging tax or from requesting and obtaining additional information or data from a marketplace facilitator or accommodation's intermediary to be provided on a voluntary basis or prohibit a home rule municipality, for purposes unrelated to the administration of local taxes, from passing an ordinance regulating a marketplace facilitator or an accommodation's intermediary, including an ordinance governing the issuance of information or data by a marketplace facilitator or accommodation's intermediary to the home rule city.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

S.B. 24-089 Firefighters - firefighter heart and circulatory malfunction benefits - insurance. The act removes the ability of most firefighter employers to select accident insurance, self-insurance, or a self-insurance pool as options to provide statutorily required monetary benefits to a firefighter who has experienced a heart and circulatory malfunction. As a result, all firefighter employers except for those exempted by the act must participate in a multiple employer health trust in order to provide such benefits. The act exempts firefighter employers that are cities and counties or municipalities that, as of July 2022, have a population of 400,000 or more and, as of April 30, 2024, have enacted an ordinance to provide the required monetary benefits that remains in effect.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2024

NOTE: The act applies to benefits provided on or after the ninetieth day following the effective date of the act.

S.B. 24-139 911 services enterprise - creation - fee on service users - funding for 911-related

services statewide - appropriation. The act creates the 911 services enterprise in the department of regulatory agencies (enterprise). The enterprise is authorized to impose a fee on service users (fee). A service user is a person who is provided a 911 access connection in the state. The fee is set annually by the enterprise and, together with the 911 surcharge that the public utilities commission (commission) imposes on service users for the benefit of meeting the needs of governing bodies to pay for basic emergency service and provide emergency telephone service (911 surcharge) and must not exceed $0.50 per month per 911 access connection. The fee is collected in the same manner as the 911 surcharge. Revenue from the fee will fund expenses and costs related to the provision of 911 services, including:

- Training initiatives and programs and public education campaigns for the public as determined by individual governing bodies or public safety answering points (PSAPs) throughout the state;
- Public education campaigns;
- Cybersecurity support;
- GIS programs;
- Grant programs for the benefit of governing bodies and PSAPs;
- Providing matching money for federal, state, or private grants related to 911 services or emergency notification services;
- Any other items related to a benefit for governing bodies and PSAPs for 911 services across the state as proposed by a group of such entities or by statewide associations representing Colorado 911 stakeholders; and
- Administrative expenses of the enterprise.

The act also creates the 911 services enterprise cash fund, adds a requirement for the commission to include in its "state of 911" annual report the activity of the enterprise including its use of its revenue, and makes several technical updates to the statutes concerning the 911 surcharge and the commission's "state of 911" report.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $107,695 from the general fund to the department of regulatory agencies and reappropriates $38,406 of that appropriation to the department of law to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-174 Housing - department of local affairs - local governments - master plans - housing needs assessments - housing action plans - housing technical assistance - appropriation. The act requires the executive director of the department of local affairs (director), no later than December 31, 2024, to develop reasonable methodologies for conducting statewide, regional, and local housing needs assessments and reasonable guidance for a local government to identify areas at elevated risk of displacement.

The act requires the director, no later than November 30, 2027, and every 6 years

thereafter, to conduct a statewide housing needs assessment that analyzes existing and future statewide housing needs and to publish a report, based on the statewide housing needs assessment and regional and local housing needs assessments accepted by the department, identifying current housing stock and estimating statewide housing needs.

The act requires each local government, beginning December 31, 2026, to conduct and publish a local housing needs assessment. The act outlines the process for a local government conducting a local housing needs assessment and for determining when a local government is exempt from conducting a local housing needs assessment. The act requires local governments to submit local housing needs assessments to the department of local affairs (department), which shall publish those assessments on the department's website.

Relatedly, the act allows a regional entity to conduct a regional housing needs assessment. If a regional entity conducts a regional housing needs assessment, the act requires the regional entity to submit the assessment both to each local government in the region and to the department, which shall publish those assessments on the department's website.

A housing action plan is an advisory document that demonstrates a local government's commitment to address housing needs and that guides a local government in developing legislative actions, promoting regional coordination, and informing the public of the local government's efforts to address housing needs in the local government's jurisdiction. The act requires a local government with a population of either 5,000 or more or 1,000 or more if the local government either participated in a regional housing needs assessment or is a rural resort community to make a housing action plan no later than January 1, 2028, and every 6 years thereafter. The act identifies the specific elements that a housing action plan must include, explains how a local government may update a housing action plan, requires a local government to report its progress in implementing the plan to the department, and requires a local government to submit a housing action plan to the department, which shall publish each accepted housing action plan on the department's website.

The act requires the director to develop, by no later than June 30, 2025:

- A standard affordability strategies directory;
- A long-term affordability strategies directory; and
- A displacement risk mitigation strategies directory.

The act establishes the minimum required elements for all three directory types. The act also requires the director to submit a statewide strategic growth report to the general assembly no later than October 31, 2025, and develop and publish, in consultation with relevant state agencies, a natural land and agricultural interjurisdictional opportunities report no later than December 31, 2025.

The act requires the division of local government (division) to provide technical assistance and guidance through a grant program, the provision of consultant services, or both to aid local governments in:

- Establishing regional entities;
- Creating local and regional housing needs assessments;
- Conducting a displacement risk analysis with a state-created tool;
- Identifying and implementing strategies included in the standard affordability strategies directory, long-term affordability strategies directory, or displacement risk mitigation strategies directory;
- Making and adopting a housing action plan;
- Enacting laws and policies that encourage the development of a range of housing types, including regulated affordable housing, or mitigate the impact of displacement; and
- Creating strategic growth elements in master plans.

The act creates the continuously appropriated housing needs planning technical assistance fund to contain the money necessary for the division to provide this technical assistance and guidance. The act requires the state treasurer to transfer $10.5 million from the local government severance tax fund and $4.5 million from the local government mineral impact fund to this fund.

Further, the act directs the division to serve as a clearing house for the benefit of local governments and regional entities in accomplishing the goals of the act. The division shall report on the assistance requested and provided under the act.

On and after December 1, 2027, for any grant program conducted by the department, the Colorado energy office, the office of economic development, the department of transportation, the department of natural resources, the department of public health and environment, or the department of personnel and administration that awards grants to local governments for the primary purpose of supporting land use planning or housing, the act requires the awarding entity to prioritize awarding grants to a local government that:

- Has completed and filed a housing needs assessment;
- Has adopted a housing action plan that has been accepted by the department;
- Has reported progress to the department regarding the adoption of any strategies or changes to local laws identified in the housing action plan; and
- Is the subject of a master plan that includes a water supply element and a strategic growth element.

In the case of a local government that is not required to do any of the above, the department is required to prioritize that local government in the same way that it prioritizes a local government that has done all of the above.

On or before June 30, 2025, the act requires the department to designate criteria for the designation of a neighborhood center by a local government. If a local government designates a neighborhood center, the local government must submit a report to the department describing the neighborhood center. Furthermore, on or after December 31, 2026, the act requires certain grant programs to prioritize projects supporting or concerning neighborhood centers.

The act modifies the requirements of both county and municipal master plans so that those master plans must include:

- A narrative description of the procedure used for the development and adoption of the master plan;
- No later than December 31, 2026, a water supply element; and
- No later than December 31, 2026, a strategic growth element.

The water supply element in a county or municipal master plan must identify the general location and extent of an adequate and suitable supply of water, identify supplies and facilities sufficient to meet the needs of local infrastructure, and include water conservation policies.

The strategic growth element in a master plan must include:

- A description of existing and potential policies and tools to promote strategic growth and prevent sprawl;
- An analysis of vacant and underutilized sites and the use of those sites for the development of housing; and
- An analysis of underdeveloped sites that are not adjacent to developed land for the use of those sites for residential use.

The act requires both counties and municipalities to submit their master plan and any separately approved water or strategic growth element to the division for the division's review.

The act prohibits a unit owners' association of a common interest community from, through any declaration or bylaw, rules, or regulation adopted or amended by an association on or after July 1, 2024, prohibiting or restricting the construction of accessory dwelling units or middle housing if the zoning laws of the association's local jurisdiction would otherwise allow such construction.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $583,864 is appropriated, from reappropriated funds received from the department of local affairs from the housing needs planning technical assistance fund, to the office of the governor for use by the office of information technology to provide information technology services for the department of local affairs for the implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 30, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2024

S.B. 24-212 Local government regulation of land use - renewable energy projects - technical support - best management practices - high-priority habitats - code repository - report - appropriation. The act requires the director of the energy and carbon management commission in the department of natural resources, at the request of a local government or tribal government, to provide technical support concerning:

- The development of local codes governing wind, solar, energy storage, and energy transmission projects (renewable energy projects); or
- The review of renewable energy projects for which a local government or a tribal government receives an application for land use approval after June 30, 2024.

At the request of an owner or operator of a renewable energy facility (facility owner), a local government, or a tribal government, the division of parks and wildlife (division) must provide a set of best management practices to avoid, minimize, and mitigate wildlife impacts of renewable energy projects. The facility owner, local government, or tribal government may incorporate the best management practices into project plans, and the best management practices may be considered as conditions of approval by a local government or tribal government with land use authority over a renewable energy project.

The division must also identify high-priority habitats based on the best available science, update the list of high-priority habitats at least annually, and make the list publicly available. A facility owner, local government, or tribal government may consider the high-priority habitats in planning, siting, permitting, and developing renewable energy projects.

The act requires the Colorado energy office (office), in cooperation with the department of local affairs and the department of natural resources, to develop a repository of codes and ordinances that support renewable energy projects and commercial energy transmission facilities for the purpose of providing conceptual frameworks that local governments and tribal governments may consider and adapt to suit local circumstances and address local energy resources. On or before September 30, 2025, the office must submit to the general assembly a report that:

- Evaluates local government processes for the siting of commercially viable renewable energy projects and commercial energy transmission facilities; and
- Evaluates the impact of renewable energy projects and commercial energy transmission facilities on wildlife resources; the use of wildlife mitigation, decommissioning, and community benefit agreements; and the range of fees imposed by local governments.

In preparing the report, the office must provide opportunities for stakeholders and the public to provide input before the final report is completed.

For renewable energy projects for which a local government receives an application for land use approval after June 30, 2024, the act prohibits a local government from granting a development permit for the construction of a facility in any area that is included within the land relinquished and conveyed by the confederated bands of the Ute nation to the United States in the Brunot Agreement of September 13, 1873, unless the local government first consults with the tribal governments of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe concerning the potential impacts to hunting, fishing, and gathering rights related to the construction of the facility.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $307,991 to the department of natural resources from the wildlife cash fund. For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $95,490 to the department of natural resources from the energy and carbon management cash fund for use by the energy and carbon management commission.

APPROVED by Governor May 21, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 21, 2024

H.B. 24-1007 Housing - residential occupancy limits prohibited. The act prohibits counties, cities and counties, and municipalities from limiting the number of people who may live together in a single dwelling based on familial relationship, while allowing local governments to implement residential occupancy limits based only on:

- Demonstrated health and safety standards, such as international building code standards, fire code regulations, or Colorado department of public health and environment wastewater and water quality standards; or
- Local, state, federal, or political subdivision affordable housing program guidelines.

APPROVED by Governor April 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1016 Emergency communications specialist definition - training - authorized use of emergency telephone charge, 911 surcharge, and prepaid wireless 911 charge. The act defines "emergency communications specialist" as a first responder whose duties involve emergency and nonemergency dispatch services. The act also clarifies that the currently authorized use of the emergency telephone charge, the 911 surcharge, and the prepaid wireless 911 charge, for training for public safety answering point (PSAP) personnel includes training for emergency communications specialists, technical support PSAP personnel, and other personnel essential for the provision of emergency telephone services, emergency notification services, and emergency medical dispatch.

APPROVED by Governor March 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1033 Emergency management - emergency management plans - emergency management preparedness information. The act strongly encourages a locally defined or interjurisdictional emergency management plan amended or created on or after July 1, 2024, and requires, when practicable, as determined after consideration of specified required factors, a locally defined or interjurisdictional emergency management plan amended or created on or after January 1, 2025, to address the needs of an individual with an animal during an emergency by:

- Including provisions for the evacuation, shelter, and transport of an individual

with an animal and that animal; and

- Requiring, to the extent practicable, that at least one shelter established during an emergency is designated to accommodate an individual with an animal and that animal.

The act also strongly encourages a city, county, or city and county to make available to the public, on or after January 1, 2025, information for animal emergency preparedness, including:

- Information for creating an evacuation plan and emergency checklist for individuals with animals consistent with recommendations publicly published by the United States department of agriculture and the federal emergency management agency;
- Local organizations that may provide emergency animal assistance; and
- Local emergency shelters, cooling centers, or warming centers, when active, that can accommodate an individual with an animal.

Lastly, the act also strongly encourages a city, county, or city and county, on or after January 1, 2025, to implement disability etiquette and service animal training to ensure that emergency response personnel are well prepared to interact with individuals with disabilities and their service animals during emergency situations.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 11, 2024

H.B. 24-1152 Housing - accessory dwelling units - fee reduction and encouragement grant program - accessory dwelling unit supportive programs - planned unit developments - unit owners' associations. Section 1 of the act creates a series of requirements related to accessory dwelling units. Section 1 establishes unique requirements for subject jurisdictions and for qualifying as an accessory dwelling unit supportive jurisdiction (supportive jurisdiction).

As established in section 1, a subject jurisdiction is either:

- A municipality that has a population of 1,000 or more and that is within the area of a metropolitan planning organization; or
- The portion of a county that is both within a census designated place with a population of forty thousand or more, as reported in the most recent decennial census, and within the area of a metropolitan planning organization.

Section 1 requires a subject jurisdiction, on or after June 30, 2025, to allow, subject to an administrative approval process, one accessory dwelling unit as an accessory use to a single-unit detached dwelling in any part of the subject jurisdiction where the subject jurisdiction allows single-unit detached dwellings. Section 1 also prohibits, on or after June 30, 2025, subject jurisdictions from enacting or enforcing certain local laws or otherwise acting in certain ways that would restrict the construction or conversion of an accessory

dwelling unit.

In order to qualify as a supportive jurisdiction, a local government must submit a report on or before June 30, 2025, to the department of local affairs (department) demonstrating that the local government:

- Has complied with the accessory dwelling unit requirements section 1 imposes on subject jurisdictions as a subject jurisdiction or, if the local government is not a subject jurisdiction, as if the local government were a subject jurisdiction; and
- Has implemented one or more specified strategies to encourage and facilitate the construction or conversion of accessory dwelling units.

Section 1 also creates the accessory dwelling unit fee reduction and encouragement grant program within the department. The purpose of this grant program is for the department to provide grants to supportive jurisdictions for offsetting costs incurred in connection with developing pre-approved accessory dwelling unit plans, providing technical assistance to persons converting or constructing accessory dwelling units, or waiving, reducing, or providing financial assistance for accessory dwelling unit associated fees and other required costs. In addition to providing grants, the department is required to develop a toolkit to support local governments in encouraging accessory dwelling unit construction. Section 1 requires the state treasurer to transfer $5 million to the accessory dwelling unit fee reduction and encouragement grant program fund created for purposes of implementing the grant program.

Section 2 requires the department to create, and for local governments to consider and adopt, model public safety code requirements related to geographic or climatic conditions for factory-built structures, including those structures that would be considered accessory dwelling units.

Section 3 grants the Colorado economic development commission the power to expend $8 million to contract with the Colorado housing and finance authority to operate and establish the following programs to benefit low- to moderate-income residents of supportive jurisdictions:

- An accessory dwelling unit credit enhancement program that supports lenders offering affordable loans to eligible low- and moderate-income borrowers for the construction or conversion of accessory dwelling units;
- A program that allows for the buying down of interest rates on loans made to eligible low- and moderate-income borrowers in connection with the construction or conversion of accessory dwelling units;
- A program that offers down payment assistance in connection with accessory dwelling units, principal reduction on loans to eligible low- and moderate-income borrowers made in connection with accessory dwelling units, or both; and
- A program through which the Colorado housing and finance authority offers

loans, revolving lines of credit, or grants to eligible non-profits, public housing authorities, and community development financial institutions to make direct loans or grants to support the construction or conversion of accessory dwelling units for low- and moderate-income borrowers or tenants.

Section 4 directs the state treasurer to transfer $8 million from the general fund to the Colorado economic development fund for the purpose of the contracting described in section 3.

Section 5 prohibits a subject jurisdiction's planned unit development resolution or ordinance for a planned unit development from restricting the permitting of an accessory dwelling unit more than the local law that applies to accessory dwelling units outside of the planned unit development.

Section 6 states, subject to a reasonable restriction exception, that any prohibition on accessory dwelling units or the implementation of restrictive design or dimension standards by a unit owners' association in a supportive jurisdiction is void as a matter of public policy.

Section 7 makes appropriations to the department, the division of local government within the department, and the office of the governor for use by the office of information technology for the purpose of implementing the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 13, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 13, 2024

H.B. 24-1155 Public safety emergencies - wildland fire management - hazardous substance instance response management - reimbursement of emergency reserve expenditures. The act defines "reimbursement" for purposes of reimbursing the expenditure of money from state emergency reserve as a repayment of expenditures for which the state previously designated emergency money and specifies that federal cost share provided through a federal emergency management agency public assistant grant is not reimbursement.

To specify the authority of all fire response agencies, rather than just a fire protection district, to transfer the management of a wildland fire to the county sheriff (sheriff) when the fire exceeds the capability of the fire response agency to manage, the act authorizes a fire department, as defined in law, to transfer the management of a wildland fire and repeals references to transfers by a fire protection district. The act also specifies that the sheriff may develop a wildfire preparedness plan for the unincorporated area of a county as required by law, in cooperation with any fire department, rather than only with a fire district, with jurisdiction over the unincorporated area.

The act repeals references to the community wildfire protection plan (CWPP) in the statutes that address the response to and management of wildland fires, as the CWPP addresses the identification and reduction of hazards and is not focused on the response to or management of wildland fires. Instead, the act specifies that the sheriff and the fire chief of a fire protection district (fire chief) are subject to any relevant plans or agreements in the

response to and management of wildland fires.

To allow the division of fire prevention and control in the department of public safety (division) and the sheriff to determine the most appropriation management strategy when the management of a wildland fire has been transferred from the sheriff to the division, the act repeals the requirement that the division and the sheriff use the unified command management strategy when the management of a wildland fire has been transferred to the division. The act also repeals the requirement that the unified command management strategy be used in a hazardous substance incident to allow responding agencies to determine the most appropriate response to and management of such an incident.

The act repeals the requirement that a sheriff appoint a local incident management team to provide command control to manage a wildland fire and instead requires the sheriff to appoint an incident commander for a wildland fire. In addition, the act specifies that the agency that has jurisdiction over any wildland fire in the state is required to manage the fire using the incident command system as defined in law.

The act repeals references to the Colorado state emergency operation plan (SEOP) in the statute designating the division as the lead state agency for wildland fire response and suppression, as the SEOP can only be activated by an executive order and does not apply to the majority of wildland fire operations. In addition the act repeals inaccurate references to the state forest service in that statute.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1173 Electric vehicle charging systems - permit review and approval procedures - electric vehicle charging system model code. The act establishes permitting procedures for electric vehicle (EV) charging systems for counties with a population of 20,000 or more (covered county) and municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more (covered municipality). On or before December 31, 2025, a board of county commissioners of a covered county or the governing body of a covered municipality must do one of the following:

- Adopt an ordinance or resolution that incorporates the same standards and permitting process or less restrictive standards and permitting process as the standards and permitting process described in the Colorado energy office's EV charger permitting model code that the office is required to publish on or before March 31, 2025;
- Adopt an ordinance or resolution that establishes the covered county's or covered municipality's own objective standards and administrative review process to be used by the covered county or covered municipality permitting agency in the agency's review of EV charger permits, which ordinance or resolution must comply with certain requirements; or

- Adopt an ordinance or resolution that establishes that the covered county or covered municipality does not intend to adopt the EV charger model code or adopt the standards and administrative review process required by the act, but instead will continue to utilize the covered county's or covered municipality's existing permitting review process for EV charging systems.

If a covered county or covered municipality establishes its own objective standards and administrative review process, the covered county or covered municipal permitting agency must provide a checklist to prospective applicants of all requirements that must be included in an application for an EV charger permit.

The covered county or covered municipality may deny an application if the application does not comply with the objective standards for EV charging systems set forth by the covered county or covered municipality or for health or safety reasons. A covered county or covered municipality must also notify an EV charger permit applicant of the covered county permitting agency's or covered municipal permitting agency's decision to approve, conditionally approve, or deny an applicant within 3 business days after the date the agency makes such determination.

The Colorado energy office, in addition to developing the model code regarding the approval of EV charger permits, is required to provide covered counties and covered municipalities technical assistance in developing and administering the expedited EV charger permitting process. If a board of county commissioners of a covered county or governing body of a covered municipality adopts the model code, it is not subject to the other requirements specified in the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 21, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1175 Local government rights to purchase certain multifamily rental housing - long-term affordable housing - right of first refusal - right of first offer - creation. The act creates a right of first refusal and a right of first offer for local governments to make an offer to purchase certain types of multifamily rental properties. Both the right of first refusal and the right of first offer terminate on December 31, 2029, and a local government is not entitled to exercise either right after that date unless the local government exercised the right before December 31, 2029 and the process has not concluded.

For multifamily rental properties that are existing affordable housing consisting of not less than five units, a local government has a right of first refusal to make a matched offer for the purchase of such property, subject to the local government's commitment to using the property as long-term affordable housing. Existing affordable housing is housing that is subject to one or more restricted use covenants or similar recorded agreements to ensure affordability consistent with affordable housing financial assistance requirements.

The act requires the seller of such property to give notice to the local government and to the Colorado housing and finance authority at least 2 years before the final expiration of the last remaining affordability restriction on the property of the date of such expiration, a second notice not less than 6 months before the final expiration of the last remaining affordability restriction, and additional notice when the seller takes certain actions as a precursor to selling the property. Sharing information provided by the seller in certain notices is subject to execution of a nondisclosure agreement.

Upon receiving the third notice indicating an intent to sell the property or of a potential sale of the property, the local government has 14 calendar days to preserve its right of first refusal and an additional 30 calendar days to make an offer and must agree to close on the property within 60 calendar days of the acceptance of the local government's offer; except that, if the seller has received an entirely cash offer from a third-party buyer, then the local government must agree to close within the same time period as is set forth in the third-party buyer's offer. If the price as listed in the seller's notice is reduced by 5% or more or if the required terms and conditions of an acceptable offer that has been communicated to the local government materially change, the seller must provide notice of the change within 7 days and the local government may exercise or re-exercise its right of first refusal. If the seller rejects an offer by the local government, the seller must provide a written explanation of the reasons, invite the local government to make one subsequent offer within 14 days, and must accept or reject the local government's subsequent offer within 14 days of the subsequent offer being made.

For all other multifamily rental properties that are 30 years or older and have not more than 100 units and not less than 15 units, a local government has a right of first offer. A seller of such property must provide notice of intent to sell the property to the local government before the seller enters into an agreement with a licensed broker to solicit and procure purchasers or otherwise lists the property for sale on the multiple listing service. After receipt of the notice, the local government has 7 days to respond by either indicating the local government is interested in receiving due diligence information on the property to evaluate whether it wants to make an offer, which response must include a nondisclosure agreement in a form acceptable to the seller, or waiving any right to purchase the property. If the local government does not respond within this time period, it is deemed to have waived its right of first offer with respect to the property.

The local government's right of first offer is subject to the property being used or converted for the purpose of providing long-term affordable housing or mixed-income development. If the local government has requested due diligence information, the seller has 5 days to provide the information to the local government and the local government then has 14 days to make an offer or waive its right of first offer. If a response is not provided in this period, the right of first offer is deemed waived. The seller has 14 days to accept or reject the local government's offer, and, if the seller does not provide notice, the offer is deemed rejected. If the seller accepts the offer, the parties have 30 days to negotiate and execute a contract for the purchase of the property and then 60 days to close on the transaction, unless both parties agree to other terms.

In exercising its right of first refusal or first offer, the local government may partner with certain other entities for the financing of the transaction and may also assign either right with respect to all applicable properties in the local government's jurisdiction or with respect to a single property to certain other entities that are then subject to all the rights and requirements of the local government in exercising either right.

The act allows certain sales of property to be exempt from the right of first offer or from both the right of first refusal and the right of first offer. Upon completion of the requirements of the seller for the right of first refusal and for the right of first offer, the local government, or its assignee if it has assigned either right, is required to execute and record a certificate of compliance stating that the seller has complied with all applicable provisions for the right of first refusal or right of first offer.

The act also requires the attorney general's office to enforce the provisions of the act and grants the attorney general's office, the local government, or a local government's assignee standing to bring a civil action for violations of the right of first refusal or first offer established by the act. If a court finds that a seller has materially violated the law with respect to the right of first refusal or first offer, respectively, the court must award a statutory penalty of not less than $10,000 for a first offense and not less than $30,000 for any subsequent offenses but the court cannot award a statutory penalty that is more than $100,000.

APPROVED by Governor May 30, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die. The act applies to all qualifying properties for the right of first refusal that are listed for sale on or after the effective date of the act but for which a residential seller has not accepted an offer to purchase the qualifying property and executed the necessary agreements in connection with accepting the offer and to all qualifying properties for the right of first offer on or after the effective date of the act that do not have active listings as of the effective date of the act.

H.B. 24-1179 Property tax - abstract of assessment - updated abstract of assessment. A county assessor is required to complete an assessment roll of all taxable property within the assessor's county and an accompanying abstract of assessment (abstract) on or before either August 25 or November 21 of every year, depending on certain conditions. During the first extraordinary session of the seventy-fourth general assembly, the general assembly enacted, and the governor signed on November 20, 2023, Senate Bill 23B-001, which modified the valuation for assessment for residential real property for the 2023 property tax year and accordingly rendered inaccurate the abstracts completed on or before August 25, 2023, and November 21, 2023.

The act requires a county assessor to prepare an updated abstract and file a copy of that abstract, along with updated versions of other information that a county assessor is

required to append to an abstract, with the property tax administrator no later than February 20, 2024.

APPROVED by Governor February 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 15, 2024

H.B. 24-1219 Peace officers and firefighters - first responder employer health trusts - department of local affairs - firefighter heart and circulatory malfunction and cancer benefits - department of public safety - Hugh McKean Act - public safety cardiac screening trust - peace officers - appropriation. The act makes 2 principal changes to current firefighter benefit programs. First, the act expands state funding for the firefighter heart and circulatory malfunction benefits program to include part-time and volunteer firefighters. Second, the act provides state funding for the firefighter cancer benefits program for eligible firefighters.

The act requires an employer of a covered individual to provide access to specified heart and circulatory malfunction benefits to part-time and volunteer firefighters in addition to full-time firefighters and the employer is reimbursed by the state for providing the benefits. The requirement that an employer provide these benefits becomes voluntary if funding is insufficient.

The act requires an employer of an eligible firefighter to participate in a cancer trust for firefighter benefits, but specifies that if funding to reimburse the employer is insufficient, participation in the trust becomes optional.

The act also requires an employer to participate in a funded trust to provide cardiovascular screenings, at a minimum, and other health screenings and prevention, as practicable, to peace officers. The trust is reimbursed by the state for providing the benefits, and if funding to reimburse the trust is insufficient, then the requirement for employers to provide the specified program is optional.

The general assembly is required to appropriate money from the general fund to the department of local affairs to reduce employer contributions for volunteer and part-time firefighters in the following amounts:

- $300,000 for state fiscal year 2024-25;
- 500,000 for state fiscal year 2025-26;
- 650,000 for state fiscal year 2026-27; and
- $1,000,000 for state fiscal year 2027-28.

In addition, on July 1, 2028, the state treasurer is required to transfer $2,500,000 from the general fund to the firefighter benefits cash fund and to transfer sufficient funds, subject to annual appropriation, on each July 1 thereafter, to reimburse employers for the direct costs of providing the benefits for volunteer and part-time firefighters under the firefighter heart and circulatory malfunction benefits program.

The general assembly is required to appropriate money from the general fund to the

division of criminal justice in the department of public safety for reimbursing a multiple employer health trust for providing cardiovascular screenings for peace officers in the following amounts:

- $200,000 for state fiscal year 2024-25;
- 250,000 for state fiscal year 2025-26;
- 350,000 for state fiscal year 2026-27;
- $500,000 for state fiscal year 2027-28; and
- $1,000,000 for state fiscal year 2028-29.

For state fiscal year 2024-25, the act appropriates $300,000 from the general fund to the department of local affairs for use by the division of local government for firefighter heart and circulatory malfunction benefits and $200,000 from the general fund to the department of public safety for use by the division of criminal justice for cardiovascular screenings for peace officers.

APPROVED by Governor May 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1266 Utility relocation - local government right-of-way - clearance letter. The act establishes a process by which local governments and investor-owned utility companies with more than 250,000 customers may coordinate on utility relocation work that is necessitated by a road improvement project. A road improvement project does not include a project in a roadway under the control of the Colorado department of transportation (CDOT) unless the construction is performed by or under the direction of the local government pursuant to an agreement with CDOT.

Under the process established by the act, a local government is required to notify any affected utility company of the details of a road improvement project before beginning the project and in the event of a change in the scope of the proposed project. These details include the proposed design, funding details, the specifics of the utility conflict, and the estimated timeline for the road improvement project and utility relocation. If local governments and utility companies so choose, they may coordinate on road improvement projects necessitating the removal, relocation, or alteration of utility lines in a local government's right-of-way and commit to a schedule for utility relocation by means of a clearance letter. The required components for a clearance letter include the scope of the utility relocation, schedule and coordination requirements for the utility relocation, accountability for traffic management and the discovery of hazardous materials, a dispute resolution mechanism, and requirements for prompt performance, staking, and project approval. A clearance letter must also provide that the utility company pay for actual damages associated with its delay in the performance of the utility relocation, except those caused by a force majeure, the discovery of hazardous materials, or a change in the scope or schedule of the road improvement project. The act also outlines the timeline and process for a local government to accept or reject a completed utility relocation.

The utility relocation coordination process outlined by the act does not prevent a local

government from pursuing alterative arrangements for road improvement projects, in which case the local government and utility company need not follow the process requirements outlined in the act. The act does not cover a local government that has granted a franchise to a utility company and does not alter the terms of any franchise or license granted pursuant to statute or the state constitution.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1304 Minimum parking requirements - prohibition on enactment or enforcement by local governments. The act prohibits a municipality that is within a metropolitan planning organization (MPO) or a county that has unincorporated areas within an MPO (local government), on or after June 30, 2025, from enacting or enforcing minimum parking requirements that apply to a land use approval for a multi-family residential development, adaptive re-use for residential purposes, or adaptive re-use mixed-use purposes which include at least 50% of use for residential purposes that is within, as applicable, the unincorporated area of the county or the municipality, within a metropolitan planning organization, and at least partially within an applicable transit service area. An applicable transit service area is an area identified by a map published by the department of local affairs as an area that is one-quarter mile of certain transit stops.

The prohibition on enacting or enforcing minimum parking requirements does not lower the protections provided for persons with disabilities or prohibit a local government from:

- Enacting or enforcing a maximum parking requirement;
- Enforcing any agreement made before the effective date of the act in connection with a land use approval to provide regulated affordable housing in exchange for reducing minimum parking requirements;
- Being awarded funding for affordable housing that requires a ratio of a certain number of parking spaces;
- Enacting or enforcing a minimum parking requirement for bicycles; or
- Imposing the following requirements on a parking space that is voluntarily provided in connection with a development project:
    - That the owners of such a parking space charge for the use of the space;
    - That the owner of such a parking space contribute to a parking enterprise, permitting system, or shared parking plan; and
    - That such a parking space allow for electric vehicle charging stations in accordance with existing law.

Furthermore, notwithstanding the prohibition on enacting or enforcing minimum parking requirements, a local government may impose or enforce a minimum parking requirement in connection with a housing development project that is intended to contain

twenty unity or more or contain regulated affordable housing. To impose or enforce such a minimum parking requirement, a county or municipality must publish certain written findings and annually report to the department of local affairs.

Lastly, the act requires the department of local affairs:

- In consultation with the department of transportation, and the Colorado energy office, to develop and publish best practices and technical assistance materials concerning optimizing parking supply and managing parking; and
- In consultation with the department of transportation, the Colorado energy office, metropolitan planning organizations, and transit agencies that operate within metropolitan planning organizations, to publish a map that designates applicable transit service areas to be used by local governments in complying with the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 10, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1313 Local government - land use - transit-oriented communities - housing opportunity goals - transit centers - transit-oriented communities infrastructure fund grant program. Section 1 of the act establishes a category of local government: A transit-oriented community. As defined in the act, a transit-oriented community is either a local government that:

- Is either entirely or partially within a metropolitan planning organization;
- Has a population of 4,000 or more; and
- Contains at least 75 acres of certain transit-related areas; or

If the local government is a county, contains either a part of:

- A transit station area that is both in an unincorporated part of the county and within one-half mile of a station that serves a commuter rail service or light rail service; or
- A transit corridor area that both is in an unincorporated part of the county and is fully encompassed by one or more municipalities.

The act requires a transit-oriented community to meet its housing opportunity goal. A housing opportunity goal is a zoning capacity goal determined based on an average zoned housing density of 40 dwelling units per acre multiplied by the number of acres of transit-related areas within a transit-oriented community. On or before September 30, 2024, the department of local affairs (department) shall develop a map that identifies the transit-related areas necessary for the calculation of a housing opportunity goal and the various reports required by the act. To accomplish its housing opportunity goal, a

transit-oriented community shall ensure that the zoning capacity within certain areas of the transit-oriented community meets or exceeds the transit-oriented community's housing opportunity goal.

The main category of area that the act requires a transit-oriented community to increase the zoning capacity of to meet the transit-oriented community's housing opportunity goal is a transit center. In order to qualify as a transit center, an area must:

- Be composed of zoning districts that uniformly allow a net housing density of at least 15 units per acre;
- Identify the effective net housing density for the area by accounting for dimensional or other restrictions used to regulate density in the area, accounting for minimum parking requirements, and assuming an average housing unit size;
- Not include any area where local law exclusively restricts housing occupancy based on age or other factors;
- Have an administrative approval process for multifamily residential property development on parcels that are 5 acres or less in size; and
- Be located wholly or partially within a transit area or optional transit area and not extend more than one-quarter mile from the edge of a transit area or optional transit area.

In addition to designating an area as a transit center for purposes of meeting a housing opportunity goal, the act allows local governments to designate areas as neighborhood centers for that purpose.

The act requires transit-oriented communities to submit a series of reports to the department regarding the calculation, satisfaction, and implementation of a transit-oriented community's housing opportunity goal. The act requires a transit-oriented community to submit the following to the department:

- On or before June 30, 2025, a preliminary transit-oriented community assessment report to the department that includes the transit-oriented community's housing opportunity goal, the data and method used to calculate that housing opportunity goal, and the areas within the transit-oriented community that may need to be zoned to accomplish that housing opportunity goal;
- On or before December 31, 2026, an identification of the affordability strategies from the standard and long-term affordability strategies menus in the act that the transit-oriented community will implement;
- On or before December 31, 2026, an identification of the displacement mitigation strategies from the long-term displacement mitigation strategies menus in the act that the transit-oriented community will implement; and
- On or before December 31, 2026, a housing opportunity goal report for the department's review and approval that demonstrates that the transit-oriented community has met its housing opportunity goal and complied with the

affordability and displacement mitigation requirements of the act.

Additionally, on or before December 31, 2026, a transit-oriented community may notify the department that the transit-oriented community has an insufficient water supply to accomplish its housing opportunity goal, and the transit-oriented community may make a corresponding request for the department to modify the transit-oriented community's housing opportunity goal.

If the department approves a transit-oriented community's housing opportunity goal report on or before December 31, 2027, the department shall designate the transit-oriented community as a certified transit-oriented community. A certified transit-oriented community is the only eligible entity for the transit-oriented communities infrastructure fund grant program (grant program) created within the department. The purpose of the grant program is to assist transit-oriented communities in upgrading infrastructure within transit centers and neighborhood centers. In administering the grant program, the department shall prioritize grant applicants based on the information in the reports described in the act. Grants from the grant program are awarded from money in the transit-oriented communities infrastructure fund (fund). The fund consists of gifts, grants, and donations along with money that the general assembly may appropriate or transfer to the fund and money in the account described in the act. The fund is continuously appropriated. On July 1, 2024, the state treasurer shall transfer $35 million from the general fund to the fund.

Section 2 prohibits a planned unit development resolution or ordinance that is adopted on or after the effective date of the act and that applies within a transit center or neighborhood center from restricting the development of housing more than the local law that applies to that transit center or neighborhood center.

Section 3 requires a local government, when requiring a real property owner to dedicate real property to the public, to provide a private property owner the option of paying a fee, rather than dedicating the private real property to the public, if the real property does not meet local government standards for dedication.

Section 4 makes any restriction by a unit owners' association within a transit center or neighborhood center on the development of housing that is adopted on or after the effective date of the act and is beyond the local law that applies to that transit center or neighborhood center void as a matter of public policy.

Section 5 requires the department of transportation to conduct a study that identifies both:

- Policy barriers and opportunities within the department of transportation including an examination of policies within the state access code, roadway design standards, and the treatment of pedestrian and bicycle crossings. The study must examine the impact of these policies on neighborhood centers and transit centers; and
- The portions of state highway that pass through locally-identified transit

centers and neighborhood centers that are appropriate for context-sensitive design, complete streets.

In addition to the $35 million appropriated to the fund, section 7 makes 2 appropriations. First, section 7 appropriates $183,138 to the governor for use by the Colorado energy office to implement the act. Second, section 7 appropriates $70,000 to the governor for use by the office of information technology to provide information services for the department.

APPROVED by Governor May 13, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 13, 2024

H.B. 24-1341 State idling standard - local government - exemption for critical service or utility provider. Current law imposes a uniform state idling standard on an owner or operator of a covered vehicle that prohibits the vehicle from idling for more than 5 minutes within any 60-minute period, except in certain situations. Current law also prohibits a local government from enacting a resolution or ordinance concerning the idling of a covered vehicle that is more stringent than the state idling standard.

The act authorizes a local government to enact a resolution or ordinance concerning the idling of a covered vehicle that is at least as stringent as, but not less stringent than, the state idling standard and requires any local government with an idling standard to include certain exemptions. The act also exempts a critical service or utility provider when performing the functions of the provider's duties from the idling standard and declares that the idling standard is a matter of mixed local and statewide concern.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1371 Massage facilities - required background checks for operators, owners, and employees - local process. The law has allowed, but has not required, a county or a municipality to adopt a resolution or ordinance that either establishes business licensure requirements for massage facilities or regulates and prohibits unlawful activities to prevent the operation of illicit massage businesses that engage in human trafficking-related offenses.

The act:

- Makes a legislative finding and declaration that it is a matter of mixed statewide and local concern to establish a statewide requirement that a massage facility operator, owner, or employee, including an independent contractor who is involved in the routine operations of a massage facility (employee), submit

to a background check, which generally means a fingerprint-based criminal history record check (background check);

- Requires every county, city and county, and municipality (local government) that has a massage facility within its jurisdictional boundaries to adopt a local process that ensures that the required background checks are conducted;
- Requires such a local process to also require, as a condition for a person remaining as or becoming a massage facility operator, owner, or employee, that:
    - Every current operator, owner, and employee submit to a background check on or before the earlier of October 1, 2025, or any other date specified in the local process; and
    - Every prospective operator or owner to submit to a background check at least 30 days before being granted a license to operate the massage facility or assuming an ownership interest in a massage facility;
- Prohibits a person from being a massage facility owner if the person either has not submitted to a required background check or has either:
    - Been convicted of or entered an accepted plea of nolo contendere for a felony or misdemeanor of solicitation of a prostitute, a human trafficking offense, or money laundering; or
    - Is registered as a sex offender or is required by law to register as a sex offender;
- Prohibits a massage facility operator or owner from employing at a massage facility a person who has not submitted to a required background check;
- Authorizes an operator or owner to employ at a massage facility a person who has been convicted of or entered an accepted plea of nolo contendere for a felony or misdemeanor of solicitation of a prostitute, a human trafficking offense, or money laundering, or who is registered as a sex offender or is required by law to register as a sex offender, if the operator or owner believes that the person does not pose a threat to customers or employees of the massage facility;
- Authorizes the local licensing authority for a local government that has established massage facility business licensure requirements to suspend or revoke the license of any massage facility that has an owner or an employee who is prohibited from being a massage facility owner or employee;
- Requires a county and a municipality within the county to consult with each other when developing, as is still authorized but not required, a resolution or ordinance to establish business licensure requirements for massage facilities or regulate and prohibit unlawful activities to prevent the operation of illicit massage businesses that engage in human trafficking-related offenses, and, by mutual agreement between a county and a municipality within the county, allows a municipality to elect to have a county's resolution or ordinance apply to massage facilities operating within the jurisdictional boundaries of the municipality in lieu of adopting its own ordinance or resolution; and
- Because a massage therapist is required by current law to submit to a

background check to obtain a license to practice massage therapy, exempts a licensed massage therapist from the act's background check requirement.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1443 Counties - public trustees - fees - biennial inflation adjustment to increase all fees. Public trustees are entitled to set fee amounts for performing the functions and exercising the powers conferred upon them by statute. The act doubles each fee, except for the fee for conducting a public foreclosure sale by means of the internet. The act also creates a new fee in the amount of $300 for performing actions related to processing a foreclosure sale if the holder of a certificate of purchase is not the holder of an evidence of debt. Additionally, the act requires the director of research of the legislative council to adjust the amount of each fee to which public trustees are entitled for inflation every other year if the adjustment will result in an increase.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

GOVERNMENT - MUNICIPAL

S.B. 24-193 Municipal annexation - land within reservation boundaries of federally recognized Indian tribe - approval of tribal council or other governing body required. The act makes any annexation of lands within the exterior boundaries of a reservation of a federally recognized Indian tribe located within the state into the boundaries of a municipality invalid unless there is a resolution or ordinance approving the annexation by the tribal council or other governing body of the federally recognized Indian tribe within whose reservation the annexation will occur.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1042 Fire and police pensions - statewide retirement plan - new hire pension plan - administration - corrections. House Bill 22-1034, concerning the administration of retirement plans administered by the fire and police pension association, merged the statewide defined benefit plan, the statewide hybrid plan, and the social security supplemental plan into a single statewide retirement plan. Certain statutory cross references in House Bill 22-1034 were not properly updated to reflect the repeals and relocations of statutory provisions that were necessary to accomplish the merger. The act updates the obsolete statutory cross references.

The act also updates the definition of "member" in the new hire pension plan statute to clarify that a portion of the definition applies only for purposes of the statewide money purchase plan and repeals an inapplicable portion of the definition of "member" in the statewide retirement plan statute.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

GOVERNMENT - SPECIAL DISTRICTS

S.B. 24-194 Fire protection and ambulance districts - additional powers to fund services - impact fees - sales tax. A fire protection district (fire district) has been authorized to receive and spend an impact fee, or other similar development charge, only in connection with a local government's imposition of such fee or charge to fund expenditures by a fire and emergency services provider. The act repeals this limitation and authorizes a fire district to impose its own impact fee on the construction of new buildings, structures, facilities, or improvements on real property within the fire district's jurisdictional boundaries so long as the fee is imposed pursuant to a legislatively adopted schedule that is:

- Generally applicable to a broad class of property; and
- Intended to defray the projected impacts on capital facilities caused by the proposed construction.

The act imposes the following limitations on a fire district's authority to impose an impact fee:

- No individual landowner may be required to provide any site-specific dedication or improvement to meet the same need for capital facilities for which an impact fee is imposed; and
- An impact fee may not be imposed on construction for which an individual or entity has submitted a completed application for a development permit to an approving local government prior to the fire district's adoption of a schedule of impact fees.

Additionally, a fire district may waive an impact fee on the development of low- or moderate-income housing or affordable employee housing, as defined by the fire district.

The act gives ambulance districts identical authority to that of a fire district to impose an impact fee on the construction of new buildings, structures, facilities, or improvements on real property within the ambulance district's jurisdictional boundaries.

The act also gives fire districts and ambulance districts the additional financial power to levy a sales tax within the district's jurisdiction, at a rate determined by the district's board, upon every transaction or other incident with respect to which a sales tax is levied by the state. The tax must be approved by a majority of the eligible electors within the district voting at a regular special district election or at a special election that complies with section 20 of article X of the state constitution and related statutory requirements. Such a sales tax must be collected, administered, and enforced by the executive director of the department of revenue in the same manner as the state sales tax.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE July 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die;

except that, certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not Senate Bill 24-025 becomes law, and if Senate Bill 24-025 becomes law, certain sections of the act take effect on the effective date of Senate Bill 24-025. Senate Bill 24-025 was signed by the governor May 1, 2024.

H.B. 24-1267 Metropolitan districts - covenant enforcement and design review - procedural requirements - foreclosure limitations. A metropolitan district is a type of special district that provides at least 2 types of services and may perform covenant enforcement similar to the role of a homeowners' association. The act requires a metropolitan district engaging in covenant enforcement and design review services to comply with certain procedural requirements, including:

- Adopting a written policy governing the imposition and collection of fines;
- Adopting a written policy governing how disputes between the metropolitan district and a resident are addressed; and
- Refraining from prohibiting residents from engaging in certain activities regarding the use of their property, including displaying flags and signs; parking a motor vehicle in a driveway; removing certain vegetation to create a defensible space for fire mitigation purposes; performing reasonable property modifications to accommodate disabilities; using xeriscape, nonvegetative turf grass, or drought-tolerant landscaping; using a rain barrel; operating a family child care home; using renewable energy generation devices; and installing or using an energy efficiency measure. Additionally, a metropolitan district is prohibited from requiring residents to use cedar shakes or other flammable roofing materials.

The act prohibits a metropolitan district from foreclosing on any lien based on a resident's delinquent fees or other charges owed to the metropolitan district. The act also imposes certain procedural requirements regarding court actions filed by or against a metropolitan district based on an alleged violation of the metropolitan district's declaration, rules and regulations, or other instrument.

A metropolitan district that engages in design review services, but does not engage in covenant enforcement or form a homeowners' association, cannot pursue other remedies against residents to enforce its design review requirements and need not adopt the written policies required under the act.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1463 Powers of special districts - tap fees and system development fees - request for rates. The act requires that the board of a special district, within 30 days of receiving a written request from any county, city and county, or municipality within the boundaries of

which the special district operates or partly operates, provide the rate schedule for the special district's tap fees, system development fees, or other fees and charges that contemplate future water or sanitation system usage, and, upon request of the local government, provide any professional analyses and a detailed written justification of the costs and methodologies used to calculate those fees.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

GOVERNMENT - STATE

S.B. 24-003 Colorado bureau of investigation - authority to investigate illegal activity involving firearms - appropriation. The act authorizes the Colorado bureau of investigation (bureau) to investigate particular illegal activity involving firearms statewide. The bureau shall communicate with the appropriate local law enforcement agency in such an investigation to deconflict investigative operations and determine investigative responsibilities prior to taking investigative or enforcement action and shall collaborate with the local district attorney in the beginning stages of the investigation. An agent or other employee of the bureau who is a peace officer shall wear and activate a body-worn camera when conducting any public-facing part of an investigation authorized in the act.

The act appropriates $1,477,127 from the general fund to the department of public safety for the bureau to conduct the investigations.

APPROVED by Governor May 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-026 Boards and commissions - parks and wildlife commission - state agricultural commission - Colorado water conservation board - public engagement requirement - appropriation. Prior to the consolidation of the division of wildlife and the division of parks and recreation and their respective commissions in Senate Bill 11-208, concerning the consolidation of wildlife entities with parks and outdoor recreation entities under the department of natural resources, enacted in 2011, members of the wildlife commission were required to hold at least 2 public meetings per year in their respective geographic districts.

The act renews the public engagement requirement for the members of the parks and wildlife commission in the department of natural resources who are appointed by the governor and adds the same public engagement requirement for members of the state agricultural commission and the Colorado water conservation board who are appointed by the governor.

Commission and board members subject to the public engagement requirement are entitled to reimbursement for their reasonable costs in participating in public meetings. Status updates on the commission and board members' compliance with the public engagement requirement must be reported to the chair of each member's respective commission or board and included in each member's respective executive department's annual "SMART Act" presentation to the general assembly.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $10,504 is appropriated to the department of natural resources for use by the division of parks and wildlife to implement the act, with $6,828 of

the money appropriated from the wildlife cash fund and $3,676 from the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

S.B. 24-030 Criminal justice system - juvenile justice system - definition of recidivism - working group. The act requires the division of criminal justice in the department of public safety to convene a working group to develop a definition of "recidivism" to be used by each state entity that collects data or reports on recidivism, in any report issued by the entity. The working group consists of:

- Representatives of the judicial department, the department of corrections, the division of youth services in the department of human services, the state board of parole, and the department of public safety;
- A member from an institution of higher education; and
- A representative from a community-based organization that works for criminal legal reform and supports consistent data collection.

The working group shall develop a definition of "recidivism" no later than January 15, 2025. The definition must include:

- A clearly defined measurement point to begin tracking recidivism;
- A clear description of the cohort to be tracked;
- That the recidivism event is a new deferred agreement or adjudication or conviction for a felony or misdemeanor offense, including "Victim Rights Act" crimes; and
- A clearly defined time period during which an event is considered a recidivism event, consistent with best practices for measuring recidivism.

Each state entity that collects data or reports on recidivism in any report issued by the entity shall begin using the working group's definition on July 1, 2025.

Subject to available resources, and before January 15, 2025, the working group may develop definitions of other metrics or data points related to recidivism or the desistance from crime that state entities may use.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

S.B. 24-084 Attorney general - factually inaccurate data prevention campaign to encourage respectful discourse - coordination with department of education. To prevent and combat the sharing and spreading of factually inaccurate data, the attorney general is required to:

- Establish an initiative to encourage respectful engagement and discourse;
- Develop and share resources to facilitate productive and honest conversations regarding statewide and national issues to help people find common ground; and
- Collaborate with organizations across the state to develop and update the materials that are used in connection with the resources and coordinate with the department of education to make the resources available to schools and school districts in the state.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

S.B. 24-099 PERA employment after service - additional superintendents and principals - PERA reporting. Current law limits the duration of employment a public employees' retirement association (PERA) service retiree can work for a PERA employer without a reduction in PERA retirement benefits. Under certain circumstances, a rural school district may hire a service retiree who is a teacher, a school bus driver, a school food services cook, a school nurse, or a qualified paraprofessional without the service retiree receiving a deduction in benefits for any length of employment in the calender year.

The act adds superintendents and principals to the list of service retirees hired by a rural school district who may be employed without a reduction in benefits and clarifies that the exemption for a rural school district also includes a small rural school district which has a funded pupil count for the prior budget year of less than 1,000 pupils.

The act also requires PERA, on or before December 1, 2025, and on or before December 1 of each 5th year thereafter, to submit a report to the finance and education committees of the house of representatives and the senate or any successor committees regarding certain employment after service retirement allowances. The report must include:

- The number of service retirees under certain allowances who have been employed after service retirement as of the date of the report;
- The extent to which certain employment after service retirement allowances have helped employers in the school division address shortages;
- The costs, if any, to PERA as a result of certain employment after service retirement allowances; and
- Any other information deemed relevant by PERA.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-120 Crime Victim Compensation Act - updates and expansion. The act makes the following updates to the "Crime Victim Compensation Act" (act):

- Changes terminology concerning an award of compensation to approval of compensation for consistency with how crime victim compensation programs operate;
- Revises language to be gender neutral;
- Changes the terminology for court administrator to court executive to reflect the accurate position title as changed by the state court administrator's office;
- Includes state offenses specified in the "Victim Rights Act" under the definition of compensable crime;
- Includes as property damage expenses incurred for a motor vehicle determined by law enforcement to be where a compensable crime was committed;
- Modifies the requirement to notify appropriate law enforcement officials to be eligible to receive compensation under the act by removing the 72-hour requirement. The requirement is met if the victim or applicant provides documentation that a forensic examination was conducted by a licensed or registered nurse or medical providers.
- Modifies the requirement to fully cooperate with law enforcement officials to be eligible to receive compensation under the act to requiring the applicant to have reasonably cooperated with law enforcement officials;
- Removes the requirement that an application be submitted within one year of the date of injury to the victim;
- Removes outpatient care and homemaker and home health services and adds replacement services losses, which is defined in the act, funeral expenses, certain travel expenses, dependent care services, and certain relocation services as losses compensable under the act;
- Adds as compensable losses towing or impound fees for a motor vehicle that is determined to be where a compensable crime was committed and prosthetic or medically necessary devices were damaged or stolen as a result of a compensable crime;
- Excludes property damage expenses and motor vehicle expenses as losses compensable under the act except as otherwise provided under the act;
- Allows for emergency approvals to be made in a maximum amount according to a judicial district's crime victim compensation board's policies instead of $2,000;
- Increases the amount that district attorneys may retain from money deposited in the judicial district's crime victim compensation fund for administrative costs from 12.5% to 22.5%; and
- Levies a cost of $33 on each criminal action that results with placement in an alternative sentencing program to be credited to the crime victim compensation fund established in the judicial district where the offense occurred.

APPROVED by Governor May 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 15, 2024

S.B. 24-125 Interstate compact for the placement of children - working group to study compact - notice to revisor of statutes. The act enacts the "Interstate Compact on Placement of Children" (compact). The purpose of the compact is to:

- Provide a process through which children subject to this compact are placed in safe and suitable homes in a timely manner;
- Facilitate ongoing supervision of a placement, the delivery of services, and communication between the states;
- Provide operating procedures that will ensure that children are placed in safe and suitable homes in a timely manner;
- Provide for promulgation and enforcement of administrative rules implementing the compact and regulating the covered activities of the member states;
- Provide for uniform data collection and information sharing between member states;
- Promote coordination between the compact, the interstate compact for juveniles, the interstate compact on adoption and medical assistance, and other compacts affecting the placement of children and provision of services to children otherwise subject to this compact;
- Provide for a state's continuing legal jurisdiction and responsibility for placement and care of a child that it would have had if the placement were intrastate; and
- Provide for the promulgation of guidelines, in collaboration with Indian tribes, for interstate cases involving Indian children as is or may be permitted by federal law.

After the act takes effect, and subject to available appropriations, the executive director of the department of human services (executive director) shall convene a working group to review the proposal for enactment of the revised interstate compact on placement of children, and conclude one year later unless amended. The working group shall review and make recommendations, according to a time frame determined by the working group, to Colorado's commissioner to the compact on the following issues:

- Evaluating the current compact process for children and families;
- Determining the status of Colorado's implementation of the national electronic interstate compact enterprise requirements and what effect the implementation of these requirements may have on Colorado;
- Improving the use of cross-border agreements;
- Identifying any barriers to placing children in residential treatment facilities out of state and options for addressing barriers within existing law;
- Identifying and prioritizing any alternative efforts being made to address interstate placement issues at the national level; and
- Identifying language and processes to improve interstate placements.

The compact takes effect after the executive director provides notice to the revisor of statutes that the thirty-fifth state has enacted the compact.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-135 State departments and agencies - reporting requirements - repeal - modify. The act modifies the following statutory requirements for state departments' and agencies' reports.

In the division of insurance, the following reports and associated reporting requirements for insurance carriers are eliminated:

- The annual list of insurance carrier average reimbursement rates that is posted on the division's website; and
- The annual report on out-of-network use and payment arbitrations.

In the department of human services:

- The annual report, under the supervision of district and county attorneys, on the nature and result of actions taken to recover the cost of the care and maintenance of a child committed to a state institution from the child's parents is to be delivered to the judiciary committees of the house of representatives and of the senate rather than to the governor; and
- The due date for the annual report on abandoned children surrendered to emergency personnel is changed from January 1 to March 1.

In the department of public safety, the annual report on domestic violence-related assaults and deaths is eliminated.

In the department of higher education:

- The annual report on concurrent enrollment, prepared in collaboration with the department of education, is eliminated;
- The annual report on tuition and fees is due annually rather than every year by January 15;
- The annual report on the statewide postsecondary education master plan goals and state-supported institutions' progress toward meeting those goals is due annually rather than every year by December 1;
- The annual reports on the success of high school graduates in postsecondary education are to be submitted annually rather than by specific dates;
- The annual report on supplemental academic instruction and developmental education courses is eliminated;
- The annual report on the resident and nonresident makeup of state-supported institutions of higher education is due every 3 years rather than annually; and
- The due date for the annual report on the implementation and development of open educational resources is changed from October 1 to December 1.

In the department of law, the annual report on the insurance fraud unit in the attorney general's office is eliminated.

In the department of local affairs, the following reports are to be posted annually on

the department's website rather than included in the department's annual SMART Act report and presentation:

- The report on the effectiveness of the gray and black market marijuana enforcement grant program;
- The report on the effectiveness of the defense counsel on first appearance grant program; and
- The report on the activities of the peace officers behavioral health support and community partnerships grant program.

In the office of economic development and international trade, the due date of the annual report on the implementation of the venture capital program is changed from February 1 to May 1.

In the office of information technology, the annual requirement that counties report to the chief information officer on county budget, revenue, and expenditures is eliminated.

In the department of health care policy and financing:

- The annual report on the accountable care collaborative is combined with the annual report submitted by the department to the joint budget committee and the health and human services committees of the house and senate;
- The reference to "The ASAM Criteria" that is incorporated into utilization management processes used to determine medical necessity for residential and inpatient substance use disorder treatment is updated to reflect the version of "The ASAM Criteria" used by the department;
- The quarterly report on residential and inpatient substance use disorder utilization management statistics is eliminated and replaced with a requirement to display the same statistics on the department's website;
- The due date of the annual report on managed care entity denials for residential and inpatient substance use disorder treatment is changed from December 1 to January 31; and
- The annual report on community transition services and supports is eliminated.

In the department of early childhood:

- The due date of the report on the evaluation of the child abuse prevention trust fund is changed from November 1, 2026, to November 1, 2029;
- The due date of the report on the child care services and substance use disorder treatment pilot program is changed from June 30, 2023, to June 30, 2028, and an annual requirement, in effect for four years, to report on the pilot program in the intervening years to the health and human services committees of the house of representatives and of the senate is added;
- The annual report on early intervention services is eliminated;
- The due date of the report on the evaluation of the early childhood mental health consultation program is changed from January 2027 to January 2028;

- The statewide report on the quality improvement of early childhood education programs is eliminated; and
- The annual report on the infant and toddler quality and availability grant program is eliminated.

In the department of natural resources and division of parks and wildlife:

- The annual report on activities concerning species conservation is eliminated;
- The annual report on acquisitions of real property or interests in water is modified to include information on acquisitions that are pending or that occurred within the previous 5 years;
- The annual report on the wildlife for future generations trust fund is eliminated;
- The report on the progress of the 5-year strategic plan is eliminated;
- The annual report on the administration of the division of parks and wildlife is eliminated;
- The annual report on specific noise abatement measures is eliminated; and
- The annual report on the parks for future generations trust fund is eliminated.

In the department of revenue, the following one-time reports are repealed:

- The 2021 report on medical marijuana delivery; and
- The 2005 report on the lottery expenditure evaluation.

APPROVED by Governor March 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 22, 2024

S.B. 24-149 Workers' compensation - state employees' workers' compensation settlement agreements - state required to send requests for interest to workers' compensation insurers. The act prohibits the state, when communicating with or reaching an agreement with a state employee about a workers' compensation claim, from suggesting or requiring that:

- The state employee resign from state employment or refrain from seeking or obtaining employment with the state in the future; or
- Any other restrictions be placed on the state employee's ability to work for the state.

The act voids any provision of a contract that restricts a state employee's ability to work for the state in violation of these prohibitions.

If the state elects to self-insure workers' compensation claims, the act requires the department of personnel to send a request for interest to Pinnacol Assurance and at least 5 other insurance companies that provide workers' compensation insurance in Colorado. The requests for interest must be sent in 2026 and at least once every 3 years thereafter. Each request for interest must request the following information from each responding insurance company for the following calendar year:

- An estimate of the total cost to the state to purchase workers' compensation insurance;
- The company's ability to provide workers' compensation insurance that would cover all state employees; and
- A detailed description of the workers' compensation coverage that the company would provide.

For each request for interest obtained, the department of personnel shall prepare and submit a report to the general assembly specifying:

- The name of the responding insurance company, unless the department received only one response, in which case the name of the sole responding insurance company is redacted from the report;
- The total cost estimated by the responding insurance company to provide workers' compensation insurance coverage to the state;
- Whether purchasing workers' compensation insurance from the responding insurance company would require the state to contract with a third-party administrator, and what the additional cost to the state would be, if any;
- A detailed description of the workers' compensation coverage that the responding insurance company would provide;
- The costs associated with the self-insurance selected by the state for the current calendar year; and
- Whether the state's costs related to self-insurance of workers' compensation claims increased or decreased compared to the previous calendar year.

The act requires that the first report to the general assembly must specify, over the previous 3 years, to which insurance companies the state sent requests for interest, the total number of insurance companies that responded to the requests, and the estimated cost reported in each received response, if any.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 7, 2024

S.B. 24-169 Public employees' retirement association - department of public safety - division of fire prevention and control - classification - state trooper. Beginning July 1, 2025, the act requires a duly sworn employee of the division of fire prevention and control in the department of public safety to be classified as a "state trooper" for purposes of the public employees' retirement association if the employee's duties include structural or wildfire management, wildfire response, live-fire training, or wildfire leadership, as determined by the executive director of the department.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-170 History Colorado - America 250-Colorado 150 commission - addition of members - cash fund - appropriation. The act expands the America 250 - Colorado 150 commission (commission) from 15 to 21 voting members by adding the following members to be appointed by the governor:

- 2 members representing Indigenous communities who are members of a federally recognized tribe with historic ties to Colorado that is not the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe or the Southern Ute Indian Tribe;
- One member who is an expert in disability history or is working for a disability rights organization;
- One member representing military and veterans affairs; and
- 2 at-large members.

The act also directs the commission and history Colorado to hold any gifts, grants, or donations in the America 250 - Colorado 150 cash fund (cash fund), transfers $250,000 from the general fund to the cash fund, and modifies the cash fund so that all money therein may be used to support the following duties of the commission:

- Giving grants to communities across the state to provide local opportunities related to commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States and the 150th anniversary of Colorado statehood; and
- Developing and promoting plans for statewide recognition of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States and the 150th anniversary of Colorado statehood between July 1, 2025, and December 31, 2026, including:
    - Historical activities;
    - The creation and publication of historical documents;
    - Cooperation with agencies responsible for the preservation or restoration of historic sites, buildings, art, and artifacts;
    - Educational opportunities for Colorado youth to understand their historic roots in the United States and Colorado;
    - The promotion of scholarship and research that illuminates the history of the American west and Colorado within the larger story of the United States;
    - The arrangement of appropriate public ceremonies; and
    - Commemorative events, supported by a comprehensive marketing and tourism campaign.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

S.B. 24-177 State historical society - authority to sell real property - proceeds to be credited to state museum cash fund. The act authorizes the state historical society, also known as history Colorado, to sell the real property that is referred to as its north storage property. History Colorado is required to credit the proceeds of the sale to the state museum cash fund

to be used for moving, retrofitting, lease-related, and acquisition costs for a new storage facility that history Colorado will lease in the future or for controlled maintenance.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-178 Nondeveloped real property owned by state agencies - unused state property - elimination of duplicative inventory. The following requirements are repealed, as they are duplicative of an annually required inventory of unused state-owned real property prepared by the department of personnel:

- The requirement that each state agency and state institution of higher education annually submit to the capital development committee (committee) a list of all nondeveloped real property owned by or under the control of the agency or institution (nondeveloped real property list);
- The requirement that the committee include the information from the nondeveloped real property list in an annual report; and
- The requirement that the division of housing within the department of local affairs post a link to the report on the division's website.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-179 Office of the state architect - floodplain management program - appropriation. Local government floodplain management regulations for development in floodplain areas must equal or exceed the federal emergency management agency's national flood insurance program's (national flood insurance program) minimum design and construction criteria and must comply with the Colorado water conservation board's (CWCB) rules and regulations for regulatory floodplains in Colorado. Not all local governments participate in the national flood insurance program.

The act requires the office of the state architect, in coordination with the CWCB, to develop a state floodplain management program (program) by June 30, 2025, which will ensure compliance with the minimum floodplain management criteria of the national flood insurance program and with the CWCB's rules and regulations for regulatory floodplains in Colorado. The program applies to development on state-owned land in counties and municipalities that do not participate in the national flood insurance program. At the discretion of the office of the state architect, the program may also apply to state-leased properties in counties and municipalities that do not participate in the national flood insurance program.

The act appropriates $49,383 from the general fund to the department of personnel for use by the office of the state architect.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-183 Property tax - distraint sale of mobile home to collect delinquent tax - temporary suspension of distraint sales and interest - mobile home ownership and taxation task force - membership - study - report - appropriation. The act suspends the statutory process for the distraint sale of a mobile home to collect delinquent property tax and creates a task force to make recommendations for statutory changes in order to bring state law into compliance with the United States supreme court's recent decision affirming a property owner's constitutional right to the value of their property in excess of their tax debt.

The task force on mobile home ownership and taxation (task force), created in the division of housing of the department of local affairs (division), consists of the following 17 members:

- 4 members from the general assembly;
- A current or former county treasurer;
- A current or former county assessor;
- Either a current or former county clerk or an individual who has expertise related to mobile home policy;
- 3 individual mobile home owners;
- A county commissioner from an urban county;
- A county commissioner from a rural county;
- A representative from a trade association that represents the mobile home industry;
- A representative of an advocacy group for affordable housing including mobile homes;
- A representative of the division;
- A representative of the department of revenue; and
- A representative of the banking industry.

In addition to recommending changes to the statute governing the distraint sale of mobile homes to ensure that any sale proceeds in excess of the owner's tax debt are paid to the owner, the task force is also charged with studying and making recommendations related to the valuation for assessment, titling, and taxation of mobile homes. The division shall consult with the task force regarding its collaborative effort with the office of information technology to develop the initial scope of work for a system for titling and registering mobile homes, including tiny homes. The task force is required to:

- Convene by June 15, 2024;
- Meet at least once a month during the 2024 legislative interim, or more often

as directed by the chairperson; and

- Submit a report with its findings and recommendations for legislation concerning mobile home ownership and taxation to the legislative oversight committee concerning tax policy on or before October 1, 2024.

The task force is repealed, effective January 1, 2025.

The act appropriates $53,995 from the general fund to the department of local affairs for use by the division in implementing the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024

S.B. 24-186 PERA eligibility for certain county coroners. Beginning January 1, 2025, the act classifies a county coroner and deputy coroner elected, reelected, or appointed on or after January 1, 2021, by a local government division employer as a state trooper for the purpose of determining the county coroner's or deputy coroner's public employees' retirement association service retirement eligibility and benefits.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-204 Procurement for public projects - technical changes. The act makes technical changes to the procurement code (code), including:

- Correcting a cross-reference to the definition of information technology;
- Updating the definition of solicitation to refer to "an electronic procurement system" instead of "an electronic bidding system" to remain consistent with other provisions of the code;
- Updating the statute authorizing delegation of the executive director of the department of personnel's purchasing authority to use the term "governmental body", as defined in the code;
- Clarifying the method of compiling and soliciting from lists of potential contractors;
- Updating references to the United States department of veterans affairs to align with current federal and state practices; and
- Changing "public procurement unit" to "local public procurement unit" in a list in the cooperative purchasing statute that already includes a "public procurement unit".

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-206 Capitol complex renovation fund - state capitol - improvements. The act extends the deposit of the annual amount of depreciation of a capital asset acquired, repaired, replaced, improved, renovated, or constructed with money appropriated to a cash fund into the capitol complex renovation fund (fund) through July 1, 2029.

Through July 1, 2031, the act allows money from the fund to be allocated to projects to make improvements to buildings in the capitol complex that address accessibility under the federal "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990" and state disability discrimination statutes and other improvements, including to the first floor, basement, and cafeteria of the capitol building.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-214 Climate goals - creation of the office of sustainability - Colorado energy office - decarbonization tax credits - heat pump study - energy efficiency - appropriation. Section 1 of the act creates the office of sustainability (office) in the department of personnel (department). The office is required to work with state agencies to implement environmentally sustainable practices.

Section 1 also creates the state agency sustainability revolving fund (revolving fund) and directs the state treasurer to transfer $400,000 from the general fund to the revolving fund each year. The office may use the money in the revolving fund for the purposes of operating the office and replacing the state's gas- and diesel-powered equipment located in ozone nonattainment areas as designated by the U.S. environmental protection agency.

Section 1 also requires the office to review and coordinate state agencies' applications for elective pay funding available under the federal "Inflation Reduction Act of 2022" (IRA). State agencies are required to submit elective pay applications directly to the office of the state controller. The inflation reduction act elective pay cash fund (cash fund) is created, and all money received by the state or state agencies pursuant to the elective pay provisions of the IRA must be deposited into the cash fund to be used for the purposes of the office.

Subject to specified exceptions, section 3 requires, on and after January 1, 2025, recipients of state financial assistance for new building construction projects that include energy-consuming products covered by the Energy Star program (covered energy-consuming products) to use covered energy-consuming products certified by the Energy Star program (requirements). A state agency that provides or administers state financial assistance for a new building construction project (state agency) shall include certain requirements in the state agency's criteria for receiving state financial assistance and request an attestation signed by the recipient of the state financial assistance that declares that the requirements have been or will be followed or that the recipient is requesting a waiver from the requirements. A state agency may issue a waiver from the requirements based on certain evidence and an attestation from a licensed professional engineer or design professional. If the attorney

general, by a preponderance of the evidence, believes that a recipient of state financial assistance has violated the requirements, the attorney general may bring a civil action to seek a civil penalty of up to the total amount of state financial assistance received by the violator.

Section 4 amends the state efficiency standard for residential windows, residential doors, and residential skylights sold in Colorado on and after January 1, 2026 (standard). If the executive director of the department of public health and environment determines that the standard cannot reasonably be met by manufacturers, the executive director shall set an alternative standard which may be applied instead of the standard. Such an alternative standard, if set, must be displayed on the public website of the department of public health and environment no later than June 1, 2025.

Section 6 clarifies law relating to the geothermal energy grant program within the CEO (grant program) by specifying that:

- The grant program applies to both heating-only and combined heating and cooling systems;
- At least 25% of the grant money must be awarded to projects in low-income, disproportionately impacted, or just transition communities; and
- The CEO may utilize grant program money to facilitate the growth of the geothermal sector and awareness of relevant state programs in Colorado.

Section 7 allows money in the decarbonization tax credits administration cash fund to be used to repay administrative costs associated with administering the decarbonization tax credits, and specifies that all such administrative costs must be repaid on or before June 29, 2024. The amount of money that must remain in the fund after other unexpended and unencumbered money has been transferred to the general fund on June 30 of each year is increased from $100,000 to $300,000.

Section 8 extends the deadline for the energy code board to develop a model low energy and carbon code from June 1, 2025, to September 1, 2025, and specifies that the model low energy and carbon code can include both appendices and resources to the international energy conservation code.

Section 9 decreases the amount of money in the energy fund that the CEO is authorized to use to issue grants to local governments to support their adoption and enforcement of the 2021 international energy conservation code, an electric ready and solar ready code, and a low energy and carbon code from $2,000,000 to $1,875,000 and increases the amount of money that the treasurer is required to transfer into the energy fund for CEO to use to administer the energy code board from $150,000 to $275,000.

Section 10 authorizes grantees to use money received through the CEO's high-efficiency electric heating and appliances grant program for equipment used to dry clothes and for other purposes as determined by the CEO.

Section 13 requires the CEO, on or before August 1, 2024, to commence a study to

explore how to accelerate adoption of heat pump technology in Colorado through a technical standard for applicable air conditioners. The CEO is required to provide to the general assembly a progress report, interim results and legislative recommendations, and, on or before June 1, 2025, a final study and final legislative recommendations.

Section 14 repeals the requirement that a person using any portion of a transfer facility for the provision of retail or commercial goods or services or for the provision of residential uses pay rent at fair market value for such use.

Section 15 clarifies that, for purposes of the industrial clean energy tax credit, an industrial study includes a pre-front-end or front-end engineering design study that meets or exceeds the standards established by the CEO or any other industrial studies as outlined in program standards and an owner includes a project developer. Section 15 also increases the amount of the credit that can be claimed from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 and specifies that an owner that claims the industrial clean energy tax credit cannot, for the same greenhouse gas emission reduction improvements, claim the enterprise zone investment tax credit or receive grant money under the industrial and manufacturing operations clean air grant program.

Section 16 clarifies several definitions related to the tax credit for expenditures made in connection with a geothermal energy project and adds several definitions. Section 16 also adds tribal governments as eligible taxpayers that may claim the tax credit.

Section 17 adds tribal governments as qualified entities that may claim the geothermal electricity generation production tax credit, and requires the CEO to annually review and evaluate the effectiveness of the tax credit.

Section 18 clarifies and adds several definitions related to the heat pump technology and thermal energy network tax credit, adds new standards for taxpayers to be eligible to claim the credit, and requires the CEO to substantiate that eligible taxpayers are meeting those standards periodically rather than annually.

Section 20 repeals a provision that required the state treasurer to credit an amount of severance taxes to certain cash funds to repay costs associated with administering the decarbonization tax credits.

Section 21 requires the CEO to prioritize high-efficiency homes and buildings when providing loans and grants from the sustainable rebuilding program to homeowners and business owners that are seeking to rebuild. Money from the sustainable rebuilding program may also be used to provide loans and grants through the disaster resilience rebuilding program which is administered by the department of local affairs.

Section 22 extends the date by which the public utilities commission must determine mass-based greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for clean heat plans for 2035 from December 1, 2024, to December 1, 2025.

Section 23 requires investor-owned utilities, on or before August 1, 2027, to submit to the public utilities commission a proposal for a voluntary rate or rates for energy supplied to residential customers who utilize a heat pump as their primary heating source, which, if cost-justified, are designed to lower the energy bills of those customers.

Section 24 specifies that an appropriation made to the department of higher education and related to the biochar in oil and gas well plugging working advisory group for state fiscal year 2023-24 is further appropriated to the department for state fiscal year 2024-25 to the extent that it is not expended prior to July 1, 2024.

To implement the act:

- Section 25 reduces state fiscal year 2024-25 appropriations from various cash funds to the department of revenue by an aggregate amount of $1,770,160 and offsets the decrease by increasing state fiscal year 2024-25 appropriations to the department of revenue from the decarbonization tax credits administration cash fund by $1,770,160; and
- Section 26 appropriates $1,058,596, of which $958,596 is from the decarbonization tax credits administration cash fund and $100,000 is from the general fund, to the office of the governor for use by the CEO.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 17, 2024

S.B. 24-215 Correct effective date of House Bill 24-1421. The General Assembly enacted House Bill 24-1421, a state fiscal year 2024-25 budget package bill that modified funding for certain grant programs administered by the division of criminal justice in the department of public safety, with a safety clause but without a specified effective date, making the bill take effect before the end of state fiscal year 2023-24. However, to avoid a temporary lapse in spending authority from multiple cash funds during state fiscal year 2023-24 while preserving its own timely implementation, House Bill 24-1421 needed to instead take effect on July 1, 2024, the first day of state fiscal year 2024-25. The act amends the Session Laws of Colorado to add a July 1, 2024, effective date clause to House Bill 24-1421 and thereby mitigate this problem.

APPROVED by Governor May 10, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 10, 2024

S.B. 24-216 Public libraries - library resources and facilities - written policies - standards. The board of trustees of a public library (board) is required to establish written policies for the acquisition, retention, display, and use of library resources and for the use of a public library facility. If a public library reconsiders library resources, the board is also required to establish a written policy for the reconsideration of a library resource. The board is required to comply with specified standards in establishing a policy for the acquisition, retention, display, use, and reconsideration of library resources and for the use of public library facilities.

A public library may remove a library resource from its permanent collection only if the library resource has been reviewed in accordance with an established policy for the reconsideration of library resources that complies with the standards established in the act. These requirements do not apply to routine collection maintenance and deaccession in accordance with a public library's established collection development and maintenance policy. The board is required to make its policy for the reconsideration of library materials available to the public. Once a final determination has been made for a library resource that is the subject of a request for reconsideration, the board is required to make the determination available to the public.

A request for reconsideration of a library resource is not a library user record and instead is an open record under the "Colorado Open Records Act".

A librarian, media specialist, other employee, contractor, or volunteer (employee) at a public library is not subject to termination, demotion, discipline, or retaliation for refusing to remove a library resource before it has been reviewed in accordance with the public library's policy for the reconsideration of library resources or for making displays, acquisitions, or programming decisions that the employee believes, in good faith, are in accordance with the standards established in the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024

S.B. 24-222 State buildings - unutilized and underutilized facilities - department of revenue - state historical society - relocation - appropriation. The act facilitates the department of revenue's (department) relocation from the state-owned building at 1881 Pierce Street, in Denver (Pierce Street building), to a vacant facility at the Auraria higher education center. In addition, the act facilitates the potential relocation of the state historical society's (also known as history Colorado) north storage facility, which houses the state's historic collection, to the Pierce Street building if the state historical society determines that the Pierce Street building suits its needs. Specifically, the act:

- Requires the general assembly to reduce the general fund appropriation to the department in the executive director's office for the purpose of leased space by $400,000 for the 2025-26 state fiscal year and each state fiscal year thereafter through the 2028-29 state fiscal year and requires the general assembly to make a corresponding increase in the general fund appropriation to the department in the executive director's office for the purpose of operating expenses for the same fiscal years;
- Increases the July 1, 2024, transfer from the general fund to the capital construction fund by $1,933,931;
- Authorizes history Colorado to use up to $1,600,000 from money in the state museum cash fund in the 2024-25 state fiscal year to provide a zero interest loan to the department to facilitate the department's relocation to the Auraria higher education center;
- Requires the department to repay any loan made by the state historical society

in an amount equal to at least $400,000 per year until the loan is repaid in full and to complete the loan repayments by June 30, 2029; and

- Beginning July 1, 2027, and continuing through June 30, 2029, allows the state historical society to reduce the required minimum cash fund balance in the state museum cash fund by the amount of the loan the state historical society has made to the department as authorized in the act.

In addition, the act appropriates the following for the 2024-25 state fiscal year and specifies that for each appropriation, any money not expended prior to July1, 2025, is further appropriated to the same entity for the 2025-26 and 2026-27 state fiscal years for the same purpose:

- $2,250,000 from the state museum cash fund to the department of higher education for use by history Colorado for capital construction related to the potential relocation of the history Colorado storage facility to and renovation of the Pierce Street building;
- $1,600,000 from reappropriated funds received from history Colorado pursuant to the act to the department for capital construction related to consolidation into a vacant facility on the Auraria higher education campus; and
- $1,933,931 from the capital construction fund to the department for capital construction related to consolidation into a vacant facility on the Auraria higher education campus.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024

S.B. 24-224 Technology life-cycle costs - management plan - information technology annual depreciation-lease equivalent payments - technical debt environment annual report - information technology capital reserve. On or before December 31, 2024, the governor's office of information technology (office) is required to promulgate rules to establish a technology life-cycle plan. The rules may consider information security risk, infrastructure risk, operating cost misalignment, productivity cost misalignment, or talent depreciation in connection with an information technology system or asset.

For every initial appropriation for an information technology capital project in the capital construction section of the annual general appropriation act for the 2025-26 state fiscal year and each state fiscal year thereafter other than appropriations from specified excluded sources, the general assembly is required to set aside additional funding for information technology annual depreciation-lease equivalent payments.

On or before November 1, 2025, and on or before November 1 of each year thereafter, the office is required to submit a report to the joint budget committee and the joint technology committee that provides an estimate of the state's technical debt environment.

For each cash fund from which money is appropriated for an information technology

capital project, the principal department responsible for the accounting related to the cash fund is required to identify in the cash fund balance report an information technology capital reserve, which consists of an amount equal to the depreciation of the depreciable components of the information technology capital project, based on the depreciation period.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 7, 2024

S.B. 24-228 Taxpayer's bill of rights - fiscal year spending limit - refunds of excess state revenues - temporary income tax and sales and use tax rate reductions. If the state exceeds its constitutional fiscal year spending limit, it is required by the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) to refund the excess state revenues (TABOR refunds). The act concerns the 4 TABOR refund mechanisms: a reimbursement to counties for lost property tax revenue, an income tax rate reduction, a sales and use tax rate reduction, and a sales tax refund.

The first mechanism through which excess state revenues are refunded is a reimbursement paid to counties for allocation to local governments to offset the reduction in property taxes resulting from property tax exemptions for qualifying seniors, veterans with disabilities, and spouses of veterans who died in the line of duty or as a result of a service-related injury or disease (homestead exemptions). Additionally, for property tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2024, the reimbursement to local governments to offset the reduction in property taxes resulting from the newly reduced valuation for assessment of qualified-senior primary residences created in Senate Bill 24-111, concerning a reduction in the valuation for assessment of qualified-senior primary residence real property, joins the homestead exemptions reimbursement as the first TABOR refund mechanism.

The temporary income tax rate reduction is active for income tax years 2024 through 2034. To refund excess state revenues from fiscal year 2023-24, the income tax rate for income tax year 2024 is temporarily reduced from 4.40% to 4.25%. After that year, if the amount of excess state revenues exceeds the projected total amount of TABOR refunds issued as reimbursement to counties for the homestead exemptions and the qualified-senior primary residence valuation reductions, then the state individual income tax rate is temporarily reduced by the following percentages according to the total amount of excess state revenues remaining after the homestead exemptions reimbursement and the qualified-senior primary residence reimbursement are paid (remaining excess state revenues):

- If the remaining excess state revenues are above $300 million but less than or equal to $500 million, the income tax rate is temporarily reduced by 0.04%;
- If the remaining excess state revenues are above $500 million but less than or equal to $600 million, the income tax rate is temporarily reduced by 0.07%;
- If the remaining excess state revenues are above $600 million but less than or equal to $700 million, the income tax rate is temporarily reduced by 0.09%;
- If the remaining excess state revenues are above $700 million but less than or equal to $800 million, the income tax rate is temporarily reduced by 0.11%;
- If the remaining excess state revenues are above $800 million but less than or equal to $1 billion, the income tax rate is temporarily reduced by 0.12%;

- If the remaining excess state revenues are above $1 billion but less than or equal to $1.5 billion, the income tax rate is temporarily reduced by 0.13%; and
- If the remaining excess state revenues are above $1.5 billion, the income tax rate is temporarily reduced by 0.15%.

The sales and use tax rate reduction refund mechanism is active for fiscal years 2024-25 to 2033-34. Under this mechanism, if the amount of remaining excess state revenues is greater than $1.5 billion, as annually adjusted by a percentage equal to the percentage of allowable increase in state fiscal year spending, and exceeds the projected total amount of TABOR refunds issued as reimbursement to counties for the homestead exemptions and the qualified-senior primary residence valuation reductions, plus refunds issued through the temporary income tax rate reduction, then the state sales and use tax rates are temporarily reduced by 0.13%.

Under the sales tax refund mechanism, all qualified individuals receive an identical refund amount unless the amount of excess state revenues to be refunded would make that identical refund exceed a certain threshold, in which case the excess state revenues are instead refunded through a 6-tier refund mechanism based on the qualified individual's adjusted gross income. The identical refund amount above which the 6-tier mechanism is triggered is tied to annual federal internal revenue service calculations of sales tax paid in the state by family size and income level; except that, if, by September 1 of any year, the executive director of the department of revenue has not received advice from the internal revenue service that such an identical refund is regarded as a refund of sales tax and not as an accession to wealth, the identical refund threshold remains the existing rate of $15. An individual may claim the sales tax refund by filing an income tax return or a specified assistance grant application by October 15 of the calendar year following the taxable year for which the refund is being claimed.

Whether the TABOR refund mechanisms are triggered and, if so, how many of the mechanisms are triggered depends on the amount of excess state revenues remaining after reimbursement to counties for the homestead exemptions and the qualified-senior primary residence valuation reductions as follows:

- If remaining excess state revenues are less than or equal to $300 million, TABOR refunds are distributed only through the tiered or flat sales tax refund mechanism;
- If remaining excess state revenues are greater than $300 million but less than or equal to $1.5 billion, TABOR refunds are distributed first through the income tax rate reduction and then through the tiered or flat sales tax refund mechanism; and
- If remaining excess state revenues are greater than $1.5 billion, TABOR refunds are distributed first through the income tax rate reduction, next through the sales and use tax rate reduction, and finally through the tiered or flat sales tax refund mechanism.

If there are not sufficient excess state revenues to pay the full amount of an income tax rate

reduction refund mechanism or the sales and use tax rate reduction refund mechanism, then the affected refund mechanism is not triggered.

The act also repeals statutory sections related to TABOR refund mechanisms that are no longer applicable, including the 4-tier sales tax refund mechanism to refund excess revenues from fiscal year 1997-98.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $59,443 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of revenue for personal services and tax administration IT system support.

APPROVED by Governor May 14, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 14, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE August 7, 2024

NOTE: Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not Senate Bill 24-111 becomes law. Senate Bill 24-111 was signed by the governor May 14, 2024. Senate Bill 24-111 was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1001 Rural jump-start zone grant program continuation - new business and new hire income tax credits - appropriation. The act continues the rural jump-start zone grant program (grant program) until July 1, 2025, and the grant money in the rural jump-start grant fund account reverts to the general fund on June 30, 2025. The act changes the total allowable administrative cost of the grant program from $100,000 per fiscal year to $300,000 total for the sum of all fiscal years that the grant program is in effect. The new business income tax credit and the new hire income tax credit, which are benefits under the grant program, are extended for 5 years and are available for income tax years commencing before January 1, 2031.

The act prohibits the Colorado office of economic development (office) from approving more than 3 rural jump-start zones in counties with populations of less than 100,000 in any year. The number of credit certificates that the office may issue in each approved rural jump-start zone in one income tax year for all new hires employed by all new businesses is increased from 300 to 600 for businesses that are in one of the 14 industries that the office targets for economic development in the state.

The act appropriates $873,304 from the rural jump-start zone grant fund account to the office of the governor for use by economic development programs. To implement the act, the office may use this appropriation for rural jump-start.

APPROVED by Governor May 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1043 Fire and police pension association - annual issuance of warrants by state to association for death and disability benefits. Beginning on July 1, 2025, and every July 1 thereafter through July 1, 2059, the act requires the state treasurer to issue warrants in the amount of $2,250,000 to the fire and police pension association. The association is required

to deposit the warrants into the statewide death and disability trust fund so that there will be sufficient money to pay future death and disability benefits to members of the association.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2024

H.B. 24-1044 Public employees' retirement association - employment after service retirement - reporting. With limited exceptions, current law limits the number of service retirees that a state college or university or an employer in the school or Denver public schools division of the public employees' retirement association (PERA) can hire without a reduction in the service retirees' benefits to 10 service retirees when an employer determines there is a critical shortage of qualified candidates. The act allows an employer to hire such service retirees when the employer determines there is a need.

In addition, the act authorizes an employer in the school or Denver public schools division with a student enrollment above 10,000 to hire, without a reduction in service retirees' benefits, an additional service retiree for each 1,000 students enrolled above 10,000. An employer with 10,000 students or less will continue to be allowed to hire 10 service retirees. A service retiree hired under the provisions of the bill may receive salary without a reduction in benefits for a maximum of 6 consecutive years from the date the service retiree began post-service retirement employment. The act requires an employer in the school or Denver public schools division to provide PERA with a list of all employed service retirees by September 1 of an applicable calendar year and requires PERA to submit a report to the general assembly every 5 years beginning on or before December 1, 2025, regarding the employment after service retirement allowances.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1059 Compensation of state elected officials - creation of independent state elected official pay commission. The act modifies the amount of per diem a member of the general assembly is entitled to for expenses incurred during sessions of the general assembly. Beginning with state fiscal year 2025-26, and for each state fiscal year thereafter, a member who resides within the Denver metropolitan area is entitled to an amount equal to 25% of the federal per diem rate for the city and county of Denver as of October 1 of the calendar year immediately preceding the fiscal year the rate is used in, rounded up to the nearest whole dollar, and a member who does not reside within the Denver metropolitan area is entitled to an amount equal to 90% of that rate, rounded up to the nearest whole dollar.

The act also creates the independent state elected official pay commission (commission) to set compensation for members of the general assembly, the governor, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer (state elected officials). The initial commission will:

- Be appointed on or before July 31, 2025;
- Hold its first meeting on or before September 1, 2025; and

- Submit its report on or before December 15, 2025.

The compensation set by the initial commission, unless rejected or modified by the general assembly, will go into effect on January 1, 2027.

After a commission submits its report, the commission expires. After the initial commission, subsequent commissions will meet every 4 years after 2025 so that the effective date of future recommendations is in alignment with the election cycle of the governor, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer. A subsequent commission will:

- Be appointed on or before July 31 of each year in which the commission meets;
- Hold its first meeting on or before September 1 of each year in which the commission meets; and
- Submit its report on or before December 15 of each year in which the commission meets.

The compensation set by commissions subsequent to the initial commission, unless rejected or modified by the general assembly, will go into effect on January 1 of the first year of each subsequent 4-year gubernatorial term.

Additionally, the director of research of the legislative council must annually adjust the compensation levels set by the commission for inflation except in the year in which a commission's recommendations take effect.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1090 <u>Criminal justice records - access - state or municipal offices.</u> Subject to limited exceptions, current law requires that a victim's name and identifying information be deleted from criminal justice records released to the public if the person was a victim of certain sexual offenses. The act permits the release of unredacted records to the named victim, victim's designee, or victim's lawful representative.

Subject to limited exceptions, current law requires that a child's name and identifying information be deleted from criminal justice records released to the public if the child was a victim of or witness to a criminal offense. The act permits the release of unredacted records to the office of the state public defender, the office of the alternate defense counsel, the office of respondent parents' counsel, the office of the child's representative, municipal attorneys, county attorneys, and a named child victim's lawful representative. This release requirement must be implemented by July 1, 2024.

The act clarifies that changes in 2023 to the law related to records of child victims and

child witnesses apply to records pertaining to offenses committed on or after January 1, 2024. For records pertaining to earlier offenses, the law in effect prior to January 1, 2024 applies.

APPROVED by Governor February 20, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 20, 2024

H.B. 24-1093 Peace officers - provisional certification - armed forces peace officer. Under existing law, the peace officer standards and training board may grant a person a provisional certification as a peace officer if the person satisfies the requirements for a provisional certificate. One of the requirements is that the person must have been a peace officer in another state or federal jurisdiction, excluding the armed forces, within the preceding 3 years. The act removes the exception for the armed forces, so that being a peace officer in the armed forces satisfies that requirement for a provisional certificate.

APPROVED by Governor March 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1103 Prohibition on use of the term excited delirium - law enforcement - emergency medical service providers - first responders. The act prohibits training for law enforcement personnel, emergency medical service providers, or other first responders from including the term "excited delirium"; except that in an emergency medical service provider training the term may be used in teaching the history of the term. A peace officer is prohibited from using the term "excited delirium" to describe a person in an incident report. A coroner or other person authorized to determine a cause of death shall not register "excited delirium" as the cause of death on a death certificate.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1104 Firefighters - personal information - protection from publication. The act adds firefighters to the class of people whose personal information is protected from publication on the internet by public entities upon a the request of a person in the class.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1118 Attorney general - authority to operate district attorney office. The attorney general is authorized to appear for the state and prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings, civil and criminal, in which the state is a party or is interested when required to do so by the governor. In these circumstances, the act allows the attorney general to also

expend funds, manage staff, and perform other administrative functions essential for the operation of a district attorney's office. If it is essential during this time for the attorney general to hire personnel, while the attorney general has the ultimate authority regarding hiring decisions, a committee consisting of the attorney general, a representative from the Colorado district attorneys' council, and the highest ranking attorney or official at the district attorney's office shall make recommendations regarding hiring decisions that the attorney general must consider.

APPROVED by Governor April 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 17, 2024

H.B. 24-1124 Colorado anti-discrimination act - increase in fine for violations - rental of space for political event by nonprofit not participation or intervention in a political campaign. The act increases the amount of the fine for a violation of the Colorado anti-discrimination act from not less than $50 or more than $500 to $3,500 and specifies that a nonprofit does not directly or indirectly participate or intervene in a political campaign merely by renting out space for a political event at the nonprofit's customary and usual rates.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1137 Secretary of state - business entities - registered agents - implementation of fraudulent filings working group recommendations - appropriation. The act implements the legislative recommendations of the fraudulent filings working group as identified in the working group's February 2023 report. These recommendations make the following changes:

- On and after July 1, 2025, a registered agent who is an individual and not a business entity is required to hold a valid Colorado driver's license, state identification, or otherwise verify the individual's residency status;
- A registered agent that is a business entity is required to be in good standing in the Colorado business registry;
- A registered agent is prohibited from using a United States or commercial post office box as the registered agent's address;
- The secretary of state is authorized to change a business entity's status to delinquent in the business registry immediately following a finding or concession that the entity was created or registered without authorization or for fraudulent purposes;
- A law enforcement agency is allowed to initiate a fraudulent filing complaint regarding a business entity;
- A business entity that has been delinquent for 5 years or longer can cure its delinquency only after the filing of an affidavit and photographic identification in addition to the already required statement;
- A business entity that has been dissolved for 2 years or longer can be reinstated only after the filing of an affidavit and photographic identification in addition

to the already required articles of reinstatement; and

- The perjury statement affirmed by all persons when delivering a document to be filed with the secretary of state is simplified.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $464,310 is appropriated from the department of state cash fund to the department of state for use by the business and licensing division and the information technology division for personal services and operating expenses.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die. Section 4 of the act applies to registered agents on and after July 1, 2025.

H.B. 24-1143 Department of transportation - construction bidding project cost threshold increase - reporting. The act increases the monetary cost cap at or below which the department of transportation (department) may undertake public projects outside of a competitive bidding process (project cost cap) from $250,000 to $300,000. The department may thereafter annually adjust the project cost cap for inflation, defined as the annual percentage change in the United States department of transportation and federal highway administration's national highway construction cost index or a successor index, and may round the adjusted amount upward to the nearest $5,000. The department must publish this adjusted project cost cap on its website. The act also requires the department to report annually on highway maintenance projects that it completes that cost no more than the project cost cap, including reporting on efficiencies achieved by increasing the project cost cap.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1208 Autism treatment fund - transfer of remaining funds. The autism treatment fund was repealed in 2023, but transfers to the autism treatment fund continue until July 1, 2025. The act retroactively discontinues transfers to the autism treatment fund that occur after the 2022-23 fiscal year.

On June 30, 2024, the act requires the state treasurer to transfer any balance remaining in the autism treatment fund to the tobacco litigation settlement cash fund.

APPROVED by Governor March 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1209 State historical society - America 250 - Colorado 150 commission - cash fund - local government commemoration grant program. The America 250 - Colorado 150 commission (commission) was created in history Colorado to develop programs and plan for

the official observance across Colorado of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States, as marked by the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the 150th anniversary of Colorado statehood (the anniversaries). The commission's powers and duties include marketing to support commemorative events and involvement in local opportunities for public discussion, commemorative events, and historical and educational activities regarding the anniversaries.

The act creates a temporary cash fund that is continuously appropriated to the commission through history Colorado for earned revenue received from sale of items commemorating the anniversaries (fund) and any other money that the general assembly may appropriate or transfer to the fund. The commission will use money from the fund to provide grants to local communities to assist recipient communities providing local opportunities in connection with commemorating the anniversaries and must provide an annual report to the joint budget committee regarding grants that are awarded. Money from the fund may also be used by the commission to administer, implement, and effectuate community grants.

APPROVED by Governor March 8, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 8, 2024

H.B. 24-1215 General fund transfers for capital construction. The act requires the following transfers to be made on April 1, 2024:

- $18,971,100 from the general fund to the capital construction fund; and
- $3,275,000 from the preschool programs cash fund to the information technology capital account of the capital construction fund.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1231 Higher education - capital construction - university of northern Colorado - metropolitan state university of Denver - Colorado state university - Trinidad state college - financed purchase of an asset or certificate of participation agreements - general fund transfer for escrow - state reserves reduction. The act requires the state treasurer, on behalf of the state, to execute, no later than December 31, 2024, financed purchase of an asset or certificate of participation agreements (financing agreements) to finance capital costs related to the construction of facilities for 4 state institutions of higher education. The financing agreements are to be issued in an aggregate principal amount of up to $246,936,092 plus reasonable and necessary administrative, monitoring, and closing costs and interest, including capitalized interest. The anticipated annual state-funded payments for the principal and interest components due under the financing agreements must not exceed $17,500,000 with principal amortization not occurring before July 1, 2027.

The proceeds from the financing agreements will be used for the following 4 capital projects:

- Construction of facilities for the university of northern Colorado's college of

osteopathic medicine;

- Construction of a health institute tower for metropolitan state university of Denver;
- Construction of a veterinary health education complex for Colorado state university; and
- Renovation of Trinidad state college's valley campus main building to move nursing and allied health programs into the building, address deferred maintenance issues, and create an assembly space that will serve both the college and the community and a one-stop student services center to support career and technical education and allied health students.

The act also requires a general fund transfer of $41,250,000 to the university of northern Colorado for deposit into an escrow account to be held in escrow in accordance with the requirements of the accrediting body of the college of osteopathic medicine.

If the money in escrow, including interest, is released to the university of northern Colorado upon graduation of the first cohort from the college of osteopathic medicine, then the university shall provide notice of the release of escrow to the joint budget committee of the general assembly, to the state treasurer, and to the office of state planning and budgeting. Additionally, for the state fiscal year in which the escrow money is released, the amount that is to be paid to the university pursuant to its fee-for-service contract for that state fiscal year is reduced by the lesser of an amount equal to the amount of the escrow money or an amount equal to the amount of a portion of the escrow money that reduces the amount to be paid pursuant to the fee-for-service contract to zero. If the amount of the escrow money exceeds the amount due under such fee-for-service contract, then the amount the university of northern Colorado would otherwise receive from the college opportunity fund is reduced by an amount equal to the excess. If, after both reductions, there remains excess escrow money, then in the next state fiscal year the amount that is to be paid to the university of northern Colorado pursuant to its fee-for-service contract for that state fiscal year is reduced by an amount equal to the amount of the remaining escrow money. The university of northern Colorado must use the escrow money, or a portion of it, as applicable, for each applicable reduction as an offset for the reduction.

If the escrow money is released for failure of the college of osteopathic medicine to complete accreditation, then the university of northern Colorado shall provide a report of this to the joint budget committee of the general assembly, to the state treasurer, and to the office of state planning and budgeting. For the period that the escrow money is held in escrow, the amount of unrestricted general fund year-end balances that must be retained as a reserve is reduced by $41,250,000.

The appropriation to implement the act anticipates that the department of higher education will receive $246,936,092 in cash funds from the proceeds of the financing agreements and is anticipated to use the amount as follows:

- $127,542,028 for construction of the college of osteopathic medicine at the university of northern Colorado;

- $50,000,000 for construction of the health institute tower at metropolitan state university of Denver;
- $50,000,000 for construction of the veterinary health education complex at Colorado state university; and
- $19,394,064 for renovation of the valley campus main building at Trinidad state college.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1236 Women veterans appreciation day - observed state holiday. The act designates women veterans appreciation day as an observed, but not a legal, state holiday on June 12 of each year, and provides that appropriate observance may be held in tribute to the service and sacrifice of women veterans.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1237 Department of local affairs - division of housing - programs for the development of child care facilities - creation - grants - appropriation. The act creates 3 new programs to be implemented and administered by the division of housing in the department of local affairs (division). The division is required to adopt policies, procedures, and guidelines for each program on or before November 1, 2024; except that, if there is insufficient funding before July 1, 2025 to implement and administer the child care facility development capital grant program, then the division is required to adopt policies, procedures, and guidelines for this program on or before November 1, 2025. For each program, consultation between the division and the department of early childhood is required for the policies the division develops and adopts to implement the programs. Additionally, the division is required to publish on its website and submit an annual report regarding the programs to specified legislative committees and to the department of early childhood.

The child care facility development toolkit and technical assistance program is created to provide technical assistance from consultants and related professionals to enable interested child care providers, developers, employers, public schools, institutions of higher education, and local governments to understand the technical aspects of planning, developing, building, and co-locating child care facilities. The division must prioritize applications for projects that will meet a demonstrable need for child care in the areas of greatest need across the state and that satisfy one or more purposes of the program. The division's annual report must contain information regarding the assistance provided under this program and the uses of such assistance by program recipients. This program is available until July 1, 2028.

The child care facility development planning grant program is created to incentivize and support local governments in identifying and making regulatory updates or improvements to community planning, development, building, zoning, and other regulatory

processes to support the development of child care facilities. The division must develop a menu of recommended policy or regulatory tools, and eligible recipients for the grant must intend to implement one or more of such tools off the menu or identify other local policies or programs to implement to streamline the eligible recipient's regulatory environment for the development of child care facilities. The division's annual report must contain information regarding the amount of grants distributed and a description of recipients' use of the grants. This program is available until July 1, 2028.

The child care facility development capital grant program is created to provide eligible entities, which are local governments, public schools, institutions of higher education, or public-private partnerships, with money to support the development of licensed child care and to construct, remodel, renovate, or retrofit a child care facility to meet a demonstrated need for child care in an eligible entity's community. The division shall utilize the state housing board within the division to review and make recommendations on grant applications. Grant recipients are required to provide a financial match. The financial match required from a grant recipient is 50% for a center-based facility and 25% for a home-based facility. More weight is given to applications that represent geographic diversity, will serve a high percentage of families below the area's median income, commit to providing a well-compensated staff, co-locate with or repurpose facilities with other uses, plan to serve children in regions with low child care capacity, or plan to serve infants and toddlers. The division's annual report must contain information regarding the amount of grants distributed and a description of recipients' use of the grants.

The act also creates the child care facility development cash fund (fund) for use by the division to administer and implement the 3 programs and to make grants under the child care facility development planning grant program and the child care facility development capital grant program. On August 15, 2024, the state treasurer shall transfer $250,000 from the general fund to the fund. The money from the transfer must be used before June 30, 2025, to implement the child care facility development toolkit and technical assistance program and the child care facility development planning grant program, and the division must prioritize money first for the toolkit and technical assistance program. Then, after June 30, 2025 but before June 30, 2028, money from the transfer can be used for all 3 programs, and after July 1, 2028, but before June 30, 2029, money from the transfer may be used for the child care facility development capital grant program. Additionally, the division may receive gifts, grants, or donations to implement and administer and make grants under the child care facility development capital grant program. The division may also use $70,000 from the general fund transfer for administrative costs.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $250,000 from the child care facility development cash fund to the department of local affairs for child care facility development.

APPROVED by Governor May 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1272 Colorado fire commission sunset extension - sunset process - house agriculture, water, and natural resources committee. The Colorado fire commission (commission) was created in the division of fire prevention and control in the department of public safety. The commission is set to be repealed, effective September 1, 2024, and is subject to a sunset review prior to its repeal. The act implements the recommendations in the department of regulatory agencies' 2023 sunset report to extend the commission's repeal date until September 1, 2033, and requires a sunset review prior to its repeal.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1276 Colorado commission for the deaf, hard of hearing, and deafblind - continuation under sunset law. The act implements the recommendations in the department of regulatory agencies' 2023 sunset review and report on the Colorado commission for the deaf, hard of hearing, and deafblind (commission) by:

- Continuing the commission for 7 years, until 2031;
- Establishing a permanent state auxiliary services program; and
- Changing the name of the deafblind citizens council to the Colorado deafblind advisory council.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1293 State employee group benefit plan - voluntary and flexible benefits - campaign finance contribution prohibition. Current law allows employees in the state personnel system and state employees that are covered under the "State Employee Group Benefits Act" to participate in a group benefit plan that includes any group benefit coverages contracted for or administered by the state personnel director (director). Such group benefit coverages include but are not limited to medical, dental, life, and disability benefits.

The act expands the definition of group benefit plans to include voluntary and flexible benefits. The act also defines voluntary benefit to mean a variety of benefit plans of products and services contracted for or administered by the director for which an employee may select voluntary payroll deductions that may be matched by a state contribution. The act requires the director to complete a fiscal analysis of the cost and outcome of any such voluntary benefit, which includes a determination by the department of the number of potential state employees retained as a result of offering the benefit, before a state contribution match can become effective. The act also excludes a contribution or donation to a candidate committee,

political committee, political party, small donor committee, small-scale issue committee, or any other political entity from the definition of group benefit plans.

APPROVED by Governor May 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1295 Creative industries - community revitalization incentives - grant program expansion - income tax credit - appropriation. The act provides additional flexibility to the Colorado educational and cultural facilities authority in supporting educational and cultural facilities by authorizing the authority:

- To use money it has available for its general purposes to establish funds for loans or grants for capital projects for facilities, operations, maintenance, programming, and other endeavors for cultural and educational institutions; and
- To directly, or indirectly through a contract or a subsidiary controlled entity created by the authority, operate an educational or cultural facility.

In addition, the definition of "facility", in the case of a cultural institution, is expanded to include a building on the national register of historic places that is owned or operated by the authority or a governmental entity.

The act modifies the community revitalization grant program (grant program) by:

- Including projects that are eligible for funding under the space to create program administered by the creative industries division (division) within the office of economic development (office) as projects intended to be supported by the grant program;
- Extending deadlines for the adoption of policies, procedures, and guidelines for the grant program and for grant program reporting; and
- Extending the scheduled repeal of the grant program from January 1, 2025, to the date on which all money transferred or otherwise credited to the community revitalization fund is expended.

The act creates a new community revitalization income tax credit (credit), for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2026, but before January 1, 2033, in an amount equal to 25% of the amount of eligible expenditures made by a qualified applicant in completing an eligible project; except that the office may reduce the credit percentage for reservations for credits made in any income tax year, and the maximum amount of the credit for a single project is $3 million. In addition, the maximum amount of credits that may be reserved during any calendar year is $10 million. An eligible project is a capital improvement project within a creative district, a historic district, or a neighborhood commercial center or a main street that involves the construction, rehabilitation, conversion, remodeling, or other improvement of one or more buildings, structures, or facilities for uses that support creative

industries and creative industry workers and that is approved as an eligible project by the office.

The act details a process for claiming the credit that requires:

- The submission by a qualified applicant to the office of an eligible project plan that includes an estimate of eligible expenditures;
- Preliminary and final review and approval of the plan by the office;
- Reservation of a credit for the qualified applicant by the office;
- Commencement of the eligible project incurrence by the qualified applicant of a specified minimum portion of the eligible expenditures within a specified period;
- Completion of the eligible project;
- Issuance of a tax credit certificate by the office;
- Filing of the tax credit certificate by the qualified applicant with the department of revenue with the qualified applicant's tax return or informational return; and
- Recapture of the credit if the eligible project is not used for a use that makes it an eligible project during a specified compliance period.

The office is required to annually report to the general assembly regarding the credit and may, after soliciting advice from the department of revenue, create and modify policies and procedures as necessary to implement the credit. The community revitalization tax credit program cash fund is created, funded with tax credit application and issuance fees charged by the office as well as any other money provided by the general assembly and any gifts, grants, and donations received, and continuously appropriated to the office for the administration of the credit.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $102,498 from the general fund to the office of the governor for economic development programs.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2024

H.B. 24-1308 Housing - department of local affairs - division of housing - affordable housing programs - additional reporting requirements - required application process - division of property taxation - property tax exemption - community land trust property and affordable homeownership developer property - application and reporting for subdivided property - City Housing Law - modifications and expansion. The division of housing (division) within the department of local affairs must submit an annual public report on the funding of affordable housing preservation and production (public report). The act requires that the division include in the report specific information on uses of existing state and federal funds to provide best use of subsidies to maximize unit production and confirmation of rules and practices to ensure developments are not disqualified for funding support from the division if the development has previously received money from funds established by proposition 123. The act further requires the division to add to the public report information

on applications for affordable housing programs that the division administers, including the number of applications approved, denied, and pending, the amount of money awarded from approved applications, and the amount of money applied for but not awarded from denied applications. The act also requires the division to add to the public report information regarding money in the housing development grant fund, including amounts in the fund and the use of the money in the preceding year, and information about the timing for drafting, delivering, and executing contracts that are required in connection with receiving money from the fund.

The act also establishes procedures and timelines for the division to follow for affordable housing programs administered by the division. The act requires that the division accept applications once a quarter, with the cycle beginning at the start of a state fiscal year, and requires that the division review applications and issue any requests for additional information, forms, or questions to applicants within 10 calendar days of an application period closing. The division is required to publish the application schedule by May 1 for the upcoming cycle and update the schedule 60 days before the start of the next quarter; except that the division must publish the application schedule for the second half of the 2024-25 state fiscal year by November 1, 2024. If the division will not be accepting applications for any affordable housing program for an upcoming quarter, the division must publish notice of this with an explanation as to why applications won't be accepted for the program. The division must either issue final decisions on applications or submit applications to the board of housing for final decision within 45 days following the submission of completed applications. If applications are submitted to the state housing board, the state housing board must make a final decision on an application at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

After a final decision approving an application, the division shall issue an award letter that includes information on the timeline for issuing money to the applicant, any terms for a loan or grant period, and any conditions that must be met before a contract in connection with the approval is executed. The division shall also provide a draft contract to the approved applicant within 30 days of the application being approved. Within 90 days of the division receiving a substantially complete post-award due diligence package from an approved applicant, the division shall execute any required contracts for the affordable housing program and send it to the approved applicant within 10 days of execution; except that the 90 day period pauses for the period from when an approved applicant receives a preliminary draft contract from the division until the division receives the executed contract from the approved applicant.

The act also amends existing grant, loan, and other affordable housing programs administered by the division to require the application process to be followed for any applications submitted under these programs and requires any programs that have adopted policies, procedures, or guidelines for the application process to be amended if they are inconsistent with the application process established by the act.

The act also modifies the "City Housing Law". The act expands the term "housing project" to include the provision of dwelling accommodations to persons without regard to income as long as the housing project substantially benefits persons of low income. The act

clarifies that, in addition to the authority to construct a housing project, a city is authorized to acquire, own, or lease a housing project and that a city can manage, operate, and maintain, or contract for the management, operation, and maintenance of any housing project owned or leased by the city. The act adds an alternative option to the requirement that the city deliver possession of a housing project to a housing authority within the city's boundaries to instead allow the city to contract with a nonprofit or private entity to manage, maintain, and operate the housing project.

The act also allows a community land trust or nonprofit affordable housing homeownership developer or its authorized agent that is applying for a property tax exemption with the division of property taxation to submit only one application and one annual report if the property that is the subject of the exemption application and report has been subdivided. However, the application and the report must be accompanied by payment not to exceed the aggregate amount of payments that would be required if individual applications or reports were filed for each parcel and once a subdivided parcel has been split into a separate taxable parcel from the improvements and is leased to the owner of the improvements, the developer or their designee must file an individual annual report for the subdivided parcel.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die. Sections 4 through 9 of this act apply to applications submitted for affordable housing programs administered by the division of housing on or after September 1, 2024, or, if a referendum petition is filed, on or after the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor. Sections 10 through 13 of this act apply to any housing project pursuant to part 1 of article 4 of title 29, C.R.S., on or after the applicable effective date of this act. Section 14 of this act applies to applications submitted and annual reports filed pursuant to section 39-2-117, C.R.S., for the exemption allowed by section 39-3-127.7, C.R.S., on or after the applicable effective date of this act.

H.B. 24-1326 Regulation of charitable gaming - secretary of state - Colorado charitable gaming board - continuation under sunset law - appropriation. The act implements certain recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies (department), as specified in the department's sunset review of the "Bingo and Raffles Law" (law), as follows:

- Continues the regulation of charitable gaming under the law for 7 years, until September 1, 2031;
- Modifies the secretary of state's (secretary's) fining authority by increasing the maximum fine amount to $250 per violation and eliminating the provision for a fine in lieu of license suspension or revocation; and
- Makes technical changes to the law, including the use of gender-neutral language.

The act also modifies the structure, powers, and duties of the Colorado bingo-raffle

advisory board, recreated in the act as the Colorado charitable gaming board (board). The board's membership is reduced and one member must be the secretary's designee. All members who are licensees under the law are appointed by the governor. In addition to the secretary's designee, the secretary must appoint the member who is a registered elector with no connection to charitable gaming. The board must meet at least 6 times each year and fulfill the following duties:

- Conduct a continuous study of charitable gaming in Colorado to improve such gaming and ascertain any defects in existing laws or rules;
- Advise the secretary regarding subjects such as licensing requirements, qualifications, and special conditions; license revocations, suspensions, and summary suspensions; a schedule of fines and the amounts of fees to be imposed pursuant to the "Bingo and Raffles Law"; criteria and training for licensees, games managers, and other individuals involved in the conduct of charitable gaming; and standard licensee audit procedures; and
- At the board's discretion, submit an annual report to the general assembly including recommendations for legislation related to charitable gaming.

The secretary is encouraged to collaborate with the board on proposals developed by the board related to existing and potential future types of charitable gaming activities and all charitable gaming rules.

The act also clarifies the requirements and limitations for a strip bingo game.

The act appropriates $226,445 for the 2024-25 state fiscal year from the department of state cash fund to the department of state for implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

H.B. 24-1336 Broadband deployment - office of information technology - broadband deployment board repealed - functions transferred to Colorado broadband office - grant program - rule-making - continuation under sunset law - decrease in appropriations. The act:

- Repeals the broadband deployment board (board);
- Transfers the function of awarding grant money in the high cost support mechanism from the board to the Colorado broadband office (office) and authorizes the office to award grants for middle mile infrastructure; pole replacements, attachments, and other infrastructure; and other underfunded broadband needs throughout the state (grant program);
- Authorizes the office to conduct or cause to be conducted studies to assess broadband needs in the state;
- Requires the office to solicit public input regarding the grant program;
- Requires the office to establish a work group of stakeholders to help review grant applications for the grant program;
- Authorizes the chief information officer in the office of information

technology (OIT) to adopt rules regarding the grant program; and
- Repeals the grant-making function of the office on September 1, 2030, subject to review by the department of regulatory agencies.

The act decreases appropriations made in the annual general appropriation act for the 2024-25 state fiscal year to the office of the governor as follows:

- The amount from various cash funds for health, life, and dental for the office of information technology is decreased by $25,826; and
- The amount from various cash funds for enterprise solutions for OIT is decreased by $254,276 and the related FTE is decreased by 2.0 FTE.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** September 1, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effective September 1, 2024, unless a referendum petition is filed.

H.B. 24-1342 <u>Licensing exams - testing accommodations for people with disabilities - grievance process.</u> The act requires a testing entity to grant an individual's request for a testing accommodation on a licensing exam without requiring the individual to undergo a diagnostic exam or psychological assessment if the individual has a recognized disability, provides proof of having received the testing accommodation on a past standardized exam or high-stakes test, provides a recommendation letter from the individual's treating medical professional supporting the requested accommodations, and requests the same testing accommodation that the individual previously received on a similar standardized exam or high-stakes test.

The act allows an individual who is adversely affected or aggrieved by a testing entity's decision regarding the individual's request for a testing accommodation to bring a civil action against the testing entity.

The act allows the attorney general to investigate violations of, and allows the attorney general to bring a civil action against, a testing entity for an alleged violation.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

H.B. 24-1345 <u>Human trafficking - human trafficking council - address confidentiality program - human trafficking victim vacate conviction - appropriation.</u> The act extends the human trafficking council for 7 years. Under current law, members of the human trafficking council serve without compensation. The act requires appointed survivor council members receive an hourly rate for time attending council meetings not to exceed 8 hours per meeting at the expert witness rate.

The existing address confidentiality program allows victims of domestic violence, sex offenses, and stalking and persons involved in the provision of reproductive health care to use a substitute address for purposes of public records and confidential mail forwarding. The act adds victims of human trafficking as persons who can use the address confidentiality program.

The act allows an individual convicted of a crime that is not subject to the "Victim Rights Act" to motion the court to vacate the conviction if the crime was committed as a result of the individual being a victim of human trafficking. A court uses a clear and convincing evidentiary standard to determine whether to order the conviction vacated.

For the state fiscal year 2024-25, the act appropriates $266,826 from the general fund to the department of public safety for use by the division of criminal justice to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024

H.B. 24-1358 Office of film, television, and media - film incentive income tax credit - reservation system - appropriation. The act adds established payments to personal services corporations as a qualified local expenditure (expenditure) for the purpose of qualifying for the film incentive income tax credit (credit), removes a condition that the credit is available only in years that the amount of state revenues are in excess of the limitation of state fiscal year spending by at least $50 million, and extends the deadline from February 4, 2025, to July 1, 2028, for a tax credit effectiveness study to be submitted to the finance committees of the house of representatives and the senate.

The act requires a production company to make at least $100,000 in expenditures for the production company to be eligible for the credit. The credit must not exceed 22% of the expenditures of the production company, and $5 million is the maximum aggregate amount of all credits that may be issued in one calendar year. The act establishes a reservation system for a production company to apply for the credit before commencing production activities (activities).

If the office of film, television, and media (office) determines that a production company is entitled to a tax credit reservation, the office shall notify the company in writing of the reservation and the amount. Once a production company has completed its activities in the state, the company may be issued a tax credit certificate if the office determines that the production company complied with all the requirements for the issuance of the credit. Activities must be completed on or before December 31, 2031.

The office must provide the department of revenue with an electronic report of each production company to which the office issued a tax credit certificate for the preceding income tax year that includes the name of the production company, the amount of the credit awarded, and the production company's social security number or the production company's Colorado account number and federal employer identification number. The act repeals the

credit on January 1, 2032.

The act appropriates $29,120 from the general fund to the office of the governor for state fiscal year 2024-25. The act also appropriates $400,000 to the office of the governor for state fiscal year 2024-25 from the Colorado office of film, television, and media operational account cash fund. The appropriations may be used by the office to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1365 Office of economic development - opportunity now grants - regional talent development initiative grant program - regional talent summit grant program - facility improvement and equipment acquisition tax credit - appropriation. On July 1, 2024, the act requires the state treasurer to transfer $3.8 million from the general fund to the regional talent development initiative grant program fund to address workforce shortages in infrastructure and building trades. Of this amount, the office of economic development (office) is authorized to use not more than 7% for the administrative costs incurred to administer the regional talent development initiative grant program.

The regional talent summit grant program (grant program) is created and is administered by the office. The grant program, through a selection committee, will award grants to and contract with a program facilitator to convene and facilitate regional summits across the state. The goals of the program facilitator are to understand workforce development needs in identified regions of the state, generate a landscape analysis for each identified region that includes job projections and an overview of educational pathways, gather insight from employers about critical workforce and training needs, create regional goals for addressing talent needs, and develop comprehensive tactical plans. Beginning January 1, 2026, any modified or new local workforce development plan must incorporate the tactical plans. The workforce development plans must be published in the Colorado talent report. The program facilitator must complete all regional talent summits on or before July 1, 2025, and submit workforce plans as a result of the regional talent summits by December 1, 2025.

The grant program, through a selection committee, will also award grants to one or more regional hosts to secure facilities to host regional talent summits, determine community partners to attend the summits, and gather insight from regional employers about critical workforce and training needs.

The regional talent summit grant program fund (fund) is created in the state treasury. On July 1, 2024, the state treasurer is required to transfer $200,000 from the general fund to the fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the office to be used for purposes of the grant program.

The act establishes a state income tax credit (tax credit) for the costs of facility improvement and equipment acquisition associated with training programs designed to alleviate workforce shortages beginning January 1, 2026. A qualified taxpayer in a qualified industry may earn a tax credit equal to up to 50% of the costs incurred by the qualified taxpayer to improve its facilities and acquire equipment. The tax credit is refundable and may not be carried forward.

To claim the tax credit, a qualified taxpayer must first reserve the tax credit by applying to be in the evaluation pool established by the office. A selection committee will consider the merits of each application to determine which taxpayers are qualified to reserve the tax credit. If a taxpayer is qualified and approved, the taxpayer is required to incur facility improvements and equipment acquisition costs to claim the tax credit. If the applicant submits evidence that the costs were incurred during the income tax year for which the applicant applied, and those costs are certified by a certified public accountant, the applicant may be awarded a tax credit. The aggregate amount of tax credits reserved in one calendar year cannot exceed $15 million and the amount is decreased to $7.5 million if the September revenue forecasts by legislative council or the office of state planning and budgeting project that state revenues will not increase by at least 4% for that fiscal year.

A person or organization not subject to tax or a person or organization exempt from taxes is required to make and file a return containing information prescribed by the executive director to claim the tax credit.

The workforce development tax credit program cash fund (fund) is created in the state treasury. The fund consists of gifts, grants, donations, and fee revenue credited to the fund and any money the general assembly may appropriate to the fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the office for the purpose of administering the tax credit.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $109,603 from the general fund to the office of the governor for use by economic development programs. The appropriation may be used for opportunity now grant administration.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1386 Department of corrections - state correctional facilities - broadband connectivity - appropriation. The broadband infrastructure cash fund (fund) is created in the state treasury, and the state treasurer is required to transfer $4,570,741 from the general fund to the fund on July 1, 2024. For the 2024-25 through 2026-27 state fiscal years, the money in the fund is subject to annual appropriation to the department of corrections (department) for the installation of broadband infrastructure to allow broadband access within specified correctional facilities.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $4,570,741 from the fund to the department to be used for the implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1388 Tobacco litigation settlement money- nurse home visitor program - transfer to nurse home visitor program fund. The act increases the percentage of the master settlement money (money) received by the state that is credited to the tobacco litigation settlement cash fund and is subsequently transferred to the nurse home visitor program fund (fund) from 26.7% to 28.7%. The 2% increase is attributable to the percentage of money from the tobacco litigation settlement cash fund that was previously transferred to the Colorado autism treatment fund, which was repealed in 2023 when several services that had been provided under the home- and community-based services waiver program were moved to a new community first choice option under the state medicaid program that is funded through the general fund.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $1,734,924 from the fund to the department of early childhood to be used by the division of community and family support for home visiting.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1395 Public school capital construction fund - delay transfer from marijuana tax cash fund - appropriation. The act delays a $20 million transfer from the marijuana tax cash fund to the public school capital construction assistance fund from June 1, 2024, to June 1, 2026. The act reduces the appropriation to the department of education from the public school capital construction assistance fund for the 2024-25 state fiscal year by $20 million.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1396 Colorado Bioscience and Clean Technology Innovation Reinvestment Act - advanced industries acceleration cash fund - extension of act and transfers to cash fund. The advanced industries acceleration cash fund (AI cash fund) consists, in part, of money transferred annually to the fund from the general fund pursuant to the "Colorado Bioscience and Clean Technology Innovation Reinvestment Act" (bioscience act). The amount of money transferred pursuant to the bioscience act is based on the amount of income tax withholding for certain bioscience and clean technology occupation classifications. The act extends both the transfers to the AI cash fund and the bioscience act, which had respectively been scheduled to repeal on July 1, 2025, and July 1, 2026, for an additional 8 years so that the last transfer is scheduled for March 1, 2033, and the bioscience act is scheduled to repeal, effective July 1, 2034.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1397 Creative industries cash fund - transfer - budget balancing bill. The act requires the state treasurer to transfer $500,000 from the general fund to the creative industries cash fund on July 1, 2024.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1398 Procurement technical assistance program - cash fund - extension of annual transfers. The act extends the period for which annual general fund transfers of $220,000 are made to the procurement technical assistance cash fund by 10 years so that the last transfer is made on July 1, 2034, rather than July 1, 2024.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1402 Office of information technology - Colorado department of higher education - evaluation of information technology functions and services - appropriation. The act requires the office of information technology (office) in the office of the governor to evaluate, or contract with a third party to evaluate, the information technology functions and services of the department of higher education (department) for the purpose of assessing possibilities for consolidating existing information technology functions and services with those information technology functions and services managed by the office, and if the evaluation shows that consolidation would be beneficial, create a proposed plan and accompanying budget for consolidating the department's information technology functions and services with those information technology functions and services managed by the office.

The act appropriates $280,000 for the 2024-25 state fiscal year from the general fund to the governor's office for allocation to the office of the governor to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1412 Adjutant general - powers and duties - money subject to appropriation. The act clarifies that the adjutant general, subject to appropriation by the general assembly, may disburse state money in order to:

- Promulgate regulations as may be ordered for the operation, care, and preservation of existing facilities and installations on all state military campgrounds and reservations;
- Keep in repair all state buildings and other improvements on campgrounds and military reservations of the state; or
- Rent, hire, purchase, take the conveyance of, and hold in trust for the use of the state such buildings, lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereof as may be from time to time deemed necessary for use by the National Guard.

The act also clarifies that the purchase of buildings or other real property or any capital construction performed on real property purchased or held by the state for the use of the National Guard is subject to current law concerning legislative oversight of capital development.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1413 Severance tax cash funds - limit on appropriation to conservation district grant fund - transfers to general fund - appropriation. Under existing law, the general assembly may annually appropriate up to $450,000 from the severance tax operational fund to the conservation district grant fund. The act increases the maximum amount to $700,000.

The act makes the following one-time transfers:

- $18,259,805 from the severance tax operational fund to the general fund on June 30, 2025;
- $26,086,559 from the severance tax perpetual base fund to the general fund on July 1, 2024; and
- $25 million from the local government severance tax fund to the general fund on July 1, 2024.

The act appropriates $250,000 from the severance tax operational fund to the department of agriculture.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 22, 2024

H.B. 24-1414 COVID heroes collaboration fund - transfer to general fund - repeal. The act repeals the COVID heroes collaboration fund on July 31, 2024. Prior to the repeal, on July 1, 2024, the state treasurer shall transfer the unexpended and unencumbered money in the COVID heroes collaboration fund to the general fund.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 19, 2024

H.B. 24-1415 State employee reserve fund - transfer - budget balancing bill. The act requires the state treasurer to transfer $31,160,000 from the state employee reserve fund to the general fund on June 30, 2024.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1418 Hazardous substance site response fund - hazardous substance response fund

- transfers - budget balancing bill. The act directs the state treasurer to transfer the money in the hazardous substance site response fund to the hazardous substance response fund through 2 transfers. The act requires the state treasurer to:

- Transfer $4 million to the hazardous substance response fund from the hazardous substance site response fund on May 1, 2024; and
- Transfer to the hazardous substance response fund the unexpended and unencumbered money in the hazardous substance site response fund on May 1, 2025.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1420 General fund - Colorado crime victim services fund - transfer - budget balancing act. The act requires the state treasurer to transfer $4 million from the general fund to the Colorado crime victim services fund on July 1, 2024.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1421 Department of public safety - division of criminal justice - public safety program funding - budget balancing bill. The act makes 3 changes to the funding and administration of the multidisciplinary crime prevention and crisis intervention grant program. The act:

- Requires the state treasurer to transfer $3 million from the general fund to the multidisciplinary crime prevention and crisis intervention grant fund on July 1, 2024;
- Modifies the multidisciplinary crime prevention and crisis intervention grant fund so that money in the fund is annually, rather than continuously, appropriated; and
- Extends the repeal date of the multidisciplinary crime prevention and crisis intervention grant program, grant fund, and advisory committee from January 1, 2025, to July 1, 2027.

The act also modifies both the law enforcement workforce recruitment, retention, and tuition grant fund and the SMART policing grant fund so that money in both funds is annually, rather than continuously, appropriated.

Lastly, the act states that unless the Colorado state patrol or a local law enforcement agency meets certain reporting requirements, or is working with the division of criminal justice to meet these reporting requirements, the Colorado state patrol or a local law enforcement agency is not eligible to be awarded grants under the multidisciplinary crime prevention and crisis intervention grant program, the law enforcement workforce recruitment,

retention, and tuition grant program, or the state's mission for assistance in recruiting and training (SMART) policing grant program.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1422 Capital construction - controlled maintenance projects - capital renewal cost thresholds. The act increases the cost threshold above which a controlled maintenance project of real property is deemed to be "capital renewal" (cost threshold) from $2 million to $4.7 million. The act also requires the department of personnel to adjust the cost threshold for inflation every 3 years beginning on January 1, 2029, and to publish the cost threshold on its website.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1423 Capital construction fund - capitol complex renovation fund - wildlife cash fund - depreciation - leased space - transfer - appropriation - budget balancing act. When the funding source for an appropriation is a cash fund, the state agency receiving the appropriation annually calculates an amount equal to the recorded depreciation of capital assets acquired, repaired, improved, replaced, renovated, or constructed with the appropriated money. The state controller credits the recorded depreciation amount from the cash fund that was the source of the funding for the appropriation to a capital reserve account established by the agency in the cash fund. The act exempts the money in the wildlife cash fund from being credited to the capital reserve account.

A state agency terminating a lease for private leased space must calculate the annual reduction in the cost of leased space and the general assembly must transfer to the capital construction fund an amount equal to the reduction in the cost of leased space from the fund that was the source of the funding for the lease. The act exempts the money in the wildlife cash fund from being transferred to compensate for the reduction in private leased space.

On July 1, 2024, the act requires the state treasurer to transfer $1,198,224 from the capitol complex renovation fund to the wildlife cash fund and $273,204 from the capitol complex renovation fund to the division of parks and wildlife to be used by the division for the same purposes as other lottery proceeds distributions made pursuant to section 3 (1)(b)(II) of article XXVII of the state constitution.

The act reduces the appropriation from the wildlife cash fund made in the annual general appropriation act for the 2024-25 state fiscal year to the department of natural resources for use by the division of parks and wildlife for the annual depreciation-lease equivalent payment by $199,068.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1424 College opportunity fund - transfer - budget balancing act. The act requires the state treasurer to transfer $1,496,000 from the college opportunity fund to the general fund on June 30, 2024.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1425 Capital construction - transfers for - prohibition on certain transfers - budget balancing act. The act requires the transfer, on July 1, 2024, of:

- $160,844,354 from the general fund to the capital construction fund;
- $70,811,334 from the general fund to the information technology capital account of the capital construction fund;
- $500,000 from the general fund exempt account of the general fund to the capital construction fund;
- $84,875,462 from the controlled maintenance trust fund to the capital construction fund; and
- $1,000,000 from the marijuana tax cash fund to the information technology capital account of the capital construction fund.

Notwithstanding any provision of law that requires such a transfer, the act also prohibits the state treasurer from transferring money from the legal services cash fund to the capital construction fund or to any other fund if the joint budget committee of the general assembly notifies the state treasurer before the scheduled transfer date not to make the transfer after the attorney general notifies and certifies in writing to the joint budget committee that the transfer:

- Is not compliant with federal and state laws governing the money to be transferred;
- Is legally preempted by state constitutional restrictions or a federal law governing the money to be transferred; or
- Unlawfully transfers money in a manner that may terminate the qualification as an enterprise of any enterprise lawfully enacted under the provision of the state constitution known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR).

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1426 Transfer from controlled maintenance trust fund. The act requires the state treasurer to transfer all unexpended and unencumbered money in the controlled maintenance trust fund on July 31, 2024, to the general fund.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1427 Public employees' retirement association - office of the state auditor - study - cost and effectiveness of hybrid defined benefit plan - appropriation. The state auditor, in cooperation with the public employees' retirement association (PERA), is required to contract with a nationally recognized and enrolled actuarial firm with experience in public pension plans to conduct the following analyses of PERA:

- A comprehensive study (comprehensive study) comparing the cost and effectiveness of the current hybrid defined benefit plan design currently administered by PERA to alternative plan designs in both the public and private sector; and
- As part of the comprehensive study, an analysis regarding specified aspects of the defined benefit plan and the defined contribution plan currently administered by PERA.

PERA and the state auditor are required to confer with the office of state planning and budgeting regarding the scope of the comprehensive study and are required to provide a report detailing the findings of the comprehensive study to the governor, the joint budget committee, the legislative audit committee, and the finance committees of the senate and the house of representatives, or any successor committees. PERA is required to provide access to anonymized member information and data under a confidentiality agreement with the retained firm for the comprehensive study.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $380,750 is appropriated from the general fund to the legislative department for use by the office of the state auditor.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1428 Joint budget committee - budget requests - evidence-based decision-making. The act modifies the established set of definitions to be used when analyzing available evidence regarding a program or practice in relation to a budget request, request for a supplemental appropriation, or budget request amendment (collectively, budget request). The act also modifies accordingly the process for incorporating evidence-based decision-making into budgetary decisions.

If a state agency or the office of state planning and budgeting (office) includes information regarding the best available evidence on the effectiveness of a program or practice in a budget request, the state agency or office is required to give the program or practice an evidence designation and to provide a summary of the best available research evidence about the program or practice, information concerning how the best available research evidence is connected to the budget request, and any plans to evaluate the program or practice to build evidence regarding its effectiveness (collectively, the evidence designation justification). The state agency or the office may also include with its budget request that an evidence designation is not applicable or that the budget request is ineligible for an evidence designation.

Joint budget committee staff is required to review the evidence designation justification and to include an evidence designation, or to state that an evidence designation is not applicable or that the budget request is ineligible for an evidence designation, as part of any recommendation it makes regarding a budget request. The joint budget committee is required to consider, as one of many factors, the evidence designation when determining the appropriate level of funding for a program or practice.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1432 Criminal justice record sealing - Colorado bureau of investigation costs - appropriation. The act repeals the requirement for a defendant to pay to the Colorado bureau of investigation (bureau) any costs related to sealing the defendant's criminal justice records in the bureau's custody. The act requires the bureau to, on or before June 30, 2026, waive the costs for a person whose records are in the bureau's custody but are not yet sealed.

The act reduces a cash fund appropriation made in the general appropriation act for the 2024-25 state fiscal year to the department of public safety (department) for the bureau's biometric identification and records unit by $159,220. The act appropriates $441,529 to the department for the bureau's biometric identification and records unit.

APPROVED by Governor May 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1444 Federal Indian boarding school research program - recreation - appropriation. In 2022, the general assembly created the federal Indian boarding school research program (program) in the state historical society, commonly known as history Colorado to conduct research regarding the physical abuse and deaths that occurred at federal Indian boarding schools in Colorado and required history Colorado, in consultation with the Colorado commission of Indian affairs, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe to develop recommendations to better understand the abuse that occurred and to support healing in tribal communities. As initially scheduled, the program was repealed on December 31, 2023.

The act recreates and reenacts the program, with modifications, and requires the general assembly to appropriate $1 million from the general fund, divided in equal annual payments for fiscal years 2024-25, 2025-26, and 2026-27, to the state historical society with authority to carry forward any unexpended or unencumbered money at the end of the state

fiscal year for which it was appropriated to subsequent fiscal years without further appropriation to implement the recommendations developed.

APPROVED by Governor May 23, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1450 Revisor's Bill. To improve the clarity and certainty of the statutes, the bill amends, repeals, and reconstructs various statutory provisions of law that are obsolete, imperfect, or inoperative. The specific reasons for each amendment or repeal are set forth in the appendix to the bill. The amendments made by the bill are not intended to change the meaning or intent of the statutes, as amended.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die. Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not Senate Bill 24-115 becomes law. Senate Bill 24-115 was signed by the governor May 22, 2024. Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not House Bill 24-1250 becomes law. House Bill 24-1250 was signed by the governor June 4, 2024.

H.B. 24-1451 Protections against discrimination - traits associated with race - hair length. In 2020, the general assembly enacted the "CROWN Act of 2020", which specified that, for purposes of anti-discrimination laws in the context of public education, employment and housing practices, public accommodations, and advertising, discrimination on the basis of one's race includes discrimination on the basis of traits commonly or historically associated with race, such as hair texture, hair type, and protective hairstyles. The act adds hair length that is commonly or historically associated with race to the list of traits associated with one's race.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1453 Small business loan program - transfer from department of the treasury to office of economic development. The act relocates the "Colorado Loans for Increasing Main Street Business Economic Recovery Act" and renames it the "Colorado Loans for Increasing Main Street Business Economic Resiliency Act" (CLIMBER Act). The administration of the CLIMBER Act small business recovery and resiliency loan program (loan program) is moved and the powers, duties, and functions associated with the administration of the CLIMBER Act are transferred from the department of the treasury to the office of economic development (office). Along with this relocation, the act makes the following changes to the CLIMBER Act:

- Removes the requirement for the loan program that at least 90% of the money

in any prior tranche be invested in small business loans before the office can provide another tranche to a loan program or to the Colorado credit reserve;
- Allows the office to accept and expend gifts, grants, donations, and federal funds to support the CLIMBER Act and credits this money to the existing small business recovery and resiliency fund; and
- Removes the future repeal of the CLIMBER Act.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** September 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1454 Accessibility standards - extension of liability - requirements. Current law requires state agencies and public entities to comply with digital accessibility standards on or before July 1, 2024. The act provides a one-year extension to July 1, 2025, of immunity from liability for failure to comply with the digital accessibility standards for an agency that demonstrates good faith efforts toward compliance or toward resolution of any complaint of noncompliance. To be eligible for the extension, the act requires the agency to post quarterly reports on progress and create a process for redress for inaccessible digital products.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2024

H.B. 24-1465 Programs funded with federal "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" money - ARPA money transfers - spending deadlines - "Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance Act" payment of premiums for state employee coverage - "Finish What You Started" program funding allocations for ongoing students - appropriations. The act makes changes to programs funded with money the state received from the federal coronavirus state fiscal recovery fund (ARPA money). Specifically, the act:

- Transfers $1.1 million of ARPA money from the family and medical leave insurance fund (FAMLI fund) to the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" cash fund, transfers $400,000 from the general fund to the FAMLI fund as an advance payment of premiums for state employee coverage that the state is required to pay under the family and medical leave insurance program, and clarifies the recipient funds for transfers from the FAMLI fund required by current law;
- Extends the deadline to spend ARPA money from the judicial department information technology cash fund from the end of the 2024-25 state fiscal year to December 31, 2026;
- Extends the deadline for the judicial department to spend ARPA money for pretrial diversion programs from the end of the 2023-24 state fiscal year to December 31, 2026;
- Makes changes to the program known as "Finish What You Started" to provide funds in the 2024-25 and 2025-26 state fiscal years to continue to support ongoing program participants, and requires the department to use up to $4.5 million of money appropriated for need-based grants for the program;
- Transfers $70,581.99 of ARPA money from the affordable housing and home

ownership cash fund to the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" cash fund;

- Reduces the required appropriation to the department of public health and environment from the economic recovery and relief cash fund for recruitment and re-engagement of workers in the health-care profession from $10 million to $6.12 million;
- Extends the deadline for the department of public health and environment to spend ARPA money for the practice-based health education grant program from the end of the 2024-25 state fiscal year to December 31, 2026;
- Changes the date that money from the rural provider access and affordability fund, which is used for the rural provider access and affordability stimulus grant program, reverts to the general fund from July 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024;
- Transfers $495,000 of ARPA money from the state domestic violence and sexual assault services fund to the behavioral and mental health cash fund; and
- Extends the repeal date of the statute requiring the behavioral health administration to take certain actions related to the behavioral health-care provider workforce from September 1, 2024, to July 1, 2027, and continues required reports through the new repeal date.

The act makes changes to appropriations programs funded with ARPA money, including adjusting appropriated amounts and granting roll-forward spending authority.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2024

H.B. 24-1466 Federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 money - refinance programs funded with ARPA money - refinance general fund personal services appropriations - use of unspent and unobligated ARPA money - use of unspent obligated ARPA money - appropriations. The state received money from the federal coronavirus state fiscal recovery fund pursuant to the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" (ARPA money). ARPA money was deposited into the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" cash fund and then transferred to various cash funds (recipient funds) and appropriated for various programs.

The act requires the state treasurer to transfer specified amounts of ARPA money from specified recipient funds at the close of the 2023-24 state fiscal year to the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" cash fund. The act requires the state treasurer to transfer money from the general fund to a new ARPA refinance state money cash fund. Money in the new ARPA refinance state money cash fund is transferred to the specified recipient funds.

The act requires the general assembly to appropriate ARPA money from the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" cash fund to state departments for personal services in fiscal year 2023-24. For fiscal year 2024-25, the general assembly shall appropriate the balance of the cash fund for personal services or for other purposes permitted under the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021", and that money must be expended on or before January 31, 2025.

On December 1, 2024, any unspent and unobligated ARPA money in a recipient fund, other than money designated for personal services or operating costs that will be spent by January 31, 2025, reverts to the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" cash fund. The reverted money is continuously appropriated to any department designated by the governor for any purpose that was funded with general fund money in the general appropriations act for fiscal year 2024-25.

After December 31, 2024, any ARPA money in a recipient fund that was obligated as of December 31, 2024, but not expended on an eligible activity at the conclusion of the appropriation reverts to the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" cash fund and is continuously appropriated to any department designated by the governor for any purpose for which a general fund appropriation was made in the general appropriation act for the state fiscal year in which the reversion occurred.

The amount of general fund money appropriated in a line item in a general appropriations act is reduced by the amount of ARPA money appropriated pursuant to the act's provisions that is spent for the line item.

The act repeals the requirement for a subrecipient to obligate ARPA money by November 30, 2024.

The act authorizes the state controller to take certain measures to implement the act and ensure that ARPA money is expended within the time allowed by federal law. The governor and the state controller shall jointly submit a report to the joint budget committee, the speaker of the house of representatives, the minority leader of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, and the minority leader of the senate about the transfers in the act and about spending ARPA money.

The act makes changes to various programs related to refinancing ARPA money, including clarifying spending and obligation deadlines for program money that is not ARPA money and exempting the use of state money from requirements for capital construction projects that use federal money.

For the 2023-24 state fiscal year, the act makes the following appropriations from the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" cash fund for personal services: $495 million to the department of corrections, $214 million to the department of human services, and $309 million to the judicial department. The total general fund appropriation made in the annual general appropriation act for the 2023-24 state fiscal year to each department is reduced by the same amount.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act makes the following appropriations from the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021" cash fund for personal services: $324 million to the department of corrections, $63,182,048 to the department of human services, and $200 million to the judicial department. The total general fund appropriation made in the annual general appropriation act for the 2024-25 state fiscal year to each department is reduced by the same amount.

The act changes the source of funds for existing appropriations involving refinanced ARPA money.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

NOTE: Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not House Bill 24-1465 becomes law. House Bill 24-1465 was signed by the governor May 24, 2024. Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not House Bill 24-1231 becomes law. House Bill 24-1231 was signed by the governor May 1, 2024.

H.B. 24-1467 Step pay for employees in the state personnel system. The act requires the state personnel director to establish a "step pay" structure that provides consistent salary increases for employees instead of permitting merit pay. The act provides an exception for employees of the office of the state auditor.

The act also repeals the requirement that employees of the division of worker's compensation and the division of labor standards and statistics in the department of labor and employment be paid on a monthly basis.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

H.B. 24-1468 Artificial intelligence technology - automated decision systems - biometric technology - artificial intelligence impact task force - report. The act alters the name, membership, and issues of study of the task force for the consideration of facial recognition services to establish the artificial intelligence impact task force (task force). The membership of the task force includes 26 members who, on or before August 1, 2024, will be appointed by the governor, the president of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leader of the house of representatives. Members include individuals that represent various organizations, communities, governmental entities, academia, and businesses related to the artificial intelligence and biometric technology industry. There are 4 legislative members of the task force.

The issues of study for the task force are updated to include a broad approach to artificial intelligence technology, automated decision systems, and biometric technology. The task force shall consider issues related to:

- The definition of key terms, such as "artificial intelligence system" and "automated decision system" and types of artificial intelligence systems or automated decision systems that any state legislation or policy should cover;
- Establishing notice and disclosure requirements for companies that use artificial intelligence systems and automated decision systems;
- Creating a code of conduct or best practices for evaluating the ethical and equitable impact of using artificial intelligence systems and automated decision systems;

- Developing recommendations for how to protect disproportionately impacted communities and workers from algorithmic discrimination, including clear quantitative metrics by which to measure, assess, monitor, and prevent algorithmic discrimination;
- Developing recommendations for how the state can effectively govern artificial intelligence systems and automated decision systems; and
- Developing recommendations related to the use of facial recognition services and biometric technology.

On or before February 1, 2025, the task force must submit a report to the joint technology committee and the governor's office that summarizes the findings and policy recommendations related to the task force's issues of study. The task force must meet at least 5 times between September 1, 2024, and February 1, 2025, and may meet as necessary after the task force submits the report. The task force is repealed September 1, 2027, and the task force is scheduled for sunset review prior to repeal.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1469 State spending - taxpayer bill of rights - collections for another government. Section 20 of article X of the state constitution (TABOR) defines "fiscal year spending" as not including "collections for another government". Although TABOR does not define "collections for another government", the TABOR implementing statutes do. The definition of "collections for another government" in the implementing statutes specifically limits such collections to revenue collected by the state for the benefit of another government that is collected pursuant to the authority of the other government.

The act clarifies the definition of "collections for another government" set forth in the TABOR implementing statutes for purposes of the TABOR limitation on state fiscal year spending. For state fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 2023, "collections for another government" means any revenue that is collected by the state for the benefit and use of a government other than the state, passed through to that government for the benefit of and use by that government, and collected pursuant to:

- The authority of the government for whose benefit the state collects the revenue;
- The authority of the state and apportioned to another government in connection with that government forgoing the imposition of certain taxes and collecting the corresponding tax revenue; or
- A constitutional requirement that the state collect the revenue for the benefit of another government.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

S.B. 24-034 Health-care services - school-based health center grant program. For purposes of the school-based health center grant program (grant program), the act expands the definition of a school-based health center and the purposes of the grant program to authorize grants for evidence-informed, school-linked health-care services. Services may include primary health-care, behavioral health-care, oral health-care, and preventive health-care services for students and youth (school-linked health-care services).

School-linked health-care services may be delivered through telehealth, mobile services, and referrals for health-care services at a clinic near school grounds.

Subject to available appropriations, the act authorizes grant money to be directed to evidence-informed, school-linked health-care services models to expand access to school-based health care, unless the prevention services division in the department of public health and environment determines that adequate proposals have not been submitted for the grant cycle.

The act also requires the department of health care policy and financing to create a service-location identifier for claims for services provided at school-based health centers or through school-linked health-care services.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-037 Water quality - green infrastructure - feasibility study - pilot projects - report. The act requires the university of Colorado and Colorado state university, in collaboration with the division of administration (division) in the department of public health and environment (department), to:

- On or before October 1, 2024, start to conduct a feasibility study of the use of green infrastructure, which refers to interconnected networks of green spaces for water quality management solutions that are an alternative to traditional gray infrastructure, which refers to centralized water quality treatment facilities, and the use of green financing mechanisms for water quality management;
- Complete the feasibility study on or before April 1, 2026; and
- Establish up to 3 pilot projects in the state to demonstrate the use of green infrastructure and the financing of an alternative compliance program. Each pilot project may be operated for up to 5 years and the universities may provide technical assistance to the operator of a pilot project.

On or before November 1, 2026, the division, in coordination with the universities,

is required to submit a report and, on or before February 1, 2027, present the report to the water resources and agriculture review committee. The report and presentation must concern the progress of the feasibility study and any pilot projects and on any legislative and administrative recommendations to promote the use of green infrastructure and green financing mechanisms for water quality management in the state.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-042 Department of public health and environment - sickle cell disease outreach program - creation - contract with nonprofit organizations to implement - program elements - appropriation. The act creates the Arie P. Taylor sickle cell disease outreach program (outreach program) in the department of public health and environment (department). To implement the outreach program, the act requires the department to contract with one or more community-based nonprofit organizations (outreach organizations) to provide outreach and support services in the community to individuals living with sickle cell disease and their families.

The department is required to solicit applicants and administer the outreach program. On or before January 1, 2025, the department is required to contract with one or more outreach organizations to implement the outreach program and to give priority to outreach organizations with experience in providing services and support to the sickle cell community and that meet other criteria in the act.

The outreach program may include informal counseling and health guidance, direction and support to individuals and their families in locating and accessing services in the community, outreach concerning activities and programs available to individuals and families living with sickle cell disease, peer support and referrals, advocacy regarding the interests of the sickle cell disease community, referrals for screening, and other services and support identified by the department.

The department is required to approve the services provided through a contract and may consult with the university of Colorado school of medicine's sickle-cell anemia treatment and research center to identify needed services and supports.

Prior to the expiration of a contract, the outreach organization is required to prepare and submit a written report to the department describing the impact of the outreach program provided under the contract, and the department shall provide the report to the legislative health and human services committees or their successor committees.

The act repeals the outreach program, effective July 1, 2030.

The act appropriates $200,000 from the general fund to the department to implement the outreach program.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

S.B. 24-047 Prevention of substance abuse disorders - prescription drug monitoring program - drug overdose fatality review teams - substance use screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment grant program - statewide perinatal substance use data linkage project - appropriation. The act:

- Exempts veterinarians from complying with specific aspects of the prescription drug use monitoring program (program) that are specific to prescriptions for human patients;
- Allows the medical director of a medical practice or hospital, including a nurse medical director, to appoint designees to query the program on behalf of a practitioner in the medical practice or hospital setting;
- Allows the department of health care policy and financing (department) to access the program, consistent with federal data privacy requirements, for purposes of care coordination, utilization review, and federally required reporting relating to recipients of certain benefits; and
- Updates current language in the laws relating to the program by using more modern terminology.

A county or district public health agency may establish a multidisciplinary and multiagency overdose fatality review team (local team). The act prescribes membership requirements, purposes, and duties for local teams, including a duty to report annually to the county or district public health agency served by the local team. The act requires certain entities, upon receiving a written request of the chair of a local team, to provide the local team with information and records regarding a person whose death or near death is being reviewed by the local team. Unless the chair of the local team grants an extension of time, the entity must provide the local team the requested information and records within 10 business days after receipt of the request. A person or entity that receives a records request from a local team may charge the local team a reasonable fee for the service of duplicating any records requested.

A person or entity, including a local or state agency, that provides information or records to a local team is not subject to civil or criminal liability or any professional disciplinary action pursuant to state law as a result of providing the information or record.

Upon request of a local team, a person who is not a member of a local team may attend and participate in a meeting at which a local team reviews confidential information and considers a plan, an intervention, or other course of conduct based on that review. The act requires each person at a local team meeting to sign a confidentiality form before reviewing information and records received by the local team. Local team meetings in which confidential information is discussed are exempt from the open meetings provisions of the

"Colorado Sunshine Act of 1972".

A local team shall maintain the confidentiality of information provided to the local team as required by state and federal law, and information and records acquired or created by a local team are not subject to inspection pursuant to the "Colorado Open Records Act". Local team members and a person who presents or provides information to a local team may not be questioned in any civil or criminal proceeding or disciplinary action regarding the information presented or provided. Law enforcement may not use information from any overdose fatality review for any law enforcement purpose.

The department is required to publish guidance for providers concerning reimbursement for all variations of screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment interventions.

The act requires the existing substance use screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment grant program in the department to require implementation of:

- A statewide adolescent substance use screening, brief intervention, and referral practice that includes training and technical assistance for appropriate professionals in Colorado schools, with the purpose of identifying students who would benefit from screening, brief intervention, and potential referral to resources, including treatment; and
- A statewide substance use screening, brief intervention, and referral practice that includes training and technical assistance for pediatricians and professionals in pediatric settings, with the purpose of identifying adolescent patients who would benefit from screening, brief intervention, and potential referral to resources, including treatment.

Current law authorizes the center for research into substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery support strategies (center) to conduct a statewide perinatal substance use data linkage project (data linkage project) that uses ongoing collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of data for the planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health actions to improve outcomes for families impacted by substance use during pregnancy. The act:

- Requires the center to conduct the data linkage project;
- Requires the data linkage project to utilize data from additional state and federal programs; and
- Expands the data linkage project to examine the education of pregnant and postpartum women with substance use disorders.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates:

- $75,000 from the general fund to the executive director of the department for general professional services and special projects; this appropriation is based on the assumption that the department will receive $75,000 in federal funds for

these services; and
- $250,000 from the general fund to the department of higher education for use by the Colorado commission on higher education and higher education special purpose programs.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

S.B. 24-068 Colorado End-of-life Options Act - advance practice registered nurse authority to evaluate and prescribe medication - waiting period reduction - prohibiting certain conduct by insurers. Current law authorizes an individual with a terminal illness to request, and the individual's attending physician to prescribe to the individual, medication to hasten the individual's death (medical aid-in-dying). The act modifies the medical aid-in-dying laws by:

- Providing an advanced practice registered nurse with the same authority to evaluate an individual and prescribe medication as a physician;
- Adding language specifying that if any end-of-life options conflict with requirements to receive federal money, the conflicting part is inoperative and the remainder of the law will continue to operate; and
- Reducing the waiting period between oral requests from 15 days to 7 days and allowing attending providers to waive the mandatory waiting period if the patient is unlikely to survive more than 48 hours and meets all other qualifications.

The act also prohibits certain insurers from:

- Denying or altering health-care or life insurance benefits otherwise available to a covered individual with a terminal illness based on the availability of medical aid-in-dying; or
- Attempting to coerce an individual with a terminal illness to make a request for medical aid-in-dying medication.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-081 Regulation of intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl chemicals - restrictions on the sale or distribution of certain consumer products - disclosure requirement for outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions - prohibition on the installation of certain artificial turf. Current law prohibits the sale or distribution of products in certain product categories on and after certain dates (product phaseout timeline) if the products contain intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl chemicals (PFAS chemicals). The act changes current law by:

- On and after January 1, 2025, prohibiting the sale or distribution of certain

outdoor apparel intended for extreme or extended use in severe wet conditions (outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions) that contains intentionally added PFAS chemicals unless the product is accompanied by a disclosure that states that the product contains intentionally added PFAS chemicals (disclosure requirement);

- On and after January 1, 2026, as part of the product phaseout timeline, banning the sale or distribution of cleaning products that are not medical floor maintenance products, cookware, dental floss, menstruation products, and ski wax that contain intentionally added PFAS chemicals;
- On and after January 1, 2028, as part of the product phaseout timeline, repealing the disclosure requirement and banning the sale or distribution of medical floor maintenance products, textile articles, outdoor apparel for severe wet conditions, and food equipment intended primarily for use in commercial settings that contain intentionally added PFAS chemicals; and
- On and after January 1, 2026, prohibiting a person from installing artificial turf that contains intentionally added PFAS chemicals on any portion of property in the state.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 1, 2024

S.B. 24-086 Breast cancer funds - breast cancer screening fund - breast and cervical cancer prevention and treatment fund - transfer - appropriation. For the 2024-25, 2025-26, and 2026-27 state fiscal years, the act transfers $500,000 from the breast and cervical cancer prevention and treatment fund to the breast cancer screening fund.

The act also removes a requirement that the state treasurer transfer interest and income earned on money in the breast and cervical cancer prevention and treatment fund to the disability support fund.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

S.B. 24-116 Discounted hospital care for indigent patients - patient qualifications - billing - appropriation. Current law requires a health-care facility to screen each uninsured patient for eligibility for public health insurance programs, discounted care through the Colorado indigent care program (CICP), and discounted care otherwise not reimbursed through the CICP. A patient qualifies for discounted care if the individual's household income is not more than 250% of the federal poverty level and the individual received a health-care service at a health-care facility (facility). The act limits the health-care services to those received in an inpatient or outpatient hospital setting and adds the requirement that a patient attest to residing in Colorado.

The licensed health-care professional who provides services to a patient is responsible for billing the patient for those services, unless the services are billed on a comprehensive bill issued by a health-care facility.

Current law prohibits a health-care facility and licensed health-care professional (professional) from collecting amounts charged that are more than 4% of the patient's monthly household income on a bill from a facility and that are more than 2% of the patient's monthly household income on a bill from each professional. The act adds the requirement that a facility or professional cannot collect amounts charged that are more than 6% of the patient's household income on a comprehensive bill containing both facility and professional charges.

The act authorizes a health-care facility to deny discounted care to a patient if, during the initial screening, the patient is determined to be presumptively eligible for medicaid.

The act excludes primary care provided in a clinic that is located in a designated rural or frontier county and offers a sliding-fee scale from receiving discounted care.

Current law requires each facility to report to the department of health care policy and financing (department) data that the department determines is necessary to evaluate compliance across race, ethnicity, age, and primary-language-spoken patient groups with the facility's screening, discounted care, payment plan, and collections practices. The act requires professionals, in addition to facilities, to submit the data.

The act authorizes a licensed or certified hospital to determine presumptive eligibility for medicaid.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $154,598 from the healthcare affordability and sustainability fee cash fund to the department of health care policy and financing to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024

S.B. 24-121 Critical access hospitals - licensing - appropriation. Currently, critical access hospitals must be licensed as general hospitals under state law.

The act:

- Authorizes the department of public health and environment (department) to license critical access hospitals separately from general hospitals;
- On and after July 1, 2026, prohibits a person from operating a critical access hospital without a critical access hospital license; and
- Requires the state board of health to promulgate rules concerning the licensure of critical access hospitals.

The act appropriates $45,722 from the general fund to the department for administration and operations management. From that appropriation, $12,285 is

reappropriated to the office of the governor for use by the office of information technology to provide services to the department.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE July 1, 2026

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that, section 25-3-101 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended in section 3 of this act; section 25-3.5-103 (8.1), Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended in section 4 of this act; section 25.5-3-501 (1)(c), (1)(d)(II), and (1)(e), Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended or enacted in section 5 of this act; section 25.5-4-402.4 (4)(c)(I)(C), Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended in section 6 of this act; and section 25.5-4-402.8 (2)(c)(III), Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended in section 7 of this act, take effect July 1, 2026.

S.B. 24-123 Waste tire management - creation of waste tire management enterprise - fees - administration - rebates - waste tire management grant program - waste tire management enterprise fund - waste tire administration fund - end users fund - rules - appropriation. The act creates the waste tire management enterprise (enterprise) in the department of public health and environment (department). Under current law, when a consumer buys new tires, the retailer charges the consumer a waste tire fee that is then collected by the department and distributed into 2 separate cash funds:

- The waste tire administration, enforcement, market development, and cleanup fund; and
- The end users fund.

The act amends the fee collection and distribution system used under current law by establishing 2 different fees that will be collected and deposited into 3 separate funds. The waste tire enterprise fee (enterprise fee) is collected by the enterprise, and the revenues from that fee are deposited into the waste tire management enterprise fund and the end users fund. The waste tire management enterprise fund is used to cover the costs of operating the enterprise. The end users fund is used to fund the end-user rebate program. The enterprise fee amount is set by the enterprise and capped at $2.50 per tire, adjusted for inflation.

The department is responsible for collecting the waste tire administration fee (administration fee), and the revenue from that fee is deposited into the waste tire administration fund. The administration fee amount is set by the department and is at minimum $0.50 cents per tire, but must not exceed half of the amount of the enterprise fee. The waste tire administration fund is used by the department for conducting regulatory and administrative functions of the department, such as:

- Inspecting new motor vehicle tire and new trailer tire retailers;
- Coordinating with law enforcement, fire departments, and citizens to ensure the enforcement of rules related to the waste tire management;
- Reimbursing certain departments that may assist the department;

- Inspecting waste tire collection facilities, waste tire processors, and waste tire monofills;
- Training and providing grants to various entities involved in waste tire management; and
- Registering and regulating waste tire haulers, waste tire generators, used tire managers, waste tire collection facilities, waste tire processors, mobile processors, waste tire monofills, and end users.

Both the enterprise fee and the administration fee are charged by retailers of new motor vehicles and new trailer tires at the point of sale.

The enterprise's primary powers and duties are:

- Collecting the enterprise fee;
- Managing the waste tire management enterprise fund and the end users fund;
- Issuing rebates to end users;
- Issuing revenue bonds;
- Developing waste tire recycling, beneficial reuse, and management strategies and contracting with public or private entities for services related to the waste tire recycling, beneficial reuse, and management strategies;
- Administering the waste tire management grant program; and
- Preparing and submitting an annual financial report to the general assembly.

The enterprise is operated by a board of directors appointed by the executive director of the department.

The act extends the end user rebate program that exists under current law until December 31, 2041. The act extends the operation of a waste tire monofill for 10 years, until July 1, 2034.

The enterprise administers the waste tire management grant program that is funded by the enterprise fee to provide economic and technical assistance to eligible entities related to the recycling, beneficial reuse, and management of waste tires. Eligible entities may be awarded grants for the purchase of equipment or infrastructure, staffing at waste tire facilities, marketing and communications, policy and research development, and community engagement projects.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $60,208 to the department from the waste tire administration, enforcement, market development, and cleanup fund. The act appropriates $51,208 to the department of law from the money appropriated to the department.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024

PORTIONS EFFECTIVE June 6, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE July 1, 2025

S.B. 24-142 Department of public health and environment - Colorado oral health community grants program - oral health screening pilot program - requirements - screening locations - plan for oral health screening in all public schools - report - appropriation. The act amends the Colorado oral health community grants program administered by the department of public health and environment (department) to award grants for the implementation of oral health screening in public schools through the oral health screening pilot program (pilot program) created in the act.

The purpose of the pilot program is to provide oral health screening to students in kindergarten and third grade at a minimum of 5 pilot program sites at school districts or schools of a school district, charter schools, institute charter schools, or boards of cooperative services (local education providers) to demonstrate the effectiveness of oral health screening in kindergarten and third grade in reducing dental decay, the costs of providing oral health screening to students, and best practices for providing oral health screening that could be scaled statewide.

The department shall award at least 5 oral health screening grants to oral health screeners to conduct oral health screening activities in schools of local education providers. In selecting screening locations, the department shall select locations that represent a variety of school settings, including large and small local education providers in urban, rural, and frontier areas of the state, with priority given to schools with students who are likely to experience higher rates of undetected oral health concerns.

The act includes requirements for the pilot program regarding:

- Qualifications for participating oral health screeners;
- The oral health screening;
- The selection by the department of an oral health screening tool;
- Notice to parents and legal guardians (parents), including the ability of parents to refuse oral health screening for their children;
- Reporting to parents about the outcome of the oral health screening and information and referral if dental concerns are identified for a student; and
- The protection of confidential health data.

After completing oral health screening at a pilot program site during the 2024-25 and 2025-26 school years, no later than July 31, 2025, and July 31, 2026, respectively, a participating oral health screener shall provide data and information to the department for purposes of evaluating the effectiveness of the pilot program, including the number of students screened and oral health concerns identified, as well as other relevant data and information as determined by the department.

On or before December 1, 2027, the department of education shall develop a plan for implementation of oral health screening in kindergarten and third grade in all public schools.

No later than January 15, 2027, the department shall submit a report of the findings concerning the pilot program and its plan for implementation of oral health screening in all

public schools to the health and human services and education committees of the house of representatives and of the senate, or their successor committees, and the department of education.

The pilot program repeals July 1, 2031, after the screening and reporting on the pilot program is completed.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $84,425 is appropriated from the general fund to the department for use by the prevention services division to implement the pilot program.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 7, 2024

S.B. 24-150 Waste diversion and recycling - renewable energy standards - clean heat targets - eligible energy resources - state-level incentives - units that combust municipal solid waste - solid waste-to-energy incineration systems - synthetic gas produced by pyrolysis of waste materials. Units that combust municipal solid waste (combustion units) that are in existence in the state on or before July 1, 2024, are eligible, pursuant to section 2 of the act, for a state incentive to conduct technological upgrades.

Section 2 clarifies that, on and after January 1, 2025, combustion and combustion units do not meet certain environmental standards established by state law or rules.

In addition, section 2 prohibits combustion units that target plastic as a feedstock from eligibility for any state incentives not granted or awarded, or that apply to income tax years, before January 1, 2025, with certain exceptions.

Sections 3 and 4 clarify that a solid waste-to-energy incineration system includes pyrolysis and gasification processes.

Section 5 changes current law to specify that synthetic gas produced by the pyrolysis of waste materials is not an eligible energy resource for the purpose of certain state-level renewable energy standards.

Section 6 changes current law to specify that methane derived from the pyrolysis of municipal solid waste is not recovered methane that is a clean heat resource for the purpose of clean heat plans.

VETOED by Governor May 17, 2024

S.B. 24-167 Assisted living residences - operators - direct care workers - testing - training - portability. The act authorizes the department of public health and environment to require each operator of an assisted living residence (operator) to require each direct care worker who provides direct care services to residents of an assisted living residence (direct care worker) to:

- Take a tuberculosis test; and
- Undergo fit testing for a respiratory mask.

The act requires each operator to require each direct care worker to complete direct care training to provide specific services to residents.

The individual or entity that provides training is required to provide each trained direct care worker with a certificate of completion of training that may be presented to another assisted living residence to consider for the purposes of satisfying the residence's training requirements.

For a direct care worker who has been issued a certificate of completion, an operator may require an employee to complete new training or may require the completion of a competency test prior to the employee providing direct care services.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

S.B. 24-223 Gamete agencies, gamete banks, fertility clinics - licensing - matching requirements - appropriation. Current law requires a gamete agency, gamete bank, or fertility clinic (clinic) to obtain a license from the department of public health and environment (department) on or after January 1, 2025, before the clinic may match or provide gametes or embryos to recipients in Colorado. The act extends this deadline to July 1, 2025.

The act requires that a clinic located outside of Colorado shall not match intended recipients located in Colorado with donors, or provide gametes to a recipient parent or parents located in Colorado or to the recipient parent's medical provider located in Colorado, from a donor who does not agree to the disclosure of the donor's identity.

The act adds a requirement that applicants for an original and renewal license must submit documentation to demonstrate compliance with licensing requirements.

Subject to available appropriations, the department may, as it deems necessary, perform on-site inspections or complaint investigations of clinics located outside of Colorado.

The act extends the deadline for rule-making regarding clinics from July 1, 2024, to January 1, 2025.

The act requires that, beginning in fiscal year 2025-26, the general assembly annually appropriate $125,000 to the gamete agency, gamete bank, or fertility clinic fund.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 22, 2024

S.B. 24-229 Ozone air quality - oxides of nitrogen - regulation of oil and gas operations - annual enforcement benchmark report - administrative and judicial enforcement - appointed community liaisons - marginal wells mitigation funding - appropriation. Section 2 of the act requires the division of administration (division) in the department of public health and environment (department) to propose rules to the air quality control commission (commission) to reduce certain emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) generated by upstream oil and gas operations in certain areas of the state by 50% by 2030 relative to 2017 NOx emission levels.

Section 3 requires the division to prepare an annual air quality enforcement benchmark report to summarize the division's statewide enforcement actions, including civil penalties assessed. Section 3 also provides that a compliance order issued by the division may include, in addition to civil penalties, a requirement to perform one or more projects to reduce the potential for a recurrence of a violation.

Under current law, the division or commission, in an enforcement action, cannot obtain a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction if there is probable cause that the temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction would cause serious harm to the person affected by the temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction or to another person or if the source to which the enforcement action pertains has obtained a renewable operating permit and continues operations in compliance with that permit. Section 4 repeals those limitations on temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions. Section 4 also authorizes a district attorney or the attorney general to seek injunctive relief to reduce the potential for a recurrence of a violation.

Sections 5 and 6 clarify that the division has authority to impose civil penalties for violations of requirements related to toxic air contaminants, fenceline and community-based monitoring, and, if enacted in House Bill 24-1338, petroleum refinery emissions monitoring.

Section 7 authorizes the division, in considering permit applications for new sources of NOx emissions in disproportionately impacted communities in an ozone nonattainment area, to consider more stringent methods of regulating the sources.

Section 9 authorizes the director of the energy and carbon management commission (ECMC) to hire at least 2 community liaisons to serve as dedicated resources for disproportionately impacted communities, and section 13 authorizes funding of the community liaison positions from the energy and carbon management cash fund.

Under current law, an oil and gas operator (operator) is required to obtain a permit from the ECMC to commence oil and gas drilling operations. Section 10 requires the operator to also obtain from the ECMC a license to conduct oil and gas operations. Section 10 also requires operators to take actions in accordance with ECMC rules to reduce certain emissions of NOx generated from oil and gas production and preproduction operations. The ECMC is also required, in consultation with the department, to adopt rules to require enhanced systems and practices to avoid, minimize, and mitigate emissions of ozone precursors from oil and gas operations at newly permitted oil and gas locations in certain

parts of the state.

Section 11 limits a court's authority to postpone the effective date of an ECMC order suspending or revoking an operator's license to conduct oil and gas operations or a certificate of clearance, requiring the court to first consider various factors, including whether the moving party would face real, immediate, and irreparable injury if the effective date is not postponed and the effect that such postponement would have on the public interest.

Section 12 expands the ECMC's enforcement authority to include revoking an operator's license to conduct oil and gas operations and expands the types of violations that are subject to suspension of all of the operator's permits and certificates of clearance and the operator's license to conduct oil and gas operations to include violations resulting in a penalty of $1,000,000 or more; violations that cause a major adverse impact, as defined by the ECMC by rule; and violations that cause death or serious bodily injury.

Section 14 expands the scope of the orphaned wells mitigation enterprise to help finance the plugging, reclamation, and remediation of marginal wells that are at the highest risk of becoming orphaned.

Section 15 appropriates $753,157 in state fiscal year 2024-25 from the general fund to the department for expenses related to regulating stationary sources and for legal services.

APPROVED by Governor May 16, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 16, 2024

NOTE: Certain sections of the act are contingent on whether or not House Bill 24-1338 becomes law. House Bill 24-1338 was signed by the governor May 28, 2024.

H.B. 24-1037 Opioids and other substance use disorders - harm reduction - mandatory reporting - exemption from possession of drug paraphernalia - presence of opioid antagonist does not create probable cause - drug-testing equipment purchases - clean syringe exchange programs - opioid antagonist terminology update. The act excludes injuries involving the possession of drugs or drug paraphernalia from a physician's mandatory reporting requirements. The act also adds an exemption to the prohibition on possessing drug paraphernalia for possession of drug paraphernalia that a person received from an approved syringe exchange program or a program carried out by a harm reduction organization while the person was participating in the program.

With respect to opioid antagonists, the act:

- Clarifies that the civil and criminal immunity that protects a person who acts in good faith to furnish or administer an opioid antagonist also protects a person who distributes the opioid antagonist;
- Specifies that the mere presence of an opioid antagonist is insufficient to establish probable cause to perform a warrantless search or seizure; and
- Updates the term "opiate antagonist" to "opioid antagonist" in current law.

The act specifies that money appropriated to the department of public health and environment to purchase non-laboratory synthetic opioid detection tests may also be used to purchase other drug testing equipment.

The act authorizes an organization operating a clean syringe exchange program to:

- Purchase and distribute other supplies and tools intended to reduce health risks associated with the use of drugs, including smoking materials; and
- Provide drug testing services through the program.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1081 Products control and safety - sodium nitrite - limitation on sales - labeling - civil penalties. The act limits the sale or transfer of a product containing sodium nitrite in a concentration greater than 10% of the mass or volume of the product (covered product) to commercial businesses that are verified to require a covered product.

The act requires covered products to meet specified labeling requirements.

A person who violates the requirements of the act is subject to a civil penalty of $10,000 for a first offense and up to $1,000,000 for a second or subsequent violation. The attorney general or an aggrieved individual may bring a civil action to enforce the act and, if an aggrieved individual prevails in a civil action, the aggrieved individual is entitled to the greater of actual economic damages or $3,000, attorney fees, and costs.

APPROVED by Governor April 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1132 Organ donation - living donors - transplant centers - organ donor benefits information - employer discrimination prohibited - living organ donor recognition day. The act, the "CARE for Living Organ Donors Act", includes the following benefits and recognition for living organ donors:

- A list of provisions in current law, as well as in the act, that may benefit a living organ donor; and
- A requirement that, at least twice before performing an organ donation recovery operation on a living organ donor donating an organ without an intended recipient, a transplant center shall advise the potential donor that the transplant center or another transplant center in Colorado has or may have an organ voucher program or that a national-level organ voucher program exists or may exist for the organ being donated. Further, the act requires a transplant center to provide information to all organ donors and organ recipients about benefits that may be available at each transplant center in Colorado. The list must be updated at least annually.

The act prohibits an employer from intimidating, threatening, coercing, discriminating, or retaliating against or taking an adverse action against an employee, as described in the act, for the period extending 30 days before and 90 days after the employee is or becomes a living organ donor.

The act designates April 11 each year as "Living Organ Donor Recognition Day".

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1214 Community crime victims grant program - appropriations. Under current law, there is a community crime victims grant program (program) and associated cash fund (cash fund) that provides funding for support services to crime victims. The act reduces the current general fund appropriation for the program by $4 million and requires that $4 million be transferred from the general fund to the cash fund. The act appropriates $1 million in fiscal year 2023-24 to the department of public health and environment from the cash fund for the program. The act exempts the cash fund from the statutory reserve limit and makes the cash fund subject to annual appropriations.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1252 Department of public health and environment - suicide prevention commission - continuation under sunset law - changes in membership. The suicide prevention commission (commission) created in the department of public health and environment is scheduled to repeal on September 1, 2024. The act continues the commission until September 1, 2034.

The act also adjusts the appointments to the commission and limits the number of members from the current 26 to 22.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1262 Maternal health - midwives - health-care facilities - facility closures. The act:

- Requires the Colorado civil rights commission to establish certain parameters when receiving reports for maternity care;
- Adds a midwife to the environmental justice advisory board and the governor's expert emergency epidemic response committee and adds midwifery as a preferred area of expertise for members of the health equity commission; and
- Requires a health facility that provides maternal health-care services to notify certain individuals at least 90 days before eliminating the services.

The act also allows the department of public health and environment (department) to contract with a third-party evaluator to complete the following tasks and make appropriate recommendations:

- Study closures, consolidations, and acquisitions related to perinatal health-care practices and facilities and perinatal state-designated health professional shortage areas and assets and deficits related to perinatal health and health-care services across the state, not limited to obstetric providers;
- Identify major outcome categories that the department should track over time and identify risks and opportunities;
- Explore the effects of practice and facility closures (closures) on maternal and infant health outcomes and experiences;
- Identify recommendations and best practice guidelines during closures and resultant transfers of care; and
- Create a health professional shortage area and perinatal health services assets and deficits map.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2024

H.B. 24-1338 Pollution control - office of environmental justice - environmental equity and cumulative impact analyses - petroleum refinery pollution regulation - monitoring - inspections - rules - appropriation. The environmental justice action task force was created in the department of public health and environment (CDPHE) to develop recommendations for measures to achieve environmental justice in the state. The task force completed its work and published a final report on November 14, 2022, which report included a recommendation for the development of environmental equity and cumulative impact analyses (EECIA) in the state.

The act creates the office of environmental justice (office) in CDPHE and requires the office to oversee a process to develop at least 2 EECIAs for specific geographic locations in the state. Once an EECIA is developed, various state agencies will be able to rely on the EECIA in conducting cumulative impact analyses regarding certain activities that may result in pollution.

The office must choose as locations for the EECIAs communities that are disproportionately impacted communities, with priority given to communities that have a heightened potential for widespread human exposure to environmental contaminants. After selecting a location for an EECIA, CDPHE must contract with an academic institution or other third party to develop an EECIA. In developing an EECIA, the applicable contractor must perform a scientifically rigorous analysis that includes most of the recommendations made by the environmental justice action task force. Within 9 months after completing the first EECIA, CDPHE is required to prepare a report, which includes identifying any recommendations or resources needed for implementing the findings of the EECIA. CDPHE must submit the report to certain legislative committees.

On or before January 1, 2025, the division of administration (division) in CDPHE is required to hire a petroleum refinery regulation expert to examine whether a rule establishing petroleum refinery control regulations should be adopted by the air quality control commission and examine other regulatory or nonregulatory measures performed.

After January 1, 2025, a petroleum refinery in the state must comply with certain monitoring requirements to provide real-time emissions monitoring data to the division.

The division is required to establish a rapid response inspection team to respond quickly to air quality complaints received. Once the team is established, the team must develop processes and best practices for quickly responding to such complaints, engage in outreach to communities regarding events and conditions that lead to excess air pollution emissions in those communities, and track and report on the division's website the number of complaints filed and the formal action, if any, taken on each complaint.

$1,829,087 is appropriated from the general fund to CDPHE for implementation of the act. Of the amount appropriated:

- $310,449 is reappropriated to the department of law to provide legal services to CDPHE; and
- Up to $959,310, if not expended before July 1, 2025, is further appropriated to the division through the 2028-29 state fiscal year for implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2024

H.B. 24-1379 Water quality control - water quality control commission - program to regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into state waters - appropriation. The act requires the water quality control commission (commission) in the department of public health and environment (department) to promulgate rules by December 31, 2025, as necessary to implement a state dredge and fill discharge authorization program (program) and requires the division of administration (division) in the department to administer and enforce authorizations for activities that will result in discharges of dredged or fill material into state waters. The rules must focus on avoidance and minimization of adverse impacts and on compensation for unavoidable adverse impacts of dredge and fill activity (activity) and must incorporate the guidelines developed pursuant to section 404 (b)(1) of the federal "Clean Water Act", unless the commission determines, based on a demonstration at a public rule-making hearing, that the guidelines are not protecting state waters. The act specifies certain content that the commission must include in the rules and other content that the commission may include in the rules.

The act establishes duties for the division in administering the program. The division must issue individual authorizations consistent with the rules promulgated by the commission. The division must act upon an application for an individual authorization within 2 years after receiving a complete application, although this period may be extended under

certain circumstances.

The division must issue general authorizations for the discharge of dredged or fill material into state waters from certain categories of activities that are similar in nature and have minimal individual and cumulative adverse impacts on state waters and the environment. Beginning January 1, 2025, until the rules are promulgated and the division issues general authorizations under the rules, the nationwide and regional general permits issued by the United States Army corps of engineers constitute valid authorizations to discharge dredged or fill material into state waters that are not subject to federal jurisdiction.

As expeditiously as is prudent and feasible, the division must issue a statewide general authorization for discharges to isolated wetlands, isolated ponds and impoundments, and isolated ordinary highwater mark reaches (isolated state waters). The statewide general authorization to isolated state waters does not include certain state waters, must identify best management practices to protect isolated state waters, must not require preconstruction notification, and must not authorize a project where the entire project's unavoidable adverse impacts exceed one-tenth of an acre of wetlands or three-hundredths of an acre of streambed. The authorization term of the statewide general authorization for discharges to isolated state waters is 5 years.

The division must include compensatory mitigation requirements in all individual authorizations and in general authorizations where the division determines that the proposed discharge of dredged or fill material will result in greater than one-tenth of an acre of unavoidable adverse impacts to wetlands or greater than three-hundredths of an acre of unavoidable impacts to streams. Compensatory mitigation must compensate for all functions of state waters that will be lost as a result of the authorized activity.

The division must utilize the existing structure of preconstruction notifications in the nationwide and regional permits established by the United States Army corps of engineers, including general authorizations for categories of activities that do not require preconstruction notification.

The division may include conditions in a notice of authorization, on a case-by-case basis, to clarify the terms and conditions of a general authorization or to ensure that an activity will have only minimal individual and cumulative adverse impacts on state waters.

The division may establish guidance to assist in administering the program. The division may, to the extent resources allow, establish one or more staff positions in the western slope region of the state to assist with dredge and fill program administration in that geographic area.

Until the rules become effective and the division issues general authorizations under the rules:

- The division's Clean Water Policy 17, "Enforcement of Unpermitted Discharges of Dredged and Fill Material into State Waters", continues to be

effective;
- For certain activities, the division may issue temporary authorizations for the discharge of dredged or fill material into state waters; and
- Temporary authorizations must not exceed 2 years and must include conditions necessary to protect the public health and the environment and to meet the intent of the act.

The act deems certain activities exempt and therefore does not require a discharge authorization for, or otherwise require regulation of, such activities. The act also excludes certain types of waters from the act's regulatory requirements. The act clarifies that "state waters" includes wetlands.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year and for each state fiscal year thereafter, if the total number of issued authorizations exceeds or is projected to exceed 110 authorizations, the department must seek a supplemental appropriation from the general assembly to pay the costs of processing the authorizations and to ensure that authorizations are processed in a timely manner.

The act requires the commission to establish by rule on or before December 31, 2025, authorization fees for the program. Collected fees are credited to the existing clean water cash fund.

In current law, with certain exceptions, an applicant for any water diversion, delivery, or storage facility that requires an application for a permit, license, or other approval from the United States must inform the Colorado water conservation board, the parks and wildlife commission, and the division of parks and wildlife of its application and submit a mitigation proposal. The act extends the same requirement to applicants for certain activities that require an individual authorization from the division.

Current law requires the division to report annually to the general assembly concerning water quality control matters. The act requires the division to include in this annual report certain specific information concerning the implementation of the program. On a quarterly basis, the division must also report to the joint budget committee the number of individual dredge and fill authorizations and notices of authorization that the division projects to issue for the fiscal year.

For the 2026-27 state fiscal year and for each state fiscal year thereafter, the state treasurer must transfer $248,304 from the general fund to the clean water cash fund. On July 1, 2024, the state treasurer must transfer $748,000 from the severance tax operational fund to the clean water cash fund for use by the department in administering the program.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $747,639 to the department from the clean water cash fund. Any money not expended prior to July 1, 2025, is further appropriated to the department for the 2025-26 state fiscal year.

APPROVED by Governor May 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1416 Healthy food incentives program - creation - appropriation. The act creates the healthy food incentives program (program) in the department of public health and environment (department) to be administered by the prevention services division (division). The division shall partner with a statewide nonprofit organization that has experience in supporting healthy food incentives programs to provide healthy food incentives that benefit Colorado's low-income populations. The healthy food incentives must attempt to improve access to fresh Colorado-grown fruits and vegetables within Colorado's low-income communities. The act requires the division and the nonprofit organization to limit their administrative expenses.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $500,000 is appropriated to the department from the general fund for use by the division to implement the program.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1417 Health-care licensure fees - increase in fee amounts - health facilities general licensure cash fund - assisted living residence cash fund - home care agency cash fund. The act establishes the amounts by which the state board of health in the department of public health and environment (department) may increase the fees payable to the health facilities general licensure cash fund, the assisted living residence cash fund, and the home care agency cash fund. The fees are increased up to 8% in state fiscal year 2025-26; 6% in state fiscal years 2026-27, 2027-28, and 2028-29; and, in each fiscal year thereafter, an amount based on the percentage change reflected in the prior year's consumer price index. The act requires the state auditor to audit the efficiency of the department's use of the facility fees.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1419 Stationary sources fund - transfer from the energy and carbon management cash fund. The act requires the state treasurer to transfer $10 million from the energy and carbon management cash fund to the stationary sources control fund on June 30, 2024.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1449 Solid waste - diversion and aversion - sustainability programs - Colorado circular communities enterprise - solid waste user fee. The act repeals the pollution prevention advisory board and the pollution prevention advisory board assistance committee when the act takes effect, repeals the recycling resources economic opportunity program on October 1, 2025, and repeals the front range waste diversion enterprise and replaces it with the Colorado circular communities enterprise (enterprise). The enterprise, in merging and modernizing the purposes of the recycling resources economic opportunity program and the front range waste diversion enterprise, awards grants and other funding and provides technical assistance to local governments, nonprofit and for-profit businesses, public and

private schools, and institutions of higher education throughout the state that pursue a circular economy for waste management, including waste diversion and aversion. The act also creates the statewide voluntary sustainability program to support businesses engaging, or looking to engage, in sustainability efforts.

Under current law, user fees are imposed on operators of attended solid waste disposal sites (operators) to finance the recycling resources economic opportunity program and the front range waste diversion enterprise. The act applies those fees to the enterprise, requiring operators of sites located outside of the front range to pay a fee of either 2 or 4 cents per load transported for disposal and requiring operators of sites located in the front range, between July 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024, to pay a fee of 74 cents per cubic yard per load transported for disposal and, on and after January 1, 2025, to pay a fee of 78 cents per cubic yard per load transported for disposal.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1456 Pregnancy testing - HIV - syphilis - data availability. Effective January 1, 2025, the act repeals the existing statutory requirement to test a person who is pregnant for syphilis at the person's first professional visit with a health-care provider or during the first trimester of pregnancy.

The act requires each health-care provider to take a blood sample from each pregnant person under their care and submit the sample to a laboratory for HIV testing and, if a pregnant person declines to be tested, to document in the person's medical record the refusal to be tested.

The act requires the state board of health (board), on or before January 1, 2025, to promulgate rules concerning prenatal testing standards for syphilis, including the frequency of testing. At least once every 3 years, the department of public health and environment (department) is required to review the board's rules for alignment with national prenatal testing recommendations for sexually transmitted infections and the department's infection control duties.

For statistical purposes, the department is required to make de-identified case rate data for syphilis available to county and district public health agencies, which data must remain confidential.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

H.B. 24-1457 Hazardous waste - rural housing and development asbestos and lead paint abatement pilot grant program. The act creates the rural housing and development asbestos and lead paint abatement pilot grant program (pilot grant program) in the department of public health and environment (department) to award grants, beginning July 1, 2025, to local governments in rural areas to offset costs associated with the abatement of asbestos and lead

paint in housing, commercial buildings, and other development projects. To be eligible for a grant, a local government must submit an application to the department. The application must:

- For renovation or demolition sites, include an inspection report consistent with rules detailing asbestos-containing materials in excess of trigger levels;
- For renovation of lead-based paint abatement sites, include a description of eligibility that shows that the facility meets the statutory definition;
- For both asbestos and lead-based paint abatement, renovation, or demolition, include documentation demonstrating that the applicant has acquired any necessary permits and regulatory approval from the air pollution control division; and
- Include an assessment of needs of the local government's rural communities.

The act creates the rural housing and development asbestos and lead paint abatement fund (fund) in the state treasury. The fund consists of money generated from penalties and fines collected in association with violations of laws concerning hazardous materials in an amount up to $200,000 for the 2025-26 state fiscal year and up to $200,000 for the 2026-27 state fiscal year. The department may expend money in the fund to award grants.

The pilot grant program and the fund are repealed, effective July 1, 2027.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1459 Pregnant individuals - use of restraints on individuals in custody - human milk storage - health-care facilities. Current law prohibits the use of restraints on a pregnant individual in custody with certain exceptions. The act requires the staff of a jail, the department of corrections, or a private contract prison to comply with current law regarding the use of restraints on individuals who are in custody and experiencing labor, delivery, or postpartum recovery.

The act also requires a correctional facility or private contract prison to develop administrative policies, including a system for human milk storage, to ensure a newborn can receive the milk that the newborn's postpartum parent has pumped for the newborn's nourishment.

The act requires each health-care facility that provides labor and delivery services to establish a policy creating a process for the facility to receive individuals who are pregnant, undergoing physiologic birth, or in the physiologic postpartum process from locations other than licensed facilities.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

S.B. 24-110 Mental health disorder or mental health condition - prohibition on prior authorization for antipsychotic prescription drugs - appropriation. The act prohibits the department of health care policy and financing (department) from requiring an adult to be prescribed an antipsychotic prescription drug that is included on the preferred drug list and used to treat a mental health disorder or mental health condition if:

- During the preceding year, the adult was prescribed and unsuccessfully treated with an antipsychotic prescription drug that is included on the preferred drug list and used to treat a mental health disorder or mental health condition and for which a single claim is paid; or
- The adult is stable on an antipsychotic drug used to treat a mental health disorder or mental health condition that is not included on the preferred drug list.

The act appropriates $1,092,134 to the department. This appropriation consists of $888,555 from the general fund and $203,579 from the healthcare affordability and sustainability fee cash fund. The department may use this appropriation for medical and long-term care services for medicaid-eligible individuals. It is anticipated that the department will receive an additional $2,295,189 in federal funds for the implementation of this act.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

S.B. 24-168 Telehealth remote monitoring services - grant program - continuous glucose monitors - appropriation. Beginning July 1, 2025, the act requires the department of health care policy and financing (state department) to provide reimbursement to certain medicaid members (member) for the use of telehealth remote monitoring for outpatient services. The department shall initiate a stakeholder process to determine the billing structure prior to providing reimbursement.

The act creates the telehealth remote monitoring grant program to provide grants to outpatient health-care facilities located in a designated rural county or designated provider shortage area to assist with the costs of providing telehealth remote monitoring for outpatient clinical services. The state department may award up to five grants worth $100,000 each.

Beginning November 1, 2025, the act requires the state department to provide coverage for continuous glucose monitors to medicaid medical and pharmacy benefit members.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $34,128 to the department of health care policy and financing to implement this act.

APPROVED by Governor May 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-176 Updating terminology - medicaid members. Current law refers to a "member", "client", "consumer", and "recipient" interchangeably when referring to an individual who is enrolled in the state medical assistance program (medicaid). The act updates the terminology to refer only to medicaid "members".

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1045 Treatment for opioid use disorder - insurance coverage - reimbursement rates - clinical supervision - medication-assisted treatment provisions - contingency management grant program - appropriation. The act prohibits an insurance carrier that provides coverage for a drug used to treat a substance use disorder under a health benefit plan from requiring prior authorization for the drug based solely on the dosage amount.

The act requires an insurance carrier to reimburse a licensed pharmacist prescribing or administering medication-assisted treatment (MAT) pursuant to a collaborative pharmacy practice agreement (collaborative agreement) at a rate equal to the reimbursement rate for other health-care providers. The act amends the practice of pharmacy to include prescriptive authority for any FDA-approved product indicated for opioid use disorder in accordance with federal law, if authorized through a collaborative agreement. The act requires the state board of pharmacy, the Colorado medical board, and the state board of nursing to develop a protocol for pharmacists to prescribe, dispense, and administer certain FDA-approved products for MAT. The act requires reimbursement to pharmacies of an enhanced dispensing fee for administering injectable antagonist medication for MAT that aligns with the administration fee paid to a provider in a clinical setting. The act requires the medical assistance program to reimburse a pharmacist prescribing or administering medications for opioid use disorder pursuant to a collaborative agreement at a rate equal to the reimbursement rate for other providers.

The act authorizes licensed clinical social workers, marriage and family therapists, and licensed professional counselors (professionals) within their scope of practice to provide clinical supervision to individuals seeking certification as addiction technicians and addiction specialists, and directs the state board of addiction counselors and the state board of human services, as applicable, to adopt rules relating to clinical supervision by these professionals. Further, a licensed addiction counselor is authorized to provide clinical supervision to

individuals seeking licensure as marriage and family therapists or professional counselors if the licensed addiction counselor has met the education requirements for those professions, or the equivalent, as determined by the respective boards regulating those professions.

The act expands the medication-assisted treatment expansion pilot program to include grants to provide training and ongoing support to pharmacies and pharmacists who are authorized to prescribe, dispense, and administer MAT pursuant to a collaborative agreement or drug therapy protocol to assist individuals with a substance use disorder.

The act requires the department of health care policy and financing (HCPF) to seek federal authorization to provide MAT, case management services, and a 30-day supply of prescription medication to medicaid members upon release from jail or a juvenile institutional facility.

The act adds substance use disorder treatment to the list of health-care or mental health-care services that are required to be reimbursed at the same rate for telemedicine as a comparable in-person service.

The act requires HCPF to seek federal authorization to provide partial hospitalization for substance use disorder treatment with full federal financial participation.

The act requires each managed care entity (MCE) that provides prescription drug benefits or methadone administration for the treatment of substance use disorders to:

- Set the reimbursement rate for take-home methadone treatment and office-administered methadone treatment at the same rate; and
- Not impose any prior authorization requirements on any prescription medication approved by the FDA for the treatment of substance use disorders, regardless of the dosage amount.

The act requires the behavioral health administration (BHA) to collect data from each withdrawal management facility on the total number of individuals who were denied admittance or treatment for withdrawal management and the reason for the denial and to review and approve any admission criteria established by a withdrawal management facility.

The act requires each MCE to disclose the aggregated average and lowest rates of reimbursement for a set of behavioral health services determined by HCPF and authorizes behavioral health providers to disclose reimbursement rates paid by an MCE to the behavioral health provider.

Beginning in the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $150,000 from the general fund to the Colorado child abuse prevention trust fund (trust fund) for programs to reduce the occurrence of prenatal substance exposure. For the 2024-25 and 2025-26 state fiscal years, the act also annually appropriates $50,000 from the general fund to the trust fund to convene a stakeholder group to identify strategies to increase access to child care for families seeking substance use disorder treatment and recovery services.

The act requires the BHA to contract with an independent third-party entity to provide services and supports to behavioral health providers seeking to become a behavioral health safety net provider with the goal of the provider becoming self-sustaining.

The act creates the contingency management grant program in the BHA to provide grants to substance use disorder treatment programs that implement a contingency management program for individuals with a stimulant use disorder.

The act authorizes the BHA to apply for federal funding for fetal alcohol spectrum disorder programs and to receive and disburse federal funds to public and private nonprofit organizations.

The act extends the opioid and other substance use disorders study committee until September 1, 2026.

The act appropriates money to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE July 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that, section 27-60-116 (1)(b), as enacted in section 22 of this act, takes effect July 1, 2025.

H.B. 24-1086 Denver health and hospital authority - managed care organization contract - reimbursement rates. Current law requires the department of health care policy and financing (department) to offer to enter into a direct contract with the managed care organization (MCO) operated by or under the control of the Denver health and hospital authority (Denver health) until Denver health ceases to operate a medicaid managed care program or until June 30, 2025. The act removes the option for the department to enter into a direct contract until June 30, 2025, and instead requires the department to enter into the contract from July 1, 2025, until June 30, 2032, as long as the MCO meets all MCO criteria required by the department.

If the department designates a managed care entity (MCE) other than the MCO operated by Denver health to manage behavioral health-care services, the act requires Denver health to collaborate with the MCE during the term of the contract.

The act prohibits the MCO from reimbursing contracted medicaid providers at rates that are higher than the department's medicaid fee for service rates unless the provider enters into a quality incentive agreement with the MCO.

For the 2023-24 state fiscal year, the department distributed money appropriated for

a supplemental state payment to Denver health. The act authorizes the department to continually distribute any money appropriated for payment to Denver health.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 4, 2024

H.B. 24-1146 Medicaid provider enrollment suspension - organized crime - organized fraud. The act authorizes the department of health care policy and financing (state department) to suspend the enrollment of a medicaid and children's basic health plan (programs) provider only if the state department identifies that the provider is participating in an alleged and ongoing organized crime or organized fraud scheme (scheme) that impacts the programs and if the state department documents in writing that at least 3 of the following factors are met:

- The provider has been enrolled in the programs for less than 3 years;
- At least 3 providers are involved in the scheme;
- The collective billing amount identified in the scheme exceeds $1 million;
- The provider's billing indicates a pattern of abuse or noncompliance;
- The volume of claims or billing amount has increased at a significant rate and there is no other reasonable explanation for the increase;
- The federal centers for medicare and medicaid services has approved a provider enrollment moratorium for the provider type involved in the scheme; or
- The state department has notified law enforcement of the scheme.

The state department is required to notify the provider of the suspension in writing, including the reasons for the suspension.

The state department may suspend a provider's enrollment for an initial period of 6 months while the state department conducts a review of the scheme. After the state department's review is complete, the state department must reinstate the provider's enrollment if the department determines the provider did not engage in a scheme. If the state department's review cannot be completed during the initial 6-month period, the state department may extend the review period in additional 6-month increments if the state department documents in writing the necessity for extending the review.

APPROVED by Governor February 20, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 20, 2024

H.B. 24-1229 Medicaid presumptive eligibility - long-term services and supports. Beginning January 1, 2026, the act removes the requirement that the department of health care policy and financing (department) fully assess a person in need of long-term services and supports for the appropriate level of care before the person is presumed eligible for the medical assistance program.

The act authorizes the department to make any necessary changes to any other federal authorizations that are authorized by the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services

in order to implement the presumptive eligibility requirements for persons in need of long-term services and supports.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE January 1, 2026

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that, section 25.5-5-204 (2.7)(b), Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended in section 1 of this act takes effect January 1, 2026,

H.B. 24-1322 Health-related social needs - housing and nutrition services for medicaid members - feasibility study - federal authorization - reporting - appropriation. The act directs the department of health care policy and financing (state department) to conduct a feasibility study (study) to explore seeking federal authorization to provide nutrition, housing, and tenant supportive services that address medicaid members' health-related social needs (HRSN). The state department shall report the study's findings to the joint budget committee on or before November 10, 2024. The study and report must address integrating HRSN services with existing nutrition-related, housing-related, and tenant supportive services.

The act requires the state department to seek federal authorization to provide HRSN services no later than July 1, 2025, if seeking federal authorization would be budget neutral to the general fund.

The act appropriates $222,920 from the general fund to the state department for use by the executive director's office (office). From this appropriation, the office may use $67,070 for personal services, $3,975 for operating expenses, and $151,875 for general professional services and special projects. The act anticipates that the state department will receive $222,919 in federal funds for the act's implementation.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1384 Certified community behavioral health clinics - demonstration planning grant - compliance - report. No later than February 1, 2025, the act requires the department of health care policy and financing (HCPF), in collaboration with the behavioral health administration in the department of human services (BHA), to:

- Submit an application to the federal substance abuse and mental health services administration (SAMHSA) for a certified community behavioral health clinic demonstration planning grant (grant); and
- Submit a report to the joint budget committee on the status of the grant application.

The act requires HCPF and the BHA to work with the joint budget committee to determine how to proceed with the grant if, during the grant application process, there are

substantial changes to federal funding that would negatively affect the state of Colorado.

If HCPF is awarded the grant, the act requires HCPF to comply with all necessary guidelines established by SAMHSA for a certified community behavioral health clinic grant awardee.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 7, 2024

H.B. 24-1399 Hospital discounted care - advisory committee - repeal Colorado Indigent Care Program. The act repeals the "Colorado Indigent Care Program" on July 1, 2025.

For purposes of comprehensive primary care services, current law defines an "uninsured or medically indigent patient" as a patient whose yearly family income is below 200% of the federal poverty line (FPL). The act requires the patient's annual household income to be at or below 200% of the FPL.

Beginning February 1, 2026, and each February 1 thereafter, the act requires the executive director of the department of health care policy and financing (state department) to prepare and submit an annual report to the general assembly, the joint budget committee, the governor, and the medical services board concerning the status of the primary care fund.

The act creates the hospital discounted care advisory committee in the state department to advise the state department on the operations and policies of health-care billing for indigent patients. The act repeals the advisory committee on September 1, 2029.

No later than July 1, 2025, the act requires the medical services board, in consultation with the Colorado healthcare affordability and sustainability enterprise, to promulgate rules concerning the policy for qualification for disproportionate share hospital payments.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

H.B. 24-1400 Income and asset verification for medicaid eligibility- procedural termination - federal authorization. Current law suspends certain provisions related to medicaid eligibility until June 1, 2024. The act extends the suspension of those provisions until January 1, 2025.

The act authorizes the department of health care policy and financing (state department) to seek federal authorization to not require additional verification during a medicaid member's (member) eligibility reenrollment process if information about the member's income or assets is not verified through a federally approved electronic data source.

For a member's income verification, the act authorizes the state department to use the information on file or the information that was originally collected during the application process to determine whether the member is eligible for reenrollment. The state department shall require additional income verification if information about a member's income is not verified through a federally approved electronic data source for 2 or more consecutive years or as specified through federal authorization.

For a member's asset verification, the state department may complete the member's eligibility reenrollment process without any additional asset verification if there has been no change in the member's assets since the initial verification during the application process or as specified through federal authorization.

The act authorizes the state department to seek federal authorization to delay a member's procedural termination during the reenrollment process to allow the member to continue receiving necessary services during the reenrollment process. The act authorizes the state department to apply this delay in procedural termination to a specific population or as specified through federal authorization.

The act authorizes the state department to seek federal authorization to allow an applicant's or member's eligibility for reenrollment to be based on financial findings from the supplemental nutrition assistance program, the temporary assistance for needy families program, and other means-tested benefit programs administered through the Colorado benefits management system. The state department may apply financial eligibility for medicaid to individuals whose gross income program and assets for applicable means-tested benefit programs are below applicable medicaid limits, regardless of differences in household composition and income-counting rules between programs or as specified through federal authorization.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1401 Appropriation for Denver health and hospital authority. For the 2023-24 state fiscal year, the department of health care policy and financing (department) distributed money appropriated for a supplemental state payment to the Denver health and hospital authority (Denver health). The act authorizes the department to continually distribute any money appropriated by the general assembly for payment to Denver health.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $5 million to the department for payments to Denver health.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

HUMAN SERVICES - BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

S.B. 24-001 Youth mental health - continue youth mental health services program - appropriation. The temporary youth mental health services program (program), commonly known as "I Matter", is scheduled to repeal on June 30, 2024. The act continues the program until June 30, 2034.

Under existing law, the selection of a vendor to create or use an existing online portal to facilitate the program (program vendor) is exempt from the requirements of the state's procurement code. The act repeals the exemption.

Existing law requires the state department of human services to report to the general assembly about the program twice each year. The act requires one annual report, due June 30 of each year.

The act requires the program vendor to annually deliver to the BHA information and data about the program and requires the BHA to conduct surveys of providers who participate in the program.

The act appropriates $5 million from the general fund to the BHA for the program.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2024

S.B. 24-007 Behavioral health first aid training program - adults, teens, and youth - report - appropriation. The act creates the behavioral health first aid training program (training program) in the office of suicide prevention (office) in the department of public health and environment (department). The purpose of the training program is to:

- Improve overall community climate and promote adult, teen, and youth behavioral health, mental health, and mental well-being;
- Train educators and school staff; employees of community-based, youth-based, or nonprofit organizations; employees of organizations that serve underserved populations; faith-based community members; law enforcement officers; first responders; and active duty or retired military personnel (candidates) to recognize the warning signs and symptoms of mental illness and substance use among adults, teens, and youth;
- Train candidates on how to respond to an adult, teen, or youth who is experiencing mental health or substance use challenges;
- Train candidates on crisis intervention strategies and best practices;
- Prepare candidates to teach adults and teens how to recognize warning signs and symptoms of mental health or substance use challenges;
- Prepare candidates to teach teens how to find a responsible and trusted adult for assistance when a peer is struggling with mental health or substance use challenges or crisis; and
- Prepare candidates to teach adults how to respond to a teen or youth struggling

with a mental health or substance use challenge or crisis.

The office is required to contract with a Colorado-based nonprofit organization (third-party entity) to offer and administer the training program to organizations that apply to participate and are accepted in the training program that include, but are not limited to, school districts, district charter schools, institute charter schools, boards of cooperative services, the Colorado school for the deaf and the blind, local public health agencies, community-based organizations, nonprofit organizations, organizations that serve underserved communities, law enforcement agencies, first responder organizations, military forces, and faith-based organizations (organizations).

The act requires the office to promulgate rules to establish criteria for an application process. The third-party entity shall create an application process based on the rules promulgated by the office. In selecting organizations to participate in the training program, the third-party entity shall prioritize the organization's geographic diversity, existing resources and infrastructure, and plan to implement the training program and associated curriculum. Subject to available appropriations, the training program is available at no cost to the organizations selected to participate.

The office shall use pre- and post-course surveys developed by a national mental and behavioral health organization to evaluate the effectiveness of the training program. The third-party entity shall administer the pre- and post-course surveys to collect evaluation data from the organizations that participate in the training program.

The third-party entity shall submit a report to the office summarizing the evaluation data collected. The office is required to include a summary of the evaluation data collected and recommendations, if necessary, concerning the training program in the office's annual report submitted to the general assembly each November 1.

The training program is scheduled for a sunset review and repeal, effective September 1, 2033.

The act appropriates $250,000 to the department for purposes of the training program.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

S.B. 24-048 Substance use disorders - recovery supports - recovery-friendly workplaces - grant programs - residential zoning for recovery residences - alcohol beverage displays - appropriation. The act creates a voluntary recovery-friendly workplace program (program) in the center for health, work, and environment at the Colorado school of public health. The program recognizes and assists employers that implement recovery-friendly policies to help employees in recovery from substance use disorders. The program repeals September 1, 2028.

The act creates a grant program in the department of education for schools that:

- Educate and support students in recovery from substance use or co-occurring disorders, including self-harm and disordered eating;
- Intend that all students enrolled are working in an active and abstinence-focused program of recovery as determined by the student and the school; and
- Provide support for families learning how to live with, and provide support for, their teens who are entering into the recovery lifestyle.

For purposes of public school financing, the act allows a school district to include in its annual pupil count a student who has transferred to a recovery high school before the pupil count date.

The act allows a recovery community organization that receives a grant through the recovery support services grant program to use the money to provide guidance to individuals on the many pathways for recovery.

Current law establishes the requirements a facility must meet before operating as a recovery residence. The act requires the behavioral health administration in the department of human services to send a cease-and-desist letter to a recovery residence operating unlawfully.

The act declares recovery residences, sober living facilities, and sober homes as residential use of land for zoning purposes.

The act requires the liquor enforcement division in the department of revenue to adopt rules related to the location of alcohol beverages displays. Before adopting rules, the division must convene a stakeholder group consisting of recovery providers, individuals representing recovery residences, and individuals representing specified retailers licensed to sell alcohol beverages.

To implement the act:

- $144,321 is appropriated for the 2024-25 state fiscal year from the general fund to the department of education;
- $303,752 is appropriated for the 2024-25 state fiscal year from the general fund to the department of higher education;
- $37,980 is appropriated for the 2024-25 state fiscal year from the liquor enforcement division and state licensing authority cash fund to the department of revenue.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

S.B. 24-117 Eating disorder treatment and recovery facilities - designation required - forced feeding tubes - rules. No later than January 1, 2026, the act requires the behavioral health administration (BHA) to require all eating disorder treatment and recovery facilities

(treatment facility) to hold an appropriate designation based on the level of care the treatment facility provides. Licensed clinicians who are not facility-based and offer behavioral health therapy on an outpatient basis are not required to hold a designation. The act directs the state board of human services to promulgate rules for treatment facilities and requires the BHA to promulgate rules concerning involuntary feeding tubes for individuals with an eating disorder.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1038 System of care for children and youth - complex behavioral health needs. 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:

- Implementation of a standardized assessment tool;
- Intensive-care coordination;
- Expanded supportive services; and
- 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 child care provider training academy in CDHS to create a pipeline of high-quality staff for residential child care providers and ensure that individuals hired to work at residential child care 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 child care facility.

The act requires CDHS to develop a system to establish and monitor quality standards for residential child care 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 child care 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 child care provider's quality assurance.

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 child care facility currently 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 in order 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.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1176 Behavioral health-care continuum gap grant program - grant for new capital construction project - appropriation. The act expands the behavioral health-care continuum gap grant program to include awarding a community investment grant for a new capital construction project.

The act transfers $4 million from the general fund to the behavioral and mental health cash fund for purposes of the act. The act appropriates $4 million from the behavioral and mental health cash fund to the department of human services for the behavioral health-care continuum gap grant program related to integrated behavioral health services.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2024

H.B. 24-1217 Health-care information - centralized digital consent repository working group - friends and family input form - appropriation. The office of e-health innovation in the governor's office is required to convene a working group to determine the feasibility of creating a centralized digital consent repository that allows patients to provide, extend, deny, and revoke consent for sharing their medical data and information between physical and behavioral health-care providers, family members, community organizations, payers, and state agencies at any time. By January 1, 2026, the working group is required to submit a report including recommendations regarding the feasibility of creating the centralized digital

consent repository to specified committees of the general assembly.

On or before July 1, 2025, the behavioral health administration in the department of human services (department) is required to create a friends and family input form to allow an individual to provide a treating professional or a licensed or designated facility or organization with information related to a patient receiving mental health or substance use services.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $50,604 is appropriated to the department to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2024

H.B. 24-1406 School-based mental health support program- creation - appropriation. The act creates the school-based mental health support program (program) in the behavioral health administration (BHA) to provide high-quality training, resources, and implementation and sustainment support for the existing public school educator workforce to provide evidence-based mental health services to students through a contract with an external provider. The program emphasizes supporting schools in rural areas and schools with students who do not have equitable access to mental health care.

No later than January 1, 2025, the act requires the BHA to contract with an external provider to implement the program no later than the start of the 2025-26 school year.

The act requires the BHA to collaborate with the external provider to determine the cost of implementing the program in at least 400 public schools by the start of the 2027-28 school year.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $2,500,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of human services for use by the BHA to administer the program. The BHA may use up to $100,000 of the funds to select the external provider.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 18, 2024

H.B. 24-1471 Electroconvulsive treatment for minors - conditions. Current law prohibits electroconvulsive treatment (ECT) from being performed on a minor under 16 years of age. The act authorizes ECT to be performed on a minor who is under 16 years of age only if:

- 2 individuals licensed to practice medicine in Colorado and specializing in psychiatry approve the ECT;
- Other less-invasive treatments have failed;
- ECT is medically necessary to treat life-threatening malignant catatonia;
- ECT is performed by at least one physician, or the physician's designee, who

is trained and credentialed in ECT; and

- The minor's parent or guardian consents to ETC.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

HUMAN SERVICES - SOCIAL SERVICES

S.B. 24-040 Adequacy of appropriation for senior services - review. No later than August 2024, and each August every 3 years thereafter, the act requires the department of human services (department), the office of state planning and budgeting, and representatives from area agencies on aging to review the adequacy of the appropriation for senior services for the prior 3 fiscal years to address the needs of senior citizens who request services pursuant to the "Older Coloradans' Act". The department is required to report the findings of the adequacy review during its "SMART Act" hearing.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2024

S.B. 24-153 News and information services to Coloradans who are blind or print-disabled - expansion of services - state librarian to administer money - appropriation. The act directs providers of on-demand news and information services to Coloradans who are blind or print-disabled to expand their services and increase the number of Coloradans who are blind or print-disabled who are aware of such services. The expansion of services includes providing an expanded array of information and literacy support services throughout the state, such as a variety of communication-related assistive technologies and blindness-related services; introductory training; and methods to find and use additional resources in or near communities where a person lives. Other expanded services may include information sharing, marketing of expanded services, and other methods for informing persons who are blind or print-disabled about the on-demand news and information services; support services for users to resolve technical questions; and the provision of information about communication-related assistive technologies. The state librarian is authorized to administer money in the reading services for the blind cash fund for the support of privately operated reading services.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $200,000 from the general fund to the department of education for use by library programs and reading services for the blind and print-disabled.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 7, 2024

S.B. 24-191 Host homes - operations requirements - youth - consent - reporting. The act requires the department of human services to oversee the operations of host home programs. The act sets requirements for organizations seeking to operate a host home program and requirements for host homes participating in a host home program. The act does not apply to host homes providing residential services to adults with intellectual and development disabilities.

The act allows a youth to reside in a host home for up to 21 days, unless the youth is 18 years of age or older but under 23 years of age and consents to remain in the host home longer. A host home that hosts a youth under 11 years of age must obtain written consent from the youth's parent or legal guardian authorizing the temporary residence.

The bill requires the a host home program that receives government funding to enter information regarding the host home program in the homeless management information system.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-200 Child welfare - promoting equity, diversity, and inclusion - training - reports. The act creates multiple ways to promote equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) in Colorado's child welfare system. The state department of human services (department) is directed to work with county departments of human or social services to:

- Update the existing annual departmental EDI report using state data sources and national child welfare data clearinghouses;
- Identify necessary demographic or other data that is not currently collected in Colorado's child welfare case management system (management system) and determine recommendations for improving data collection statewide;
- Identify additional necessary demographic or other data about children, families, and people working in the child welfare that is not currently collected in the management system, the child welfare worker training system, or other components and data systems of the child welfare system, and, in collaboration with counties, determine internal or external processes and make recommendations for improving data collection and reporting statewide;
- Provide a report on the state's progress in addressing data collection and data entry challenges in the management system;
- Provide a report on the state's progress in training child welfare staff on demographic data collection;
- Report on the state's progress in training the child welfare workforce in reducing bias and in promoting EDI, and on progress in the training's alignment with current research and best practices in promoting EDI.

The department shall strengthen EDI training for child welfare staff and management. The act requires the department to provide recommendations for training requirements for other child welfare agencies and to offer specific EDI training for mandatory reporters to address disparities in reporting in Colorado's child welfare system.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1017 Foster care - foster youth - bill of rights. The act establishes a statutory bill of rights for children and youth (youth) in foster care in Colorado, including youth participating in the foster youth in transition program but excluding youth detained by or committed to the care and physical custody of the division of youth services. The office of the child's representative shall develop a written notice of the rights, and a county department of human or social services shall provide each youth who is 5 years of age or older with the written notice in the youth's primary language at the time of the youth's initial placement in foster care, at each placement change, and at least annually.

APPROVED by Governor April 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1046 Child welfare system tools - reporting procedures - Colorado family risk assessment - Colorado family safety assessment - appropriation. Current law requires mandatory reporters to include certain information when reporting child abuse or neglect to the mandatory reporter's county department, local law enforcement, or through the statewide child abuse reporting hotline system (hotline system). The act requires a mandatory reporter to report any evidence of known domestic violence or intimate partner violence in the child's home, including any evidence of previous cases of known domestic violence or intimate partner violence in the child's home.

The act requires the state department of human services (state department) to develop and implement a consistent screening process for a county department to follow, when possible, in responding to a report or inquiry to the hotline system. The screening process must include questions about domestic violence or intimate partner violence. The state department is required to develop and implement a disclosure procedure that notifies callers to the hotline system that calls are recorded.

The act requires the state department to review the screening process used by county departments and hotline system operators to:

- Determine race; ethnicity; disability status; LGBTQ identity, if applicable; and English proficiency in a screening report and recommend a process for improving the accuracy of determining the demographic information, which must include opportunities to update the TRAILS statewide case management system;
- Understand the types of questions asked during the screening process to determine demographic information and recommend questions that reflect best practices and cultural competency; and
- Understand the sequence of questions asked during a screening process to determine demographic information and recommend a sequence of questions that better reflects best practices.

The state department shall recommend and implement a screening process procedure to determine demographic information that reflects best practices and cultural competencies.

No later than January 15, 2025, the office of the child protection ombudsman (ombudsman) shall select a third-party evaluator to conduct an audit on the Colorado family risk assessment (risk assessment) and the Colorado family safety assessment (safety assessment). In conducting an audit of the risk assessment, the third-party evaluator shall:

- Identify tools and resources to ensure the risk assessment is carried out consistently;
- Identify gaps and solutions to enable caseworkers to complete the risk assessment in real time while in the field;
- Examine the impacts of geography when using the risk assessment;
- Examine the impacts of race and ethnicity when using the risk assessment and how they affect communities that are over-represented in the child welfare system;
- Evaluate and recommend best practices for sharing the risk assessment with families, legal professionals, and the judicial branch;
- Evaluate and recommend best practices for training on the risk assessment; and
- Examine the risk assessment for domestic violence or intimate partner violence and recommend best practices.

In conducting an audit of the safety assessment, the third-party evaluator shall:

- Examine the same issues set forth for the risk assessment;
- Study the inter-rater reliability of the safety assessment; and
- Study the required documentation for the planning and removal of a child from the child's primary caregiver.

The third-party evaluator shall create a report summarizing the results of the audit. On or before March 1, 2026, the ombudsman is required to submit the audit report to the house of representatives public and behavioral health and human services committee and the senate health and human services committee, or their successor committees, the speaker of the house of representatives, the minority leader of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, and the minority leader of the senate.

The act appropriates $109,392 from the general fund to the judicial department for use by the ombudsman to implement this act.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2024

H.B. 24-1170 Statutory rights for youth who are the responsibility of the department of human services. The act establishes in statute a bill of rights for youth who are the responsibility of the department of human services (department), whether the youth is

detained or committed to the care and physical custody of a juvenile facility operated by the department.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1211 State funding for senior services contingency reserve fund - subject to sunset review - appropriation. The act creates the state funding for senior services contingency reserve fund (fund) in the department of the treasury to aid the state office on aging in addressing unforeseen circumstances experienced by an area agency on aging or a provider of eligible services.

The act sets criteria that must be met for an area agency on aging or a provider of eligible services to receive money from the fund.

For the 2023-24 fiscal year, the act appropriates $2million from the fund to the department of human services for use by the office of adults, aging, and disability services.

The fund is repealed, effective September 1, 2029. Prior to repeal, the fund is subject to a sunset review.

APPROVED by Governor February 27, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 27, 2024

H.B. 24-1222 Updating terminology- department of human services - county department of human services - state board of human services. Current law uses the terminology "department of human services" and "department of social services" interchangeably when referring to the department of human services. The act updates the terminology to refer only to the "department of human services".

Current law uses the terminology "county department of human services or social services", "county department of human services", and "county department of human or social services" interchangeably. The act updates the terminology to refer only to the "county department of human or social services".

Current law uses the terminology "state board of social services" and "state board of human services" interchangeably when referring to the state board of human services. The act updates the terminology to refer only to the "state board of human services".

APPROVED by Governor May 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1277 Youth restraint and seclusion working group - sunset - repeal. The youth restraint and seclusion working group (working group) is set to repeal September 1, 2024. The act extends the working group until September 1, 2034 and requires a sunset review prior to its repeal.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1407 Community food assistance provider grant program - supplemental nutrition assistance program - fuel assistance payments - appropriation. The act combines the food pantry assistance program and the food bank assistance program into a single program named the community food assistance provider grant program (grant program) in the department of human services (state department). The purpose of the grant program is to provide grants to procure and distribute nutritious foods that meet the needs of eligible entities' clientele. The state department may contract with a third-party vendor to solicit, vet, award, and monitor grants. The state department shall include information regarding the grant program at its "SMART Act" hearing.

The act allows a recipient of the supplemental nutrition assistance program (recipient) to receive fuel assistance payments through the same payment mechanism that the recipient uses to receive other cash assistance benefits.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $3,000,000 from the general fund to the state department for the use by the office of economic security for the grant program.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1408 Relative guardianship assistance program for children and youth - adoption assistance program - entitlement programs - authorization for overexpenditures - annual report - appropriation. The act clarifies that the relative guardianship assistance program for children and youth and the adoption assistance program (programs) are entitlement programs. The state controller is authorized to allow overexpenditures for the programs. The act requires the department of human services (department) to report to the joint budget committee annually regarding actual and projected caseloads and expenditures for the programs.

For the 2023-24 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $4,914,849 from the general fund and local funds to the department for use by the division of child welfare (division) for the programs. It is anticipated that the department will also receive $12,101,247 in federal funds.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $5,662,305 from the general

fund and local funds to the department for use by the division for the programs. It is anticipated that the department will also receive $12,914,803 in federal funds.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 29, 2024

H.B. 24-1431 Stable housing for survivors of domestic violence program - appropriation. The act creates the stable housing for survivors of domestic or sexual violence program (program) in the department of human services (state department). The act requires the state department to contract with community-based advocacy organizations to provide short-term assistance payments to survivors of domestic or sexual violence for stable housing.

For each state fiscal year 2024-25, the act requires the general assembly to appropriate $2,000,000 from the state long-term works reserve to the program to the state department for use by the office of economic security for the program.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

INSURANCE

S.B. 24-073 Health benefit plans - small employers - change in definition - actuarial review. For the purpose of providing health insurance coverage, current law defines a "small employer" as any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, or association that employs between one and 100 employees during a calendar year. Effective January 1, 2026, the act amends the definition to define a "small employer" as any person that employs an average of at least one but not more than 50 employees during a calendar year.

An employer that has a small group health benefit plan before January 1, 2026, and would no longer qualify as a "small employer" under the changes made by this act may elect to keep their small group health benefit plan for 5 years after the date of issuance. Such employer may also switch between small group health benefit plans offered by the carrier during those 5 years, but may only switch to plans that are one metal level above or below their existing plan. Once an employer elects to enter the large group health benefit market, the employer may not return to the small group health benefit market within the 5-year period.

The act requires the commissioner of insurance to conduct an actuarial review of rate filings submitted by insurance carriers that offer small group health benefit plans to determine whether the change to the definition of "small employer" made by the act would increase premiums for the majority of individuals covered by small group health benefit plans by more than 3%. If the premiums would increase by more than 3%, then the change to the "small employer" definition made by the act is repealed.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 1, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE January 1, 2026

S.B. 24-080 Health insurance carriers - internet-based service tool - cost-sharing information - pharmacy benefit and drug cost information - submission to commissioner. The act requires health insurance carriers (carriers) to comply with federal price transparency laws and to make available an internet-based self-service tool that provides real-time responses to a covered person's questions concerning carrier prices that are based on cost-sharing information.

The act also requires carriers to submit information required by federal pharmacy benefit and drug cost reporting laws to the commissioner of insurance and to make certain information regarding price transparency publicly available.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

S.B. 24-093 Health insurance - medical assistance program - transition to new health benefit plan - continuity of health-care benefits. The act allows an enrollee in the state medicaid

program or with a private health insurance carrier whose coverage has been terminated or not renewed to receive continued care with the enrollee's same health-care provider or health-care facility under the enrollee's new health benefit plan at the in-network level under the enrollee's new health benefit plan for specified time periods if certain conditions exist.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

S.B. 24-124 Health-care coverage - mandatory coverage - Colorado medical assistance act - optional provisions - services with special state provisions - biomarker testing. The act requires all large group health benefit plans to provide coverage for biomarker testing to guide treatment decisions if the testing is supported by medical and scientific evidence. The act defines "biomarker testing" as an analysis of a patient's tissue, blood, or other biospecimen for the presence of an indicator of normal biological processes, pathogenic processes, or pharmacologic responses to a specific therapeutic intervention. The required testing under the act does not include biomarker testing for screening purposes or direct-to-consumer genetic tests.

The act requires the commissioner of insurance to implement biomarker testing coverage for all large employer health benefit plans issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2025.

To the extent biomarker testing is not in addition to the benefits provided pursuant to the benchmark plan, all individual and small group health benefit plans must provide coverage for biomarker testing. Within 120 days after the act takes effect, the division of insurance (division) shall submit to the federal department of health and human services (HHS) its determination of whether biomarker testing is in addition to essential health benefits and would require state defrayal of costs pursuant to federal law. The division shall implement the requirement for coverage for biomarker testing for individual and small group health benefit plans within 12 months after the earlier of the division receiving confirmation from HHS that biomarker coverage does not require defrayal or more than 365 days passing since the division submitted its determination that defrayal was not necessary.

Biomarker testing is subject to the health benefit plan's annual deductibles, copayment, or coinsurance but is not subject to any annual or lifetime maximum benefit limit.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

S.B. 24-175 Health benefit plans - maternity health - coverage for doula services - qualifications for individuals providing doula services - perinatal quality collaborative - annual report - rule-making - appropriation. The act requires health benefit plans to provide

coverage for doula services in the same scope and duration of coverage for doula services that will be included in the department of health care policy and financing's request for federal authorization of doula services (request) under the "Colorado Medical Assistance Act" (medical assistance program). Doulas providing services must meet the same qualifications for and submit to the same regulation as individuals providing doula services as recommended under the medical assistance program.

Coverage for doula services will be implemented for large employer health benefit plans issued or renewed in this state on and after July 1, 2025, or 12 months after submission of the request, whichever is later. For small group and individual plans, doula services will be implemented if the division of insurance and the federal department of health and human services determine that the benefit does not require state defrayal of the cost of the benefit or the division of insurance determines defrayal is not required and the federal department fails to respond to the division's request for confirmation of the determination within 365 days after the request is made.

The act authorizes the department of public health and environment (department) to partner with the designated state perinatal care quality collaborative (perinatal quality collaborative) to track the statewide implementation of the recommendations of the Colorado maternal mortality review committee, implement perinatal health quality improvement programs with hospitals that provide labor and delivery or neonatal care services (hospital) to improve infant and maternal health outcomes, and address disparate care outcomes among certain populations and of those living in frontier areas of the state.

No later than July 1, 2025, and no later than July 1 each year thereafter, the act requires hospitals to submit specified data to the perinatal quality collaborative concerning disparities in perinatal health care and health-care outcomes and beginning December 15, 2025, to annually participate in at least one maternal or infant health quality improvement initiative (initiative), as determined by the hospitals. The act authorizes financial support for hospitals in rural and frontier areas of the state, hospitals that serve a higher number of medical assistance patients or uninsured patients, and hospitals with lower-acuity maternal or neonatal levels of care.

The act requires the department to contract with the perinatal quality collaborative to issue an annual report, no later than July 1, 2026, and no later than July 1 each year thereafter, on clinical quality improvements in maternal and infant health outcomes and related data, as well as other information that can be shared with hospitals and health facilities, policymakers, and others and posted on the internet. The act includes protections for the confidentiality of certain data collected or shared under the act.

No later than July 1, 2025, the act requires the medical services board to promulgate rules to include coverage under the medical assistance program of over-the-counter choline dietary supplements for pregnant people and to seek federal approval for the coverage if necessary.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $1,328,652 is appropriated from the general fund to

the department, for use by the prevention services division, with the assumption that the division will require 0.9 FTE, to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

S.B. 24-203 Health care coverage - Colorado prescription drug affordability review board - consideration of orphan drugs - input from Colorado rare disease advisory council. Current law requires the Colorado prescription drug affordability review board (board) to take certain measures in determining whether to conduct an affordability review for an identified prescription drug. The act requires the board, in making such a determination, to consider whether the drug has an approved orphan drug designation for one or more rare diseases and no other indications and, if so, to consider input from consumers and the Colorado rare disease advisory council (council).

Current law requires the board, in performing an affordability review, to consider certain information. The act requires the board to consider input from the council.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1011 Property and casualty insurance - disbursement of insurance proceeds by a mortgage servicer following a claim for property damage. The act requires a mortgage servicer, upon the request of a borrower, to disclose certain information to the borrower concerning the disbursement of insurance proceeds to the borrower in the event that a residential property that is subject to a mortgage is damaged or destroyed and an insurance company pays a claim associated with such damage or destruction.

In the event that a residential property is damaged or destroyed, a borrower, after consulting with the borrower's contractor, must create a written repair plan or a written rebuild plan and submit the plan to the mortgage servicer for approval. The mortgage servicer must indicate approval or disapproval within 30 days after receiving the submitted plan. The plan must include specific milestones that require the mortgage servicer to disburse insurance proceeds. However, a mortgage servicer must also disburse insurance proceeds to a borrower in specified amounts, depending on the amount of the insurance proceeds and whether the borrower is delinquent in making payments on the mortgage. For the purpose of such disbursements:

- A mortgage servicer must make the first disbursement within 14 days after the mortgage servicer receives the insurance proceeds if the mortgage is insured by the federal government or securitized by the federal national mortgage association or the federal home loan mortgage corporation and as soon as reasonably possible and no later than 30 days after the mortgage servicer receives the insurance proceeds if the mortgage is not insured by the federal

government or securitized by the federal national mortgage association or the federal home loan mortgage corporation; and
- A mortgage servicer may disburse funds directly to a designee of a borrower so long as the designee is agreed to by both the borrower and the mortgage servicer and the designation is permitted by federal and state law and any associated rules.

With certain exceptions, a mortgage servicer must promptly disburse to a borrower any amount of insurance proceeds in excess of the remaining amount that the borrower owes on the mortgage.

A mortgage servicer must hold in an interest-bearing account any insurance proceeds that the mortgage servicer does not immediately disburse to a borrower. A mortgage servicer must ensure that any interest that is credited to the account is credited and disbursed to the borrower.

A mortgage servicer must retain for at least 4 years all written and electronic communications between the mortgage servicer and a borrower.

The act repeals certain provisions of existing law concerning the disbursement of insurance proceeds following a claim of property damages.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 17, 2024

H.B. 24-1035 Colorado health benefit exchange - reporting requirements - timing and content of reports - legislative oversight committee meetings. The act modifies provisions governing the Colorado health benefit exchange (exchange) by:

- Eliminating the requirement for the board of directors of the exchange (board) to submit a report on the development of the exchange to the governor and the general assembly by January 15 and instead requiring the report to be submitted annually and to address open enrollment;
- Requiring the board to also present an open enrollment update to specified legislative committees during each legislative session;
- Requiring the exchange, rather than the board, to annually present to the Colorado health insurance exchange oversight committee (committee) the exchange's financial and operational plans and the major actions taken by the board; and
- Modifying the number of meetings of the committee during the interim.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1060 Property and casualty insurance - travel insurance - adapted model act. The act adopts, in part, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' travel insurance model act (model act), which provides a legal framework within which travel insurance must be sold in Colorado. The "Travel Insurance Model Act" applies to travel insurance that covers a resident of Colorado; that is sold, solicited, negotiated, or offered in Colorado; and for which the policies and certificates are delivered or issued for delivery in Colorado. With respect to the model act, the act:

- Requires an insurer to pay premium tax on travel insurance premiums paid by specified persons;
- Requires consumer disclosures for travel protection plans and requires insurers to send fulfillment materials and specific contact information for persons providing travel assistance services and cancellation fee waivers;
- Declares the following practices unfair or deceptive practices:
    - Offering or selling travel insurance that could never result in the payment of any claims for the insured; and
    - Marketing blanket travel insurance coverage as free;
- Requires travel insurance documents to be consistent with the travel insurance policy, including forms, rate filings, and certificates of insurance;
- Requires disclosure of preexisting condition exclusions prior to the purchase of travel insurance and in the coverage fulfillment materials;
- Unless the trip for which the travel insurance was purchased has commenced or the policyholder has filed a claim, allows the policy to be cancelled and the cost refunded within a specified time period;
- Prohibits the use of a negative option or "opt out" that requires the consumer to take affirmative action to deselect coverage;
- Allows mandated coverage when the consumer's travel destination requires travel insurance as a condition of purchasing the trip or travel package;
- Prohibits a person from acting as or representing that the person is a travel administrator, unless the person is a licensed insurance producer for property and casualty insurance in Colorado for activities permitted under that license; and
- Allows travel insurance that provides certain coverage to be filed under either an accident and health line of insurance or an inland marine line of insurance.

Further, the act makes conforming changes to existing law relating to licensing limited lines travel insurance producers and registering travel retailers. Specifically, the act:

- Expands the definition of "limited lines travel insurance producer" to include a "travel administrator";
- Includes in the definition of "travel insurance", coverage for emergency evacuation, repatriation of remains, and, as approved by the commissioner of insurance, any other personal risks relating to travel;
- Prohibits a person from acting as a limited lines travel insurance producer or

- travel retailer unless the person is licensed or registered, respectively;
- Specifies that the grounds for suspension and revocation and the penalties applicable to resident insurance producers are applicable to limited lines travel insurance producers and travel retailers; and
- Authorizes a person licensed in a major line of authority as an insurance producer to sell, solicit, and negotiate travel insurance under an individual, group, or blanket policy.

The model act codified in this act does not include provisions that are inapplicable to Colorado, including provisions relating to third-party administrators and managing general agents. Further, unlike the model act, the act requires that an insurer offering or selling travel insurance that provides coverage for sickness, accident, disability, or death occurring during travel, emergency evacuation, or repatriation of remains hold both property and casualty and accident and health lines of authority.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1108 Property and casualty insurance - study of admitted insurance issued to unit owners' associations and owners of lodging facilities - report - appropriation. The act requires the commissioner of insurance (commissioner) to conduct a study concerning the market for property and casualty insurance policies issued by insurers to:

- Unit owners' associations (associations) of common interest communities; and
- Owners of hotels and lodging facilities (owners).

To the extent practicable, the study must include consideration of:

- Current market conditions, including certain data;
- Recommendations regarding potential measures and programs to ensure the long-term sustainability and availability of property and casualty insurance policies issued to associations and owners;
- Whether any captive insurance companies have been formed by an association or an owner; and
- Whether the formation of a captive insurance company by an association or an owner could impact current market conditions.

The commissioner may contract with a third party to conduct the study. The commissioner and any third party must engage with and seek input from insurers, consumer groups, and other interested parties.

As part of the study, the commissioner may collect specific data from insurers. Information submitted by an insurer is subject to public inspection only to the extent allowed under the "Colorado Open Records Act". The division of insurance and any third-party

contractor may not disclose trade secrets or confidential or proprietary information.

The commissioner must prepare a report summarizing the results of the study and, on or before January 1, 2026, submit the report to the joint budget committee, to the business affairs and labor committee of the house of representatives, and to the business, labor, and technology committee of the senate.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $329,863 from the division of insurance cash fund to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the division of insurance. Of this amount, any amount up to $300,000 not expended prior to July 1, 2025, is further appropriated to the division for the 2025-26 state fiscal year for the same purpose.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1119 Insurance taxes - filing with division of insurance - rules. The act requires insurance premium taxes, surplus lines taxes, and other associated state-specific insurance tax filings to be filed through a secure web-based application identified by the division of insurance. The act also authorizes the commissioner of the division of insurance (commissioner) to contract with a third party to provide a secure web-based application system that allows premium taxes, surplus lines taxes, and other state-specific filings to be filed for multiple states on a single web-based application system. The commissioner is authorized to promulgate rules to implement, operate, and enforce the requirements of the act. The act applies to tax filings submitted on or after January 1, 2025.

APPROVED by Governor March 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 22, 2024

H.B. 24-1149 Prior authorization requirements - health-care services - prescription drug benefits - limiting requirements - use of electronic system to process requests - duration of approval - data about requests, denials, and approvals publicly posted - appropriation. With regard to prior authorization requirements imposed by carriers, private utilization review organizations (organizations), and pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) for certain health-care services and prescription drug benefits covered under a health benefit plan, the act requires carriers, organizations, and PBMs, as applicable, to adopt a program, in consultation with participating providers, to eliminate or substantially modify prior authorization requirements in a manner that removes administrative burdens on qualified providers and their patients with regard to certain health-care services, prescription drugs, or related benefits based on specified criteria. Additionally, a carrier or organization is prohibited from denying a claim for a health-care procedure a provider provides, in addition or related to an approved surgical procedure, under specified circumstances or from denying an initially approved surgical procedure on the basis that the provider provided an additional or a related health-care procedure.

Starting January 1, 2027, if a provider submits a prior authorization request through an electronic interface or secure electronic transmission system used by the carrier, organization, or PBM, as applicable, the carrier, organization, or PBM to which the request was submitted is required to accept and respond to the request through its interface or electronic transmission system.

A carrier or PBM is prohibited from imposing prior authorization requirements more than once every 3 years for a chronic maintenance drug approved by the federal food and drug administration that the carrier or PBM has previously approved for a person covered under the carrier's or PBM's health benefit plan, except under specified conditions.

The act extends the duration of an approved prior authorization for a health-care service or prescription drug benefit from 180 days to a calendar year.

Carriers are required to post, on their public-facing websites, specified information regarding:

- The number of prior authorization requests that are approved, denied, and appealed;
- The number of prior authorization exemptions from or alternatives to prior authorization requirements provided pursuant to a program developed and offered by the carrier, an organization, or a PBM; and
- The prior authorization requirements as applied to prescription drug formularies for each health benefit plan the carrier or PBM offers.

The act appropriates $36,514 from the division of insurance cash fund to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the division of insurance to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die. The act applies to conduct occurring on or after January 1, 2026.

H.B. 24-1258 Individual health benefit plans - out-of-pocket expenses - carrier exits market - credit to new insurance plan - claims liability - rules. For individual health benefit plans, if a covered person has paid any out-of-pocket expenses and the individual's health insurance carrier (carrier) exits the health insurance market and can no longer provide health insurance benefits to the individual, the act requires the individual's new carrier to credit all of the out-of-pocket expenses paid by the individual in accordance with the original health benefit plan in the given plan year to the new health benefit plan if the individual enrolls in the new health benefit plan in the established special enrollment period. The new carrier may file a claim for the amount of any claims liability that results from the new costs to the carrier; except that a claim may not be filed with the estate of the new carrier if the new carrier has otherwise recouped its costs for out-of-pocket expenses credited to covered persons. The act

grants an exception for carriers from crediting the out-of-pocket expenses if doing so would make the carrier insolvent.

The act grants rule-making authority to the commissioner of insurance.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

H.B. 24-1309 Volunteer Service Act - civil liability for volunteers - backcountry search and rescue - use of helicopter in search and rescue operations - airspace deconfliction working group. The act extends immunity from civil liability for damage or injury, other than that which arises from gross negligence or willful misconduct, to an individual, nonprofit organization, for-profit corporation, private organization, or other person (person) that voluntarily operates or arranges for the use of a helicopter, or assists as a helicopter crew member, during backcountry search and rescue operations (search and rescue operations), if the person:

- Arranges for the use of or operates, or assists as a crew member of, the helicopter on behalf of the governmental entity that is leading the search and rescue operation;
- Has an agreement with the governmental entity;
- Is, employs, or otherwise contracts with a pilot that is properly licensed to operate the helicopter;
- Is not compensated by the governmental entity for assisting in the search and rescue operation, other than reimbursement for actual expenses incurred; and
- Meets certain safety and training certifications and requirements.

The act also establishes criteria that volunteer helicopter pilots and the helicopters used in search and rescue operations must satisfy in order for the volunteer helicopter owner or operator to qualify for immunity under the act.

The act establishes the airspace deconfliction working group within the department of public safety. The working group consists of representatives from the department of public safety, the department of military and veterans affairs, and county sheriffs' offices. The working group must develop guidelines for airspace deconfliction when there could be multiple aircraft involved in a search and rescue operation.

APPROVED by Governor May 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1315 Homeowners policies - partial loss - remediation of homes damaged by fire - study - appropriation. The act requires the division of insurance (division) to conduct or cause to be conducted a study regarding the remediation of residential premises that have been damaged from smoke, soot, ash, and other contaminants as a result of a fire. The study

focuses on existing practices for the remediation of homes that have been damaged by smoke, soot, ash, and other contaminants as a result of a fire and requires the division to make recommendations for establishing uniform standards related to such remediation. The division may contract with a third party to conduct all or part of the study. The division must submit a report of the study's findings and recommendations to certain committees of the general assembly by January 1, 2026.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $219,909 is appropriated to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the division.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1321 Insurance company holding systems - alignment with NAIC model act reinsurance arrangements - rules. The act updates Colorado state laws concerning insurance company holding systems to align with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' model act. The changes include updating:

- The registration requirements for the ultimate controlling person of each insurer by adding new filing requirements to be included with the division of insurance's (division) existing registration requirements;
- The standards for insurance holding company transactions subject to registration with the division;
- Language concerning the confidential treatment of documents to include proprietary and trade secret documents and materials; and
- The regulatory tools that the division may use for the regulation of insurance holding companies.

The act authorizes the commissioner of insurance to adopt rules applicable to certain reinsurance arrangements. The act also makes technical amendments.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

H.B. 24-1382 Mandatory insurance coverage - health benefit plans - pediatric acute-onset neuropsychiatric syndrome - pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorder associated with streptococcal infection - implementation in the individual and small group market if coverage not subject to state defrayal of costs. To the extent the coverage is not in addition to the benefits provided pursuant to the health insurance benchmark plan, the act requires all individual and group health benefit plans to provide health insurance coverage for pediatric acute-onset neuropsychiatric syndrome (PANS) and includes pediatric autoimmune

neuropsychiatric disorder associated with streptococcal infections (PANDAS).

The coverage provided for PANS and PANDAS must adhere to treatment recommended and be developed by a consortium of medical professionals convened to identify and publish clinical practice guidelines and evidence-based standards for the diagnosis and treatment of PANS and PANDAS. The coverage includes, among other treatments and therapies, antibiotics, medication and psychological and behavioral therapies to manage neuropsychiatric symptoms, immunomodulating medicines, plasma exchange, and intravenous immunoglobulin therapy if certain conditions are met.

The mandatory coverage provision applies to large group policies and contracts issued or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2025. For individual and small group policies and contracts, the division of insurance in the department of regulatory agencies (department) shall implement the coverage for individual and small group plans on or after January 1, 2026, if the federal department of health and human services (federal department) affirms the department's determination, or otherwise affirms, that the coverage does not require state defrayal of any increased costs for coverage of PANS and PANDAS or the department determines that the federal department's unreasonable delay precludes requiring defrayal.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1440 Automobile insurance policies - summary documents in Spanish - insurers required to provide - access to insurance market for non-English-speaking consumers. The act repeals requirements for insurers that issue commercial and personal automobile, homeowners, and renters insurance policies to provide certain policy documents in an insured's selected language of choice and instead requires insurers that issue personal automobile insurance policies in the state (insurers), starting January 1, 2026, to:

- Provide to insureds who have completed a language selection form or, at the option of the insurer, to all insureds a summary document that is in Spanish, that is in a form specified by the commissioner of insurance (commissioner) by rule, that explains the coverages and exclusions under the policy and that specifies the coverages and exclusions the insured selected and rejected; and
- Offer insureds or applicants for insurance a form to select to receive the summary document.

If an insurer fails to comply with the requirements of the act, the insured may elect to void any mandatory coverage rejections or exclusions in the automobile insurance policy, may recover reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred for reinstating or rewriting the coverage, and is not required to pay any premium for the policy period applicable for the reinstated or rewritten coverage.

Additionally, the act includes on the consumer insurance council a consumer whose first language is not English and requires the commissioner to work with councils established

within the division of insurance to engage with bilingual insurance brokers regarding the insurance market for non-English-speaking consumers.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024

H.B. 24-1470 Health insurance affordability enterprise funding - eliminate allocation of premium tax revenues. Starting in the 2023-24 state fiscal year, the act discontinues the allocation of a portion of premium tax revenues to the health insurance affordability cash fund.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 7, 2024

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

S.B. 24-075 Transportation network companies - disclosures to drivers - driver deactivation and suspension procedures - certified driver support organization - fees - voluntary driver contributions - fines - rules - appropriation. The act requires a transportation network company (TNC) operating in the state to provide various disclosures to the TNC's drivers regarding payments that a consumer makes to the TNC and the amount that the TNC then pays to a driver.

On or before May 1, 2025, a TNC is required to develop a driver deactivation and suspension policy describing the TNC's procedures for deactivating or suspending a driver from the TNC's digital platform and describing procedures for reconsideration of a TNC's decision to deactivate a driver.

The TNC is required to disclose to drivers its driver deactivation and suspension policy, and, on and after June 1, 2025, the TNC is required to comply with certain deactivation and suspension requirements regarding its policy, including a prohibition against deactivating or suspending a driver unless the deactivation or suspension is consistent with the TNC's policy. The TNC is prohibited from including specified requirements in a contract between the TNC and a driver, including that a dispute related to deactivation reconsideration be adjudicated out of state or that the driver pay the TNC's costs or attorney fees related to the dispute.

The act also requires a TNC to provide specified disclosures to its drivers and to consumers regarding payments that the consumer makes to the DNC and the amount that the DNC then pays to the driver.

Beginning October 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter, the division of labor standards and statistics (division) in the department of labor and employment is required to certify a driver support organization (organization) to represent and support drivers through deactivation and suspension procedures. The division reviews the certified organization's budget, which budget must not exceed 7 cents per transportation task based on the previous year's total transportation tasks for all TNCs operating in the state. After the first certification period, the division may authorize an increased budget, not to exceed an increase above the rate of inflation for the previous 3-year certification period, to cover the certified organization's costs. Upon approval of the certified organization's budget, the division is required to direct each TNC to remit a quarterly share of the budget to the certified organization. Drivers may make voluntary, per-trip deductions on their earnings to help finance the certified organization.

On a semiannual basis commencing August 1, 2026, a TNC is required to disclose to the division information regarding transportation tasks completed and any deactivations of drivers during the previous reporting period.

The division may impose fines against a TNC for violations of the act occurring on and after June 1, 2025. A person aggrieved by a TNC's violation of the act may file a civil

suit against the TNC seeking damages or injunctive relief.

The director of the division may adopt rules to implement the act.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $164,741 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of labor and employment for use by the division to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-103 Department of labor and employment - Colorado talent report - immigration legal defense fund - state apprenticeship agency - apprenticeship committee membership - corrections and clarifications. Section 1 of the act corrects a cross reference to the annual Colorado talent report by deleting a reference to a subsection that does not exist within the article regarding intrastate air service within the state of Colorado.

Section 2 removes unnecessary language to clarify that a qualifying organization that receives a grant from the immigration legal defense fund shall only use the grant for services that include providing indigent clients with representation before the board of immigration appeals within the United States department of justice, but not representation before a United States district court, a United States circuit court of appeals, or the United States supreme court.

Section 3 clarifies that the "approval" granted by a state apprenticeship agency refers to the approval of an apprenticeship program.

Sections 4 and 5 correct inconsistencies in the membership of 2 committees regarding apprenticeships. Current law establishing the committee for apprenticeship in the building and construction trades (CABCT) states that the CABCT consists of 16 members, but the statute outlines the appointment of 17 members. The act changes the total membership of the CABCT to 17 members. Current law also dictates that the governor appoints 7 members to serve concurrently on both the CABCT and the committee for apprenticeship in new and emerging industries (CANEI). This conflicts with current law establishing the CANEI, which states that the governor appoints 6 members to the CANEI, only 5 of whom serve concurrently on the CABCT. There are presently 7 members appointed by the governor on the CANEI who serve concurrently on the CABCT. The act resolves this conflict by clarifying that the governor appoints 7 members to the CANEI, all of whom are concurrently appointed to the CABCT.

APPROVED by Governor March 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-104 Department of labor and employment - state apprenticeship agency - career and technical education division of the community college system - alignment of programs - expansion of education pathways - office of future of work - outreach to foster collaboration - appropriation. The act requires the state apprenticeship agency in the department of labor and employment (department), in coordination with the career and technical education division of the Colorado community college system, to align the high school career and technical education system and the registered apprenticeship system for programs and occupations related to infrastructure, advanced manufacturing, education, or health care (programs and occupations). On and after July 1, 2026, the act requires both entities to expand the number of aligned pathways for programs and occupations identified as top jobs by the annual Colorado talent pipeline report.

The act requires the office of future of work in the department to engage in proactive outreach to foster collaboration between registered apprenticeship programs, the Colorado community college system, career and technical education programs, institutions of higher education, and other training providers in the related programs and occupations to facilitate awareness of opportunities for current and prospective participants.

The act appropriates $87,326 to the department from the general fund for use by the office of the executive director of the department and $95,245 in reappropriated funds to the department of higher education.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-105 Environmental response surcharge - fuel products fee - PFAS cash fund fee. Under current law, manufacturers and distributors of fuel products in the state are required to pay a fee each calendar month to the department of revenue (department). The fee is deposited in the petroleum storage tank fund. The department also collects another fee (PFAS cash fund fee) to fund the perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances cash fund, support the department of transportation, support the Colorado state patrol, and pay the costs to the department for administering the fee.

The act clarifies the fee amounts that the department is required to collect for the petroleum storage tank fund. The act also repeals outdated provisions regarding the PFAS cash fund fee and clarifies that the department must annually transmit the collected fee to the state treasurer.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-109 Veterans employment programs - Colorado veterans' service-to-career program

- appropriation. The Colorado veterans' service-to-career program (program) authorizes nonprofit agencies to partner with work force centers selected by the department of labor and employment (department) to provide veterans and other eligible participants with skills training, internships, work placements, mentorship opportunities, career and professional counseling, and support services. Under current law, the general assembly is allowed to annually appropriate money from the marijuana tax cash fund to the department to be used for the program.

The act extends the repeal date for the program from July 1, 2024, to September 1, 2027. In addition, the act removes the provision permitting the appropriation of money from the marijuana tax cash fund and instead allows the general assembly to appropriate money from the general fund to be used for the program.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

S.B. 24-155 Paid family and medical leave - overpayment of benefits - assignability of judgment for debt - reimbursement for concurrent benefits - division of family and medical leave insurance access to records and tax information. The act specifies that a judgment for a debt for overpayment of paid family and medical leave benefits is eligible to be assigned, released, or commuted and is not exempt from claims of creditors or from levy, execution, and attachment or other remedy or recovery or collection of a debt. The act adds family and medical leave benefits to the list of exceptions for which workers' compensation benefits may be assigned, levied, or attached.

The act also allows the division of family and medical leave insurance (division) in the department of labor and employment to obtain reimbursement from a workers' compensation insurer if an employee received both family and medical leave benefits and temporary indemnity benefits for the same absence and allows the insurer to offset benefits in the amount reimbursed. The division may access records regarding compensability and benefit payments of workers' compensation claims for the purpose of coordinating family and medical leave benefits.

The department of revenue may provide the division with tax information and may enter into an agreement with the division providing for payment of the costs related to supplying the information and providing for periodic updating of the information supplied.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-232 Public employment - protected employee rights - limitations. The act clarifies existing definitions in the "Protections for Public Workers Act", including the definitions of "employee organization" and "public employee", and applies the clarified definitions in describing public employees' right to engage in"protected, concerted activity for the purpose

of mutual aid or protection". The act also modifies the scope and applicability of a public employer's authority to limit the protected rights of its employees to the extent necessary to avoid material disruption of a public employee's duties, the employer's operations, or the delivery of public services. The act specifies that disagreement with the content of an employee's expressive activity or a strike by employees is not material disruption.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1008 Wage claims - construction contracts - general contractor liability - indemnification. For wage claims brought by individuals working in the construction industry, the act:

- Requires a subcontractor that receives a written demand for payment to forward a copy of the written demand for payment to the general contractor within 3 business days after receipt;
- Specifies that a general contractor entering into a construction contract is liable for all amounts owed to an employee for the employee's labor, construction, or other work, including amounts owed by a subcontractor acting under, by, or for the general contractor; and
- Allows a general contractor to require the following information from each subcontractor acting under, by, or for the general contractor:
  - Pay data;
  - Contact information; and
  - An affidavit attesting to whether the subcontractor has participated in a civil or administrative proceeding within the last 5 years and, if so, the outcome of the proceeding.

Unless a wage violation is caused by the general contractor's lack of payment to a subcontractor, the general contractor may seek indemnification from the subcontractor for all amounts owed by the general contractor for the subcontractor's wage violation.

VETOED by Governor May 17, 2024

H.B. 24-1095 Youth employment - penalties for violations of the Colorado Youth Employment Opportunity Act of 1971 - public records - retaliation - appropriation. Beginning January 1, 2025, the act increases penalties for violations of the "Colorado Youth Employment Opportunity Act of 1971" (CYEOA) and requires that the monetary penalties collected be deposited into the wage theft enforcement fund. Entities that violate CYEOA must also pay specified damages to the individual who is aggrieved. The act eliminates a provision in current law penalizing a person, having legal responsibility for a minor, who knowingly permits the minor to be employed in violation of CYEOA.

The director of the division of labor standards and statistics (director) is required to include a description of the penalties and damages owed in the written notice issued to an employer if CYEOA is violated.

The division of labor standards and statistics (division) may reduce or decline to impose penalties or damages for violations of CYEOA if:

- The minor worker intentionally misled the employer with regard to the minor's age; and
- The employer engaged in outreach to a reliable third party to verify the minor worker's age if any reasonable employer could have believed that the minor worker might be under 18 years of age at the time of hiring. The act specifies that the receipt of an age certificate issued by the school superintendent of the district or county in which the worker resides constitutes outreach to a reliable third party.

The division is required to treat all final orders issued for violations of CYEOA as public records and to release information related to a violation to the public upon request pursuant to the "Colorado Open Records Act", unless the director makes a determination that the information is a trade secret.

The director may, or, at the request of the individual aggrieved, must, file a certified copy of a final order for a violation of CYEOA with the clerk of any court having jurisdiction over the parties at any time after the entry of the order.

The act applies the state's discrimination and retaliation prohibitions to individuals attempting to exercise rights protected by CYEOA and creates a rebuttable presumption of retaliatory action if an entity engages in disciplinary or adverse action against an individual aggrieved within 90 calendar days after the individual exercises a right protected by CYEOA.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $125,255 is appropriated to the department of labor and employment for use by the division to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

H.B. 24-1129 Delivery network company - disclosures to drivers and consumers - payments to drivers - contracts - deactivation - driver safety - delivery task acceptance - enforcement and penalties - civil actions - rules - appropriation. Beginning on January 1, 2025, the act requires a delivery network company (DNC) to provide various disclosures to its drivers and to consumers of the DNC. The disclosures include payments that a consumer makes to the DNC, the amount that the DNC then pays to a driver, and the distances traveled to complete a delivery task.

A DNC is prohibited from decreasing the amount the DNC pays a driver for a delivery

task based on the amount of a consumer's tip for that delivery task, and a DNC must pay the driver all tips paid by the consumer.

The act imposes specific requirements on the manner in which a DNC may provide contracts to drivers and merchants.

The act specifies how a DNC may deactivate a driver from the DNC's digital platform, including:

- Requiring that a DNC disclose specified information about the DNC's deactivation policy and any revisions to the policy to drivers; and
- Creating internal account deactivation challenge procedures by which a driver may challenge the driver's deactivation and take steps, if any, to remedy a violation and become reinstated on the DNC's digital platform.

The act requires that, when a DNC connects a consumer to a driver, the DNC prompt the consumer to encourage the consumer to ensure driver safety upon arrival, including ensuring a clear, well-lit, safe delivery path and properly securing all pets.

The act requires that DNCs allow drivers at least 60 seconds to decide to accept a delivery task offer.

The division may investigate and impose fines against a DNC for violations of the act. A consumer or driver aggrieved by a violation may file a civil suit against the DNC that committed the violation.

The act exempts a DNC from complying with certain requirements with respect to drivers who receive an annual federal form W-2 from the DNC.

The director of the division is required to adopt rules necessary to implement the requirements of the act.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $163,409 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of labor and employment for use by the division of labor standards and statistics to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that section 8-4-126 (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (9), Colorado Revised Statutes, as enacted in section 1 of this act, takes effect January 1, 2025.

H.B. 24-1139 Workers' compensation - lifetime death benefit for dependent surviving spouse - deceased state employee - job with high-risk classification. Pursuant to the

"Workers' Compensation Act of Colorado", death benefits will be paid to a dependent surviving spouse of a deceased employee for life, regardless of remarriage, rather than until remarriage, if the surviving spouse receives death benefits pursuant to law and the deceased employee was a state employee who worked in a job with a high-risk classification.

A job with a "high-risk classification" means certain employees of the Colorado state patrol; certain employees of the Colorado bureau of investigation; certain employees of the department of corrections; firefighters, investigators, and fire marshals employed by the division of fire prevention and control in the department of public safety; wildlife officers and parks and recreation officers employed by the division of wildlife in the department of natural resources; employees of the department of transportation responsible for highway safety and maintenance; and employees of a state institution of higher education who are vested with the powers of a peace officer.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1220 Workers' compensation - refusal of modified employment - permanent impairment - increase in benefits - loss of ear - direct deposit. The act allows a claimant for workers' compensation benefits to refuse an offer of modified employment if the employment requires the claimant to drive to or from work and the treating physician has restricted the claimant from driving.

The act adds the loss of an ear to the list of other body parts for which an injured worker can receive whole person permanent impairment benefits.

The act increases the current limitations on the amount of money a claimant may claim based on the claimant's impairment rating as follows:

- For an impairment rating of 19% or less, from $75,000 to $185,000; and
- For an impairment rating greater than 19%, from $150,000 to $300,000.

The act requires a workers' compensation insurer to pay benefits to a claimant by direct deposit upon request by the claimant.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that, section 8-42-107.5 (1) and (2), Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended in section 3 of this act, takes effect January 1, 2025. Sections 1 and 4 of this act apply to claims in existence on or after the effective date of this act. Section 2 of this act applies to claims arising on or after the effective date of this act. Section 3 of this act applies to claims arising on or after January 1, 2025.

H.B. 24-1260 Employers - employee discipline - employees refusal to participate in religious or political matters - exemptions - relief for aggrieved persons - appropriation. The act prohibits an employer from subjecting or threatening to subject an employee to discipline, discharge, or an adverse employment action on account of the employee's refusal to attend or participate in an employer-sponsored meeting concerning religious or political matters or for declining to listen to the speech of or view religious or political communications from the employer or the agent, representative, or designee of the employer. With regard to state employees, the prohibitions apply only to meetings and communications relating to state employees' decisions to join or support a fraternal or labor organization.

Certain employer communications are exempt from the prohibition, including communications:

- Required by law, a court order, or an agreement with a governmental entity to communicate to employees, but only to the extent of a legal requirement;
- That are necessary for an employee to perform the employee's job duties; or
- That are required to prevent unlawful discrimination or harassment.

Certain communications from institutions of higher education and K-12 schools and school districts are also exempt when the communication is related to coursework, symposia, or an academic program.

The act does not apply to certain religious corporations, entities, associations, educational institutions, societies, or nonprofit faith-based health systems or facilities.

The act authorizes an aggrieved person to seek relief by filing a complaint with the department of labor and employment (department) or by filing an action in district court after the person has exhausted all administrative remedies and has filed a complaint with the department. The act also creates an affirmative defense for employers.

Each employer is required to distribute, at the employer's workplace or through e-mail or a regularly used communication system, a notice to each employee of the employee rights outlined in the act.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $278,564 is appropriated from the general fund to the department for use by the division of labor standards and statistics to implement the act.

VETOED by Governor May 17, 2024

H.B. 24-1280 Welcome, reception, and integration grant program - migrants - appropriation. The act creates the statewide welcome, reception, and integration grant program (grant program) in the department of labor and employment (department) to provide grants to community-based organizations that provide culturally and linguistically appropriate navigation of services and programs to migrants who are within one year of arrival in the

United States. A grant may be used for:

- Conducting an intake and assessment of needs;
- Providing cultural orientation; case management; employment services or referrals to employment services; housing, housing-related services, or referrals to housing; English as a second language classes or referrals to classes; financial orientation; referrals to mental and physical health services and disability services; interpretation and translation services; transportation services; and immigration legal assistance or referrals to immigration legal services;
- Distributing emergency and transitional supplies;
- Assisting migrant parents to enroll their children in public school or summer programs, including early childhood programs; and
- Other eligible expenses.

The act requires the department to issue a request for proposal for a nonprofit organization to administer the grant program.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $2.5 million from the general fund to the department for the grant program.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1360 Department of labor and employment - Colorado disability opportunity office - creation - duties - Colorado disability funding committee - transfer - responsibilities - appropriation. The act creates the Colorado disability opportunity office (CDOO) within the department of labor and employment (department). The executive director of the department is required to appoint the director of the CDOO. The CDOO is required to:

- Serve as a resource for state agencies, private and nonprofit organizations, and the public concerning disability issues in Colorado;
- Convene and coordinate a disability technical advisory committee;
- Ensure that goals of full societal integration for individuals with disabilities are met by meeting with stakeholders from entities around the state related to disabilities and with state agencies to develop recommendations on the administration of grants, restructuring of disability-related entities, and collaboration on overlapping aging and disability issues and other cross-agency efforts; and
- Submit the recommendations to the governor and state agencies.

The CDOO is also required to:

- Implement a statewide strategy to facilitate economic stability for individuals

with disabilities; promote successful economic, social, and community integration; and identify and address issues related to integration;
- Work toward enhanced inclusion and equitable opportunities for individuals with disabilities, as well as address concerns raised by disability populations;
- Coordinate with other entities to identify and eliminate barriers to prosperity for individuals with disabilities;
- As funding allows, undertake other projects, including analyzing economic and demographic trends, gathering insight and formulating and presenting recommendations to the governor and state agencies related to issues of concern and importance to individuals with disabilities in Colorado; and
- Promote the implementation of disability support through community-based initiatives and nonprofit organizations, which promotion includes economic opportunities, increased access to resources, and state education and outreach.

The act also transfers the Colorado disability funding committee (committee) from the department of personnel to the CDOO. The transfer includes a transfer of the committee's responsibilities, including:

- The program to assist persons to obtain disability benefits;
- The program to investigate, fund, and pilot projects or programs to benefit individuals with disabilities; and
- The buying and selling of select registration numbers for license plates to raise funds for the disability support fund.

The act appropriates $5,538,925 from the disability support fund to the department for use by the executive director's office, which may use the appropriation for the CDOO. The act adjusts appropriations from the disability support fund and the disabled parking education and enforcement fund to the department of personnel.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1409 Unemployment insurance - employer surcharges - workforce development enterprise - fund limits - appropriation. Under current law, employers pay an annual support surcharge to fund unemployment administration and to support the solvency of the unemployment insurance trust fund. This surcharge is deposited into several different funds. The act adjusts the deposits as follows:

- 35% (decreased from 59.46%) to the employment support fund;
- 19% (increased from 18.92%) to the benefit recovery fund;
- 32% (increased from 21.62%) to the employment and training technology fund; and
- 14% to the workforce development fund in the workforce development enterprise (enterprise), which is created in the act.

Each of these funds has a limit on the maximum amount of money that can be held

in the fund. The act requires the maximum amount to be adjusted for inflation based on the Denver-Aurora-Lakewood consumer price index. The act adjusts these initial caps as follows:

- Decreases the cap for the employment support fund from $32,000,000 to $7,000,000;
- Decreases the cap for the employment and training technology fund from $31,000,000 to $13,200,000; and
- Establishes the cap for the workforce development fund at $6,800,000.

The $15,000,000 cap for the benefit recovery fund remains the same.

The enterprise is created within the division of employment and training in the department of labor and employment (division) for the business purpose of ensuring Coloradans' access to workforce development services and to Colorado's workforce development centers.

The act appropriates $14,003,304 to the department of labor and employment from the workforce development fund for use by the division for workforce center program costs related to the enterprise.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 15, 2024

H.B. 24-1410 Just transition office - relocation to the office of the executive director - deadline to expend money in cash fund. The act relocates the just transition office (office) from the division of employment and training in the department of labor and employment to the office of the executive director of the department of labor and employment. The act changes the deadline for the office to expend money in the just transition cash fund (fund) from state fiscal year 2023-24 to state fiscal year 2029-30.

The act modifies the types of programs that the office supports using money from the fund.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 31, 2024

H.B. 24-1439 Apprenticeship tax credit - discontinuation of tax credit for qualified investment made in a qualified school-to-career program - scale-up grant program - qualified apprenticeship intermediary grant program - transfers - appropriation. For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, but before January 1, 2035, section 1 of the act creates a refundable state income tax credit (tax credit) that an employer may claim if the employer employs an apprentice for at least 6 months during an income tax year and either has a registered apprenticeship program or is an employer-partner of a registered apprenticeship program. The amount of the tax credit is up to $6,300 for 6 months of employment plus up to $1,050 for each additional month of employment, for a maximum of

up to $12,600 per apprentice per income tax year. An employer may not claim a credit for:

- More than 10 apprentices per income tax year;
- The same apprentice for more than 24 consecutive months; and
- An apprentice for months when the apprentice did not receive wages from the employer.

To claim a tax credit, an employer must submit an application for the reservation of the tax credit and an application to receive an income tax credit certificate to the state apprenticeship agency (SAA) in the department of labor and employment (department). The SAA shall review the applications for specified criteria to determine whether the employer qualifies for the tax credit and tax credit certificate. An employer issued a tax credit certificate must file the certificate with the employer's state income tax return.

The SAA is required to submit certain information and reports, as applicable, regarding the tax credit to the state auditor and the department of revenue. The SAA must also conduct outreach and provide technical assistance to small businesses concerning awareness of and application for the tax credit.

Section 2 ends the state income tax credit for qualified investments made in a qualified school-to-career program for income tax years after December 31, 2024.

Section 4 creates the scale-up grant program in the department to start new registered apprenticeship programs or expand existing programs in Colorado. The scale-up grant program awards grants from the money in the scale-up grant fund, which is created in the act. Eligible grant recipients include employers or entities that operate an apprenticeship program and that:

- Plan to develop and register a new registered apprenticeship program; or
- Currently offer a registered apprenticeship program and plan to expand it.

The act requires the department to collect specified data regarding the scale-up grant program and submit a report to specified committees of the general assembly.

Section 4 also creates the qualified apprenticeship intermediary grant program in the department to support entities that demonstrate expertise in connecting employers or apprenticeship program participants to registered apprenticeship programs or in convening stakeholders to develop registered apprenticeship programs. The SAA must post a list of the types of entities eligible to apply to the grant program on the SAA's website. The qualified apprenticeship intermediary grant program awards grants from the money in the qualified apprenticeship intermediary grant fund, which is created in the act. An eligible grant recipient must be a qualified apprenticeship intermediary.

The act requires the department to collect specified data regarding the qualified apprenticeship intermediary grant program and submit a report to specified committees of the general assembly.

On July 1, 2024, the state treasurer shall transfer from the general fund $2 million to the scale-up grant fund and $2 million to the qualified apprenticeship intermediary grant fund.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the following amounts are appropriated to the department for use by the office of future of work to implement the act:

- $103,515 from the general fund;
- $666,666 from the scale-up grant fund; and
- $666,667 from the qualified apprenticeship intermediary grant fund.

APPROVED by Governor May 10, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 10, 2024

MILITARY AND VETERANS

S.B. 24-004 County veterans service offices - administration - officer qualifications. Under current law, the division of veterans affairs (division) in the department of military and veterans affairs has a duty to supervise county veterans service offices (county offices). The act changes the division's duty to instead monitor county offices.

The act changes procedures for the division's payment to counties for the performance of certain veterans services, and requires the division to convene a working group that includes county commissioners to develop a method for distributing state-funded payments.

Under current law, the board of county commissioners (board) appoints all veterans service officers and staff for county offices. The board is required to appoint a county veterans service officer, and may authorize the appointed county veterans service officer to hire additional county veterans service officers and staff as the board finds necessary.

Under current law, a county veterans service officer is required to have certain military qualifications. The act requires only an appointed county veterans service officer to have these military qualifications.

The act adds state certification and United States department of veterans affairs accreditation requirements in order to be a county veterans service officer and for a county veterans service officer to be eligible to serve as a claimant's representative and to assist a veteran claimant with the preparation, presentation, or prosecution of a claim for a United States department of veterans affairs benefit.

APPROVED by Governor March 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1273 Veterans assistance grant program - underserved veteran populations - continuation under sunset law. The act implements the recommendation of the department of regulatory agencies' sunset review and report on the veterans assistance grant program (program) by continuing the program for 7 years, until September 1, 2031.

The act requires the adjutant general to promulgate rules that set forth criteria and procedures for identifying underserved veteran populations, with the intent to prioritize allocating program money to improve access to services for underserved veterans. The act requires the department of military and veterans affairs to annually report to the general assembly the criteria used to identify underserved veteran populations and how program money was allocated to meet the needs of underserved veterans.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC REGULATION

S.B. 24-019 Remuneration-exempt identifying placards - exemption from parking device payments - exemption applies to parking lots - number of placards allotted per individual. Current law exempts an individual with a remuneration-exempt identifying placard from paying at a parking device. The act defines "parking device" as a single- or multi-space meter, kiosk, pay station, pay-by-space, pay-by-plate, pay-by-card, or other payment system or methodology for the parking of vehicles.

The act also:

- Clarifies that a remuneration-exempt parking placard does not count toward the limits on the number of disability identifying placards and license plates the department of revenue (department) may issue to an individual;
- Increases the number of remuneration-exempt placards that the department may issue to an individual from one placard to 2 placards; and
- Specifies that an individual with a placard is exempt from paying at a parking device within a parking lot.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** November 1, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect November 1, 2024; except that, if a referendum petition is filed then this act takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-065 Mobile electronic devices - use prohibited while driving - exceptions - penalties. Current law prohibits an individual who is under 18 years of age from using a wireless telephone when driving. Effective January 1, 2025, the act applies the prohibition to an individual who is 18 years of age or older and updates the term "wireless telephone" to " mobile electronic device". The act does not apply to an individual with a commercial driver's license who is operating a commercial vehicle. The following uses of mobile electronic devices are exempted:

- By an individual contacting a public safety entity;
- By a individual during an emergency;
- By an employee or contractor of a utility when responding to a utility emergency;
- By an employee or contractor of a city or county acting within the scope of the employee's or contractor's duties as a code enforcement officer or animal protection officer; or
- By a first responder.

It is not a violation of the act to use a mobile electronic device in a motor vehicle that is at rest in a shoulder or lawfully parked.

To cite an individual for a violation of the act, a law enforcement officer must see the

individual use a mobile electronic device in a manner that caused the individual to drive in a careless and imprudent manner. The penalties for a violation are:

- For a first offense, $75 and 2 license suspension points;
- For a second offense within 24 months, $150 and 3 license suspension points; and
- For a third or subsequent offense within 24 months, $250 and 4 license suspension points.

A violation will be dismissed if the individual produces proof of purchase of a hands-free accessory and affirms, under penalty of perjury, that the defendant has not previously claimed this option to dismiss.

Current law requires a peace officer who makes a traffic stop to record the demographic information of the violator, whether a citation has been issued, and the violation cited. The act clarifies that the peace officer must record whether the act has been violated.

The executive director of the department of transportation, in consultation with the chief of the Colorado state patrol, is required to create a campaign raising public awareness of the requirements of the bill and of the dangers of using mobile electronic devices when driving.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die; except that section 42-4-239, Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended in section 1 of this act, takes effect January 1, 2025.

S.B. 24-079 Traffic offenses - motorcycles - overtaking or passing stopped traffic authorized. The act authorizes the driver of a 2-wheeled motorcycle to overtake or pass another motor vehicle in the same lane if:

- The traffic is stopped;
- The road has lanes wide enough to pass safely;
- The motorcycle is moving at 15 miles per hour or less; and
- Conditions permit prudent operation of the motorcycle while overtaking or passing.

A motorcycle driver overtaking or passing under the act must not overtake or pass:

- On the right shoulder;
- To the right of a vehicle in the farthest right-hand lane if the highway is not limited access; or
- In a lane of traffic moving in the opposite direction.

The authorization to overtake or pass is repealed, effective September 1, 2027. Before the repeal, the Colorado department of transportation will analyze safety data on the act and issue a report to the general assembly.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-182 Drivers' licenses - Colorado road and community safety act - requirements for issuance of driver's license or identification card - exceptions processing - appropriation. The "Colorado Road and Community Safety Act" authorizes the issuance of a driver's license or identification card to an individual who is not lawfully present in the United States if the individual meets certain requirements.

The act changes these requirements by:

- Repealing the requirement that the applicant have filed a Colorado resident income tax return;
- Repealing the requirement that the applicant demonstrate residency in the state for the immediately preceding 2 years;
- Repealing the requirement that the applicant provide a documented social security number or individual taxpayer identification number; and
- Allowing an applicant to present a passport, consular identification card, or military identification document from the applicant's country of origin that is unexpired or expired less than 10 years before the date of the applicant's application for a driver's license or identification document.

The act authorizes the use of exceptions processing, which is a hearing to determine whether an applicant possesses evidence sufficient to prove the applicant qualifies for an identification document, for identification document applicants who are not lawfully present in the United States. The department will promulgate rules concerning exceptions processing and the use of documents issued by an agent or agency of the United States government to prove a person qualifies for a Colorado identification document.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $122,855 to the department of revenue from the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account in the highway users tax fund, $14,355 of which is reappropriated to the governor's office for use by the office of information technology.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 31, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

S.B. 24-192 Motor vehicle repairs - motor vehicle warranties - failure to conform vehicle

to warranty - replacement or return of vehicle - third-party inspection period - appropriation. Current law commonly known as the "lemon law" requires a manufacturer, a manufacturer's agent, or a manufacturer's authorized dealer (dealer) to replace or buy back a motor vehicle if the consumer notified the dealer within the earlier of the warranty period or one year after original delivery of the motor vehicle (notification time) of the motor vehicle's nonconformity with the motor vehicle's warranty (nonconformity) and the motor vehicle underwent a reasonable number of attempts to repair. The number of repairs are considered reasonable if:

- The motor vehicle was out of service for repairs for a cumulative total of 30 or more business days; or
- The dealer tried unsuccessfully to repair the motor vehicle 4 or more times.

The act:

- Expands the lemon law to cover motor vehicles affected by safety-based nonconformities;
- Expands the notification time to include the earlier of the motor vehicle's first 24,000 miles or 2 years after original delivery of the motor vehicle;
- Lowers the number of out-of-service business days from 30 to 24; and
- Lowers the number of required attempts to repair from 4 to 3 generally and to 2 for a safety-based nonconformity.

Current law requires a manufacturer to be notified of a defect and be given an opportunity to cure the defect in order to be subject to the reasonable repairs presumption. The act adds a 10-business-day limit on the opportunity to cure the defect.

Current law allows a dealer, when buying back a motor vehicle, to deduct a reasonable allowance for use. The act sets a formula for determining the reasonable allowance for use.

Current law exempts from the lemon law motor vehicles that have a problem that does not affect the market value of the motor vehicle. The act provides that the problem must not affect the safety of the motor vehicle to qualify for the exemption.

The act changes the statute of limitations from the earlier of 6 months after the expiration of a warranty or within one year after the original delivery of the motor vehicle to 30 months after the original delivery.

The act requires a dealer to allow an agent of a purchaser to inspect a motor vehicle or provide a 7-day free-look period, during which the purchaser may return the motor vehicle and receive a refund of all money paid to purchase the motor vehicle. The dealer must notify purchasers of this inspection right. To make the inspection, an agent may have reasonable access to conduct the inspection, but the agent must be qualified to use or operate any equipment used to inspect the vehicle and must not interfere with normal business operations of the dealer.

A dealer is required to give certain notices that a motor vehicle was returned, including notifying the department of revenue (department). The department must put a brand on the title to notify subsequent purchasers.

Failing to comply with the act is grounds for discipline for a manufacturer or distributor of motor vehicles.

To implement the act, $19,605 is appropriated for the 2024-25 state fiscal year to the department from the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account in the highway users tax fund.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-220 Overweight motor vehicle permits - single-use permits. The act requires an applicant for an overweight motor vehicle permit to provide third-party documentation establishing the gross weight of the load if the permit application is for a vehicle and load combination that weighs at least 200,000 pounds and less than 500,000 pounds. The carrier is required to carry the documentation in the vehicle during the permitted move and produce the documentation for any state agency or law enforcement personnel. In addition to any other penalty, a driver who violates this provision is subject to a penalty of one dollar per pound in excess of the gross weight authorized by the permit.

The act authorizes the department of transportation to issue a single-use overweight or oversize state permit or local permit on an expedited basis to help in an emergency. If the permit is a local permit, the applicant and the executive director of the department of transportation, or the executive director's designee, are required to make a reasonable attempt to contact and obtain the approval of the local authorities. If the department of transportation is unable to contact or obtain the approval of the local authority within a reasonable amount of time, the department of transportation may issue the local permit. If the permitted vehicle needs a law enforcement escort, the department of transportation must obtain the approval of the state patrol. The local permit fees must be collected and remitted to the local authorities.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1021 Driver's licenses - driving permits - minors - temporary licenses - driving school instructors - disqualifying convictions. The act changed the requirements to be issued an instruction permit by requiring, on or after January 1, 2027:

- Minors who are 15 years of age or older and under 18 years of age to complete

a 30-hour driver education course, which may include an online course, approved by the department of revenue (department); and
- Minors who are 18 years of age and older to either complete a 30-hour driver education course, which may include an online course, approved by the department or a 4-hour prequalification driver awareness program approved by the department.

The act requires a minor who is under 21 years of age to successfully complete an instruction program in motorcycle safety that is approved by the Colorado state patrol before being issued an instruction permit to drive a motorcycle.

The act authorizes the following individuals who hold a valid Colorado driver's license to supervise a minor's driving under a permit:

- The minor's parent or stepparent;
- The minor's grandparent with power of attorney;
- An individual who is 21 years of age or older and who signed the affidavit of liability;
- The minor's foster parent who signed the affidavit of liability;
- An approved driver education instructor;
- An alternate permit supervisor who is 21 years of age or older and is appointed by the person who signed the affidavit of liability; and
- If the minor is a foster child, an individual authorized to supervise the foster child.

The act authorizes the issuance of a temporary driver's license or temporary minor driver's license, which temporary license is valid for up to one year unless extended by the department of revenue and which immediately becomes invalid upon issuance of a permanent driver's license or upon refusal for good cause.

The act prohibits a person who has been convicted of certain violent or sexual crimes from providing behind-the-wheel driving instruction to minors and at-risk adults. A commercial driving school is prohibited from employing such a driving instructor to provide behind-the-wheel driving instruction to minors and at-risk adults. Each instructor employed by a commercial driving school must obtain a fingerprint-based criminal history record check to verify that the instructor has not committed a disqualifying crime.

APPROVED by Governor May 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 1, 2026

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause. This act applies to applications for instruction permits and driver's licenses submitted on or after January 1 2027.

H.B. 24-1055 Child restraint systems - age requirements for restraint systems - public information and education. The act changes the child restraint system requirements in

existing law as follows:

- Increases the age at which children are required to use a child restraint system from under 8 years of age to under 9 years of age;
- Increases the age, from under one year of age to under 2 years of age, and the weight, from under 20 pounds to under 40 pounds, of children who must be restrained in a rear-facing child restraint system in a rear seat of the vehicle;
- Requires that children who are under 2 years of age but over 40 pounds in weight be restrained in a rear-facing or forward-facing restraint system;
- Increases the age, from one year of age or older to 2 years of age or older but less than 4 years of age, of children who must be restrained in a rear-facing or forward-facing child restraint system, depending on the child's weight, in a rear seat of the vehicle, if a rear seat is available;
- Adds a requirement that children who are at least 4 years of age but under 9 years of age and who weigh at least 40 pounds use a child restraint system or booster seat, which must be situated in a rear seat of the vehicle, if a rear seat is available; and
- Increases the age at which children must be restrained in a safety belt or child restraint system from under 16 years of age to under 18 years of age.

The act requires the division of highway safety to use existing national highway traffic safety administration occupant protection grant funds to implement a program for public information and education concerning updates to child restraint system requirements, the use of child restraint systems, and Colorado law regarding child restraint system.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

H.B. 24-1089 Electronic communications and notifications - driver's licenses - registration - notices of hearings - license plates - leased vehicles - appropriation. By March 31, 2026, the act requires the department of revenue (department) to create a process for a vehicle owner to request to receive and for the department to provide electronic communications and notifications, instead of written notifications, concerning vehicle transactions, including electronic notifications regarding driver's licenses and hearings related to the suspension of a driver's license, vehicle registration renewals, other hearings, and issuance of license plates. The department is not permitted, however, to provide electronic notifications for the revocation of a vehicle registration or license plate. The act also requires the department to adopt rules to create procedures for a vehicle owner to request the electronic notification.

The act makes it mandatory, instead of optional, that the department establish a system to allow the electronic transmission of registration, lien, and titling information for motor vehicles, off-highway vehicles, or special mobile machinery by March 31, 2026. The act also requires that the system support the ability to generate a title and registration for new leased vehicles and support the ability to generate a title for a lessee who purchases the lessee's leased vehicle without affecting the lessee's existing registration. On or before January 1, 2027, the system must support the ability to generate a new registration for a vehicle to a new

lessee without modifying the title.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $645,368 is appropriated from the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account in the highway users tax fund to the department to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1105 Registration - special license plates - Chicana/o license plate - appropriation. The act creates the Chicana/o special license plate. An applicant becomes eligible to use the plate by providing a certificate to the department of revenue (department) confirming that the applicant has made a donation to a nonprofit organization (organization) chosen by the department based on the organization's provision of services to the Latin American community. The organization may implement the act by making grants to other organizations that also qualify under the standards of the act.

In addition to the standard motor vehicle fees, the plate requires 2 one-time fees of $25. One of the fees is credited to the highway users tax fund and the other to the licensing services cash fund.

To implement this act, $14,191 is appropriated to the department. This appropriation consists of $7,562 from the license plate cash fund and $6,629 from the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account in the highway users tax fund.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1135 Traffic offenses - operating a commercial motor vehicle - unlawful direction to operate a commercial motor vehicle - transportation legislation review committee required traffic regulation study subjects - appropriation. Under existing law, it is a class A traffic infraction to operate a commercial motor vehicle without a commercial driver's license, to operate a commercial motor vehicle if the operator is under 21 years of age, or to drive a commercial motor vehicle if the person has more than one driver's license. The act makes each a class 1 misdemeanor; except that, if a person presents a valid commercial driver's license to the court within 30 days, the offense is a class A traffic infraction.

The act creates the offense of unlawful direction to operate a commercial motor vehicle. An employer who authorizes or permits an employee who the employer knows or reasonably should know does not have a commercial driver's license or is under 21 years of age to operate a commercial motor vehicle commits unlawful direction to operate a commercial motor vehicle, a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.

The act requires the transportation legislation review committee to study the following

issues during the 2024 legislative interim:

- Enforcement of impaired driving offenses, including situations involving a driver who refuses to take or complete a blood or breath test as required by law;
- Careless driving that results in accidental death, including whether available civil and criminal charges and penalties for those incidents are appropriate; and
- The appropriate penalty for failing to maintain motor vehicle or low-powered scooter insurance and failing to present evidence of insurance to a requesting officer.

The act appropriates $1,455 from the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account in the highway users tax fund to the department of revenue to implement the act's provisions.

APPROVED by Governor May 20, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** May 20, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE August 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1161 Accessibility - car sharing programs - electric vehicle charging stations - reserved parking. The act requires a car sharing program operating in the state, on and after January 1, 2028, to indicate a car's accessibility modifications for each shared car available through the program. A car sharing program that makes a reasonable effort to obtain accurate information from the shared car owner regarding any modification for accessibility is not liable for incorrect or false information provided by the shared car owner.

The energy code board must include in its model low energy and carbon code accessibility requirements related to electric vehicles that consider design recommendations from the United States access board (access board) and any applicable federal regulations.

For an electric vehicle charging station constructed or replaced on and after January 1, 2026, the act specifies that no fewer than 5% or one vehicle charging space should incorporate the standards from the access board until applicable regulations are issued by the federal department of justice or the federal department of transportation.

The act clarifies that an individual shall not block reasonable access to reserved parking, curb ramps, access aisles, or accessible routes by any means. A peace officer or parking enforcement officer is required to investigate a complaint that accessible parking has been blocked within a reasonable time.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1250 Misdemeanor or infraction traffic conviction - driving improvement course - waiver of license suspension points - fee - rules. The act allows an individual who has been convicted of a traffic infraction or a misdemeanor traffic offense to attend a driving

improvement course for the purpose of waiving license suspension points for the conviction. The individual must complete a driving improvement course that is offered by a commercial driving school and is approved by the department of revenue (department). The department must adopt rules that:

- Set the number of points assessed for a conviction that may be waived for an individual who successfully completes a driving improvement course;
- Specify how often a points waiver may be claimed;
- Set procedures for claiming a points waiver;
- Establish a process for a commercial driving school to have a driving improvement course approved by the department; and
- Set fees that the department may charge a commercial driving school to offset the direct and indirect costs to implement the act.

The act sets standards for the approval of driving improvement courses.

The department may charge a commercial driving school both a fee to approve a driving improvement course and a fee for each individual who claims a points waiver. The fee must be set in an amount sufficient to offset the direct and indirect cost of administering the waiver program.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1319 Registration - distinctive special license plates - Colorado professional fire fighters license plate - transfer or assignment. The Colorado professional fire fighters license plate is a distinctive special license plate. Under current law, distinctive special license plates do not expire when an owner of a motor vehicle who has been issued a distinctive special license plate transfers or assigns the owner's title or interest in the motor vehicle.

The act provides that the Colorado professional fire fighters license plate expires upon the transfer or assignment of the motor vehicle. A person whose Colorado professional fire fighters license plate expires as a result of the transfer or assignment of the motor vehicle may apply again for the license plate by paying the required fees and fulfilling the application requirements.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1369 Registration - special license plates - agriculture license plate - appropriation. The act creates the Colorado agriculture license plate. In addition to the normal fees for a license plate, a person must pay an additional one-time fee in the amount of $25, which

money is credited to the highway users tax fund.

To implement the act, $15,775 is appropriated to the department of revenue from the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account in the highway users tax fund and $17,431 is appropriated from the license plate cash fund to the department of revenue for use by the division of motor vehicles.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1464 Signals - signs- markings - designation of highway maintenance, repair, or construction zones. Under current law, if maintenance, repair, or construction activities are occurring or will occur within 4 hours on a portion of a state highway, the Colorado department of transportation (department) is permitted, but not required, to designate the portion of the highway as a highway maintenance, repair, or construction zone.

The act:

- Removes the 4-hour time period relating to maintenance, repair, or construction activities that will occur on a portion of a state highway but maintains the 4-hour time period relating to maintenance, repair, or construction zones that are not on a state highway; and
- Requires the department to designate a portion of a state highway on which construction activities are occurring as a highway construction zone.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

NATURAL RESOURCES

S.B. 24-056 Parks and wildlife - public land - snowmobile use permit. The snowmobile recreation fund is used to, among other things, establish and maintain snowmobile trails and related facilities. A resident of Colorado who uses a snowmobile on publicly owned land must register the snowmobile and pay a fee, which is deposited in the snowmobile recreation fund. The act replaces a $5 per registration cap with a 17% cap on the amount of the fee that can be used for administration purposes.

The act creates an out-of-state snowmobile permit that an owner or operator of an out-of-state snowmobile must obtain and display to drive the snowmobile on publicly owned land. To get the permit, the owner must pay a fee in an amount set by the parks and wildlife commission.

Exceptions are created for snowmobiles:

- Owned by governments;
- Operated in an organized event authorized by the government with jurisdiction over the land on which the snowmobile is operated; and
- Operated on publicly owned land for nonrecreational purposes.

Concerning the requirement to register a snowmobile, the current exception on private-land commercial use is extended to all private land use by repealing the commercial use element.

The fine for a violation is $100. Permits are valid for one year from October 1 to September 30 and are issued by agents of the director of the division of parks and wildlife.

A search and rescue program pays for backcountry search and rescue operations. Snowmobile and off-highway vehicle registrations require the payment of a search and rescue fee, which entitles the payer of the fee to be covered by the program. The act adds the search and rescue fee to out-of-state snowmobile permits and off-highway use permits.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-161 Department of natural resources - parks and wildlife - licenses and passes - low-income senior pass eligibility - disabled veteran pass eligibility - procedures for hearings related to river outfitter licenses - cost of youth hunting licenses - backcountry search and rescue fund surcharge. The act amends certain requirements and procedures related to licenses and passes from the Colorado parks and wildlife commission (commission).

The act lowers the age threshold for senior annual fishing licenses to 64 years of age

and amends the definition of "low-income senior" for the purposes of discounted parks and wildlife licenses. The act also lowers the disability level threshold for veterans with disabilities from 60% to 50% disability for the purpose of granting licenses to disabled veterans.

The act lowers the cost of the youth small game hunting license and the youth big game hunting license by 25 cents to account for the inclusion of the backcountry search and rescue fund surcharge that is added administratively by the commission when the licenses are purchased. The act clarifies that adjustments to the prices of certain hunting licenses are based on the cost of the licenses as established in 2018 and adjusted for inflation based on the consumer price index.

The act authorizes the commission to establish, by rule, a harvest permit surcharge for the taking of small game when doing so is necessary for the proper management of wildlife resources. The act specifies that revenues generated from the sale of keep Colorado wild passes may be used for capital construction projects.

The act establishes procedures for hearings conducted by the commission when a river outfitter license holder or applicant is alleged to have committed a violation and when the applicant or license holder may have their application or license denied, suspended, or revoked. The act authorizes a hearing officer to conduct hearings on behalf of the commission in relation to the denial, suspension, or revocation of a river outfitter license.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die. This act applies to licenses issued, applications submitted, and conduct occurring on or after January 1, 2025.

S.B. 24-171 Wildlife - reintroduction of the North American wolverine - restoration plan - compensation for losses of livestock - rules - appropriation. The act authorizes the reintroduction of the North American wolverine in the state by the division of parks and wildlife (division). As long as the North American wolverine remains on the list of threatened or endangered species pursuant to applicable federal law, the division must not reintroduce the North American wolverine in the state until a final rule designating the North American wolverine in Colorado as a nonessential experimental population pursuant to applicable federal law has taken effect.

The act also creates certain requirements for the reintroduction of the North American wolverine. The parks and wildlife commission must adopt rules for the compensation of owners of livestock for losses caused by the North American wolverine.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $102,808 is appropriated from the wildlife cash fund

to the department of natural resources for use by the division. To implement the act, the division may use the appropriation for wildlife operations.

APPROVED by Governor May 20, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-185 Energy and carbon management regulation - drilling units - pooling interests - appropriation. Under current law, when 2 or more separately owned tracts are within an oil and gas drilling unit (unit) established by the Colorado energy and carbon management commission (commission), in the absence of voluntary pooling and after a reasonable offer to lease, made in good faith (offer to lease), the commission may enter an order pooling the mineral interests of those tracts (pooling order) for the development and operation of the unit if the applicant for the pooling order:

- Owns more than 45% of the mineral interests in the unit (requisite ownership); or
- Obtains the consent of the owners of more than 45% of the mineral interests in the unit (requisite consent).

The act changes current law by:

- Requiring that a pooling order application include an affidavit that declares that the applicant has the requisite ownership or obtained the requisite consent (declaration), which affidavit must include certain leasing and well information;
- Allowing an unleased mineral interest owner (unleased owner), at least 60 days before the first noticed hearing date, to file a protest with the commission disputing the applicant's declaration (protest);
- Requiring the commission to resolve a bona fide protest and allowing an unleased owner that files a bona fide protest to review certain leasing information;
- If a unit contains the mineral interests of an unleased owner that has rejected an offer to lease, prohibiting an oil and gas operator, on and after January 1, 2025, from drilling or extracting minerals from a unit that are not voluntarily pooled before a pooling order is entered by the commission;
- Prohibiting the commission from entering a pooling order that pools the mineral interests of an unleased owner if the unleased owner is a local government that has rejected an offer to lease and the minerals subject to the unleased owner's mineral interests are within the local government's geographic boundaries (local government unleased interest); and
- If a pooling order application proposes to pool a local government unleased interest and the local government has rejected an offer to lease, requiring the commission to deny the application unless the applicant amends the application to no longer pool the local government unleased interest.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $20,483 is appropriated to the department of natural resources from the energy and carbon management cash fund for implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-199 Annual species conservation trust fund projects - eligibility list - expenditures. For state fiscal year 2024-25, the act appropriates $5,000,000 from the species conservation trust fund in the state treasury for various wildlife conservation programs directed at conserving candidate species or species that are likely to become candidate species, as determined by the United States fish and wildlife service, as follows:

- $1,800,000 for the upper Colorado river endangered fish recovery program;
- $650,000 for selenium management, research, monitoring, evaluation, and control;
- $50,000 for 3 species recovery efforts;
- $1,700,000 for native terrestrial wildlife conservation; and
- $800,000 for native aquatic wildlife conservation.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 17, 2024

S.B. 24-230 Fees on the production of oil and gas - local transit and rail funding - regional transportation district projects and reporting - wildlife and land remediation funding - statutory language contingent on the adoption of certain ballot initiatives at the 2024 statewide general election. The act requires the clean transit enterprise (enterprise) to impose a production fee for clean transit (production fee for clean transit) to be paid quarterly by every producer of oil and gas in the state (producer). The production fee for clean transit applies to all oil and gas produced by the producer in the state on and after July 1, 2025.

No later than one week after October 1, 2025, and no later than one week after the first day of each calendar quarter thereafter, the energy and carbon management commission (commission) must calculate the average Henry Hub natural gas spot price reported by the United States energy information administration (average gas spot price) and average west Texas intermediate spot price reported by the United States energy information administration (average oil spot price) for the previous quarter and publish the average gas spot price and average oil spot price on the commission's website.

No later than one month after the commission publishes the average gas spot price and average oil spot price on the commission's website, the enterprise must set the production fee amounts for the previous calendar quarter, which are determined by the enterprise based on the average gas spot price and average oil spot price calculated by the commission; notify the executive director of the department of revenue (executive director) of the production fee

amounts set; and publish the production fee amounts on the enterprise's website. Prior to adopting the production fee amounts, the enterprise must consult with the commission on the production fee amounts.

On or before the last day of the second month following the previous calendar quarter, every producer must file a return with and pay the production fee for clean transit for the previous calendar quarter to the executive director in accordance with applicable department of revenue procedures. The state treasurer must first credit the costs to the department of revenue for administering the production fees for clean transit, which money is credited to the oil and gas production fees collection fund created in the act, and then credit the remaining production fees for clean transit in the following manner:

- 70% to the local transit operations cash fund to be used for expanding local transit service and prioritizing transit improvements in certain communities;
- 10% to the local transit grant program cash fund to be used for providing competitive grants to certain eligible entities for expenses associated with providing public transportation; and
- 20% to the rail funding program cash fund to be used for passenger rail projects and service.

No later than March 1, 2030, and every fifth March 1 thereafter, the enterprise must complete an analysis of the production fee amounts and post the analysis on the enterprise's website.

The act also requires the regional transportation district to prioritize completion of the northwest rail line to Longmont and the north lines of the transportation expansion plan adopted by the regional transportation district board (plan). On or before July 1, 2025, the regional transportation district is also required to submit a report to the governor and the general assembly that demonstrates how the regional transportation district will fulfill certain commitments made in the plan.

The act also requires the division of parks and wildlife (division) to impose a production fee for wildlife and land remediation (production fee for wildlife and land remediation) to be paid quarterly by every producer. The production fee for wildlife and land remediation applies to all oil and gas produced by the producer in the state on and after July 1, 2025.

No later than one month after the commission publishes the average gas spot price and average oil spot price on the commission's website, the division must set the production fee amounts for the previous calendar quarter, which are determined by the division based on the average gas spot price and average oil spot price calculated by the commission; notify the executive director of the production fee amounts set; and publish the production fee amounts on the division's website. Prior to adopting the production fee amounts, the division must consult with the commission on the production fee amounts.

On or before the last day of the second month following the previous calendar quarter,

every producer must file a return with and pay the production fee for wildlife and land remediation for the previous calendar quarter to the executive director in accordance with applicable department of revenue administrative procedures. The state treasurer must credit the production fees for wildlife and land remediation in the following manner:

- First, the costs to the department of revenue for administering the production fees for wildlife and land remediation are credited to the oil and gas production fees collection fund for use by department of revenue; and
- Second, the remaining amount of production fees for wildlife and land remediation are credited to the climate resilient wildlife and land cash fund to be used for certain wildlife and land remediation purposes.

No later than March 1, 2030, and every fifth March 1 thereafter, the division must complete an analysis of the production fee amounts and post the analysis on the division's website.

Along with publishing the average gas spot price and average oil spot price on the commission's website, the commission is required to routinely provide written guidance to the enterprise and the division on factors relevant to the production fee amounts for the production fee for clean transit and the production fee for wildlife and land remediation.

The act also establishes:

- Certain department of revenue administrative procedures, including certain registration and return filing requirements, for the collection of the production fees for clean transit and the production fees for wildlife and land remediation;
- A petty offense and civil penalty for a producer's failure to register with the department of revenue; and
- The accrual of interest and penalties for a producer's failure to pay or correctly account for any production fees for wildlife and land remediation or production fees for clean transit or to keep complete and accurate records.

If a constitutional amendment is adopted at the 2024 statewide general election that requires voter approval of fees assessed for the purpose of funding mass transportation, the act creates certain definitions that apply to the constitutional amendment.

If a constitutional amendment is adopted at the 2024 statewide general election that defines a "fee" for the purposes of state constitutional law, the act clarifies what fees and fee increases the constitutional amendment applies to and creates certain definitions that apply to the constitutional amendment (fee definition provision).

Provisions of the act are contingent upon Senate Bill 24-184 being enacted and becoming law.

APPROVED by Governor May 16, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 16, 2024

H.B. 24-1024 Wildfire risk mitigation - public outreach and education - continuation of program - reporting - appropriation. The act requires the Colorado state forest service (forest service) to:

- Conduct enhanced wildfire awareness month outreach campaigns (campaigns) through 2027 and other outreach efforts through the 2026-27 state fiscal year that are expected to increase awareness of wildfire risk mitigation by residents in the wildland-urban interface; and
- Report to certain legislative committees on an annual basis concerning the campaigns and outreach efforts.

For state fiscal year 2024-25, the act appropriates $40,000 from the general fund to the healthy forests and vibrant communities fund for use by the forest service for the ongoing campaigns and outreach efforts.

APPROVED by Governor May 20, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 20, 2024

H.B. 24-1117 Rare plants and invertebrates - study and conservation - investigations - appropriation. The act adds rare plants and invertebrates to the species that may be studied and conserved under the current "Nongame, Endangered, or Threatened Species Conservation Act", which is renamed the "Nongame, Endangered, or Threatened Wildlife and Rare Plant Conservation Act". The division of parks and wildlife in the department of natural resources (department) may undertake voluntary programs to conserve, protect, and perpetuate invertebrates. The department is required to include, in the department's SMART Act hearing, information about the investigations conducted under the act. The general assembly is required to make an appropriation from the general fund or the wildlife cash fund to study invertebrates.

$774,788 is appropriated to the department for use by the division of parks and wildlife to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1257 Parks and wildlife - Colorado natural areas council - continuation under sunset law. The act continues the Colorado natural areas council, an advisory council to the parks and wildlife commission, for 10 years until September 1, 2034, subject to sunset review.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1346 Energy and carbon management - geologic storage operations - financial assurance - cumulative impacts - ownership of pore space - geologic storage units - carbon dioxide accounting procedures - fees - rules. The act expands the authority of the energy and carbon management commission (commission) to include the regulation of activities performed for the purpose of engaging in the injection and underground sequestration of injection carbon dioxide in pore space (geologic storage operations).

The commission may:

- Reimpose any regulatory responsibility or financial assurance obligation imposed on a person that exercises the right to control the conduct of geologic storage operations (geologic storage operator) if the geologic storage operator makes a material misrepresentation or omission that causes the commission to approve a site closure; and
- Assess and collect regulatory and permitting fees from geologic storage operators.

Current law requires the commission to promulgate rules that evaluate and address the cumulative impacts of oil and gas operations by April 28, 2024. The act changes current law by extending the deadline for the rule-making to September 30, 2024, and requiring the evaluation of cumulative impacts to address impacts from all operations regulated by the commission. Wells drilled for the exclusive purpose of obtaining subsurface data or information to support operations are not subject to a cumulative impact analysis.

The act also allows the director of the commission to hire and designate employees of the commission as administrative law judges who have the authority to administer proceedings on behalf of the commission.

Current law provides a statute of limitations of one year after the date of an alleged violation of energy and carbon management laws (violation). The act changes this statute of limitations to 3 years after the discovery of the alleged violation and provides that the 3-year statute of limitations period does not apply if information regarding the alleged violation is knowingly or willfully concealed by the alleged violator.

The act also expands the following energy and carbon management law areas to include geologic storage operations:

- Enforcement and civil penalty procedures;
- Use of the energy and carbon management cash fund by the commission;
- Mitigation of adverse environmental impacts by the commission or an operator; and
- State agency and local government authority over oil and gas development.

The act also establishes that:

- Ownership of a portion of a pore space necessary for geologic storage

(sequestration estate) is vested in the owner of the overlying surface estate if the sequestration estate has not been separately severed, conveyed, or reserved;

- Any conveyance of the ownership of an overlying surface estate also conveys the grantor's ownership of any sequestration estate except in certain circumstances; and
- A conveyance of the ownership of a mineral estate does not convey the grantor's ownership in the sequestration estate unless the conveyance instrument provides for the conveyance.

Upon application of any interested person, the commission must hold a hearing and enter an order (order) providing for the formation of a unit of one or more geologic storage resources (geologic storage unit) if the commission finds that the geologic storage unit is reasonably necessary to effectuate a geologic storage project. The order must include terms and conditions that are just and reasonable and establish a plan for operations of the geologic storage unit (plan). An order is effective only if the plan has been approved by those persons that collectively own at least 75% of the geologic storage resources included in the geologic storage unit area (required approval) and the commission makes a finding in the order of the required approval.

The act also allows a local government to request that the director of the commission appoint a technical review board to assist the local government in analyzing and answering any technical questions regarding the local government's land use regulations.

The act also requires the department of public health and environment (department) to develop carbon dioxide accounting procedures for geologic storage operations. The commission must compile relevant data to support the carbon dioxide accounting procedures and work collaboratively with the department in implementing the carbon dioxide accounting procedures. The commission and the department must also work collaboratively to address air emissions from geologic storage operations.

APPROVED by Governor May 21, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 21, 2024

PROBATE, TRUSTS, AND FIDUCIARIES

H.B. 24-1248 Uniform Non-Testamentary Electronic Estate Planning Documents Act . The uniform act clarifies when and how electronic documents may be used in estate planning documents other than wills.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

S.B. 24-010 Dental and dental hygienist compact - adoption by Colorado - interstate practice of dentistry and dental hygiene - effective date - appropriation. The act adopts the dentist and dental hygienist compact (compact) to facilitate the interstate practice of dentistry and dental hygiene. With the adoption of the compact, a dentist or dental hygienist who holds an active, unencumbered license in a participating state and does not have an encumbered license from any participating state may apply to another participating state (remote state) for a privilege to practice dentistry or dental hygiene, as applicable, (compact privilege) in that state.

Under a compact privilege, the dentist or dental hygienist must practice within the scope of practice authorized for a dentist or dental hygienist licensed in the remote state and is subject to the remote state's licensing authority, which may, within the borders of the remote state, take adverse action against the dentist's or dental hygienist's compact privilege in order to protect the health and safety of its citizens. If a remote state, acting through its licensing authority, takes adverse action, the dentist's or dental hygienist's compact privilege in all remote states is removed until any restriction on the compact privilege is removed. Only the participating state in which the dentist or dental hygienist is licensed may take adverse action against the dental or dental hygienist's license; however, a remote state may take adverse action against the dentist's or dental hygienist's compact privilege in the remote state.

The compact creates the dentist and dental hygienist compact commission (commission). The commission consists of one commissioner from each participating state who is selected by the state's licensing authority. The compact authorizes the commission to create the administrative structure for the compact, including granting the powers necessary to establish and operate the commission, adopt rules and bylaws, establish an executive committee, hire employees, establish an office, and conduct the commission's meetings. Further, the commission shall develop and maintain a coordinated database and reporting system to include significant investigatory information from participating states concerning the dentist's or dental hygienist's practice and to record any adverse action against the dentist or dental hygienist. To pay the costs associated with the compact, the compact authorizes the commission to levy and collect an annual assessment from each participating state and to impose fees on licensees for the granting or renewal of a compact privilege; except that an active military member or the member's spouse will not be required to pay the commission's fee for a compact privilege. The compact includes provisions governing disputes among participating states and between the commission and a participating state, enforcement provisions, and withdrawal of participating states from the compact.

The compact is effective for participating states on the date on which the compact is enacted in the seventh participating state.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $78,750 is appropriated to the department of

regulatory agencies from the division of professions and occupations cash fund for use by the department to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-018 Physician assistant licensure compact - conditions for authorization to practice - rules - appropriation. The act enacts the "Physician Assistant Licensure Compact" (compact). The compact is designed to enable a physician assistant with a license in a state that has signed the compact (participating state) to more easily become authorized to practice in any other participating state. Participating states and physician assistants must meet specific conditions enumerated in the compact to participate in the compact. The compact allows only the participating state where a physician assistant is licensed to discipline the physician assistant, but allows a participating state where the physician assistant is practicing, but is not licensed, to revoke the physician assistant's authority to practice in that state.

The act authorizes the Colorado medical board (board) to promulgate rules and to facilitate Colorado's participation in the compact, including notifying the Compact Commission (commission) established by the compact of any adverse action taken by the board against a physician assistant licensed in Colorado or practicing in Colorado under the compact. The commission includes a delegate from each participating state and has the powers and duties set forth in the act.

The compact becomes effective on the date the compact is enacted in the seventh participating state.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-087 Health-care providers - health facilities - hospital pharmacies - facility-provided medications - use for continued treatment. The act allows a health-care provider, a health-facility, and a hospital pharmacy to provide a patient with certain facility-provided medications if the medication is required for continued treatment, the medication does not contain a controlled substance, and the medication was administered to the patient during the patient's visit to the health-care provider or health facility. The health-care provider, health facility, or pharmacy that provided the medication to the patient is required to label the medication and to counsel the patient regarding the proper use of the medication.

APPROVED by Governor April 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 22, 2024

S.B. 24-115 Mental health professionals - regulation - examinations - renewal - continuing

education - rule-making. The act removes the requirement that a mental health professional provide each client with an explanation of the levels of regulation and the differences between licensure, registration, and certification of mental health professionals.

The act removes the requirement for an individual to take and pass the board of social work examiners' masters examination in order to obtain a licensed social worker license.

In order for an individual to obtain a registration as a psychologist candidate (PSYC), a clinical social worker candidate (SWC), a marriage and family therapist candidate (MFTC), a licensed professional counselor candidate (LPCC), or an addiction counselor candidate (ADDC), the act requires the individual to pass the Colorado jurisprudence examination.

The act authorizes PSYCs, SWCs, MFTCs, LPCCs, and ADDCs to renew their candidate registrations if they are unable to complete all the post-degree licensure requirements within the 3-year time frame that a registration is valid and allows candidates whose registrations have expired to reapply for the registration.

The act requires certain mental health professionals, prior to a renewal of a license or registration, to complete continuing professional development and educational hours.

On or before December 31, 2024,the state board of psychologist examiners, the state board of social work examiners, the state board of marriage and family therapist examiners, the state board of licensed professional counselor examiners, and the state board of addiction counselor examiners are required to begin the rule-making process to align their respective rules with their respective practice acts.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-141 Health-care services - telehealth - eligibility for out-of-state registration - emergency protocol - discipline - prohibition on prescriptions. The act allows a health-care provider (applicant) who possesses a license, certificate, registration, or other approval as a health-care provider in another state (out-of-state credential) to provide health-care services through telehealth to patients located in Colorado if the applicant registers with the regulator that regulates the health-care services the applicant will provide (regulator). An applicant is eligible for registration if:

- The applicant submits an application in a manner prescribed by the division of professions and occupations (division) in the department of regulatory agencies (department) and pays the applicable fee;
- The applicant possesses an out-of-state credential issued by a governmental authority in another state, the District of Columbia, or a possession or territory of the United States that is active and unencumbered, that has educational and supervisory standards equivalent to or exceeding the educational and

supervisory standards required for the equivalent credential in this state or the interstate compacft license for the applicable credential type, and that entitles the applicant to perform health-care services that are substantially similar to health-care services that may be performed by a licensee, certificate holder, or registrant in this state;
- The applicant designates an agent upon whom service of process may be made in Colorado;
- The applicant has not been subject to any disciplinary action relating to the applicant's out-of-state credential during the 5-year period immediately preceding the submission of the applicant's application that has resulted in the applicant's out-of-state credential being limited, suspended, or revoked, unless the disciplinary action pertains to an action, behavior, or treatment permitted under Colorado law; and
- The applicant demonstrates passage of a jurisprudence examination administered by the division if passage of a jurisprudence examination is required for substantially similar credentialing in this state.

An applicant who has been registered to provide health-care services through telehealth to patients located in Colorado (registered provider) shall:

- Provide health-care services in compliance with the professional practice standards for health-care services in this state;
- In the event of an emergency situation, make a good faith effort to contact and coordinate with emergency services located near the originating site, or facilitate contact with the appropriate local mental and behavioral health services, and remain on a synchronous connection with the patient, if the emergency arises during a synchronous connection, until emergency services have reached the originating site or the situation is resolved in the registered provider's clinical judgment;
- Maintain a written emergency protocol that is appropriate to the applicable standard of care for Colorado;
- Notify the applicable regulator of restrictions placed on the registered provider's out-of-state credential in any state or jurisdiction or of any disciplinary action taken or pending against the registered provider in any state or jurisdiction;
- Maintain and have in effect a form of financial responsibility that covers services provided to patients in this state as required by the applicable regulator;
- Disclose to the patient that the registered provider does not have a physical location in Colorado and disclose the location of the registered provider; and
- Not open an office in this state and shall not provide in-person health-care services to patients located in this state unless the health-care provider obtains the license, certification, or registration that the applicable regulator requires for the performance of the relevant health-care services in this state.

The act also allows the division or the regulator to take disciplinary action against a

registered provider under specified conditions. The department may notify other states in which the registered provider is licensed, registered, or certified to practice of any disciplinary actions taken against the registered provider in this state.

A registered provider is prohibited from prescribing a controlled substance.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 7, 2024

S.B. 24-173 Mortuary science professionals - licensure and regulation - sunset review - appropriation. The act requires an individual to obtain a license to practice as a funeral director, a mortuary science practitioner, an embalmer, a cremationist, or a natural reductionist (mortuary science professional). The director of the division of professions and occupations (director) is required to promulgate rules for such licensing. To be licensed, an individual must submit an application, pay an application fee, obtain a fingerprint-based criminal history record check, not have been subject to discipline in another state or convicted of a disqualifying crime, and meet the following qualifications:

- For a funeral director, the applicant must have graduated from an accredited mortuary science school, have successfully passed the arts section of a national board examination, and have received workplace learning experience of one year or longer;
- For a mortuary science practitioner, the applicant must have graduated from an accredited mortuary science school, have successfully passed both the arts and science sections of a national board examination, and have received workplace learning experience of one year or longer;
- For an embalmer, the applicant must have graduated from an accredited mortuary science school, have successfully passed the science section of a national board examination, and have received workplace learning experience of one year or longer; and
- For a cremationist or natural reductionist, the applicant must have received official certification as a crematory operator from the Cremation Association of North America, the International Cemetery, Cremation and Funeral Association, the National Funeral Directors Association, or a successor organization.

An applicant may file for a waiver of the educational requirements and obtain full licensure upon completion of an examination.

A current practitioner may apply for a provisional license if the practitioner does not meet the new requirements. To obtain a provisional license, an applicant must have obtained at least 4,000 hours of work experience, have received workplace learning experience of one year or longer, and pass a fingerprint-based criminal history record check. An individual who holds a provisional license without being subject to discipline may obtain full licensure by satisfying certain criteria. A provisional license expires after 3 years unless the director approves a reinstatement or extension of the provisional license.

The act establishes administrative procedures for renewing a license. To renew a license, a license holder must obtain 6 hours of continuing education including:

- One hour covering the applicable law;
- One hour covering applicable ethics; and
- One hour covering public health requirements.

The act updates existing law concerning title protection to require a person to hold the appropriate license in order to use the title "funeral director", "mortuary science practitioner", "embalmer", "cremationist", or "natural reductionist".

The act establishes grounds for disciplining an applicant or license holder and authorizes the director to take disciplinary actions against an applicant or a license holder. The director may also seek an injunction to enforce the act. An employer of a mortuary science professional must report to the director any termination, disciplinary action, or resignation if any of these actions were taken for conduct that violates the act. The director may bring an action for the enforcement of an order of the director.

The act repeals the regulation of the practice of mortuary science professionals, effective September 1, 2031. Before the repeal, the regulation will undergo a sunset review and report.

The act appropriates $121,166 to the department of regulatory agencies from the division of professions and occupations cash fund to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2024

S.B. 24-198 Natural medicine - facilitators - testing and certification - destruction of products - transfer of products. Regarding the regulation of natural medicine, the act:

- Authorizes the director of the division of professions and occupations in the department of regulatory agencies to approve facilitator education and training programs;
- Exempts facilitator education and training programs from regulation as private educational schools;
- Updates rule-making by the department of public health and environment and the state licensing authority related to laboratory testing and certification of natural medicine products;
- Prohibits individuals, rather than all persons, from having a financial interest in more than 5 natural medicine business licenses;
- Authorizes the state licensing authority to promulgate rules regarding requirements for the destruction of natural medicine or natural medicine products;
- Clarifies that a person may operate a natural medicine testing facility at the same location as a regulated marijuana testing facility; and

- Specifies which transfers and distributions of regulated natural medicine and regulated natural medicine products are authorized between persons licensed as healing centers, facilitators, natural medicine cultivation facilities, and natural medicine manufacturers.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

S.B. 24-201 Massage therapists - coursework and clinical work - increase in required hours. Current law requires an applicant for massage therapist licensure to attain a degree, obtain a diploma, or otherwise successfully complete a massage therapy program that consists of at least 500 total hours of coursework and clinical work from an approved massage school. The act increases the coursework and clinical work minimum requirement to 650 total hours starting July 1, 2024.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 7, 2024

S.B. 24-209 Practice of pharmacy - technicians - interns - cassette devices - automatic packaging of medication. The act authorizes a pharmacy technician or a pharmacy intern, under the supervision of a pharmacist, to replenish medication in a cassette device used for the automatic packaging of medication. The act also allows:

- A prescription drug that has been dispensed by a cassette device to be returned to the cassette device for redispensing as long as certain safety requirements are met; and
- A prescription drug that is dispensed but not delivered to a patient to be returned to stock and redispensed as long as it is stored in the container in which it was dispensed and maintains a label that accurately identifies its contents with respect to the original prescription label.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1002 Interstate compact - social work licensure compact - recognition of social work licenses from other states - discipline - effective date - rules - appropriation. The act enacts the "Social Work Licensure Compact" (compact). The compact is designed to:

- Eliminate the necessity for social workers to obtain licenses from multiple states by providing for the mutual recognition of licenses from other states that have signed the compact (member states);
- Facilitate the exchange of licensure and disciplinary information among member states;
- Authorize member states to hold a regulated social worker accountable for abiding by a member state's laws, regulations, and applicable professional standards in the member state in which the client is located at the time care is

rendered; and

- Allow for the use of telehealth to facilitate increased access to regulated social work services.

The act authorizes the state board of social work examiners (board) to promulgate rules and to facilitate Colorado's participation in the compact, including notifying the social work licensure compact commission (commission) established by the compact of any adverse action taken by the board against a Colorado regulated social worker. The commission includes a delegate from each member state and has the powers and duties set forth in the act.

The compact becomes effective on the date the compact is enacted in the seventh member state.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $78,750 from the division of professions and occupations cash fund to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the division of professions and occupations to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1004 Applicants for registration, certification, licensure - consideration of criminal conviction - petition regulator for determination - burden of proof. In determining whether an applicant for a state-regulated occupation is qualified to be registered, certified, or licensed, the act allows the entity with regulatory authority concerning the occupation (regulator) to consider an applicant's conviction for a crime for a 3-year period beginning on the date of conviction or the end of incarceration, whichever date is later.

If an individual's conviction is directly related to the profession or occupation for which the individual has applied for registration, certification, or licensure, the regulator may consider the conviction after the 3-year period has passed.

A regulator may only deny or refuse to renew a registration, certification, or license if the regulator determines that the applicant has not been rehabilitated and is unable to perform the duties and responsibilities of the profession or occupation without creating an unreasonable risk to public safety. An applicant's conviction for a crime does not, in and of itself, disqualify the applicant from being issued a registration, certification, or license.

The act allows an individual to petition a regulator to determine whether a criminal conviction will preclude the individual from becoming registered, certified, or licensed prior to that individual completing any other requirements for such credentialing. If a regulator determines that an individual's conviction will likely be considered, the regulator shall advise the individual of any actions the individual may take to remedy the disqualification.

The act places the burden of proof for denial of an applicant on the regulator to

demonstrate that denial based on the applicant's criminal conviction directly connects to potential performance in the profession or occupation for which the applicant seeks credentialing.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1009 Department of early childhood - assistance with child care licensing compliance requirements - services in prevalent languages - bilingual licensing unit - appropriation. The act requires the department of early childhood (department) to provide education and information in plain language and in prevalent languages to help individuals complete the paperwork required to meet child care licensing compliance requirements. Prevalent languages is defined as the 2 most prevalent languages spoken in Colorado.

The department is required to provide services in prevalent languages to individuals seeking to open or otherwise participate in the operation of an early childhood program or facility licensed by the department.

The act creates the bilingual licensing unit in the department to help the department satisfy its duties to provide education, information, and services in prevalent languages and requires the general assembly to appropriate $235,000 from the general fund to the department for the 2024-25 state fiscal year and for each state fiscal year thereafter to pay the costs of the bilingual licensing unit's activities.

The act also requires the general assembly to appropriate $45,000 from the general fund to the department for the 2024-25 state fiscal year to pay costs associated with updating the department's mobile licensing application.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 6, 2024

H.B. 24-1010 Provider - administered prescription drugs - treatment of cancer or life-threatening disease - carrier prohibitions concerning dispensing - reimbursement - appropriation. For the treatment of cancer or a life-threatening disease or for the treatment of a symptom, complication, or consequence of cancer or a life-threatening disease, the act prohibits a carrier, with respect to a health benefit plan issued on or after January 1, 2025, from:

- Requiring a provider-administered drug to be dispensed only by specific network pharmacies;
- If a provider-administered drug is otherwise covered by the carrier for the covered person, limiting or excluding coverage for the drug based on the covered person's choice of participating provider;
- Requiring a participating provider to bill for or be reimbursed for the delivery

and administration of a provider-administered drug under the pharmacy benefit instead of the medical benefit without informed, written consent of the covered person and written attestation by the covered person's participating provider that a delay in the drug's administration will not place the covered person at an increased health risk; or

- Requiring a covered person to pay additional fees, copayments, or coinsurance based on the covered person's choice of pharmacy.

The act also requires the reimbursement rate for covered provider-administered drugs to be at the carrier's in-network negotiated rate for participating providers.

The act appropriates $7,333 to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the division of insurance from the division of insurance cash fund to implement the act.

VETOED by Governor May 17, 2024

H.B. 24-1047 Veterinary practice - veterinary technician scope of practice - supervision and delegation of tasks - designation of veterinary technician specialists - rules. On or before September 1, 2025, the board of veterinary medicine (board) is required to promulgate rules establishing certain tasks that a licensed veterinarian may delegate to veterinary technicians and veterinary technician specialists and the recommended level of supervision for the tasks.

A licensed veterinarian may delegate tasks pursuant to the board's rules after first establishing a veterinarian-client-patient relationship with an animal or group of animals and the owner of the animal or animals. The licensed veterinarian is required to provide an appropriate level of supervision of the veterinary technician or veterinary technician specialist in accordance with applicable rules of the board. If there are not applicable rules related to the specific task that is being delegated, the veterinarian may delegate the task based on the assessment of the veterinary medical care being provided, the experience, education, and training of the person providing the care, and in compliance with all state and federal laws.

Beginning on January 1, 2026, the act authorizes a veterinary technician to apply to the board to receive a veterinary technician specialist designation as part of the veterinary technician's registration, grants title protection for veterinary technician specialists, and prohibits the unauthorized practice as a veterinary technician specialist by a person who does not have a veterinary technician specialist designation.

APPROVED by Governor March 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1048 Veterinary services - use of telehealth - veterinary-client-patient relationship

- rules - requirements - record-keeping. The act concerns the use of telehealth to provide veterinary services. The act defines different types of telehealth tools that can be used in a veterinary practice.

In current law, one criterion for the establishment of a veterinarian-client-patient relationship is that the veterinarian has conducted an examination of the animal that is the patient. The act clarifies that the examination must be an in-person, physical examination. The act also extends the veterinarian-client-patient relationship to other licensed veterinarians who share the same physical premises as the veterinarian who established the relationship if the other veterinarians have access to and have reviewed the patient's medical records.

The act allows a licensed veterinarian who has established a veterinarian-client-patient relationship to use telehealth to provide veterinary services to clients and patients in Colorado with the consent of the client. A licensed veterinarian may also refer a patient to a veterinary specialist, who may provide veterinary services via telemedicine under the referring veterinarian's veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

The act authorizes the state board of veterinary medicine to establish rules for the use of telehealth to provide veterinary services.

The act clarifies that only a licensed veterinarian with an established veterinarian-client-patient relationship may prescribe medication using telemedicine.

The act allows a licensed veterinarian who has established a veterinarian-client-patient relationship to supervise a registered veterinary technician who is not located on the same premises using telesupervision if the veterinarian and the registered veterinary technician are employees of the same veterinary practice location, the veterinary professionals are licensed or registered in Colorado, and the patient is located in Colorado.

The act establishes record-keeping, confidentiality, and privacy requirements related to the use of telehealth.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1094 Real estate - subdivisions - registration required - time share estates - reservation fees - earnest money deposits. Before transferring or negotiating to transfer any subdivision or part of a subdivision, a developer is required to apply for registration with the real estate commission (commission). Current law requires that, with permission from the commission, any reservation fees that a developer receives from prospective purchasers while the developer's registration application is pending must be held in trust by a third party and be fully refundable.

If the subdivision is a time share estate, the act requires that, after the commission has

approved a developer's registration application, any earnest money received by the developer from a prospective purchaser must be held in trust by an independent third party. The act creates an exception to this requirement for earnest money deposits received from an accredited investor. A developer may use funds from an accredited investor's deposit for development purposes only if the purchase contract or other written disclosure clearly sets forth:

- To whom the funds will be delivered;
- When the delivery will occur;
- How the funds will be used; and
- Any restrictions on the use of the funds.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1097 Occupational credential portability program - spouses and dependents of military members and qualified servicemembers. Effective September 1, 2024, the act makes changes to Colorado's occupational credential portability program (program) relating to the spouses and dependents of military members and other qualified servicemembers serving in the United States uniformed services, including:

- In addition to military spouses already covered by the program, allowing gold star military spouses, dependents of military members, and spouses and dependents of other qualified servicemembers who are licensed, certified, registered, or enrolled in a profession or occupation (credentialed) in good standing in another state or United States territory (current state) to be credentialed in Colorado by endorsement from the current state to practice the same profession or occupation in Colorado;
- Allowing an applicant to be credentialed under the program if the applicant committed an act that would have been grounds for discipline in this state, but for which the applicant remains in good standing in the current state because the act is not grounds for discipline in the current state;
- Removing the 3-year limitation and nonrenewal provision for a military spouse's credential and allowing military spouses, gold star military spouses, military dependents, and spouses and dependents of other qualified servicemembers to obtain a renewable 6-year credential while in Colorado;
- Waiving the application and renewal fee for Colorado credentials issued to military spouses, gold star military spouses, military dependents, and spouses and dependents of other qualified servicemembers; and
- Expanding eligibility for the program to spouses and dependents of Armed Forces Reserve, Ready Reserve, National Guard members in Colorado, and spouses and dependents of other qualified servicemembers.

APPROVED by Governor April 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** September 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1111 Interstate compact - cosmetology licensure compact - adoption - participating state duties - appropriation. The act adopts the cosmetology licensure compact (compact) to facilitate the interstate practice and regulation of cosmetology. With the adoption of the compact, a cosmetologist who holds an active, unencumbered license to practice in the cosmetologist's home state may apply to the cosmetologist's home state for a multistate license. If a cosmetologist is granted a multistate license under the compact, the cosmetologist is authorized to practice cosmetology in the applicant's home state, as well as in each state that is a member of the compact. The cosmetologist must comply with the rules of the licensing authority and the scope of practice laws of the state in which the cosmetologist provides services. If the cosmetologist moves to a new home state, the cosmetologist must apply to the new home state for reissuance of a multistate license.

Under the compact, active military members and their spouses may designate a home state where the individual is currently licensed in good standing to practice cosmetology and may retain their home state designation for purposes of the multistate license during any period when that individual or the individual's spouse is on active duty assignment.

The compact requires a state that is a member of the compact (member state) to report adverse actions taken by a member state's licensing authority or other regulatory body, including actions taken against a cosmetologist's individual license or authorization to practice, such as revocation, suspension, or any other encumbrance on a license affecting the cosmetologist's ability to practice. The compact authorizes the cosmetology licensure compact commission (commission) to develop and maintain a coordinated database and reporting system to include information relating to a cosmetologist's multistate license and any adverse actions reported against a cosmetologist. The compact specifies the authority of the home state to act with respect to the multistate license issued by the home state, as well as the authority of a remote state to act with respect to the licensee.

The compact creates the administrative structure for the compact, including granting the powers necessary to establish and operate the commission, which includes one delegate from each member state that is the administrator of the state licensing authority in the member state or the administrator's designee. Among other powers, the commission may adopt rules and bylaws, establish an executive committee, hire employees, and establish an office. The compact includes provisions relating to the conduct of the commission's meetings and its rule-making authority.

The compact authorizes the commission to levy and collect an annual assessment from each member state and to impose fees on licensees of a member state for granting and renewing a multistate license.

The compact includes provisions governing disputes among member states and between the commission and a member state, enforcement provisions, and withdrawal of member states from the compact.

The compact is effective for member states once the seventh state has adopted the

compact.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $104,620 is appropriated from the division of professions and occupations cash fund to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the division of professions and occupations to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1115 Pharmacies and pharmacists - prescription drug labels - accessibility - grant program. The act requires a pharmacy, on and after July 1, 2025, to provide an individual who has difficulty seeing or reading standard printed labels on prescription drug containers with access to the prescription drug label information by:

- Including an electronic label affixed to the prescription drug container that transmits the prescription drug's label information, directions, and written instructions to an individual's external accessible device, including an individual's compatible prescription drug reader;
- Providing a prescription drug reader at no cost to the individual;
- Providing a prescription drug label in braille or large print; or
- Providing the individual with a method recommended by the United States access board.

A pharmacy has 28 days to provide such access if a patient requests a method of access the pharmacy has not yet been asked by any other patient to provide. A pharmacy must make reasonable efforts to inform the public that prescription drug label information is available in accessible formats.

The act creates the prescription accessibility grant program in the department of public health and environment to provide hardship grants to pharmacies for the purchase of equipment used to create accessible prescription labels.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1153 Medical practice - licensing - renewal, reinstatement, or reactivation of licenses - continuing medical education requirements. The act establishes a continuing medical education requirement (CME) for physicians licensed in this state.

To meet the CME requirement, a physician must complete 30 credit hours of CME (CME credit hours) in the 24 months preceding the renewal, reinstatement, or reactivation of the physician's medical license in topics selected by the physician and also in topics

specified in the act. The act specifies the type and sponsors of programs or activities that qualify for CME credit hours. The board, at its discretion, may initiate a stakeholder process to consider requiring CME credit hours in a certain topic and shall initiate a stakeholder process for the board to consider requiring specific credit hours relating to health disparities and outcomes data, reproductive, sexual, and gender-based health care, and explicit and implicit bias.

To verify compliance with the CME requirement, the physician shall affirm on the license renewal form submitted to the board that the physician has complied with the CME requirement. The board is also authorized to audit up to 5% of physician renewals annually, chosen at random with an oversampling of nonboard-certified physicians, and to require that the physician submit proof of the CME programs completed and the CME credit hours awarded. A physician's failure to comply with the CME requirement or to submit proof to the board during a board audit, without reasonable cause, constitutes unprofessional conduct. If the physician fails to comply with the CME requirement, the physician's license is inactive until reinstated by the board.

The board may adopt rules to implement the CME requirement.

The director of the division of professions and occupations in the department of regulatory agencies shall increase existing fees on physician licensure renewals to cover any additional costs associated with implementing the CME requirement.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1253 Regulation of respiratory therapy - continuation under sunset law - definition of respiratory therapy - exemption for unregistered polysomnographic technologists. The act implements the recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies (department), as specified in the department's sunset review of the regulation of respiratory therapy, as follows:

- The act continues the regulation of respiratory therapy for 11 years, until September 1, 2035;
- The definition of respiratory therapy in current law includes certain treatments of patients pursuant to a prescription issued by a physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or certified midwife. The act expands the definition to also include a prescription issued by a physician assistant.
- Current law exempts an unregistered polysomnographic technologist (technologist) who practices respiratory therapy from the state regulatory requirements for respiratory therapists if the technologist is practicing under the supervision of a respiratory therapist, physician, or certain other practitioner. The act narrows this exemption to practices that do not exceed

oxygen titration with pulse oximetry and noninvasive positive pressure ventilation titration.

APPROVED by Governor May 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1254 Regulation of nontransplant tissue banks - transfer of human remains - private civil right of action - restrictions on ownership - record-keeping - disclosures - rules - continuation under sunset law. The act implements recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies' (department) sunset review and report on the regulation of nontransplant tissue banks by continuing the regulation of nontransplant tissue banks for 9 years, to 2033.

The act grants the director of the division of professions and occupations in the department (director) the authority to create rules necessary for the regulation of nontransplant tissue banks. The director shall solicit input from the following groups during the rule-making process:

- Persons, including any professional organization of individuals that has signed up with the department for rule-making notification, offering services that require registration pursuant to Colorado law regulating nontransplant tissue banks; and
- Consumers or consumer representatives who advocate for consumers affected by Colorado law regulating nontransplant tissue banks and who have signed up with the department for rule-making notification.

If a nontransplant tissue bank withdraws or does not renew its registration with the director, the act requires the nontransplant tissue bank to continue to maintain specified information on file with the director for a period of 3 years after the end of registration. The nontransplant tissue bank shall also maintain specified records and receipts for a period of 3 years after the end of registration.

In addition to standards of practice in existing law, the act requires that a nontransplant tissue bank maintain a proper chain of custody of human remains while the human remains are in the possession of the nontransplant tissue bank. A nontransplant tissue bank is permitted to compensate a funeral establishment for transportation of human remains and other reasonable expenses but shall not compensate a funeral establishment for human remains. The donor of human remains (donor) or the person authorized by law to consent to donation may limit the sale of the donated human remains by a nontransplant tissue bank, including prohibiting sale to foreign buyers, for nonmedical research uses, or for military uses.

A nontransplant tissue bank shall disclose the following information, in addition to required disclosures in existing law, to the donor or to the person authorized by law to consent to donation:

- That the donor or the person authorized by law to consent to donation is donating human remains to a nontransplant tissue bank;
- That the nontransplant tissue bank may sell all or any portion of the human remains;
- That the nontransplant tissue bank may compensate a funeral establishment for transportation of human remains and other reasonable expenses, but the nontransplant tissue bank shall not compensate a funeral establishment for human remains; and
- That the donor or the person authorized by law to consent to donation may limit the sale of the donated human remains by a nontransplant tissue bank, including prohibiting sale to foreign buyers, for nonmedical research uses, or for military uses.

A person owning an interest in a funeral establishment is prohibited from owning an interest in a nontransplant tissue bank.

The act excludes an approved medical college or similar educational institution that accepts human remains primarily for its own educational or research purposes from the definition of a "nontransplant tissue bank".

The act provides a private civil right of action for a person who suffers damages as a result of a violation of Colorado law regulating nontransplant tissue banks to recover damages against any person that violates the law. The act also specifies statutory penalties for a violation of law regulating nontransplant tissue banks.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1256 Senior dental advisory committee - continuation under sunset law. The senior dental advisory committee created in the department of health care policy and financing is scheduled to repeal on September 1, 2024. The act continues the senior dental advisory committee until September 1, 2029.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1327 Physical therapists - physical therapy assistants - continuation under sunset law - definition of practice of physical therapy - wound debridement. The act continues the regulation of physical therapists and physical therapy assistants until September 1, 2035. The act also authorizes physical therapists to recommend and prescribe durable medical equipment to patients without a prescription from a physician.

The act updates the definition of the practice of "physical therapy" to include wound debridement and also adds to the definition the ongoing review, integration, and understanding of a patient's or client's prescription and nonprescription medication regimen.

The act also updates the titles and abbreviations that only a person licensed as a physical therapist or a physical therapy student may use.

Currently, a physical therapist is authorized to perform wound debridement under the order of a physician or a physician's assistant. The act authorizes physical therapists to perform wound debridement under the order of an advanced practice nurse. The act clarifies that a physical therapist assistant may not perform sharp wound debridement, but may perform general wound care and nonsharp debridement.

The act changes the term "foreign-trained" in reference to internationally educated applicants for licensure to instead describe an applicant who is educated by a program that is not accredited by the Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education or a comparable organization.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1329 Architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors - continuation under sunset law - grounds for discipline - examinations - board members - license application - licensure by endorsement - rules. The act implements the recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies (department) contained in the department's 2023 sunset review of the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors (board). The act:

- Continues the regulation of architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors for 9 years, until September 1, 2033;
- Includes in the grounds for discipline of licensees a failure to respond to the allegations of a complaint within the length of time specified by the board;
- Updates statutory references to the names of examinations for professional engineers and professional land surveyors;
- Repeals the requirement that board members be citizens of the United States and residents of Colorado;
- Repeals the requirement that applicants supply a business address on a license application;
- Grants the board rule-making authority to establish continuing education requirements;
- Removes the ability of an individual to obtain a license as an architect, professional engineer, or professional land surveyor or a qualification as a land surveyor-intern through the occupational credential portability program;
- Requires an applicant for licensure by endorsement as an architect to hold a

license in good standing from another jurisdiction with qualification requirements that are substantially equivalent to the qualification requirements in this state; and
- Makes a technical amendment to replace gendered pronouns with gender-neutral terms.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1335 Funeral establishments and crematories - inspections - rule-making - discipline - written contracts - continuation under sunset law - appropriation. The act implements the recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies (department) concerning the mortuary science code (code), as the recommendations are specified in the department's sunset review of the registration of funeral establishments and crematories, with amendments, as follows:

- Continues registration of funeral establishments and crematories and the title protection of mortuary science practitioners, funeral directors, embalmers, and cremationists until 2029;
- Requires the inspection of funeral homes and crematories on a routine basis, for a period of time after the business has ceased operations, and upon applying for a registration for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the code during this time;
- Repeals the limitation on the authority of the director of the division of professions and occupations (director) to inspect funeral homes and crematories only during business hours;
- Expands the director's authority to promulgate rules to include any rules necessary to administer the code;
- Repeals the code's stakeholder engagement provisions for rule-making to allow the "State Administrative Procedure Act" to control stakeholder engagement;
- Adds the failure to respond to a complaint within the appropriate time to the grounds for discipline;
- Repeals the requirement that a letter of admonition be sent by certified mail;
- Authorizes the director to suspend the registration of a person that fails to comply with a condition of a stipulation or order until the person complies with the condition;
- Replaces the term "applicant" with the term "person" in the title-protection provisions for funeral directors, embalmers, and cremationists; and
- Removes gendered language from the code.

The act authorizes discipline to be imposed on a registration applicant or holder for the acts of a person acting on behalf of the applicant or holder and who is an officer, a director, a member, a partner, or an owner and holds an interest in the applicant or holder.

The interest must be at least 10% if the applicant or holder is publicly traded.

The act also requires a funeral establishments to:

- Have a written contract with all subcontractors or agents and update the language required in contracts for funeral services, respectively;
- Maintain a sanitary preparation room;
- Refrain from taking custody of more human remains than the funeral establishment has capacity to refrigerate; and
- Obtain and maintain professional liability insurance with liability limits of at least $1,000,000.

The act requires a cremationist to remove all of the recoverable residue of the cremation process from the crematory and place the residue in a separate container so that the residue does not commingle with the cremated remains of other individuals.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $339,196 is appropriated to the department from the division of professions and occupations cash fund to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 24, 2024

H.B. 24-1344 State plumbing board - continuation under sunset law - discipline of licensees - duration of license - water conditioning systems work - updated terminology. The act implements recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies (DORA) in its 2023 sunset review of the state plumbing board (board).

The act:

- Continues the board for 8 years to September 1, 2032;
- Authorizes the board to discipline plumbers who aid or abet a person in violating the plumbing practice act or other statutes that apply to plumbers;
- Removes the political affiliation requirement for the board, which requires that a major political party not have more than one member more than the other major political party;
- Clarifies that the licensed categories of plumbers, plumbing apprentices, and registered plumbing contractors can work on water conditioning systems without being required to register with the board as a water conditioning contractor, principal, or installer;
- Modernizes the term "journeyman" by changing it to "journeyworker" throughout the plumbing practice act, effective July 1, 2025;
- Modifies the license period for licenses issued or renewed on or after March 1, 2027, to be 3 years or as otherwise determined by the director of the division of professions and occupations in DORA (director);
- Modifies the grounds for discipline of a licensee regarding habitual or excessive use or abuse of controlled substances or alcohol and removes

"substance use disorder" as a ground for discipline;

- Requires a plumbing contractor to display the plumbing contractor's and attached master plumber's registration information on the plumbing contractor's vehicle or in other locations and makes a plumbing contractor's failure to display the required information grounds for discipline;
- Repeals the requirement that the board send a letter of admonition by certified mail;
- Requires persons who are engaged in the business of installing, removing, inspecting, testing, and repairing backflow prevention devices to be licensed, except when installing or testing a stand-alone fire suppression sprinkler system; and
- Makes technical changes, including to replace the word "administrator" with the word "director" where appropriate and to replace references to "he or she" with gender-neutral terms.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE July 1, 2025

H.B. 24-1438 Insulin affordability program - emergency prescription insulin supply - epinephrine auto-injector affordability program - board of pharmacy - implementation - deceptive trade practice - attorney general enforcement. The act makes it a deceptive trade practice under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act" for a manufacturer of insulin to fail to comply with the manufacturer requirements under the insulin affordability program and for the emergency supply of prescription insulin. The act also authorizes the attorney general to enforce the epinephrine auto-injector affordability program (epinephrine program).

For the insulin affordability program, the state board of pharmacy (board), rather than the division of insurance (division) and the department of health care policy and financing (department), shall develop an application form for the insulin affordability program, make the application form available on the board's website, provide the application form to pharmacies and health-care providers and others, and promote the availability of the program to Coloradans.

For the emergency supply of prescription insulin, the board, rather than the division and the department, shall develop an application form for individuals seeking an emergency supply of prescription insulin, make the application form available to the public, and promote the availability of the emergency supply of prescription insulin to Coloradans.

The act also changes the amount of a fine for a manufacturer's failure to comply with the requirements of the insulin affordability program or with the requirements for the emergency supply of prescription insulin, or for failure to comply with the epinephrine program, to the amount and frequency of the fine that is permitted under the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act".

For the epinephrine program, the act requires all manufacturers subject to the

epinephrine program to participate in the epinephrine program. The board shall develop a program application form and make the form available to individuals, pharmacies, health-care providers, and health facilities through the board's website, with each manufacturer required to link to the epinephrine program on the manufacturer's website. The board shall also provide information to pharmacies about the epinephrine program that includes a quick response (QR) code to allow individuals to access the epinephrine program's application online, including how to submit the application, and information necessary for a dispensing pharmacy to successfully submit an electronic claim for reimbursement of the cost to dispense an epinephrine auto-injector to an individual, above any required cost sharing by the individual.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1441 State board of nursing membership - technical correction. With the passage of Senate Bill 23-167, concerning the regulation of certified midwives by the state board of nursing, an additional member will be added to the state board of nursing (board) on July 1, 2024, bringing the total number of members of the board to 12. Senate Bill 23-167, however, did not include a conforming amendment to a statute that refers to the size of the board. The act eliminates the inaccurate reference to the number of members on the board.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

PROPERTY

S.B. 24-021 Common interest communities - statutory requirements - exemptions for certain small communities. Current law exempts certain small cooperatives and limited-expense planned communities from most of the requirements of the "Colorado Common Interest Ownership Act", which governs the conduct of homeowners' associations (associations). A cooperative or planned community may avail itself of the exemption if:

- A cooperative was created on or after July 1, 1992, but before July 1, 1998, and either contains only units restricted to nonresidential use or contains no more than 10 units and is not subject to any development rights;
- A planned community was created on or after July 1, 1992, but before July 1, 1998, and contains no more than 10 units and is not subject to any development rights, or if a planned community provides in its declaration that the annual average common expense liability of each unit restricted to residential purposes may not exceed $400, as adjusted for changes in the consumer price index (CPI);
- A cooperative or planned community was created on or after July 1, 1998, and contains only units restricted to nonresidential use or contains no more than 20 units and is not subject to any development rights; or
- A planned community was created after July 1, 1998, and provides in its declaration that the annual average common expense liability of each unit restricted to residential purposes may not exceed $400, as adjusted for changes in the CPI.

The act combines these exemptions, with amendments, to state that a cooperative or planned community may avail itself of the exemption if:

- A cooperative or planned community was created on or after July 1, 1992, and either contains only units restricted to nonresidential use or contains no more than 20 units and is not subject to any development rights; or
- A planned community provides in its declaration that the annual average common expense liability of each unit restricted to residential purposes must not exceed $400, as adjusted annually since July 1, 1999, for changes in the CPI.

A cooperative or planned community that may avail itself of the exemption may elect instead to be subject to the entire "Colorado Common Interest Ownership Act" by adopting an amendment to its declaration evidencing its election.

The act requires the HOA information officer in the department of regulatory agencies

to provide notice of the act to cooperatives and planned communities that are affected by the act, including notice of the option to opt out of the exemption.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-058 Owners of recreational areas - liability - willful or malicious failure to guard or warn against a known dangerous condition, use, structure, or activity likely to cause harm - warning signs. In current law, the "Colorado Recreational Use Statute" (CRUS) protects landowners (owners) from liability resulting from the use of their lands by other individuals for recreational purposes. However, the CRUS does not limit an owner's liability for injuries or death resulting from the owner's willful or malicious failure to guard or warn against a known dangerous condition, use, structure, or activity likely to cause harm (willful or malicious failure).

The act states that under such circumstances, an owner does not commit a willful or malicious failure if:

- Prior to the injury or death, the owner posts a warning sign at the primary access point where the individual entered the land, which sign satisfies certain criteria;
- The owner maintains photographic or other evidence of each such sign; and
- The dangerous condition, use, structure, or activity that caused the injury or death is described by the sign.

The act requires an individual who accesses land for recreational purposes to stay on the designated recreational trail, route, area, or roadway unless the owner expressly allows otherwise, or be deemed a trespasser.

Currently, the CRUS states that "owner" includes the possessor of any interest in land. The act clarifies that "owner" includes a possessor or holder of a conservation easement.

The act states that the CRUS may not be construed to limit an owner's ability to restrict or prohibit the use of the owner's land for any recreational purposes.

The act also updates certain archaic language within the CRUS.

APPROVED by Governor March 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-094 Tenants and landlords - warranty of habitability - maintenance of residential

premises - uninhabitable conditions - tenant's remedies - notice - landlord provision of comparable dwelling unit to tenant - maintenance of records - legal standards and court procedures related to claims - prohibition on retaliation. The act modifies existing warranty of habitability laws by clarifying actions that constitute a breach of the warranty of habitability (breach) and procedures for both landlords and tenants when a warranty of habitability claim (claim) is alleged by the tenant. Updates to existing warranty of habitability laws include:

- Establishing time frames for when a landlord must communicate with the tenant and commence remedial action after having notice of a condition related to the habitability of a residential premises;
- Requiring a landlord to perform conduct to address an uninhabitable condition until such condition is completely remedied or repaired;
- Establishing a rebuttable presumption that a landlord has failed the landlord's duty to remedy or repair a condition if the condition continues to exist either 7 or 14 days after the landlord has notice of the condition, depending on the condition at issue in the tenant's claim;
- Determining when a landlord is presumed to have notice of a condition;
- Requiring a landlord to provide a tenant with a comparable dwelling unit or hotel room for up to 60 days while the landlord addresses any uninhabitable conditions that materially interfere with the tenant's life, health, or safety;
- Requiring a landlord to maintain all records, including correspondence and other documentation, relevant to a tenant's claim and any remedial actions taken by the landlord;
- Requiring rental agreements entered into after January 1, 2025, to feature a statement in English and Spanish regarding where a tenant can report or deliver written notice of an unsafe or uninhabitable condition;
- Establishing procedures for when a landlord may enter the dwelling unit of a tenant to address an uninhabitable condition and identifying circumstances when a tenant may deny a landlord entry to the dwelling unit;
- Clarifying certain conditions or characteristics of residential premises that are considered uninhabitable;
- Establishing that there is a rebuttable presumption that certain conditions and characteristics of a residential premises materially interfere with a tenant's life, health, or safety; and
- Modifying and clarifying a tenant's option for remedies when bringing a claim against a landlord and modifying procedures for accessing those remedies.

The act establishes legal standards and court procedures related to claims, including authorizing a tenant to raise a breach as an affirmative defense against a landlord's action for possession or action of collection against the tenant. The act also establishes legal standards and procedures for a landlord's defense to a claim and limitations on a tenant's claim. The act instructs the court in its calculation of actual and punitive damages for breach cases.

The act prohibits retaliation and specifies what tenant actions are protected by the prohibition on retaliation and what actions constitute retaliation by the landlord.

The act clarifies the jurisdiction of the attorney general and county and district courts over matters related to violations of the warranty of habitability.

The act also modifies the statement included in a summons issued to a defendant in a court proceeding regarding an action for possession brought by a landlord.

APPROVED by Governor May 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 3, 2024

S.B. 24-134 Colorado Common Interest Ownership Act - unit owners' associations - prohibitions contrary to public policy - local government ordinances - operation of home-based businesses. The act prohibits a unit owners' association from prohibiting the operation of a home-based business in a common interest community. The operation of a home-based business must still comply with any applicable and reasonable unit owners' association rules or regulations related to architectural control, parking, landscaping, noise, nuisance, and other matters that may impact the operation of a home-based business. The operation of a home-based business must also comply with municipal and county noise and nuisance ordinances or resolutions.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-145 Real property - land record restrictions - removal of restrictions based on personal characteristics. Current law declares a restriction in a land record unlawful if the restriction is based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, disability, or other personal characteristics.

The act enacts the "Uniform Unlawful Restrictions in Land Records Act (2023)", as drafted by the Uniform Law Commission, which establishes a process for a person to remove these unlawful restrictions from a title or other document related to real property.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1091 Residential real property - covenants - no prohibition on fire-hardened building materials - design and aesthetic standards for fire-hardened fencing materials permitted. The act generally prohibits covenants and other restrictions that disallow the installation, use, or maintenance of fire-hardened building materials in residential real property, including in common interest communities. However, the act allows a unit owners' association of a common interest community to develop reasonable standards regarding the

design, dimensions, placement, or external appearance of fire-hardened building materials used for fencing within the community.

APPROVED by Governor March 12, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** March 12, 2024

H.B. 24-1098 Tenants and landlords - cause required for eviction of a residential tenant. With certain exceptions, the act prohibits a landlord from evicting a residential tenant unless the landlord has cause for eviction. Cause exists only when:

- A tenant or lessee is guilty of an unlawful detention of real property under certain circumstances described in existing law, as amended by the act;
- A tenant or lessee engages in conduct that creates a nuisance or disturbance that interferes with the quiet enjoyment of the landlord or other tenants at the property or an immediately adjacent property, or where the tenant negligently damaged the property; or
- Conditions exist constituting grounds for a "no-fault eviction".

The following conditions constitute grounds for a "no-fault eviction" of a residential tenant, with certain limitations:

- Demolition or conversion of the residential premises;
- Substantial repairs or renovations to the residential premises;
- Occupancy of the residential premises is assumed by the landlord or a family member of the landlord;
- Withdrawal of the residential premises from the rental market for the purpose of selling the residential premises;
- A tenant refuses to sign a new lease with reasonable terms; and
- A tenant has a history of nonpayment of rent.

If a landlord proceeds with an eviction of a tenant without cause, the tenant may seek relief as provided in existing laws concerning unlawful removal of a tenant and may assert the landlord's violation as an affirmative defense to an eviction proceeding.

Current law allows a tenant to terminate a tenancy by serving written notice to the landlord within a prescribed time period, based on the length of the tenancy. For the purpose of such notices, certain provisions apply, including the following:

- Any person in possession of real property with the assent of the owner is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown; and
- Certain provisions concerning notices to quit do not apply to the termination of a residential tenancy if the residential premises is a condominium unit.

The act eliminates these provisions.

Current law requires the management of a mobile home park to make a reasonable

effort to notify a resident of the management's intention to enter the mobile home space at least 48 hours before entry. The act increases this notice period to 72 hours.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 19, 2024

H.B. 24-1233 Common interest communities - enforcement for delinquency payments - notification - physically posting notice - telephone calls - certified mail charges - exemption for time share units. House Bill 22-1137, concerning practices of unit owners' associations, imposed a number of procedural requirements on unit owners' associations (HOAs) with respect to collecting payments from unit owners with delinquent accounts. The act changes some of these procedural requirements by:

- Removing a requirement that an HOA physically post notice of a unit owner's delinquent account on the unit owner's unit;
- In addition to sending notice by certified mail, requiring an HOA to contact a unit owner or designated contact by 2, rather than one, of certain described means;
- Authorizing an HOA to contact a unit owner or designated contact via telephone call to a telephone number that the HOA has on file for the unit owner or the unit owner's designated contact; and
- Allowing an HOA to charge a unit owner for the cost of sending notices or documentation by certified mail.

The act also exempts time share units that are not occupied on a full-time basis from some of the procedural requirements imposed by House Bill 22-1137.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1294 Mobile Home Park Act - rent-to-own mobile home contracts - requirements - rights of buyers and sellers - appropriation. The act modifies the"Mobile Home Park Act" as follows:

- Specifies that a home owner of a mobile home (home owner) includes a resident of a mobile home park (park) who is under a current rent-to-own contract;
- Modifies the definition of "park" to specify that a park does not have to be operated for the pecuniary benefit of the owner of the land on which the park is located and that the management or landlord of the park (landlord) must have a rental agreement with a tenant for a mobile home or lot or must be receiving rent payments for a mobile home or lot from a tenant or third party;
- Clarifies that beginning June 30, 2024, the landlord may terminate a tenancy for failure of the home owner to comply with all rules and regulations

established by management that are enforceable pursuant to the act and that are necessary to prevent damage to real or personal property or to the health or safety of individuals;

- Specifies that beginning June 30, 2024, if a park is condemned for reasons that are the responsibility of the park owner, the landlord is required to provide the same remedies to any displaced homeowner as when the landlord intends to change the use of the land comprising a park;
- Beginning June 30, 2024, prohibits a landlord from issuing a notice of a rent increase under the same conditions in which a landlord is prohibited from increasing rent;
- Beginning June 30, 2024, prohibits a landlord from increasing rent or issuing a notice of a rent increase if the landlord has not fully complied with any government order or has been found by the division of housing in the department of local affairs (division) or by a court to have failed to comply with the act;
- Beginning June 30, 2024, requires a landlord to provide certain notices to home owners in 12-point font and pursuant to language access requirements specified in the act;
- If a home owner is a defendant in a forcible entry and detainer complaint and the home owner has submitted a related administrative complaint through the "Mobile Home Park Act Dispute Resolution and Enforcement Program" (dispute resolution program), allows the home owner to take action to stay any hearing on the forcible entry and detainer complaint to allow for review, assessment, and adjudication of the administrative complaint;
- Beginning June 30, 2024, upon the reasonable request of a home owner, requires a landlord to provide an interpreter for certain meetings and to provide translated copies of meeting materials pursuant to language access requirements specified in the act and requires the landlord to bear the cost of the interpreter and the cost of translating meeting materials;
- Prohibits a landlord from charging a home owner any fee or penalty for refusing to sign a new lease or for residing under a periodic tenancy;
- Requires a landlord to provide potable water for all members of the household under certain circumstances, including when a park is subject to a boil water advisory, to maintain existing or constructed sidewalks, and to remove snow on specified sidewalks and roadways;
- Beginning June 30, 2024, requires a landlord to establish a unique mailing address and mailbox for each park lot;
- Beginning June 30, 2024, specifies that in an action or administrative proceeding by or against a home owner, the landlord's action is presumed to be retaliatory if, within the 120 days preceding the landlord's action, the home owner requested that the landlord provide communications in a language other than English pursuant to the language access requirements specified in the act;
- Beginning June 30, 2024, requires a landlord to comply with language access requirements, including providing any communication that the landlord is required to provide pursuant to law in English and Spanish and in one additional language spoken by a resident upon request of the resident,

providing written notice verbally in English upon request of a resident, providing notice in plain language, and providing an interpreter in one language in addition to English and Spanish upon request;

- Beginning June 30, 2024, requires a landlord to adequately disclose the terms and conditions of a tenancy in writing in a rental agreement in English, Spanish, or both English and Spanish to any prospective home owner;
- Beginning June 30, 2024, requires a landlord to provide a home owner with a written copy of the adopted park rules and regulations in English and Spanish;
- Clarifies that a mobile home or any accessory building or structure that is owned by a person other than the landlord are each a separate unit of ownership and that the accessory building or structure are each presumed to be owned by the owner of the mobile home unless a written agreement establishes ownership by another person;
- Specifies that a rule or regulation that requires a home owner to incur a cost or imposes restrictions or requirements on the homeowner's right to control what happens in or to the homeowner's mobile home or any accessory building or structure is presumed unreasonable except under specified circumstances;
- Requires a notice to quit to include a statement that sets forth the basis for enforceability;
- The landlord is required to allow a buyer of a mobile home reasonable access to the mobile home during the time the buyer is required to bring the mobile home into compliance with park rules;
- Specifies the conditions under which the buyer of a mobile home satisfies the financial requirements to buy the mobile home, and under which the landlord is prohibited from interfering with the homeowner's right to sell the mobile home;
- Specifies that a landlord is not required to provide a new or subsequent notice of intent to sell for certain triggering events if the landlord is only considering an offer from a group or association of homeowners who reside in the park;
- Authorizes a court to order, after a review of the filings or at any point thereafter, that a landlord cease from increasing rent on a park lot or issuing a notice of a rent increase if the landlord has been named as a defendant in a pending lawsuit or administrative complaint that alleges a violation of specified laws and requires a court to order a landlord to refund any unlawfully retained rent;
- Beginning June 30,2024, requires a landlord to retain a payment ledger that documents rent or other payments from a home owner and allows a homeowner to request a copy of the payment ledger during the homeowner's tenancy and for 12 months after the tenancy has ended;
- Beginning June 30,2024, requires a landlord to retain communications provided to a home owner in a language other than English and to retain the homeowner's request to provide the communications in a language other than English; and
- Specifies prior conditions of a sale or change of control of a park for a landlord if there is a pending complaint filed pursuant to the dispute resolution program before the division or prior to the landlord's compliance with all remedial

actions ordered by the division in a complaint that was previously filed pursuant to the dispute resolution program.

In addition, the act specifies the duties and rights of the purchaser and the seller of a mobile home in connection with an agreement in which the purchaser agrees to purchase a mobile home over a period of time that is mutually agreed upon by the seller of the mobile home (rent-to-own contract) and specifies the terms and conditions that must be included in a rent-to-own contract. However, these provisions of the act apply only to a rent-to-own contract for a mobile home that is located in a mobile home park and only when the seller of the mobile home is the owner of the mobile home park or owns more than one mobile home within the mobile home park. The provisions regarding rent-to-own contracts take effect June 30, 2024. Specifically, the act:

- Requires a rent-to-own contract to be in writing, in either English or both English and Spanish as requested by the purchaser, and signed by the purchaser and the seller of the mobile home;
- Requires the seller to provide proof of ownership of the mobile home and a disclosure that the purchaser has the right to have the mobile home professionally appraised at the buyer's expense before entering into a rent-to-own contract for the mobile home;
- Requires certain information to be included in a rent-to-own contract;
- Provides the purchaser of a mobile home in a rent-to-own contract with rights to pay the balance of the contract early without penalty and to terminate the contract after providing written notice to the seller and, in the latter case, requires the seller to return to the purchaser all purchase payments made by the purchaser;
- Allows the seller of a mobile home to terminate a rent-to-own contract only if the purchaser fails to make a purchase payment under the rent-to-own contract and does not cure the payment deficit or if the purchaser commits an action related to the purchaser's lot lease or mobile home lease that leads to a valid and executed writ of restitution;
- Specifies actions that the seller of a mobile home is required to take if the seller cannot comply with a rent-to-own contract because the mobile home becomes encumbered due to other legal action or because the park is condemned or changes use;
- Specifies the duties of the seller of a mobile home in connection with the habitability of the mobile home in a rent-to-own contract;
- Specifies the conditions under which the seller of a mobile home must immediately return to the purchaser any purchase payments or other money that the seller has received from the purchaser;
- Requires the seller to offer the purchaser a mobile home lease for a period equivalent to the period in which the purchaser has to complete the purchase of the mobile home;
- For a rent-to-own contract when the seller is the owner of more than one mobile home within the same park and is not the landlord of the park, prohibits the seller from entering into a rent-to-own contract unless the seller's rental

agreement with the landlord specifically permits the seller to sublease and sell the mobile home;

- Requires the seller of a mobile home to maintain separate financial records for each rent-to-own contract and to provide the purchaser with an annual accounting, or a disclosure that the purchaser is entitled to an annual accounting, related to the rent-to-own contract;
- Binds a successor owner of a park to the terms of a rent-to-own contract entered into by the prior owner of the park;
- If the seller of a mobile home that is subject to a rent-to-own contract evicts or attempts to evict a purchaser for any wrongful or retaliatory reason or any reason that is unsupported by specified provisions of law, allows the purchaser to recover treble damages and attorney fees;
- Specifies the requirements regarding the transfer of the title of the mobile home under a rent-to-own contract and requires the seller of the mobile home to pay any then-owed property taxes assessed on the mobile home or provide a credit to the purchaser prior to transferring the title; and
- If the seller of a mobile home failed to properly repair or maintain the mobile home at the time the purchaser of a mobile home makes the final payment under the rent-to-own contract, allows the purchaser to exercise the purchaser's right of private action pursuant to current law.

Beginning June 30, 2024, the act authorizes the attorney general to independently initiate and bring civil and criminal action to enforce the provisions of the rent-to-own mobile home contract law.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $40,966 to the department of law for the implementation the act. The appropriation is from reappropriated funds received by the department of local affairs from the "Mobile Home Park Act" dispute resolution and enforcement program fund.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE June 30, 2024

NOTE: Section 18 of this act applies to rent-to-own mobile home contracts formed on or after June 30, 2024.

H.B. 24-1318 Housing practices - unfair or discriminatory housing practices against individuals with disabilities prohibited - reasonable modifications of existing premises. Under current law, it is unlawful for a person to discriminate against a renter in the rental of a dwelling because the renter has a disability. Discrimination includes a refusal to permit reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by an individual with a disability if the modifications are necessary to afford the individual with full enjoyment of the premises.

The act removes the provision that allows a landlord to condition permission for a

modification on the renter agreeing to restore the interior of the premises. The act also removes the provision that requires a modification to be at the expense of the individual with a disability.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1334 Broadband service for multidwelling buildings and mobile home parks. The act prohibits a property owner (owner) of a multiunit building, including a multidwelling and multitenant building and a mobile home park, from denying a broadband provider (provider) access to the property to install the necessary infrastructure to provide broadband service. The act specifies the legal obligations and rights of both broadband providers and owners regarding the deployment of broadband infrastructure.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1337 Common interest communities for real property - collections of costs and attorney fees - limitations and requirements - foreclosure sales. In common interest communities for real property, Colorado law allows a unit owners' association (association) to require, without starting a legal proceeding, a unit owner to reimburse the association for collection costs, attorney fees, or other costs resulting from the owner failing to timely pay assessments or other money owed. The act limits the reimbursement amount for attorney fees to $5,000 or 50% of the original money owed.

Colorado law allows the association to require, also without starting a legal proceeding, a unit owner to reimburse the association for collection costs and attorney fees resulting from the owner failing to obey the bylaws or rules of the association. The act limits the reimbursement amount for attorney fees to $5,000 or 50% of the actual costs the association incurred for the failure to obey.

Colorado law requires a court to award an association reasonable attorney fees, costs, and collection costs in an action in which the association seeks to collect unpaid assessments or enforce or defend the association's bylaws or rules and the association prevails in the matter. The act limits the award for attorney fees to $5,000 or 50% of the balance owed to the association; except that the court may award attorney fees in excess of these limits if the court finds that the unit owner was able to comply but willfully failed to comply.

Each of the mentioned limitation is adjusted for inflation. The court, when determining reasonable attorney fees, is required to consider relevant factors, including the amount of the unpaid assessments, whether foreclosure action was contested, and whether the attorney fees incurred are disproportionate to the needs of the case.

Colorado law grants an association a lien on a unit for amounts owed to the association by the unit owner. The act prohibits foreclosing on the lien until:

- The association has:
  - Obtained a personal judgment against the unit owner in a civil action;
  - Attempted to bring a civil action against the unit owner but was prevented by the death of or incapacity of the unit owner; or
  - Attempted to bring a civil action against the unit owner but the association was unable to serve the unit owner within 180 days; or
- The unit owner is in a bankruptcy civil action.

These foreclosure requirements:

- Apply to a unit owned by an individual who occupies the unit as a principal residence;
- Do not apply to a unit owned by an entity other than an individual or a unit that is not occupied as the unit owner's principal residence; and
- Apply to a unit used for workforce housing.

At least 30 days before initiating legal action to foreclose a lien under the act, an association must provide notice to the unit owner that the unit owner has the right to engage in mediation prior to litigation. The association must also provide notice to all lienholders identified on the unit owner property records of the pending legal action for foreclosure. The notice must include the amount of any outstanding assessment and other money owed.

Colorado law requires the association to attempt to enter into a payment plan to collect amounts due from a unit owner. The act prohibits foreclosure on a lien if the unit owner is in compliance with the payment plan.

Colorado law prohibits certain persons from purchasing the property foreclosed upon under an association lien as a conflict of interest. The act adds the following persons to the prohibition:

- A community association management company representing the association; and
- An individual or a community association management company that was, at any time during the 5-year period immediately preceding the sale of the foreclosed unit, a person that was subject to, or that was owned by or affiliated with a person that was subject to, the prohibition.

A person that purchases a unit through the foreclosure of a lien held by an association acquires the unit subject to any covenants or limitations on the use or sale of the unit to which the previous unit owner was subject.

The act creates a right of redemption for 180 days following a foreclosure sale. In

general, the procedures for the act's right of redemption are based on the procedures in current law. A person wanting to redeem the unit under the act must file a notice of intent to redeem within 30 days after the foreclosure sale. The following people have the right of redemption in order of priority:

- The unit owner;
- A tenant of the unit;
- A nonprofit entity whose primary purpose is the development or preservation of affordable housing;
- A community land trust;
- A cooperative housing corporation; and
- The state of Colorado or a political subdivision of the state of Colorado.

If 2 or more people with the right of redemption attempt to redeem the property, the person with the highest priority is awarded the property. If the highest priority lienor has not redeemed the property, each subsequent lienor is entitled to redeem, in succession, within five business days.

To redeem a unit, the redeemer must reimburse the foreclosure purchaser or association in accordance with the standards set by the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1383 Real property - common interest communities - execution of declarations. Under the "Colorado Common Interest Ownership Act" (CCIOA), every common interest community must be formed by the execution and recording of a declaration. The CCIOA does not state who is required to execute the declaration. The act clarifies that:

- A declaration that forms a common interest community must be executed by or with the express written authorization of the owner or owners of the real estate that is to be included in the common interest community; and
- Any amendment to a declaration that adds real estate to a common interest community must be executed by or with the express written authorization of the owner or owners of the real estate to be added.

APPROVED by Governor May 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

S.B. 24-151 Telecommunications - critical infrastructure - telecommunications security - federal program - registration - local permitting - secure telecommunications cash fund - rules. The act requires telecommunications providers that operate in Colorado to remove, discontinue, or replace all critical telecommunications infrastructure that utilizes equipment from a federally banned entity.

The act requires telecommunications providers to register with the division of homeland security and emergency management (division) within the department of public safety on or before January 15, 2025, and annually certify thereafter that the telecommunications provider is:

- Not operating critical telecommunications infrastructure that utilizes equipment from a federally banned entity; or
- Participating in the federal reimbursement program established by the federal "Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019" and is in compliance with the reimbursement program.

The act requires a telecommunications provider that operates critical telecommunications infrastructure that utilizes federally banned equipment to register with the division each year until all of the federally banned equipment has been removed or replaced. The act creates the secure telecommunications cash fund for the collection of registration fees that will be used to implement the program. The act also grants the director of the division rule-making authority to implement the requirements of the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 7, 2024

S.B. 24-207 Distributed generation - community solar - energy storage - capacity - interconnection - cost recovery - appropriation. On or after January 1, 2026, but before February 1, 2026, an investor-owned electric utility (utility) with more than 500,000 customers must make at least 50 megawatts of inclusive community solar capacity available, and a utility with 500,000 or fewer customers must make at least 3.5 megawatts of inclusive community solar available.

Before February 1, 2027, a utility with more than 500,000 customers must make an additional 50 megawatts of inclusive community solar capacity available, plus any unclaimed capacity left over from the previous allocation cycle, and a utility with 500,000 or fewer customers must make an additional 3.5 megawatts of inclusive community solar available.

Under current law, a utility customer may subscribe to a portion of a community solar facility. The customer then receives a bill credit on the customer's monthly utility bill in an amount proportional to the customer's share of the community solar facility output. Current law establishes limits on the amount of output from community solar facilities that a utility may purchase.

The act requires a utility to acquire the entire output of a community solar facility that is allocated capacity on or after January 1, 2026, (new facility) and apply community solar bill credits to that new facility's subscribers. The act requires a new facility to:

- Not exceed 5 megawatts of capacity, measured in alternating current;
- Interconnect with a utility's distribution system;
- Comply with applicable requirements of the "Colorado Energy Sector Public Works Project Craft Labor Requirements Act";
- Reserve at least 51% of its capacity for income-qualified subscribers;
- Not allocate more than 40% of the new facility's capacity to a single subscriber; and
- Supply to a subscriber of the new facility no more than 120% of the expected average annual total consumption of electricity by the subscriber; except that no more than 200% of the expected annual total consumption of electricity may be provided to an income-qualified subscriber.

The act affords certain protections for subscribers of new facilities. Subscriber organizations and subscription coordinators are prohibited from:

- Using credit scores, customer scores, or any utility deposit requirements to deny prospective residential subscribers;
- Charging a sign-up or termination fee to residential subscribers;
- Engaging in misleading conduct or making false representations toward prospective subscribers; and
- Preventing a subscriber from transferring a subscription within the utility's service territory if the subscriber moves residences.

A subscriber organization shall provide an income-qualified subscriber of a new facility with a subscription discount of at least:

- 25% of the value of the community solar bill credit;
- 30% of the value of the community solar bill credit if the new facility receives federal tax credits from the federal "Inflation Reduction Act of 2022" for the specific purpose of being located in an energy community; and
- 50% of the value of the community solar bill credit if the new facility receives federal tax credits from the federal "Inflation Reduction Act of 2022" specifically for providing income-qualified households with utility bill assistance.

The public utilities commission (commission) must also adopt a standardized form that contains relevant information and disclosures that subscriber organizations and subscription coordinators must provide to prospective subscribers.

The act also directs a utility to:

- File with the commission information that establishes cost-sharing mechanisms

for new facilities that are connecting to the utility's distribution system, in which the new facility is required to pay only for its proportional share of system upgrades; and

- Provide information to the commission related to the utility regarding cost-sharing mechanisms and the cost-effectiveness of the utility's interconnection of new facilities when submitting a distribution system plan.

The act authorizes the commission to approve cost recovery for prudently incurred costs, including energy purchases, administrative costs, and information technology expenses, by a utility.

The act also requires a utility with more than 500,000 customers to acquire 50 megawatts of distributed generation paired with energy storage by June 1, 2026, and an additional 50 megawatts of distributed generation paired with energy storage between January 1, 2027, and June 1, 2027.

The act appropriates $116,505 for the 2024-25 state fiscal year to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the commission. The appropriation is from the public utilities commission fixed utility fund.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 22, 2024

S.B. 24-218 Distribution system planning - grant program - short-term and long-term requirements for qualifying retail utilities - cost recovery - virtual power plant program - undergrounding of power lines - rules - appropriation - transfer. The act requires the office of future of work to create a grant program, in coordination with the Colorado energy office, for lineworker apprenticeship programs (grant program). In connection with the grant program, the office of future of work must create a competitive application process and select apprenticeship programs that meet certain training and matching requirements. On July 1, 2024, the state treasurer must transfer $800,000 from the general fund to the Colorado lineworker apprenticeship grant program cash fund, which is created in the act, for the purposes of the grant program.

The act also requires an investor-owned electric utility that serves 500,000 customers or more in the state (qualifying retail utility) to upgrade the qualifying retail utility's distribution systems as necessary to support the:

- Achievement of the state's beneficial and transportation electrification and decarbonization goals; and
- Implementation of federal, state, regional, and local air quality and decarbonization targets, standards, plans, and regulations (decarbonization targets and standards).

In connection with these goals and decarbonization targets and standards, a qualifying

retail utility is required to:

- Commence a data collection process to inform future energization timelines;
- Adopt certain cost caps;
- Propose to the public utilities commission (commission) the use of an optional flexible interconnection or energization tariff or phased interconnection or energization agreement by a customer as an alternative to system upgrades that would otherwise be required for interconnection or energization; and
- Establish a procedure for customers with a hybrid facility to complete the interconnection and energization process through a single application.

A qualifying retail utility is required to identify interconnection and load hosting capacity for distributed energy resources for disproportionately impacted communities within its service territory.

Prior to the establishment of a grid modernization adjustment clause, a qualifying retail utility shall recover forecasted investments placed into service and costs incurred for certain capital investment and operations and maintenance expenses (distribution activities) for a period of time ending on December 31, 2025. Recovery of the costs associated with the distribution activities must occur through the transmission cost adjustment clause or another existing adjustment clause, subject to certain conditions.

Current law requires certain utilities to file a distribution system plan (plan) with the commission. The act also requires the plans of a qualifying retail utility to create sufficient hosting capacity across the qualifying retail utility's electrical distribution system to support the implementation of the decarbonization targets and standards and certain other laws, rules, plans, and policies.

In developing a plan, a qualifying retail utility must consult with and provide opportunities to engage disproportionately impacted communities.

As part of a plan proceeding, a qualifying retail utility is required to present at least 2 future planning scenarios with corresponding investments to show future different states of the distribution system. In evaluating a qualifying retail utility's plans, the commission must evaluate whether the plan satisfies certain criteria. In addition, the plan must include a performance-based framework, which must consist of certain specified components.

A qualifying retail utility must include in the qualifying retail utility's plan an analysis of current and future qualified staffing levels necessary to comply with state laws regarding distribution system planning (adequate staffing levels). The commission must review whether each qualifying retail utility's plan has adequate staffing levels before the qualifying retail utility's plan may proceed.

A qualifying retail utility must ensure that, in any projects undertaken to implement a plan, all labor is performed by the employees of the qualifying retail utility or by a contractor that meets certain labor requirements.

The commission must open a rule-making, for a qualifying retail utility, to consider and establish rules regarding energization timelines; interconnection; interconnection, energization, and electrification of end uses; and maximum individual customer cost caps or fees.

Subject to commission review and approval, a qualifying retail utility is required to recover certain projected costs related to distribution activities as part of the qualifying retail utility's plans. If the commission finds that the distribution activities benefit or advance the decarbonization targets and standards or state energy policy goals, recovery of the costs must occur through the grid modernization adjustment clause. For distribution system activities that do not benefit or advance the decarbonization targets and standards or state energy policy goals, recovery of the costs may occur through the grid modernization adjustment clause if the qualifying retail utility meets the criteria established in the performance-based framework in the qualifying retail utility's approved plan. A qualifying retail utility is required to make an annual grid modernization adjustment clause advice letter filing with the commission no later than November 1 of each year with an effective date of January 1 of the subsequent year.

No later than February 1, 2025, a qualifying retail utility is required to create and file with the commission an application to implement a virtual power plant program, including a tariff for performance-based compensation for a qualified virtual power plant. The virtual power plant program and tariff must include and implement certain requirements. A qualifying retail utility may apply to recover certain business costs to facilitate a virtual power plant program through the grid modernization adjustment clause.

By January 1, 2025, a qualifying retail utility is required to file a plan with the commission to implement programs for the undergrounding of utility distribution infrastructure (undergrounding) in nonfranchised areas of the qualifying retail utility in the state using 1% of the area's gross electric revenues from the prior year. A qualifying retail utility must also consider the public benefit of undergrounding and other community benefit investments in its plans.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $420,500 is appropriated from the public utilities commission fixed utility fund to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the commission as follows:

- $382,670 for personal services; and
- $37,830 for operating expenses.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 22, 2024

H.B. 24-1030 Railroads - railroad safety - office of rail safety created - community rail safety advisory committee created - rail industry safety advisory committee created - requirements for railroads - duties of state agencies - rules - reports - legislative proposal - appropriation. The act creates the office of rail safety (office) and charges the administration

of the office to the public utilities commission (commission). The office is required to collect and report information regarding blocked highway-rail crossings in the state, including information regarding emergency vehicles affected by blocked highway-rail crossings. The office must create a standard process for investigators to use during investigations for determining the appropriate time and method for:

- Gathering information about an investigation; and
- Consulting with railroads, contractors, or employees of railroads, or with representatives of employees of railroads, and others for technical expertise on the facts of an investigation.

The office must promulgate rules to protect railroad employees from retaliation for their participation in investigations and create a mechanism to accept and resolve complaints regarding violations of the rules. The office must coordinate with the department of transportation, the department of public safety, the department of public health and environment, the department of natural resources, and stakeholders to identify and implement initiatives and priorities to reduce the frequency of blocked highway-rail crossings, improve emergency preparedness and resilience, and improve rail safety. The office must also coordinate with these entities regarding possible federal grants to improve rail and public safety.

The act creates the community rail safety advisory committee and establishes its membership. An employer is prohibited from discriminating, taking adverse action, or retaliating against an employee in response to the employee serving in good faith on the community rail safety advisory committee or raising a reasonable concern about a possible workplace violation of government safety rules, or about an otherwise significant workplace threat to safety. The act also creates the rail industry safety advisory committee and establishes its membership. The community rail safety advisory committee and the rail industry safety advisory committee are repealed, effective September 1, 2034, following a sunset review.

The act requires a railroad operating any main line in the state to submit to the commission an annual public report that discloses certain information concerning the railroad's use of wayside detector systems on main lines in Colorado. If a railroad or any officer, agent, or employee of the railroad violates the reporting requirement, the commission may impose a fine of not less than $10,000 but not more than $25,000 on the railroad. The commission may impose a fine of up to $100,000 per violation if the commission finds the railroad intentionally or knowingly violated the requirement or that the railroad's violation was part of a pattern and practice of repeated violations. Each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate violation. All collected fines are credited to the rail district maintenance and safety fund (fund), which fund is created in the act. The commission must promulgate rules for the determination, imposition, and appeal of fines.

The act declares that, with certain exceptions, the state expects that any train or equipment operating on a main line or siding in the state should be operated in such a manner as to minimize obstruction of emergency vehicles at highway-rail crossings. If a blocked

crossing is not cleared, the entity operating the emergency vehicle or the department of public safety must request that the railroad immediately take any action, consistent with safe operating procedures, necessary to clear the highway-rail crossing. The department of public safety must, and other emergency vehicle operators may, report to the office the details of any event in which an emergency vehicle was stopped or delayed by a train blocking a highway-rail crossing, any request that was made to clear the crossing, the resolution of any such request, and any effects that the delay of the emergency vehicle had on the emergency response.

The act states that state emergency response authorities may recommend actions necessary to protect railroads, rail workers, and public safety in the event of an emergency such as wildfire, flood, earth movement, or civil disorder, including stopping or rerouting rail traffic if deemed necessary. A railroad is required to respond to a state emergency response authority promptly and work closely with state and local officials during emergencies to coordinate response efforts and ensure the safety of rail personnel and the public.

The act requires a railroad that accommodates high-hazard flammable trains or high-hazard high-consequence hazardous material to coordinate with the department of public safety regarding emergency response and spill response capacity and planning. The railroad and the department of public safety must coordinate regarding the adequacy of caches of equipment, supplies, and available staff to mitigate all hazards likely within the area covered by each cache. A railroad must ensure that local and state first responders have access to cached equipment necessary to respond to rail incidents.

The act requires each railroad to coordinate with the department of public safety to conduct at least 2 hazardous materials response tabletop exercises each year with other federal, regional, state, and local agencies, including at least one scenario involving derailment and release of crude oil or other flammable materials and at least one incident with derailment involving inhalation hazards.

The act requires that, within 30 minutes after discovering an emergency involving a train, unless communication is impossible, the railroad operating the train must notify the state's watch center of the emergency. The act describes certain emergency conditions that require a railroad to provide such notice and requires each such notice to include certain information. After providing an emergency notification, a railroad must submit follow-up reports to the commission and coordinate response efforts. A railroad must also notify the community rail safety advisory committee and the rail industry safety advisory committee of the incident within 30 days after providing an emergency notification.

The act allows a crew member of a train operated by a railroad in the state to report to the crew member's designated union representative a violation of any of the safety requirements established in the act, an injury to the crew member or another crew member sustained while operating a train, or a death that occurred during the operation of a train. A designated union representative receiving a report may request an investigation from the office.

The act requires that on or before July 1, 2025, and at least once every 3 years thereafter, each railroad must offer training to each fire department and other first responder organization having jurisdiction along tracks upon which the railroad operates in the state. The training must:

- Address the general hazards of hazardous materials, techniques to assess risks posed to the environment and to the safety of emergency responders and the public, factors an incident commander must consider in determining whether to attempt to suppress a fire or to evacuate the public and emergency responders from an area, public notification processes, environmental contamination response, resource coordination, and other strategies for initial response by emergency responders; and
- Include safety drills that implement suggested protocols or practices for emergency responders to use. Each railroad must conduct at least one oil containment, recovery, and sensitive area protection walkthrough; tabletop exercise; or functional exercise involving oil or hazardous substances every year, and at least one full-scale exercise every 5 years, in coordination with local emergency management organizations and local fire chiefs.

The commission must promulgate rules for the implementation of the training requirements. In satisfying the training requirements, a railroad must coordinate its efforts with local law enforcement agencies and the hazardous materials section of the Colorado state patrol.

As soon as is practicable, the commission, on behalf of the state, must enter into an agreement with the federal railroad administration (FRA) to participate in inspection and investigation activities. Under the agreement, the commission must secure the authority to address all railroad safety disciplines, including crossings, track, signal and train control, motive power and equipment, operating practices, compliance, and hazardous materials. If an agreement cannot be reached, the commission, on behalf of the state, must file an annual certification with the FRA concerning railroad inspection and investigation activities, in accordance with federal law.

The act requires the commission, the department of public safety, and the department of transportation to engage in inspection and investigation activities to address compliance with the requirements of the act. The attorney general may bring an action, consistent with federal law, to enforce state and federal railroad safety regulations. An interested party may request that the commission, the department of public safety, or the department of transportation investigate an alleged violation. The commission, the department of public safety, or the department of transportation may report an alleged violation of the act or any other safety concern to the FRA or the federal surface transportation board. The commission may seek, accept, and expend gifts, grants, and donations and federal grant money to purchase training materials and other equipment as needed. The commission must regularly engage with stakeholders in fulfilling its inspection and investigation duties. The commission, the department of public safety, and the department of transportation are immune from liability for actions performed in fulfilling their inspection and investigation

duties. The commission must conduct periodic compliance reviews.

On or before December 1, 2024, the commission, the department of public safety, and the department of transportation must provide a report to the governor and to legislative committees of reference. The report must be developed in consultation with the community rail safety advisory committee and the rail industry safety advisory committee and include certain assessments and other information concerning railroad safety in the state. The report must also include a legislative proposal concerning the creation of a fee structure or other revenue source, an assessment, and a governance body and an office of rail safety to address the needs described in the report, which fee structure, assessment, and governance body can be introduced as legislation as soon as the 2025 regular legislative session and begin operating no later than January 1, 2027. In preparing the report, the commission, the department of public safety, and the department of transportation must consult with the attorney general, the community rail safety advisory committee, the rail industry safety advisory committee, and interested stakeholders.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $391,057 from the public utilities commission fixed utility fund to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the commission.

APPROVED by Governor May 10, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1051 Towing carriers - nonconsensual tows - continuation under sunset law - appropriation. Colorado law authorizes the public utilities commission (commission) to deny or refuse to renew a towing carrier permit (permit) if:

- The towing carrier was convicted within the last 5 years of a felony or a towing-related offense or has failed to satisfy a civil penalty imposed by the commission; or
- The commission determines that it is not in the public interest for the towing carrier to hold a permit.

The act:

- Authorizes the commission to suspend or revoke a permit for each of these specified violations;
- Authorizes the commission to suspend or revoke a permit if it is not in the public interest for the towing carrier to hold a permit; and
- Sets a rebuttable presumption that it is not in the public interest for a towing carrier to hold a permit if the towing carrier has willfully and repeatedly violated the towing laws.

The act prohibits a member of the towing task force in the department of regulatory agencies, which advises the commission on towing matters, from voting on a matter if the matter concerns a rate-setting recommendation that will financially benefit the member or

if the member is the subject of a complaint about which the task force is advising the commission.

Colorado law requires the commission to report certain towing issues and financial information to certain committees of the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly. The act requires the commission to promulgate a rule to require towing carriers to provide any information needed to prepare the report as part of the towing carrier permitting process. The information required by rule may include the annual volume of tows by category, the current pricing per category of tow for all fees charged, and the number of tow trucks each towing carrier operates.

A towing carrier is forbidden from patrolling or monitoring property to enforce parking restrictions on behalf of the property owner.

If a motor vehicle is towed in violation of the rights granted in state statute, the towing carrier must, within 48 hours after the determination of a statutory violation, return the vehicle to the place it was towed from unless otherwise requested or if not practical, as determined by the commission.

Colorado law prohibits a towing carrier from nonconsensually towing a vehicle from private property unless the carrier has received permission from the property owner or an agent of the owner within the last 24 hours. A towing carrier may not be the agent of the property owner. The act requires the permission to be documented and signed and prohibits automated or preapproved permission. If the property owner would earn income from the nonconsensual tow, the towing carrier is prohibited from making the tow but may authorize another towing carrier to make the tow. The act repeals the ability of the agent to authorize the tow and replaces it with authorization by an employee of the property owner or a property management service, except that employees that have a financial interest in or relationship with the towing carrier may not authorize the tow.

Before the act, Colorado law required certain nonconsensual tows to occur only after the vehicle owner has been given 24-hours' notice, unless the vehicle is parked without displaying valid authorization in a parking lot used exclusively for residents. The act removes the requirement that the vehicle display valid authorization and replaces it with a requirement that the vehicle have valid authorization and broadens the type of parking lot to include a parking lot for invited guests.

The sign requirement for conducting a nonconsensual tow is changed to require the sign to include certain lettering and placement requirements and to require print in both English and Spanish.

Colorado law authorizes the owner of a nonconsensually towed vehicle to retrieve the vehicle without paying the full fees for the nonconsensual tow. The act prohibits a towing carrier from requiring a person to undergo an approval process other than signing the appropriate form to retrieve the vehicle.

The act requires a towing carrier to be responsible for the security and safety of a towed vehicle, regardless of whether the vehicle was nonconsensually towed. A violation of the towing laws is made a deceptive trade practice in violation of the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act", which authorizes the attorney general or a district attorney to file a civil action for penalties of $10,000 or more.

The sunset repeal of the commission's regulation of towing carriers is moved from September 1, 2025, to September 1, 2030.

The act makes a violation of the towing laws an independent cause of action, which is not subject to administrative exhaustion, against the towing carrier.

To implement the act, $165,629 is appropriated for the 2024-25 state fiscal year to the department of regulatory agencies from the public utilities commission motor carrier fund.

APPROVED by Governor May 30, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1234 Telecommunications service - high cost support mechanism - continuation under sunset law. The act implements the recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies in its sunset review and report on the high cost support mechanism, established by the public utilities commission to support telecommunications service access, by continuing the high cost support mechanism indefinitely and continuing funding for rural telecommunications providers from the high cost support mechanism indefinitely.

The act modifies the computation of fees for the public utilities commission fixed utility fund and the telecommunications utility fund.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1370 Natural gas infrastructure - request for information - gas planning pilot communities - neighborhood-scale alternatives projects - appropriation. The act requires the Colorado energy office to issue a request for information by December 1, 2024, to solicit interest from local governments that are served by a dual-fuel utility (utility) in becoming a gas planning pilot community (community). A gas planning pilot community is defined in the act as a local government in which constituents have gas service provided by a utility and an active franchise agreement with the utility, which local government formally indicates an interest in working with the utility to mutually explore opportunities for neighborhood-scale alternatives projects. A neighborhood-scale alternatives project geographically targets decommissioning a portion of the gas distribution system or avoids expanding the gas

distribution system in order to serve new construction projects and provides alternative energy service to buildings within the project area that reduces future greenhouse gas emissions required to serve buildings.

By April 30, 2025, the Colorado energy office and a utility must jointly file with the public utilities commission (commission) the results of the request for information, identifying up to 5 proposed communities. In identifying proposed communities, the Colorado energy office and the utility must prioritize local governments that are interested in pursuing thermal energy network or geothermal energy projects as part of the proposed community's evaluation of potential neighborhood-scale alternatives projects. The Colorado energy office and the utility must also jointly file a draft agreement between the utility and a proposed community to identify and pursue a neighborhood-scale alternatives project. The commission must approve or modify the list of proposed communities by June 30, 2025.

By October 1, 2025, though a utility and local government may agree to extend this deadline, a utility and each approved community must enter into an agreement, and the utility must submit to the commission a list of the communities with which the utility has entered into an agreement. For each approved community, the utility is required to disclose certain data and information to the Colorado energy office, the commission, and the community to inform the evaluation of potential neighborhood-scale alternatives projects.

The act requires the utility to work with an approved community to rank neighborhood-scale alternatives projects and, before June 1, 2026, to submit at least one neighborhood-scale alternatives project to the commission for approval if the neighborhood-scale alternatives project has the full support of potentially affected customers. The filing must also contain a list of potential neighborhood-scale alternatives projects that are ranked highly but do not have full customer support at the time of the filing. Prior to June 1, 2027, a utility and a local government must jointly submit an application for commission approval of the neighborhood-scale alternatives projects included on this list, which projects may lack full customer support if the local government has determined that a reasonable majority of customers supports each project. The joint application must also include the net costs of the projects.

If a utility will not pursue a neighborhood-scale alternatives project in one or more communities, the utility and local government, prior to June 1, 2027, are required to jointly file a report with the commission explaining why a project will not be pursued in that community.

The commission must allow a utility to recover costs incurred from the implementation of a neighborhood-scale alternatives project. In approving a neighborhood-scale alternatives project, the commission may modify the gas utility's service requirement for select premises with an alternative energy service requirement. A utility may propose to fund conversion of existing gas appliances or equipment to nonemitting thermal resources and may also propose to offer new rate structures to pay for thermal energy networks or other nonemitting thermal resources as an alternative energy service.

By June 1 of each year following approval of a neighborhood-scale alternatives project, a utility is required to submit a report to the commission on the implementation of any approved neighborhood-scale alternatives projects. By July 1, 2028, or another time determined by the commission, the commission must hire a third-party consultant to conduct an analysis of all approved and proposed neighborhood-scale alternatives projects and present the findings of the analysis to the commission and the general assembly.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, the act appropriates:

- $43,650 to the office of the governor for use by the Colorado energy office from the general fund for program administration; and
- $29,678 to the commission from the public utilities commission fixed utility fund for personal services and operating expenses.

APPROVED by Governor May 22, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

REVENUE - ACTIVITIES REGULATION

S.B. 24-020 Alcohol beverage sales - delivery and takeout. The act removes an automatic repeal to permit businesses licensed to sell alcohol beverages at retail by the drink to deliver these beverages or to allow the customer to take these beverages from the licensed premises after July 1, 2025.

A hotel and restaurant licensee or tavern licensee is prohibited from allowing takeout and delivery of alcohol beverages in a sealed manufacturer's container without the assistance of the license holder's employee, unless the license holder is a lodging establishment.

APPROVED by Governor May 10, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-076 Marijuana regulation - transfers of immature plants - requirements for marijuana businesses - social equity licensees. The act amends the existing definition of "immature plant" to mean a nonflowering marijuana plant that is no taller than 15, rather than 8, inches; no wider than15, rather than 8, inches; and produced from a cutting, clipping, or seedling.

Current law requires beneficial owners and people who have access to the limited access areas of a medical marijuana business or retail marijuana business to have identification cards. The act repeals this requirement for beneficial owners.

The act requires the state licensing authority to promulgate rules that do not require a licensee to use radio frequency identification technology to track regulated marijuana.

Current law requires the marijuana enforcement division in the department of revenue (division) to promulgate rules requiring testing of marijuana and marijuana products for contaminants or substances that are harmful to health and allows a licensee to remediate marijuana or marijuana products that fail a test. The act clarifies that if a licensee is able to remediate or decontaminate a product and the product passes retesting, the licensee need not provide an additional label that would otherwise not be required for a product that passed initial testing.

Current law requires every marijuana business to post, at all times and in a prominent place, a warning about using marijuana while pregnant or breastfeeding. The act requires the warning to be posted at each point of sale.

Current law allows a person who qualifies as a social equity licensee to apply for any regulated marijuana business license or permit, including an accelerator store, accelerator cultivator, or accelerator manufacturer license. The act establishes new criteria under which a natural person may qualify as a social equity licensee and excludes certain persons from qualifying as a social equity licensee.

The act extends initial license and license renewal periods from one year to 2 years. Local authorities may decide what licenses they will issue for one year or 2 years.

The act requires the state licensing authority to promulgate rules authorizing multiple regulated marijuana business licensees with identical controlling beneficial owners to submit a single initial or renewal application.

The act requires a medical marijuana store, when completing a sale of medical marijuana concentrate, to physically attach to the receipt, container, or packaging the tangible educational resource created by the state licensing authority regarding the use of medical marijuana concentrate.

Current law allows the transfer of immature plants, seeds, and genetic material between a medical or retail cultivation facility and certain people, including people approved by rule. The act allows such a transfer from or to a medical or retail marijuana cultivation facility from or to a person permitted by another jurisdiction to possess or cultivate marijuana. The medical or retail cultivation facility must establish a process to confirm that the purchaser is 21 years of age or older using an age verification process. The cultivation facility may accept online payments for the transfer. A cultivation facility may accept online payment for genetic material but is prohibited from transferring genetic material to consumers that are on the licensed premises. The state licensing authority may promulgate rules to implement the provision, but limits are placed on the rules that the state licensing authority may adopt.

The act prohibits a licensed retail marijuana store from selling food in excess of 20% of the store's annual gross revenues.

Current law sets the amount of the application fee for a retail marijuana business at $5,000. The act allows the state licensing authority to set the initial application fee in an amount not to exceed $5,000. The state licensing authority must set the amount of the application fee to offset the direct and indirect costs of regulating retail marijuana businesses.

Current law requires that excise tax be levied on the first transfer of unprocessed retail marijuana. The act specifies that the transfer of unprocessed retail marijuana exclusively for microbial control is not the first transfer of unprocessed retail marijuana for taxation purposes.

Current law requires a taxpayer to be engaged in a business that is legal under both state and federal law in order to claim an enterprise zone tax credit. The act removes this restriction for a marijuana business that is licensed under state law.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-172 Marijuana - industrial hemp product definition. Colorado law uses a defined phrase of "hemp product". The act changes terms in the marijuana statutes to conform to the current defined phrase.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-231 Alcohol beverages - licenses for lodging facilities, entertainment facilities, catering, and alcohol beverage shippers - noncontiguous manufacturing locations - retail-to-retail sales cap increase - tastings - educational classes - biennial licensing - sales rooms - wholesalers - retail liquor store inventory sales - arts licensee advertisement - Christmas day sales. In current law, both a lodging facility and an entertainment facility are licensed as a lodging and entertainment facility licensee. The acts converts the licenses of lodging facilities to lodging facility licenses and the licenses of entertainment facilities to entertainment facility licenses. Additionally, the act creates a new catering license and an alcohol beverage shipper license.

The act allows a brewery, a limited winery, and a distillery to manufacture alcohol beverages at up to 2 noncontiguous locations and sets an annual fee for such operations.

Current law limits the amount of alcohol beverages certain retailers can purchase from retail liquor stores, liquor-licensed drugstores, and fermented malt beverage and wine retailers to $2,000 each year. The act increases the cap to $7,000 and requires the state licensing authority to annually adjust the cap consistent with inflation.

For events where customers may consume alcohol beverages on the premises of an off-premises retailer, the act:

- Allows an off-premises retailer to conduct tastings;
- Allows tastings for all authorized retailers to begin at 10 a.m. instead of 11 a.m.;
- Allows retail liquor stores to hold educational classes; and
- Allows a distiller that operates a sales room to purchase and use common alcohol modifiers to mix with its spirituous liquors to produce cocktails.

Under current law, liquor licenses are valid for a one-year period. The act allows certain qualifying licensees to apply for a 2-year license. The act also requires the state licensing authority to study the feasibility of adopting an online application and renewal system.

The act removes the requirement that a local licensing authority schedule a public hearing on an application for a new retail liquor license.

The act changes the requirement for a festival permittee to notify the state and local

licensing authorities of the location and dates the licensee plans to hold multiple festivals from 30 business days to 30 calendar days before each festival.

Regarding wholesalers, the act allows wholesalers of vinous or spirituous liquors to obtain an importer's license and allows all wholesalers to hold trade show events.

The act allows a retail liquor store going out of business to sell its inventory to another retail liquor store.

The act specifies that a liquor-licensed drugstore's use of an electronic funds transfer is not an extension of credit.

The act allows an arts licensee to place limited advertising of the availability of alcohol beverages for sale on the licensed premises while an artistic or cultural production or performance is taking place.

The act allows alcohol beverage sales on Christmas.

APPROVED by Governor May 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1156 Age-restricted substances - permit to furnish at special events - chamber of commerce - tobacco festivals - rules. Under Colorado law, a special event permit allows the service of alcohol beverages during special events. The act authorizes a special event permit to be issued to a chamber of commerce. Certain types of business are excluded from participating in the special event. The holder of a retail establishment permit may participate in the special event if the permit holder is not serving complimentary alcohol beverages sold at the same date and time as the special event.

The act also requires the executive director of the department of revenue (department) to promulgate rules to authorize age-restricted tobacco festivals by means of a permit issued by the department. Standards are set for the rules.

The executive director of the department may establish by rule an application fee for the tobacco festival permit. The application fee must be set at an amount that offsets the direct and indirect cost of implementing and enforcing the tobacco festival permit rules.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

STATUTES

H.B. 24-1020 Enactment of Colorado Revised Statutes 2023. The act enacts the softbound volumes of the Colorado Revised Statutes 2023, the subsequent changes approved by the voters at the statewide election on November 7, 2023, and the 2023 Colorado First Extraordinary Session Supplement as the positive and statutory law of the state of Colorado and establishes the effective date of said publication.

APPROVED by Governor February 20, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** February 20, 2024

TAXATION

S.B. 24-002 Property tax - county and municipal property tax incentive programs - tax credits or rebates offered to address area of specific local concern - program definitions and requirements. The act authorizes a board of county commissioners to establish an incentive program to offer limited county property tax credits or rebates to participants in a program designed to directly improve an area of specific local concern related to the use of real property in the county.

An "area of specific local concern" is defined in the act as a use of real property in the county that is determined by the board of county commissioners to be diminishing or unavailable based on verifiable data and which use the board of county commissioners finds and declares necessary for the preservation of the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the county, including as to matters of equity, access to housing, and access to education. An "area of specific local concern" does not include a use of real property in a county that harms or may reasonably be expected to harm a disproportionately impacted community or prevents or may reasonably be expected to prevent meeting minimum greenhouse gas emission reduction goals and deadlines.

An incentive program must be established by resolution or ordinance adopted by a board of county commissioners at a public hearing, which resolution or ordinance must include the board's findings and determinations regarding the specific area of local concern and specific criteria for the qualification of program participants. The county must provide notice of the hearing, including specified information regarding the incentive program, to the clerk of each municipality that is wholly or partly located in the county and that may be impacted by the incentive program. Each such municipality must be allowed to submit written comments and provide testimony at the hearing.

Incentive programs must be evaluated on an annual basis and may be renewed only if determined to be effective. An incentive program must be uniformly applied among all owners of the same class of real or commercial property.

The act also authorizes municipalities to establish an incentive program offering limited municipal property tax credits or rebates to participants in a program designed to directly improve an area of specific local concern related to the use of real property in the municipality. A municipal incentive program is subject to the same substantive and procedural requirements as a county program, including the requirement to provide notice of the public hearing regarding the incentive program, and an opportunity to submit written comments and provide testimony at such hearing, to each county that includes all or any portion of the municipality and that may be impacted by the incentive program.

APPROVED by Governor March 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-016 Charitable contribution income tax credits - contributions to qualified intermediaries authorized- appropriation. A qualified intermediary is a charitable organization that collects charitable contributions from donors and forwards the contributions to charitable recipient organizations. The act authorizes a taxpayer to make a charitable contribution for which the taxpayer may claim a state income tax credit to a charitable recipient organization through a qualified intermediary that forwards the contribution to the charitable recipient organization, rather than making the contribution directly to the charitable recipient organization, without losing the right to claim the credit.

For the Colorado homeless contribution tax credit, the act requires a tax credit certificate to include a unique certificate identification number and the last 4 digits, rather than all digits, of the taxpayer's social security number or the taxpayer's full federal employer identification number.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $41,769 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of revenue and $5,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of local affairs for implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 7, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-023 Sales and use tax - electronic collection and remittance system - GIS database - vendor held harmless for errors in data - department to update database. The department of revenue (department) owns, maintains, and provides to vendors a GIS database that enables vendors to determine the jurisdictions to which sales or use tax is owed and to calculate appropriate sales and use tax rates for individual addresses. The act establishes that any vendor that properly uses and reasonably relies on the information in the GIS database to determine the tax rate and local taxing jurisdictions to which sales or use tax is owed is held harmless in an audit by a local taxing jurisdiction for an underpayment of or failure to remit a tax, charge, or fee if the underpayment or failure to pay results solely from an error or omission in the GIS database data.

The act requires the department to update the GIS database within 30 days after receipt of updated or corrected information from a local taxing jurisdiction, provide a reasonably convenient method for a local taxing jurisdiction to report an error in the GIS database data, and ensure that the jurisdictional boundaries and tax rates data is at least 95% accurate.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 19, 2024

S.B. 24-025 Revision of statutes governing the state administration of local sales or use tax - sales and use tax simplification task force. Under current law, the department of revenue (department) administers, collects, and enforces the local sales or use tax that a statutory local

government or a special district imposes and, if requested, administers, collects, and enforces any such tax that a home rule jurisdiction imposes. The statutes that govern the administration, collection, and enforcement of these local sales or use taxes are located in multiple titles of the Colorado Revised Statutes. The act revises, modernizes, and harmonizes the separate statutes that govern the state administration of local sales or use tax by creating new parts 2 and 3 in article 2 of title 29. In general, the act makes clear that the department collects, administers, and enforces a local government sales or use tax in the same manner as it collects, administers, and enforces the state sales tax.

The act:

- Requires a statutory local government, special district, or requesting home rule jurisdiction that imposes a new sales or use tax, makes a change to its existing sales or use tax, or changes its geographical boundaries by ordinance, resolution, or election to provide the department written notice within specified deadlines and establishes the applicability dates for such events;
- Requires each statutory local government, special district, and requesting home rule jurisdiction to designate one or more liaisons to coordinate with the department regarding the collection of its sales or use tax;
- Establishes a dispute resolution process when the local sales or use tax that is administered, collected, and enforced by the department is paid erroneously to the state or to the wrong statutory local government, special district, or home rule jurisdiction;
- Makes clear that a vendor who uses the department's geographic information system (GIS) database to determine the jurisdictions to which statutory local government, special district, or requesting home rule jurisdiction tax is owed is held harmless for any tax, charge, or fee liability that would otherwise be due solely as a result of an error or omission in the GIS database data;
- Clarifies that a statutory local government, special district, or requesting home rule jurisdiction may allow a retailer that collects and remits its sales or use tax to retain a percentage of the amount remitted to cover the vendors' expenses in collecting and remitting the statutory local government, special district, or requesting home rule jurisdiction's sales or use tax, but specifies that the statutory local government, special district, or requesting home rule jurisdiction may not impose a limit on the amount retained;
- Modifies the relief available under the provisions for local dispute resolution for sales or use taxes asserted by the local government to reflect the availability of the department's GIS database for accurately sourcing sales; and
- Makes conforming amendments for the collection, administration, enforcement, and distribution of statutory local government, special district, and requesting home rule jurisdiction sales or use taxes.

APPROVED by Governor May 1, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2025

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause.

S.B. 24-111 Qualified-senior primary residence real property - valuation for assessment. For property tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, the act creates a new subclass of residential real property called qualified-senior primary residence real property, which includes residential real property that as of the assessment date is used as the primary residence of an owner-occupier, as defined in the act, if:

- The owner-occupier applies to the county assessor for the classification in the manner required by the act;
- The owner-occupier previously qualified for the property tax exemption for qualifying seniors (exemption) for a different property for a property tax year commencing on or after January 1, 2020, and does not qualify for the exemption for the current property tax year; and
- The circumstances that qualify the property for the classification have not changed since the filing of the application.

The act also:

- Classifies property that might otherwise be classified as multi-family residential real property that contains a unit that qualifies as qualified-senior primary residence real property as multi-family qualified-senior primary residence real property and treats such property as qualified-senior primary residence real property;
- For property tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, but before January 1, 2027, sets the valuation for assessment for qualified-senior primary residence real property at 7.15% of the amount equal to the actual value of the property minus the lesser of 50% of the first $200,000 of that actual value or the amount that causes the valuation for assessment of the property to be $1,000;
- Establishes the processes by which an owner-occupier of residential real property may apply to have the owner-occupier's primary residence classified as qualified-senior primary residence real property and by which such an application is approved or denied;
- For property tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, but before January 1, 2027, requires the state to reimburse local governmental entities that levy property taxes for total property tax revenue lost due solely to the reduced valuation for assessment of qualified-senior primary residence real property as compared to the valuation for assessment of other residential real property and specifies the process by which the proper amount of reimbursement is calculated and reimbursement is made; and
- For state fiscal years in which excess state revenues are required to be refunded pursuant to the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights, establishes the

reimbursement to local governmental entities as a means of refunding such excess state revenues.

APPROVED by Governor May 14, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-126 Conservation easement tax credit - conservation easement oversight commission - certified holder program - priority application system - solar or wind facilities - appropriation. The act extends the conservation easement oversight commission (commission) and the certified holder program indefinitely.

The act replaces a nonvoting member of the commission who represents the great outdoors Colorado trust fund (GOCO) with a voting member who represents GOCO and who is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the executive director of GOCO. The act also adds a voting member appointed by the governor who meets the definition of "socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher" as defined in federal law.

A conservation easement tax credit (credit) is not available for income tax years commencing after December 31, 2031, except for credits created on or before December 31, 2031, and subsequently transferred or carried over as a credit in other tax years. The cap for the total value of credits that may be claimed by and credited to donors of a conservation easement (easement) in one calendar year is increased from $45 million to $50 million starting in calendar year 2025.

Credits filed after the cap is reached are placed in a priority system of allocation based on the date the application for the credit was filed, the completeness of the application, and whether the application is approved. Earlier filed credits take precedence over later filed credits. Credits for easements donated in a prior year are eligible for tax credit certificates in subsequent years in order of application.

The act provides that for conservation easements donated on or after January 1, 2027, a taxpayer may claim 80% of the fair market value of the donated portion of the easement. Credits may be issued in increments of no more than $1.5 million per year. The total aggregate amount of the credit that may be refunded to the owners, partners, and shareholders of an entity donating an easement may not exceed $200,000 for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

On and after January 1, 2027, the act eliminates the requirement that to claim the credit, the state controller must certify that the amount of state revenues for the fiscal year ending in the income tax year for which the refund is claimed exceeds the limitation on state fiscal year spending for that fiscal year.

The act allows an easement granted on or after January 1, 2025, to include a provision that, subject to specified requirements, allows the holder to approve expanded wind or solar

energy facilities that are compatible with and do not impair conservation values.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $12,925 is appropriated from the conservation cash fund to the department of regulatory agencies for use by the division of conservation.

APPROVED by Governor May 20, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-233 Property tax - growth limit - assessed value reductions - nonresidential property - residential property other than multi-family residential real property - multi-family residential real property - property tax reimbursements. Property tax revenue limit. Beginning with the 2025 property tax year, section 1 of the act establishes a limit on qualified property tax revenue, as defined by the act, for local governments (limit). This limit does not apply to local governments that are home rule municipalities, school districts, have not received voter approval to exceed the statutory 5.5% property tax revenue limitation, or have not received voter approval to collect, retain, and spend the majority of their property tax revenue without regard to the limitations in section 20 of article X of the state constitution. The limit is equal to the local governmental entity's base year qualified property tax revenue increased by 5.5% for each year since the base year including the relevant property tax year. A local government may seek voter approval to waive the limit. A local governmental entity's base year qualified property tax revenue is:

- For a local governmental entity that had qualified property tax revenue for the 2023 property tax year, the local governmental entity's qualified property tax revenue for the 2023 property tax year, plus any money the local governmental entity received from the state to compensate the local governmental entity for reduced property tax revenue in the 2023 property tax year;
- For a local governmental entity that did not have qualified property tax revenue for the 2023 property tax year, the local governmental entity's qualified property tax revenue for the first year that the local governmental entity has property tax revenue; or
- If applicable, the local governmental entity's qualified property tax revenue for the most recent property tax year for which the local governmental entity's voters approved temporarily waiving the limit.

If a local government's qualified property tax revenue would otherwise exceed the limit, the local government shall either establish a temporary property tax credit equal to the number of mills necessary to prevent the local government's qualified property tax revenue from exceeding the limit or temporarily reduce its mill levy.

Nonresidential real property valuation reductions. Under current law, for nonresidential property, the valuation for assessment (valuation) is 29% of the actual value of the property. However, certain categories of nonresidential property had temporarily reduced valuations for property tax 2023. Section 2 extends these temporarily reduced

valuations to property tax year 2024. Section 2 also permanently reduces the valuations for commercial and agricultural property as follows:

- For property tax year 2025, the valuation is 27% of the actual value of the property; and
- For property tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2026, the valuation is 25% of the actual value of the property.

Residential real property valuation reductions. For the 2024 property tax year, section 4 makes 2 reductions to residential real property valuation by continuing the 2023 property tax year reductions to residential real property valuation:

- For multi-family residential real property, section 4 reduces the valuation from 6.8% of the actual value of the property to 6.7% of the amount equal to the actual value of the property minus the lesser of $55,000 or the amount that causes the valuation for assessment of the property to be $1,000 (alternate amount); and
- For all other residential real property, section 4 reduces the valuation from an estimated 7.06% of the actual value of the property to 6.7% of the amount equal to the actual value of the property minus the lesser of $55,000 or the alternate amount.

For the 2025 property tax year, section 4 modifies residential real property valuation so that the valuation for all residential real property is:

- For the purpose of a levy imposed by a school district, 7.15% of the actual value of the property; and
- For the purpose of a levy imposed by a local governmental entity that is not a school district, 6.4% of the actual value of the property.

For the 2026 property tax year and all future property tax years, section 4 also reduces the valuation for all residential real property from 7.15% of the actual value of the property. For all residential real property, the valuation is:

- For the purpose of a levy imposed by a school district, the lesser of 7.15% of the actual value of the property or a percentage of the actual value of the property determined by the property tax administrator pursuant to section 7; and
- For the purpose of a levy imposed by a local governmental entity that is not a school district, 6.95% of the amount equal to the actual value of the property minus the lesser of 10% of the actual value of the property or $70,000 as adjusted for inflation in the first year of each subsequent reassessment cycle.

Qualified-senior primary residence residential real property. Senate Bill 24-111 created a new residential real property subclass: qualified-senior primary residence residential real property. In addition to the other reductions for resdiential real property made

in section 4, section 4 makes the following valuation reductions for qualified-senior primary residence residential real property:

- For property tax year 2025, for the purpose of a levy imposed by a local governmental entity that is not a school district, 6.4% of the amount equal to the actual value of the property minus either 50% of the first $200,000 of that actual value plus the lesser of 10% of the actual value of the property or $70,000 or the alternate amount;
- For property tax year 2026, for the purpose of a levy imposed by a local governmental entity, 6.95% of the amount equal to the actual value of the property minus either 50% of the first $200,000 of that actual value plus the lesser of 10% of the actual value of the property or $70,000 or the alternate amount; and
- For property tax year 2025, for the purpose of a levy imposed by a school district, 7.15% of the amount equal to the actual value of the property minus either 50% of the first $200,000 of that actual value or the alternate amount.

Adjustable residential real property valuation. Section 7 requires legislative council staff to notify the state board of equalization of the first year after 2026 in which the local share of total program is equal to or greater than 60% of the total program determined pursuant to the "Public School Finance Act". For every property tax year after that year, the valuation for assessment for all residential real property, for the purpose of a levy imposed by a school district, is equal to the lesser of:

- 7.15% of the actual value of the property; or
- The percentage of the actual value of the property necessary for statewide school district property tax revenue divided by weighted total program to equal 0.6.

Reimbursement of local governments. The state reimbursed local governmental entities for property tax revenue lost as a result of the reductions in valuation enacted in Senate Bill 22-238 and Senate Bill 23B-001. Section 9 establishes a reimbursement mechanism for certain local governmental entities other than school districts to account for property tax revenue lost as a result of the reductions in valuation in the act for the 2024 property tax year. The reimbursement mechanism requires the state to reimburse local governments in an amount equal to the decrease, if any, in assessed value between the 2022 and 2024 property tax years multiplied by the local governments' mill levy rate from the 2022 property tax year. Section 9 creates a fund out of which the state makes the reimbursements and requires the state treasurer to transfer to the fund $10,311,233 from the sustainable rebuilding program fund.

Property tax deferral program. The existing property tax deferral program allows any person to defer the payment of the portion of real property taxes on the person's homestead that exceeds the tax-growth cap, which is an amount equal to the average of the person's real property taxes paid for the preceding 2 property tax years for the same homestead, increased by 4%. Beginning with the 2025 property tax year, section 10 removes the 4% tax-growth

cap. Accordingly, beginning with the 2025 property tax year, a person may defer the payment of the portion of real property taxes on the person's homestead that exceeds the average of the person's real property taxes paid for the preceding 2 property tax years for the same homestead.

Appropriation for state share of districts' total program funding. Beyond the appropriations in the act necessary for the administration of this act as outlined in sections 12 and 13, section 11 appropriates $378,861,731 to the department of education from the state education fund to cover the increases in the state share of districts' total program funding resulting from the assessed value reductions set forth in the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 14, 2024
EFFECTIVE upon the date of the official declaration by the governor

NOTE: This act does not take effect if either or both of the following occur at the next general election: An initiative that reduces valuations for assessment is approved by the people; An initiative that requires voter approval for retaining property tax revenue that exceeds a limit is approved by the people. If this act takes effect then this act takes effect upon the date of the official declaration of the vote for the general election held on November 5, 2024; except that section 3 of this act takes effect only if Senate Bill 24-111 does not become law, sections 4 and 8 of this act take effect only if Senate Bill 24-111 becomes law, section 6 of this act takes effect only if House Bill 24-1448 does not become law, and section 7 of this act takes effect only if House Bill 24-1448 becomes law. Senate Bill 24-111 was signed by the governor May 14, 2024. House Bill 24-1448 was signed by the governor May 23, 2024.

H.B. 24-1036 Tax policy - infrequently used tax expenditures - repeal - modification. The act repeals the following infrequently used tax expenditures:

- The catastrophic health insurance income tax deduction (sections 2 and 3 of the act);
- The non-resident disaster relief worker income tax subtraction (sections 4, 5, and 6);
- The medical savings account income tax deduction (sections 7, 8, 9, and 10);
- The childcare facility investment income tax credit (section 11);
- The school to career expenses income tax credit (section 12);
- The Colorado works program employer income tax credit (section 13);
- The income tax credit for purchase of uniquely valuable motor vehicle registration numbers (section 14);
- The low-emitting vehicles and commercial vehicles used in interstate commerce sales and use tax exemptions (sections 15, 16, 17, and 18);
- The biotechnology sales and use tax refund (sections 19 and 20);
- The rural broadband equipment sales and use tax refund (section 21);

- The first time home buyer savings account income tax deduction (sections 22, 23, 24, and 25);
- The aircraft gasoline and special fuel tax exemption (section 26); and
- The cigarette and tobacco bad debt tax credit for cigarette and tobacco wholesalers, distributors, and retailers that write off bad cigarette and tobacco tax debts (sections 27 and 28).

The act also modifies several tax expenditures as follows:

- Section 29 of the act eliminates the requirement that the executive director of the department of revenue present the tax profile and expenditure report to the finance committees of the house of representatives and the senate;
- Section 30 clarifies that the purpose of the college tuition program income tax deduction is to create additional incentives for saving for college tuition not already created by other state or federal law and allows the wildfire mitigation deduction for tax years commencing before January 1, 2025, rather than for tax years commencing before January 1, 2026;
- Section 31 increases the maximum amount of a health-care preceptor income tax credit from $1,000 to $2,000, allows for a maximum of 3 credits per income tax year, and increases the maximum aggregate amount of the credit awarded to any one taxpayer from $1,000 to $6,000 for any income tax year;
- Section 32 changes the maximum amount a taxpayer may claim for the wildfire hazard mitigation income tax credit to $1,000 per income tax year for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, but prior to January 1, 2028.
- Section 33 requires a local government and a nonprofit to file an informational tax return as prescribed by the executive director of the department of revenue (informational tax return) rather than a corporate tax return when claiming an alternative transportation options income tax credit;
- Section 34 requires a local government and a nonprofit to file an informational tax return when claiming a conservation easement income tax credit;
- Section 35 requires a local government and a nonprofit to file an informational tax return when claiming an income tax credit for environmental remediation of contaminated land;
- On and after January 1, 2025, sections 36 and 37 exempt from sales and use tax the sale, storage, usage, or consumption of a modular home or any closed panel system utilized in construction of a factory-built residential structure;
- Section 38 states that the purpose of the renewable energy source sales and use tax exemption is to create additional incentives for developing renewable energy projects not already created by other state or federal law;
- Section 39 repeals detailed required reporting for enterprise zone tax credits;
- Section 40 extends the employer alternative transportation for employees tax credit until January 1, 2027; and
- Section 41 makes the income tax credit for employer expenditures for

alternative transportation options for employees available through the 2026 income tax year, rather then through 2024 income tax year.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1041 Increased threshold for permissive quarterly sales and use tax returns and tax payments - prohibition on collection of sales and use tax by certain home rule jurisdictions from retailers lacking physical presence in state - exceptions to prohibition. The executive director of the department of revenue (executive director) has been authorized to permit taxpayers that remit sales and use tax to the department of revenue and whose monthly tax collected is less than $300 to make returns and pay taxes at quarterly intervals. The act increases this threshold amount from $300 to $600 for returns that must be filed on or after January 1, 2025, and allows the executive director to further increase the threshold amount by rule for returns that must be filed on or after January 1, 2026.

The act prohibits home rule cities, towns, and city and counties that collect their own sales and use taxes and do not use the electronic sales and use tax simplification system administered by the department of revenue from collecting sales and use tax from a retailer that does not have physical presence in the state unless the retailer elects to collect and remit sales and use tax or enters into a voluntary collection agreement with a home rule city, town, or city and county.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $17,200 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of revenue for the implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1050 Sales and use tax - lodging tax - reporting requirements for local taxing jurisdictions - sales and use tax simplification task force to study lodging tax matters. The act requires local taxing jurisdictions that impose a local lodging tax or a sales or use tax on building or construction materials that integrate such taxes into building permits (applicable sales or use tax) to file with the executive director of the department of revenue (executive director) a copy of the resolution or ordinance, and any amendments thereto, imposing such taxes and, if not included in the resolution, ordinance or amendments and certain additional information related to each type of tax. For local lodging taxes, the act requires local taxing jurisdictions to report the rate of the tax, the types of lodging the tax applies to, the number of days after which a stay may be exempt from the tax, and the amount of tax that may be retained by the collector of the tax in exchange for timely filing. For the applicable sales or use tax, the act requires local taxation jurisdictions to report the rate and calculation, what information is included on building permits, the timing for remittance of the tax, and whether

the tax is imposed on asphalt equipment, storage of equipment, or services.

By no later than July 1, 2025, and by no later than January 1 and July 1 of each year thereafter, the executive director must publish the information in the local taxing jurisdiction's reports relating to the local lodging tax and applicable sales or use tax.

The act also modifies the scope of the sales and use tax simplification task force (task force) to include simplification of local lodging tax systems and requires that, in the 2024 interim, the task force shall receive testimony and proposals related to the feasibility and implementation of an electronic system for the collection and remittance of local lodging taxes in the same manner or in a manner similar to the electronic sales and use tax simplification system. The task force may propose legislation for the 2025 legislative session to implement or create such an electronic portal.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2024

H.B. 24-1052 Income tax - qualifying senior - refundable tax credit. Section 2 of the act reinstates a refundable income tax credit (credit) that was available for the income tax year commencing on January 1, 2022, so that the credit is available for the income tax year commencing on January 1, 2024, and is available in a different amount to joint-filers. The credit is for a qualifying senior, which means a resident individual who:

- Is 65 years of age or older at the end of 2024;
- Has federal adjusted gross income (AGI) that is less than or equal to $75,000 if filing a single return, or less than or equal to $125,000 if filing a joint return; and
- Has not claimed the senior property tax exemption for the 2024 property tax year.

The amount of the credit is:

- $800 for a qualifying senior filing a single return with federal AGI that is $25,000 or less. For every $500 of federal AGI above $25,000, the amount of the credit is reduced by $8.
- $800 for 2 taxpayers filing a joint return with federal AGI that is $25,000 or less. For every $500 of federal AGI above $25,000, the amount of the credit is reduced by $4.
- $400 for each taxpayer, in the case of 2 taxpayers who share the same primary residence and who may legally file a joint return but actually file separate returns, if both taxpayers claim the credit. For every $500 of federal AGI above $25,000, the amount of the credit is reduced by $4.

Notwithstanding the income-based reductions in the allowable credit amount, a taxpayer who also qualifies for a property tax and rent assistance grant or heat assistance grant during calendar year 2024 is eligible to receive the full credit amount.

Section 1 of the act requires the property tax administrator to provide reports from counties related to taxpayers who are eligible for and actually claim the senior property tax exemption.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1053 Tax policy - office of state auditor - reports - legislative oversight committee concerning tax policy - task force. The act makes the following changes to the state auditor's procedures for evaluating state tax expenditures:

- Requires the state auditor deliver and post evaluation reports on June 30 instead of September 15;
- Allows the state auditor to evaluate new tax expenditures in accordance with the state auditor's schedule;
- Allows the state auditor to use discretion in deciding whether to reevaluate a tax expenditure if there have been substantial changes to the tax expenditure;
- Eliminates the evaluation requirement for tax expenditures that are on the state auditor's schedule for evaluation but have been repealed or will repeal within one year of the evaluation;
- Requires the state auditor to make the state auditor's best effort to prepare the evaluation report for tax expenditures that are in effect for 3 years or less using the best available data;
- Allows the state auditor to modify the schedule for evaluating tax expenditures in consideration of timing for when sufficient data may be available to evaluate the tax expenditure; and
- Requires the office of the state auditor to present its tax expenditure evaluation reports to the task force concerning tax policy (task force) upon request by the task force.

The act also requires that the state auditor annually study and evaluate federal tax law, including changes, that may significantly impact the state's tax base and prepare a report with the state auditor's findings by June 30, 2025, and by June 30 of each year thereafter. The act requires the legislative oversight committee concerning tax policy (committee) to consider the policy considerations set forth in the state auditor's annual report concerning federal tax law in addition to the policy considerations set forth in the state auditor's tax expenditure evaluations. The state auditor is required to present to the task force the annual report concerning federal tax law upon request by the task force.

Additionally, the act allows for the committee to request that the state auditor evaluate specific tax expenditures for the next year's evaluation report notwithstanding when the tax expenditure might otherwise be evaluated according to the state auditor's schedule. The committee may additionally request that the state auditor perform specific and discrete

research and analysis tasks.

The act also extends the committee and the task force until December 31, 2031.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 4, 2024

H.B. 24-1056 Property tax collection - sales of tax liens - public auction required for treasurer's deed - payment of overbid. Under current law, a county treasurer is required to issue a treasurer's deed for a property upon the presentation of a certificate of purchase of a tax lien for that property, if certain conditions are met. The act ends this requirement, effective July 1, 2024, and instead requires a county treasurer to follow a public auction process prior to the issuance of a deed, which process brings Colorado law into compliance with the United States supreme court's recent decision affirming property owners' constitutional right to the value of their property in excess of their tax debt.

The lawful holder of a certificate of purchase of a tax lien (lawful holder) may apply for a public auction for the sale of a certificate of option for treasurer's deed (option certificate). If the public auction results in an "overbid", meaning the purchaser of the option certificate pays an amount in excess of the minimum bid price set for the auction, then the overbid must be paid in order of recording priority to junior lienors who have filed a notice of intent to redeem. After payment to all lienors, any remaining overbid must be paid to the owner of the property subject to the tax lien.

The act specifies the required application form and deposit amount for a lawful holder to request a public auction and the notice requirements that a county treasurer must comply with, including a review of the property's title work to include known interested parties in the notice process. The act also specifies the general manner and timing requirements for the public auction and provides county treasurers with procedural guidance in case of certain events, including continuance of the public auction, the effect of a bankruptcy filing related to the property, the withdrawal of a notice of public auction, and the redemption of the tax lien prior to the public auction.

At the public auction, a county treasurer must only accept bids that are greater than the combined value of the amount owed to the lawful holder and the fees and costs incurred by the treasurer in complying with the act. If no such bid is made and paid to the treasurer, then the lawful holder is deemed the purchaser of the option certificate.

If the lawful holder is not the purchaser of the option certificate, the lawful holder is still entitled to redeem the property subject to the tax lien if certain procedural requirements are met, including payment to the purchaser of all sums necessary to redeem. Junior lienholders may also file for redemption, but only as to a portion of the overbid, and only if certain procedural requirements are met. If the property remains unredeemed, the lawful holder of the option certificate may present the certificate, along with other required

documentation, to the treasurer and obtain a treasurer's deed, giving full rights to the property.

APPROVED by Governor May 10, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1084 Earned income tax credit - increase in amount for 2023 - refund of excess state revenues - appropriation. The act repeals and reenacts law originally enacted by House Bill 23B-1002, concerning an increase in the earned income tax credit for income tax year 2023, and, in connection therewith, making an appropriation, to increase the amount of the earned income tax credit that a resident individual may claim on the resident individual's state income tax return for 2023 only from 25% to 50% of the federal credit claimed on the resident individual's federal income tax return. The increase in the amount of the credit is a one-time mechanism for refunding excess state revenues for the 2022-23 state fiscal year that are required to be refunded in the 2023-24 state fiscal year.

For the 2023-24 state fiscal year, the act appropriates $51,483 from the general fund to the department of revenue and reappropriates $516 of that amount to the department of personnel for implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor January 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 31, 2024

H.B. 24-1116 Income tax - extension of credit for environmental remediation of contaminated land. The act extends for an additional 5 years the availability of the state income tax credit allowed to a taxpayer for an approved environmental remediation of contaminated property, through income tax years commencing prior to January 1, 2030.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1134 Income tax - modifications to income tax credits for child and dependent care expenses - expansion of earned income tax credit - modifications to corporate income tax reporting. The act modifies 2 existing state income tax credits for child care expenses.One of the credits can be claimed by an individual who claims the federal credit allowed for child and dependent care expenses (federal credit). The other credit can be claimed under the same parameters as the first credit but by an individual who does not meet the minimum income threshold to be able to claim the federal credit.

The act merges the 2 state income tax credits into one credit to be claimed for income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2026, increases the amount of the credit from 50% of the federal credit to 70% of the federal credit, and allows the credit to be claimed by a resident individual whose federal adjusted gross income is less than or equal to $60,000, annually adjusted for inflation, without regard to income limitations imposed for claiming

the federal credit. The act also clarifies that the credit is for expenses related to child care and dependent care, as such expenses are qualified under the federal credit.

The act increases the amount of the state earned income tax credit (EITC or credit) that can be claimed by an individual as a percentage of the individual's federal earned income tax credit (federal credit) amount as follows:

- For the income tax year commencing on January 1, 2024, from the current level of 38% to 50%;
- For the income tax year commencing on January 1, 2025, from the current level of 25% to 35%; and
- For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2026, from the current level of 20% to 25%.

Additionally, after income tax year 2024, the act allows for the amount of the credit to increase to a maximum of 50% based on an estimated adjustment factor which is calculated as the forecasted compound annual growth of state revenue that is otherwise nonexempt revenue in any fiscal year in relation to state fiscal year 2024-25. For income tax year 2025, the amount of credit may be claimed at 50% of the federal credit if the estimated adjustment factor is equal to or greater than 2%. For income tax year 2026 and all subsequent income tax years, the amount of credit is increased as follows:

- If the estimated adjustment factor is equal to or greater than 3% but less than 3.18%, the credit can be claimed at 30% of the federal credit;
- If the estimated adjustment factor is equal to or greater than 3.18% but less than 3.37%, the credit can be claimed at 35% of the federal credit;
- If the estimated adjustment factor is equal to or greater than 3.37% but less than 3.56%, the credit can be claimed at 40% of the federal credit;
- If the estimated adjustment factor is equal to or greater than 3.56% but less than 3.75%, the credit can be claimed at 45% of the federal credit; and
- If the estimated adjustment factor is equal to or greater than 3.75%, the credit can be claimed at 50% of the federal credit.

The act also makes the state's corporate income tax more uniform compared to other states by replacing the current combined reporting standard with the multistate tax commission's standard. In addition, these sections modify the computation of receipts factor to make it more congruent with the unitary business principle.

APPROVED by Governor May 14, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1142 Determination of state taxable income - expansion of subtraction for social security benefits. For income tax years commencing before January 1, 2025, the law allowed any individual who was 65 years of age or older at the close of a taxable year to subtract the

total amount of social security benefits that the individual received from the individual's federal taxable income, to the extent those benefits were included in federal taxable income, when determining the individual's state taxable income. The act expands this subtraction to any individual who is 55 years of age or older but less than 65 years of age and whose adjusted gross income for the applicable tax year is less than or equal to $75,000 if filing individually or $95,000 if filing jointly. The act requires the department of revenue, in consultation with the state auditor, to collect information necessary to measure the effectiveness of the income tax subtraction.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1157 Office of economic development and international trade - creation of employee ownership office - new employee-owned business tax credit - employee ownership cash fund - repeal - appropriation. The act creates the employee ownership office (office), which was originally created administratively by the governor in 2020 as a statutory entity within the office of economic development (OED).

The act also creates a refundable income tax credit for income tax years 2025 to 2029 for up to 50% of specified costs incurred by new employee-owned businesses, not to exceed $50,000. New employee-owned businesses are defined as businesses that have been employee-owned for 7 or fewer years. The tax credit is administered by the office, which may allocate up to $1.5 million in tax credits per year. The office is required to include information on the effectiveness of the tax credit in OED's annual report to the general assembly. The act also creates the employee ownership cash fund, which is to be used by the office for the administration of the tax credit and consists of fees collected from applications for the tax credit. The tax credit and cash fund are repealed on January 1, 2035.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $145,847 is appropriated from the general fund to the office of the governor for use for the employee ownership office.

APPROVED by Governor June 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1240 Determination of state taxable income - subtraction for AmeriCorps education award. The act creates an income tax subtraction (deduction) for income tax years 2026 to 2033 for the amount of any Segal AmeriCorps Education Award received by a taxpayer for service in the AmeriCorps national service program, which is used by the taxpayer during the income tax year.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1249 Agricultural stewardship practices - tax credit - rulemaking - appropriation. The act establishes a refundable state income tax credit for active qualified stewardship practices on a farm or ranch for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, but before January 1, 2031. A qualified taxpayer may earn a state income tax credit equal to:

- At least $5 and no more than $75 per acre of land covered by one qualified stewardship practice, up to a maximum credit of $150,000 in one income tax year.
- At least $10 and no more than $100 per acre of land covered by 2 qualified stewardship practices, up to a maximum credit of $200,000 in one income tax year.
- At least $15 and no more than $150 per acre of land covered by at least 3 qualified stewardship practices, up to a maximum of $300,000 per income tax year.

The department of agriculture may issue rules to implement the tax credit, including specifying requirements for implementing and demonstrating qualified stewardship practices. Before issuing any rules, the commissioner of the department of agriculture shall initiate a public stakeholder process to advise the commissioner about the requirements for implementing and demonstrating qualified stewardship practices.

To claim the credit, a qualified taxpayer must apply to the department of agriculture for a tax credit certificate. The department of agriculture will evaluate the application and issue the certificate if the taxpayer qualifies for the tax credit. If a tax credit certificate is issued, the qualified taxpayer must attach it to the taxpayer's income tax return and submit it to the department of revenue.

The aggregate amount of tax credits issued in one calendar year cannot exceed $3 million. After certificates have been issued for credits that exceed an aggregate of $3 million for all qualified taxpayers during a calendar year, any claims that exceed the amount allowed are placed on a wait list and a certificate is issued for use of the credit in the next income tax year. No more than $2 million in claims shall be placed on the wait list in any given calendar year.

Only one tax credit certificate may be issued per qualified taxpayer in an income tax year, and the qualified taxpayer claiming the credit may only receive the tax credit for up to 3 income tax years. No credit may be earned if the qualified taxpayer has received another tax credit, a tax deduction, or a grant related to agricultural land health from any source during the income tax year for which the tax credit is sought.

The act appropriates $17,117 to the department of agriculture from the general fund

for the 2024-25 state fiscal year for use by the agricultural services division (division) to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1268 Modifications to property tax and rent assistance grant and heat assistance grant - grants discontinued for individuals with a disability - creation of income tax credit for individuals with a disability previously qualified to receive grants. The act modifies the "Property Tax/Rent/Heat Credit Rebate" (PTC),which is available to qualifying seniors and individuals with a disability who earn income below a threshold amount and who pay real property tax, or a tax equivalent through rent, or heat or fuel expenses, or an equivalent through rent, by:

- Merging the separate statutory sections that provide the PTC for assistance in the payment of real property tax and provide the PTC for assistance in the payment of heat or fuel expenses into a single statutory section;
- Updating certain dollar values used to calculate the PTC to their current levels; and
- For tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, allowing the PTC only to qualifying seniors.

Qualified individuals with a disability for tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, are allowed an income tax credit. Eligibility with respect to disability mirrors the eligibility as it exists under current law for the PTC. The income tax credit is allowed in the following amounts:

- $1,200 for a qualified individual filing a single return with federal adjusted gross income less than or equal to $10,000 or for 2 qualified individuals, or a qualified individual and a nonqualified individual, filing a joint return with federal adjusted gross income less than or equal to $16,000;
- $1,000 for a qualified individual filing a single return with federal adjusted gross income between $10,001 and $12,500 or for 2 qualified individuals, or a qualified individual and a nonqualified individual, filing a joint return with federal adjusted gross income between $16,001 and $20,000;
- $800 for a qualified individual filing a single return with federal adjusted gross income between $12,501 and $15,000 or for 2 qualified individuals, or a qualified individual and a nonqualified individual, filing a joint return with federal adjusted gross income between $20,001 and $24,000;
- $600 for a qualified individual filing a single return with federal adjusted gross income between $15,001 and $17,500 or for 2 qualified individuals, or a qualified individual and a nonqualified individual, filing a joint return with federal adjusted gross income between $24,001 and $28,000; and
- $400 for a qualified individual filing a single return with federal adjusted gross

income between $17,501 and $20,000 or for 2 qualified individuals, or a qualified individual and a nonqualified individual, filing a joint return with federal adjusted gross income between $28,001 and $32,000.

The department of revenue must adjust the amounts of the credit and the amounts of adjusted gross income annually for inflation.

An individual who is both a qualifying senior and a qualified individual with a disability and meets the eligibility requirements to claim both the income tax credit and the PTC can only claim one or the other in the same income tax year.

APPROVED by Governor June 6, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1288 Earned income tax credit - child tax credit - information sharing - benefit outreach - automatic enrollment - pilot program - appropriation. The act requires the department of revenue (department) to share the contact information of a resident individual who claimed the earned income tax credit or the child tax credit, or both, on or before July 1 of each year with the department of early childhood, the department of health care policy and financing, the department of human services, the department of local affairs, the department of public health and environment, the department of corrections, the department of labor and employment, the behavioral health administration, and the department of higher education if requested. The information disclosed remains confidential, and the recipient departments may only use it for the purpose of benefit outreach, including sharing information about how to enroll, the information necessary to enroll, and, when possible, assisting with the application process.

The act also requires the department to create a pilot program to assist up to100,000 resident households in filing or amending a tax return and claiming the federal and state earned income tax credit or child tax credit (credits) for up to 2 prior tax years. As resources allow, the department must select and collaborate with a third-party entity to identify resident households who may be eligible for the credits, instruct these resident households about the availability of the pilot program, develop a mechanism to share wage data, and develop a mechanism for resident households to digitally consent to having wage data shared with the third-party entity. As resources allow, the third-party entity will create a prefiled form for each resident individual who may be eligible for the pilot program. The pilot program must begin no later than August 15, 2025. The third-party entity shall secure the information shared pursuant to the pilot program.

The third-party entity must report to the members of the senate and house finance committees no later than December 15, 2025, which report shall include the number of prefiled federal income tax returns completed, the number of each tax credit claimed as a result of the pilot program, an estimate of the amount of money claimed through the pilot program, the number of returns supported through information shared pursuant to the pilot

program, and recommendations for improving and continuing the pilot program.

A state, local, or tribal government (government) may use any data in its possession to automatically enroll, or send notice of potential eligibility to enroll to, any individual or household regarding any benefit program. A government may request an individual or household attest to receiving support from a benefit program or otherwise provide proof of the individual's or household's enrollment in any benefit program with the same or more restrictive enrollment requirements as evidence to enroll an individual or household in any other benefit program.

The act appropriates $167,585 from the general fund to the department for fiscal year 2024-25 to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 14, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1302 Property tax - mill levy information publicly available - removal of estimated taxes notice - local government backfill changes - appropriation. The act requires towns, cities, school districts, special districts, and other taxing authorities to submit, with their annual certification of levies, the following information for each levy that the taxing authority imposes:

- The rate of each levy;
- The prior year levy and revenue collected from the levy;
- The maximum levy that may be levied without further voter approval;
- The allowable annual growth in revenue collected from the levy;
- The actual growth in revenue collected from the levy over the prior year;
- Whether revenue from the levy is allowed to be retained and spent as a voter-approved revenue change pursuant to section 20 (7)(b) of article X of the state constitution;
- Whether revenue from the levy is subject to a specified statutory limit on annual revenue growth;
- Whether revenue from the levy is subject to any other limit on annual revenue growth enacted by the taxing authority or other local government;
- Whether the levy must be adjusted, or whether a mill levy credit must be allowed, to collect a certain amount of revenue for the tax year and, if applicable, that amount of revenue; and
- Any other information determined necessary by the department of local affairs.

The board of county commissioners or other body authorized by law to levy taxes shall provide this information, along with the identity of the entity that fixes each levy rate, with its annual certification of levies. Counties, in coordination with the property tax administrator, are required to ensure that this information is publicly available.

The act also removes the requirement that an annual notice of valuation sent to a property owner by a county assessor contain an estimate or an estimated range of the taxes owed for the current property tax year.

The act removes the requirement that the state treasurer reduce a local government entity's reimbursement, as necessary, to prevent the entity from exceeding its fiscal year spending limit under section 20 (7)(b) of article X of the state constitution when calculating reimbursements to local governmental entities for the property tax year commencing on January 1, 2023, to account for the reduction in property tax revenue as a result of the cumulative temporary reductions in valuation for assessment made in Senate Bill 23B-001.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $50,296 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of local affairs for use by the division of local government, of which $27,198 is reappropriated to the office of the governor for use by the office of information technology to provide information technology services for the department of local affairs.

APPROVED by Governor June 3, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 3, 2024

H.B. 24-1311 Income tax - credit for eligible children - appropriation. For income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2024, but before January 1, 2034, the act creates a refundable, means-tested family affordability tax credit (credit) as follows:

- A taxpayer who files a single return is allowed a credit for each eligible child of the taxpayer who is 5 years of age or younger in a base amount of $3,200, adjusted for inflation and subject to reductions based on the taxpayer's income level and state economic conditions, and is allowed a credit for each eligible child of the taxpayer who is 6 years of age or older but less than 17 years of age in an amount that is 75% of the amount allowed for children 5 years of age or younger as adjusted and subject to reductions; and
- Two taxpayers who file a joint return are allowed a credit for each eligible child of the taxpayers who is 5 years of age or younger in a base amount of $3,200, adjusted for inflation and subject to reductions based on the taxpayers' income level and state economic conditions, and are allowed a credit for each eligible child of the taxpayers who is 6 years of age or older but less than 17 years of age in an amount that is 75% of the amount allowed for children 5 years of age or younger as adjusted and subject to reductions.

For income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2024, but before January 1, 2025, the act reduces the $3,200 amount of the credit for a taxpayer filing a single return by 6.875% for each $5000 by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $15,000, and reduces the $3,200 amount of the credit for two taxpayers filing a joint return by 6.875% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayers' adjusted gross income exceeds $25,000.

For income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2025, but before January 1, 2026, if the compound annual growth of the state's nonexempt revenue from the 2024-25

fiscal year to the 2025-2026 fiscal year is projected to be at a rate that is greater than or equal to 2%, then, for a taxpayer filing a single return, the act reduces the $3,200 amount of the credit by 6.875% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $15,000, and, for two taxpayers filing a joint return, reduces the $3,200 amount of the credit by 6.875% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayers' adjusted gross income exceeds $25,000. If, for income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2025, but before January 1, 2026, the compound annual growth of the state's nonexempt revenue from the 2024-25 fiscal year to the 2025-2026 fiscal year is projected to be at a rate that is less than 2%, the credit is not allowed.

For income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2026, but before January 1, 2034, if the compound annual growth of the state's nonexempt revenue from the 2024-25 fiscal year to the applicable fiscal year is projected to be at a rate that is greater than or equal to 3.75%, then, for a taxpayer filing a single return, the act reduces the $3,200 amount of the credit by 6.875% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $15,000, and, for two taxpayers filing a joint return, reduces the $3,200 amount of the credit by 6.875% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayers' adjusted gross income exceeds $25,000.

For income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2026, but before January 1, 2034, if the compound annual growth of the state's nonexempt revenue from the 2024-25 fiscal year to the applicable fiscal year is projected to be at a rate that is greater than or equal to 3.56% but less than 3.75%, then, for a taxpayer filing a single return, the act reduces the $3,200 amount of the credit by 9.06% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $15,000, and, for two taxpayers filing a joint return, reduces the $3,200 amount of the credit by 9.06% for 2 taxpayers filing a joint return for each $5,000 by which the taxpayers' adjusted gross income exceeds $25,000.

For income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2026, but before January 1, 2034, if the compound annual growth of the state's nonexempt revenue from the 2024-25 fiscal year to the applicable fiscal year is projected to be at a rate that is greater than or equal to 3.37% but less than 3.56%, then, for a taxpayer filing a single return, the act reduces the $3,200 amount of the credit by 13.59% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $15,000, and, for 2 taxpayers filing a joint return, reduces the $3,200 amount of the credit by 13.59% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayers' adjusted gross income exceeds $25,000.

For income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2026, but before January 1, 2034, if the compound annual growth of the state's nonexempt revenue from the 2024-25 fiscal year to the applicable fiscal year is projected to be at a rate that is greater than or equal to 3.18% but less than 3.37%, then the act reduces the amount of the credit to $2,600, adjusted for inflation, and, for a taxpayer filing a single return, reduces that amount by 19.23% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $15,000, and, for 2 taxpayers filing a joint return, reduces the $2,600 amount by 19.23% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayers' adjusted gross income exceeds $25,000.

For income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2026, but before January

1, 2034, if the compound annual growth of the state's nonexempt revenue from the 2024-25 fiscal year to the applicable fiscal year is projected to be at a rate that is greater than or equal to 3% but less than 3.18%, then the act reduces the amount of the credit to $1,650, adjusted for inflation, and, for a taxpayer filing a single return, reduces that amount by 30.30% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $15,000, and, for 2 taxpayers filing a joint return, reduces the $1,650 amount by 30.30% for each $5,000 by which the taxpayers' adjusted gross income exceeds $25,000.

For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, the department of revenue is required to adjust the federal adjusted gross income amounts set forth in the act to reflect inflation for each income tax year in which the credit is allowed if cumulative inflation since the last adjustment, when applied to the current limits, results in an increase of at least one thousand dollars when the adjusted limits are rounded to the nearest $1,000.

For income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2026, but before January 1, 2034, if the compound annual growth of the state's nonexempt revenue from the 2024-25 fiscal year to the applicable fiscal year is projected to be at a rate that is less than 3%, the credit is not allowed.

The credit is not considered to be income or resources for the purpose of determining eligibility for the payment of public assistance benefits and medical assistance benefits authorized under state law or for a payment made under any other publicly funded programs. The department of revenue is authorized and encouraged to develop a means of refunding the credit in 12 equal monthly refunds rather than annually.

For the 2024-225 state fiscal year, $178,491 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of revenue for the implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1312 State income tax credit for certain careworkers - appropriation. The act creates a refundable income tax credit (credit) that is available for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, but prior to January 1, 2029, for a qualifying resident individual (individual) working in the care workforce in the amount of $1,200 for a single filer and $2,400 for 2 joint filers.

To be eligible for the credit, an individual must:

- Have an adjusted gross income of no more than $75,000 as a single filer or $100,000 as a joint filer; and
- Be employed in the care workforce as a child care worker or a qualified direct care worker.

To further the administration of the credit, the act:

- Requires the department of health care policy and financing, on or before September 30, 2025, and each September 30 thereafter, to provide the department of revenue an electronic report of the name and federal employer identification number of every long-term care employer that employs one or more direct care workers and provides services in Colorado during the calendar year;
- Requires the department of early childhood, on or before January 31, 2026, and each January 31 thereafter, to provide the department of revenue with an electronic report of child care workers eligible for the credit for the preceding calendar year; and
- Requires, on or before January 31, 2026, and each January 31 thereafter, every long-term care employer, excluding a consumer-directed care employer for which the department of health care policy and financing is required to file the return, that employed one or more direct care workers to make an information return to the executive director of the department of revenue for the preceding calendar year and requires the information return to be filed electronically. The act imposes a penalty of $500 on long-term care employers who fail to file the return on or before January 31, unless reasonable cause is shown.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $47,193 is appropriated from the general fund to the division of licensing and administration in the department of early childhood for the implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 31, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1314 Income tax credit for preservation of historic structures - modification - appropriation. The act modifies the income tax credit for qualified costs incurred in preservation of historic structures (credit) by:

- Modifying the requirement that a qualified commercial or residential structure be at least 50 years old to instead require a qualified commercial or residential structure to be at least 30 years old;
- Extending the period for which a taxpayer may claim the credit through income tax years commencing prior to January 1, 2037;
- Extending the period for which the Colorado office of economic development may reserve the credit through December 31, 2032;
- Limiting the credit to apply to past rehabilitation expenditures that occurred 12, rather than 24, months prior to the submission of an application for the credit on or after January 1, 2026;
- Preventing a person from submitting an application for the credit on or after January 1, 2025, in connection with an already completed rehabilitation

project;

- Increasing the amount of the credit that may be awarded for residential rehabilitation expenditures from $50,000 to $100,000, beginning with credits that are awarded on or after January 1, 2025;
- Removing the 5% increase in the percentage of applicable rehabilitation expenses incurred in a rehabilitation in a disaster area under the credit for rehabilitations made in connection with an application for the credit submitted on or after January 1, 2025;
- Creating the commercial historic preservation tax credit program cash fund that consists of gifts, grants, donations, any revenue generated by the issuance fee charged in connection with the issuance of a credit, and any other money that the general assembly credits to the fund;
- For tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2027, allowing the credit for qualified residential structures to be refundable rather than able to be carried forward; and
- For calendar years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, but before January 1, 2030, establishing a second income tax credit pool of up to $5 million annually that is reserved for an owner of a qualified commercial structure that is rehabilitated so that at least 50% of the square footage of the qualified commercial structure will be net new housing rental units, and, if the qualified commercial structure is subject to a deed restriction that requires the owner to lease rental housing to individuals with an income below a certain amount, the taxpayer claiming the credit may claim 5% more of the qualified expenditures.

To implement the act, for the 2024-25 state fiscal year:

- $74,244 is appropriated from the general fund to the office of the governor for use by economic development programs for general incentives and marketing by the economic development commission; and
- $54,419 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of higher education for use by history Colorado for the office of archeology and historic preservation.

APPROVED by Governor May 24, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1316 Affordable housing - creation of middle-income housing tax credit pilot program - reporting. The act creates a pilot program for an income tax credit for owners of qualified housing developments focused on rental housing for middle-income individuals and families. Middle-income individuals and families have an annual household income between 80% and 120% of the area median income of the households of the same size in the county in which the housing development is located; except that, for rural resort counties, the annual income is between 80% and 140% of the respective area median income.

During the calendar years commencing on January 1, 2025, and ending on December 31, 2029, the owner of a qualified housing development may be allocated a credit by the Colorado housing and finance authority (CHFA). The amount of the credit is determined by CHFA. The allocation of credits must follow CHFA's published allocation plan and the aggregate amount of credits allocated in one calendar year, not including any unallocated credits from preceding years that may be allocated, cannot exceed:

- $5 million for calendar year 2025;
- $5 million for calendar year 2026;
- $10 million for calendar year 2027;
- $10 million for calendar year 2028; and
- $10 million for calendar year 2029.

The aggregate amount of any unallocated credits remaining as of December 31, 2029, is added to the amount of credits that CHFA may allocate for the state affordable housing tax credit.

The allocated credit amount may be used to offset a qualified taxpayer's income taxes each year for a period of 5 years, beginning in the year that the qualified housing development is placed in service. Although the credit may only be claimed for a 5-year period, the owner is required to provide middle-income housing in the qualified housing development for 15 years. A portion of the credit may be recaptured under certain conditions, for instance when the owner reduces the number of units serving middle-income individuals and families. In addition, the credit is allowed against insurance premium taxes for eligible taxpayers that are not subject to income taxes. A governmental or quasi-governmental entity, including the middle-income housing authority, may be allocated a credit if it owns a qualified housing development. A credit allocated to a governmental or quasi-governmental entity is subject to the same conditions, allocation rights, and recapture as a credit allocated to a qualified owner; except that a governmental or quasi-governmental entity may also transfer credits to any qualified taxpayer.

The act also requires CHFA to annually report on the middle-income housing tax credit pilot program to the general assembly, to make the report publicly available, and, as part of CFHA's final annual report, to provide certain information summarizing the overall success of the pilot program.

The middle-income housing tax credit is repealed on January 1, 2055.

APPROVED by Governor May 30, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2024

H.B. 24-1325 Income tax - credits for supporting quantum industry - investments in fixed capital assets to create a shared quantum facility - quantum business loan loss reserve - appropriation. The act creates 2 tax incentives to support the development of the quantum technology ecosystem in the state. Neither of the tax credits created in the act are allowed to

any qualified applicant unless a Colorado-based entity receives a multi-million dollar federal grant from the economic development administration for the regional technology and innovation program or a comparable federal grant program.

Section 2 of the act creates a 100% refundable income tax credit for qualifying investments in fixed capital assets as part of a coordinated plan to create a shared quantum facility (facility credit) for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, but before January 1, 2033. The amount of the facility credit is equal to the amount of the qualifying investment made by a qualified applicant for an eligible project; except that the maximum aggregate amount of all facility credits is $44 million. In addition, the maximum aggregate amount of facility credits that may be claimed in the taxable year in which the eligible project is placed in service is $24 million. If qualified applicants are issued more than an aggregate of $24 million in facility credits, the qualified applicants may claim the credits in future taxable years, subject to a specified limit on the amount of the credit that may be claimed in a single taxable year.

A qualified applicant may be a consortium of entities that are jointly participating in creating a shared quantum facility. An eligible project is a project to create a shared quantum facility, which is a primary place in the state where an applicant performs activities and provides the economic benefits related to quantum business and that is approved as an eligible project by the office of economic development (office).

The act details a process for claiming the facility credit that requires:

- The submission by a qualified applicant to the office of an application for a facility credit reservation;
- Preliminary and final review of the application and approval of the request for a facility credit reservation by the office;
- Issuance of a facility credit reservation to the qualified applicant by the office;
- Completion of the eligible project and certification by the qualified applicant of the qualified applicant's qualifying investments;
- Review of the eligible project and qualifying investments by the office;
- Issuance of a tax credit certificate by the office;
- Filing of the tax credit certificate with the department of revenue with the qualified applicant's tax return or informational return; and
- Recapture of the credit if the eligible project is not used for a use that makes it an eligible project during a specified compliance period.

Section 3 creates a 100% refundable income tax credit to offset losses incurred by a qualified applicant in connection with a registered loan to a quantum company (loan loss credit) for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2026, but before January 1, 2046. A qualified applicant is a commercial bank, depository institution, private lending fund, or other entity that makes loans for commercial purposes to a quantum company that satisfies certain income and other criteria (eligible loan). The administrator of the loan loss credit (administrator) may be the office, or the office may contract with a third-party program administrator to administer the credit. The administrator is required to determine the method

by which the loan loss credit will be distributed to qualified applicants. The distribution method may be on a first-come, first-served basis or based on a competitive lender selection process where the administrator chooses which lenders are eligible to apply for the loan loss credit.

A qualified applicant is required to register any loan that is the basis of a loan loss tax credit with the administrator and is not eligible to claim the loan loss credit until the qualified applicant has incurred a loss in connection with a registered loan. The amount of the loan loss credit is an amount up to 15 cents for every dollar of an eligible loan that the qualified applicant has made or will make; except that the maximum aggregate amount of all loan loss credits is $30 million. In addition, subject to specified requirements and, if the administrator is not the office, the approval of the office, the administrator may establish policies and procedures to set the amount of the loan loss credit below 15 cents for every dollar loaned, change the amount of the loan loss credit from time to time, or cap the total amount of loan loss credits issued to a qualified applicant.

Each qualified applicant that is issued more than one loan loss credit certificate is required to hold all the loan loss credit certificates that were issued to the qualified applicant in a pooled loan loss reserve. A qualified applicant may use all or any portion of the loan loss credit certificates issued to that qualified applicant to offset any loss incurred by that qualified applicant in connection with one or more registered loans.

The act details a process for claiming the loan loss credit that requires:

- Submission of an application for a loan loss credit certificate and a request that the administrator register an eligible loan;
- Preliminary and final review of the application and registration of eligible loans by the administrator;
- Issuance of a loan loss tax credit certificate to a qualified applicant;
- Periodic updates to the administrator by a qualified applicant that was issued a loan loss credit certificate regarding the status of each of the qualified applicant's registered loans;
- Application to the administrator for a registered loan loss certificate after a qualified applicant incurs a loss in connection with a registered loan;
- Review of information regarding the loan by the administrator and issuance of a registered loan loss certificate to the qualified applicant; and
- Filing the loan loss credit certificate and the registered loan loss certificate with the department of revenue with the qualified applicant's tax return or informational return.

The administrator of the loan loss credit may impose a registration and issuance fee on a qualified applicant or on the borrower to which a qualified applicant made an eligible loan. The administrator is required to credit any fee revenue to the quantum business loan loss reserve cash fund, which is created in the act and is exempted, in section 3, from the restriction on the statutory amount of authorized cash fund reserves.

The office and the administrator are required to annually report to the general assembly regarding the facility credit and the loan loss credit and may, after soliciting advice from the department of revenue and quantum industry participants, create and modify policies and procedures as necessary to implement the facility credit or the loan loss credit, as applicable.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $90,255 is appropriated to the office of the governor from the general fund for use by economic development programs for the implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 28, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 28, 2024

H.B. 24-1340 Colorado institutions of higher education - post-secondary education state income tax credit for eligible students. The act creates a refundable state income tax credit (incentive) to encourage enrollment in institutions of higher education. For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2025, but prior to January 1, 2033, the incentive is available to an eligible student who has matriculated at any public Colorado institution of higher education, including an area technical college, Colorado mountain college, or AIMS community college (institution), in the amount equal to the amount paid by or for the benefit of the eligible student in tuition and fees minus any scholarships or grants with respect to the qualifying semesters, during which up to the first 65 academic credit hours or equivalent are accumulated at an institution, excluding credits earned through concurrent enrollment, advanced placement, the international baccalaureate program, military credits, and any other credits accumulated prior to matriculation at an institution. To qualify, an eligible student must:

- Matriculate at the institution within 2 years of completion of high school graduation or an equivalent in Colorado;
- Be designated as a degree or credential seeking student for the semester or term for which an incentive is claimed;
- Qualify for in-state tuition for the semester or term for which the incentive is claimed;
- Complete a free application for federal student aid (FAFSA) or Colorado application for state financial aid (CASFA) for the semester or term for which an incentive is claimed that indicates the student's household has an adjusted gross income that is $90,000 or less; and
- Earn at least 6 credit hours or equivalent with a grade point average of 2.5 or higher for the semester or term for which the incentive is claimed.

The act requires an institution, by January 15, 2026, and every January 15 thereafter through 2033, to electronically report each eligible student for any qualifying semester or term completed during the academic year completed during the prior calendar year in a format prescribed by the department of higher education (department) with the student's tax identification number or social security number and the amount of tuition and fees paid minus any scholarship or grants for that prior calendar year. The act requires an institution

to provide each eligible student with a statement containing the student's eligibility and incentive amount. The department is required to electronically report the information received from the institutions, with any corrections and additions, to the department of revenue to allow administration of the incentive.

The department, in consultation with institutions, is required to determine each institution's average percentage of state and institutional financial aid allocated to the resident student population who have a family income of $90,000 or less in each year of the 3 years prior to 2025, and each Colorado public institution of higher education is required to maintain a percentage of state and institutional financial aid to resident students who have an adjusted gross household income of $90,000 or less that is equal to or greater than the average percentage calculated. An institution that does not maintain the percentage is required to notify the department and must include in the notification a description of changes to institutional finances or the student population that prevented the institution from maintaining the percentage. On or before June 30, 2027, and each year thereafter until 2037, the department is required to submit a report to the joint budget committee and the house of representatives and senate education committees, that includes among other data, for each institution, the average percentage of state and institutional financial aid allocated to the resident student population who have a family income of $90,000 or less in ~~the~~ academic years 2021-2022 through 2033-34.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $101,756 is appropriated from the general fund to the department of higher education for use by the Colorado commission on higher education and higher education special purpose programs to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 30, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1349 Firearms and ammunition tax - excise tax on net proceeds of vendors from retail sales of firearms, firearm precursor parts, and ammunition - ballot issue - tax rate - voter-approved revenue change - vendor filing, remittance, and registration requirements - exemptions - allocation of tax revenue - appropriation. The act refers a ballot issue to the voters at the November 2024 general election for approval of a 6.5% excise tax on the net taxable sales of firearm dealers, firearms manufacturers, and ammunition vendors (vendors) from the retail sale of any firearm, firearm precursor part, or ammunition in Colorado. The ballot issue allows the state to keep and spend all new excise tax revenue, as a voter-approved revenue change, and specifies that the revenue, estimated at $39 million in the first fiscal year, will be used to fund mental health services, including for military veterans and at-risk youth, school safety and gun violence prevention, and support services for victims of domestic violence and other violent crimes. If voters approve the ballot issue, then the state will have the authority to impose the excise tax and the rest of the act will become effective, except that the extension of the school security disbursement program cash fund, like the provision requiring submission of the ballot issue, is effective upon passage of the act.

Beginning on April 1, 2025, the act requires every vendor to file a return and remit the excise tax due on the vendor's net taxable sales of firearms, firearm precursor parts, or ammunition in the state on a monthly basis, except that a vendor making $20,000 or less in such retail sales in a previous calendar year is not required to pay the tax unless and until the vendor's retails sales exceed $20,000 in a calendar year. Sales to peace officers, law enforcement agencies, and active duty military personnel are exempt from the tax and, thus, not counted as part of a vendor's net taxable sales subject to the tax.

Th act also imposes a registration requirement, making it unlawful for any person to engage in the business of a firearms dealer, firearms manufacturer, or an ammunition vendor in the state without first having registered as a vendor with the executive director of the department of revenue (executive director) on a form prescribed by the executive director. Making sales of firearms, firearm precursor parts, or ammunition without first registering with the executive director is a petty criminal offense and may also be punished by civil penalties. A vendor must file a separate registration for each of the vendor's places of business in the state, and all registrations must be renewed every 2 years. The executive director may revoke a vendor's registration, after reasonable notice and a hearing, upon a finding that the vendor has violated a provision of the excise tax statutory scheme, including by failing to file a return, remit the proper amount of tax, or preserve or allow inspection of specified books and records. A vendor's false or fraudulent return or statement or willful evasion of the excise tax is punishable by criminal penalties.

All money received and collected in payment of the excise tax will be deposited, first, in the firearms and ammunition excise tax cash fund (fund) created in the act and then transferred as follows:

- The first $30 million in the first fiscal year and that amount as adjusted for inflation or deflation in each fiscal year thereafter to the Colorado crime victim services fund in the division of criminal justice of the department of public safety for grants to enhance or provide services for crime victims or to support crime prevention;
- The next $8 million in each fiscal year to the behavioral and mental health cash fund, of which $5 million must be used by the behavioral health administration (BHA), in coordination with the division of veterans affairs, to continue and expand the veterans mental health services program, while the other $3 million must be used by the BHA to continue and expand access to behavioral health crisis response system services for children and youth; and
- The next $1 million in each fiscal year to the school security disbursement program cash fund to fund the school security disbursement program.

Subject to annual appropriation by the general assembly, the department of revenue may expend money from the fund for direct and indirect costs associated with implementing and administering the excise tax. Additionally, on June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2026, the state treasurer shall transfer from the fund to the general fund an amount of money equal to the amount of money used, if any, in the state fiscal years 2024-25 and 2025-26 from the general fund to pay the costs of implementing and administering the excise tax.

The act also makes technical changes to the behavioral and mental health cash fund and related program statutes and to the administration provisions of title 39 regarding the executive director's authority to implement and administer the excise tax.

For the 2024-25 state fiscal year, $383,027 is appropriated to the department of revenue, of which $172,827 is reappropriated to the department of law for the purchase of legal services, for the implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **PORTIONS EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024
PORTIONS EFFECTIVE on the date of the official declaration by the governor

NOTE: This act takes effect only if, at the November 2024 statewide election, a majority of voters approve the ballot issue referred in accordance with section 39-37-201, Colorado Revised Statutes, created in section 1 of this act. If the voters approve the ballot issue, then this act takes effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor; except that section 39-37-201, Colorado Revised Statutes, created in section 1 of this act, and section 24-33.5-1811, Colorado Revised Statutes, amended in section 3 of this act, take effect upon passage.

H.B. 24-1411 Property tax - exemption of real and personal property - application - fees. The act increases the amounts of certain fees, with subsequent adjustments for inflation or deflation, for filing forms and annual reports relating to exemptions of real and personal property from taxation as follows:

- The fee for claiming an initial exemption of real and personal property is increased from $175 to $200;
- The fee for filing an annual report containing information relating to property that has been granted exemption from taxation in previous years is increased from $75 to $110;
- The fee for filing a late annual report containing information relating to property that has been granted exemption from taxation in previous years that is filed later than April 15, but prior to July 1, is increased from $250 to $300; and
- The fee for filing a delinquent annual report containing information relating to property that has been granted exemption from taxation in previous years that is filed within a 12-month period commencing on July 1 of the year in which the annual report was due is increased from $250 to $300.

The act requires the property tax administrator to adjust the filing fees for inflation or deflation annually and to round the adjusted amount upward or downward to the nearest $5.

APPROVED by Governor April 18, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** July 1, 2024

H.B. 24-1434 Income tax - affordable housing tax credit expansion - affordable housing in transit-oriented communities tax credit. The act increases the amounts of the affordable housing tax credit that the Colorado housing and finance authority may allocate to qualified taxpayers by:

- $20,000,000 for credits allocated in 2024;
- $16,000,000 for credits allocated in 2025;
- $12,000,000 for credits allocated in 2026;
- $12,000,000 for credits allocated in 2027;
- $16,000,000 for credits allocated in 2028;
- $20,000,000 for credits allocated in 2029;
- $20,000,000 for credits allocated in 2030; and
- $20,000,000 for credits allocated in 2031.

The act accelerates the credit by requiring that a qualified taxpayer claim 70% of the total amount of the credit in the first year of the credit period and claim 6% of the total amount of the credit in each of the second through sixth years of the credit period.

The act also creates the Colorado affordable housing in transit-oriented communities income tax credit (tax credit). The tax credit is refundable and administered in the same manner as the Colorado affordable housing tax credit; except that the tax credit:

- Is awarded in connection with qualified low-income housing projects in certified transit-oriented communities;
- Must be claimed over a 5-year credit period; and
- Must be claimed in an accelerated manner such that 70% of the total amount of the tax credit is claimed in the first year of the credit period, 8% in both the second and third years, and 7% in both the fourth and final years.

The act allows the following tax credit amounts to be awarded:

- $2,000,000 for the 2025 calendar year;
- $2,000,000 for the 2026 calendar year;
- $2,000,000 for the 2027 calendar year;
- $11,000,000 for the 2028 calendar year; and
- $13,000,000 for the 2029 calendar year.

The act reduces the amount of money transferred to the housing development grant fund by $35 million for state fiscal year 2024-25 through 2031-32.

APPROVED by Governor May 30, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 30, 2024

H.B. 24-1436 Tax on net proceeds of licensed sports betting - voter approval to retain all tax revenue. The act refers a ballot issue to the voters at the November 2024 statewide election to allow the state to keep and spend all revenue from the existing tax on the net proceeds of

licensed sports betting (sports betting tax), including revenue in excess of the $29 million fiscal year estimate included in the 2019 ballot question as follows:

- All revenue from the sports betting tax up to $29 million annually, together with all revenue derived by the division of gaming in the department of revenue, will continue to be used to pay for the regulation of sports betting, to offset losses to other wagering revenue recipients, and to support responsible gaming, with any remaining money being transferred to the water plan implementation cash fund; and
- All sports betting tax revenue in excess of $29 million annually will be transferred to the water plan implementation cash fund to be used for water conservation and protection projects.

If the majority of electors voting at the November 2024 statewide election vote against allowing the state to keep and spend all sports betting tax revenue as outlined above, then any tax revenue collected in excess of $29 million annually will be refunded to the licensed sports betting operations that paid the sports betting tax according to a reasonable method to be determined by the department of revenue.

APPROVED by Governor May 20, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 20, 2024

TRANSPORTATION

S.B. 24-032 Transit use - statewide transit pass exploratory committee - zero fare transit grant program - ozone season or youth fare free transit grants - regional transportation authority revenue from visitor benefit tax - use of prior transfer to department of transportation for Burnham Yard rail property. The statewide transit pass exploratory committee (committee) is created in the department of transportation (department) to produce a viable proposal for the creation, implementation, and administration of a statewide transit pass (proposal). The committee is required to meet as necessary to produce a viable proposal by July 1, 2026, with the goal of implementing a statewide transit pass by January 1, 2028. The committee consists of members, appointed by the executive director of the department, who represent specified types of organizations and have specified knowledge or experience. In conducting its work, the committee is required to consider specified issues and to solicit input from subject matter experts and interested parties across the state. The committee is required to submit its proposal, including recommendations for any necessary legislation in connection with the proposal, to the executive director of the department and the members of the transportation legislation review committee of the general assembly on or before July 1, 2026.

The existing ozone season transit grant program is combined with a new program to provide youth fare free transit grants and together are created as the zero fare transit grant program in the Colorado energy office (office). The zero fare transit grant program is created to provide grants to:

- The Colorado association of transit agencies (CASTA) for the purpose of providing grants to eligible transit agencies to offer either free transit services for a minimum of 30 days during ozone season or fare free year-round transit services for individuals who are 19 years of age or younger; and
- The regional transportation district (RTD) for the purpose of providing fare free year-round transit services for individuals who are 19 years of age or younger.

To receive a grant, CASTA or the RTD must submit an application to the office in accordance with the act and policies established by the office. An eligible transit agency that receives a grant from CASTA may use the grant money to either cover the costs associated with providing new or expanded free transit services within its service area during ozone season or to provide operating support for its transit operations and general transit programs so long as the eligible transit agency provides uninterrupted fare free year-round transit services to youth riders. The RTD may use the grant money to provide operating support for its transit operations and general transit programs, so long as the RTD provides uninterrupted fare free year-round transit services for youth riders.

The RTD is required to report to the office and an eligible transit agency that receives a grant from CASTA is required to report to CASTA regarding its use of the grant money. CASTA is required to submit to the office a summary of the reported information for all eligible transit agencies that received a grant through CASTA. The office is required to

establish policies governing the zero fare transit grant program and to report to the house of representatives transportation, housing, and local government committee and the senate transportation committee, or their successor committees, by December 31 of each year of the program.

The zero fare transit fund (fund) is created in the treasury. The fund consists of money transferred to the fund from the ozone season transit grant program fund, money transferred to the fund from the multimodal transportation options fund, any other money that the general assembly appropriates or transfers to the fund, and any gifts, grants, or donations credited to the fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the office for the zero fare transit grant program.

The state treasurer is directed to transfer any money remaining in the ozone season transit grant program fund on June 30, 2024, to the fund. In addition, the state treasurer is directed to transfer $10 million from the multimodal transportation and mitigation options fund to the fund on July 1, 2024.

A regional transportation authority is allowed to derive up to one-half, rather than one-third, of its total revenue from a visitor benefit tax and, unlike in the past, to levy such a tax at a rate greater than 2%.

The department is authorized to use money that was previously transferred to the state highway fund for a designated purpose in connection with the development of the Burnham Yard rail property for new purposes including site preparation, site enhancements, planning, and facilitating a track alignment that preserves buildable land while promoting transit and rail capacity and increasing safety in connection with the development of the Burnham Yard rail property.

APPROVED by Governor May 16, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 16, 2024

S.B. 24-100 Commercial vehicles - chain law modifications - heightened speed limit enforcement zones - left lane restrictions - study on chain-up and chain-down stations - appropriation. Section 1 of the act changes the geographic locations where the department of transportation (department) has authority to require certain traction-enhancing equipment for any commercial vehicle with a declared gross vehicle weight rating of 16,001 pounds or more from September 1 through May 31 of each year during any conditions that exist on the highway to the following corridors located on the western slope:

- Interstate highway 70 (I-70) west of milepost 259 (Morrison);
- Colorado state highway 9 from milepost 63 to milepost 97 (Frisco to Fairplay);
- U.S. Route 40 west of milepost 256 (Empire);
- U.S. Route 50 west of milepost 225 (Salida);
- U.S. Route 160 west of milepost 304 (Walsenburg);
- U.S. Route 285 west of milepost 250 (Morrison); and
- U.S. Route 550 from milepost 0 to 130.

Section 2 allows the department to establish heightened speed limit enforcement zones (zone) within public highways in Glenwood Canyon on I-70 eastbound from milepost 116.0 to milepost 131.0 and westbound from milepost 118.5 to milepost 131.0 where there are safety concerns related to commercial motor vehicle drivers exceeding the posted speed limits. If the department establishes a zone, the department must erect signs identifying the zone and notifying commercial motor vehicle drivers that increased fines are assessed for speeding in the zone.

Section 3 makes it a traffic offense for any commercial vehicle to be driving in the farthest left lane on I-70 between milepost 115.5 and milepost 131.0 (Glenwood Springs), between milepost 169.5 and milepost 173.0 (Dowd junction), between milepost 180.0 and milepost 190.5 (Vail pass), between milepost 205.5 and milepost 221.0 (Eisenhower-Johnson tunnel), between milepost 224.0 and milepost 228.5 (Georgetown hill), and between milepost 243.0 and milepost 247.0 (Floyd hill) during all conditions on that highway except to safely pass a vehicle driving under the posted speed limit.

Section 4 subjects a commercial motor vehicle driver who commits a speeding violation in a zone to double fines and surcharges except when the driver of a commercial motor vehicle commits the violation within a highway maintenance, repair, or construction zone and is already subject to an increased penalty and surcharge.

Section 5 ensures that a port of entry officer has all the powers of a peace officer when enforcing highway closures and the state's winter traction device law.

Section 6 requires the freight mobility and safety branch of the department to study potential additional locations of chain-up and chain-down stations and to study what appropriate technology could be added to existing chain-up and chain-down stations to improve safety and mobility. The study must identify existing barriers to building new chain-up and chain-down stations and examine the economic and safety impacts of commercial motor vehicle incidents and closures during inclement weather events and examine commercial motor vehicle parking locations on I-70.

Section 7 allows the study on feasibility of new chain-up and chain-down stations to be funded by the fuels impact reduction grant program.

Section 8 appropriates $31,684 from the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account in the highway users tax fund to the department of revenue for implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 20, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-128 Department of transportation - mobility improvements - obsolete study requirement. The act repeals an obsolete provision that required the department of transportation to study mobility improvement possibilities for the interstate 70 mountain

corridor and to make prioritized recommendations to the transportation committees of the house of representatives and the senate no later than December 20, 2011.

APPROVED by Governor April 19, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-184 Surface transportation infrastructure - support for development - appropriation. The act clarifies the scope of the high-performance transportation enterprise's (transportation enterprise) powers and duties to expand its capacity to execute its charge and more explicitly prioritize mitigation of traffic congestion and traffic-related pollution through the completion of multimodal surface transportation infrastructure projects as follows:

- Section 13:
  - Authorizes the transportation enterprise to impose a congestion impact fee, as a new user fee, in maximum amounts of up to $3 per day that is subsequently adjusted for inflation, and, in conjunction with section 12, requires the fee to be collected and administered in the same manner as an existing state daily vehicle rental fee;
  - Clarifies that providing diverse multimodal transportation options, including rail projects, that reduce traffic congestion and degradation of existing surface transportation infrastructure is part of the transportation enterprise's statutory charge;
  - Requires the transportation enterprise to develop a new multimodal strategic capital plan that aligns with the 10-year transportation plan of the Colorado department of transportation (CDOT) and statewide greenhouse gas pollution reduction goals and priorities, complies with specified environmental standards adopted by the transportation commission, and prioritizes benefits to user fee payers and the reduction of adverse impacts on highways;
  - Requires the transportation enterprise to complete an initial assessment of opportunities available through 2030 to leverage federal money made available to the state and to thereafter assess such opportunities on an ongoing basis; and
  - Requires the transportation enterprise to detail its work to reduce traffic congestion and greenhouse gas emissions and support the expansion of public transit in its annual report to the legislative committees with oversight over transportation; and
- Section 11 modifies an existing definition of "surface transportation infrastructure" to explicitly include multimodal transportation options and transportation of freight. Section 11 also modifies an existing definition of "user fee" to include the new congestion impact fee.

Section 4 authorizes the regional transportation district (RTD) to extend construction

and operations of its northwest rail fixed guideway corridor beyond its boundaries if all capital and operating expenses outside the RTD are fully accounted for and already reimbursed to the RTD by a public body.

Section 6 requires the front range passenger rail district (rail district), in cooperation with RTD, CDOT, and the transportation enterprise, to provide to the transportation legislation review committee and the governor:

- A report containing an implementation plan, which must include, among other things, identification and evaluation of options for creating a separate legal entity or intergovernmental agreement as a business model, for construction and operations of the corridor and may also consider the creation of a Colorado rail authority to house some or all passenger rail services under one entity; and
- A report, which must also include the cooperation of any separate legal entity created, concerning a plan to begin providing front range passenger rail service no later than January 1, 2029.

Sections 5, 7, 8, and 13, respectively and in conjunction with section 2, provide specific, explicit authorization to the RTD, the rail district, CDOT, and the transportation enterprise, in accordance with an implementation plan developed as required by section 6, to enter into a standalone intergovernmental agreement with or create a separate legal entity with each other to implement the completion of construction and operation of the RTD's northwest fixed guideway corridor, including an extension of the corridor to Fort Collins as the first phase of front range passenger rail service. Section 10 requires CDOT and the rail district to annually report to the transportation legislation review committee and the governor regarding the status of the service development plan for front range passenger rail service between Trinidad, Pueblo, and Fort Collins and requires the plan to include descriptions of steps taken to maximize the chances of securing federal grant assistance and of how the project will create good-paying, high-quality, and safe jobs.

Section 9 requires CDOT's transit and rail division to submit a report containing a development plan for rocky mountain rail service to the legislative committees that oversee transportation and the governor not later than December 31, 2024.

Section 15 appropriates $42,399 from the general fund to the department of revenue to implement the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 16, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 16, 2024

S.B. 24-190 Coal transition community - rural opportunity office - Moffat tunnel - freight tax credit - operator tax credit. A coal transition community is a Colorado municipality, county, or region where a Colorado coal-fueled electrical power generating plant that was in operation at any time in 2017, a Colorado coal mine that was actively producing at any time in 2017, or a center for the manufacturing or transportation supply chain of such a plant or coal mine was or is located.

Section 2 of the act expands the duties of the rural opportunity office in relation to coal transition communities by requiring the rural opportunity office, in coordination with county commissioners, municipal officials, local chambers of commerce and economic development organizations, institutions of higher education, private industry, and any local organizations dedicated to increased rail usage, to pursue opportunities for new, early stage, and existing businesses and support business and industry development and economic diversification in coordination with workforce training opportunities and existing state and federal programs that are designed for coal transition communities.

Section 3 prohibits contracts for the right to use the Moffat tunnel for more than 99 years. Section 4 allows the department of local affairs to convey or transfer ownership of all tangible property, real and personal, or any interest in property owned by the Moffat tunnel improvement district for less than fair market value if the department of local affairs finds that such a conveyance and transfer is in the public interest.

Section 5 creates 2 income tax credits. The first income tax credit is a fully refundable income tax credit (freight tax credit). The freight tax credit incentivizes taxpayers to incur costs in the use of freight rail transportation of freight that either originates or terminates at a business located in a coal transition community and on a rail line in this state that the department of transportation has determined is at risk of inactivity or abandonment due to a lack of demand resulting from coal transition (relevant costs). The Colorado office of economic development (office) administers the freight tax credit and may annually reserve up to $5 million worth of tax credits on or after January 1, 2025, but prior to January 1, 2036. A taxpayer must apply to the office for the reservation of the freight tax credit. After the office reserves the freight tax credit for a taxpayer, the office may issue the taxpayer a tax credit certificate in an amount equal to 75% of the relevant costs both stated in the taxpayer's tax credit application and incurred by the taxpayer.

The second income tax credit created in section 5 is also a fully refundable income tax credit (operator tax credit). The operator tax credit incentivizes railroad operators to maintain rail line access to coal transition communities. For income tax years 2027 through 2037, a common carrier engaged in the transportation of freight on a rail line designated by the department of transportation (department) as a "qualified rail line" is allowed a credit in an amount stated in a tax credit certificate issued by the department. The amount in a tax credit certificate must not exceed 75% of the direct operating and capital improvements necessary to maintain or improve a qualified rail line as stated in the taxpayer's tax credit application and incurred by the taxpayer. The department is required to designate a rail line as a qualified rail line if the department determines that the rail line is at risk of inactivity or abandonment and is covered by an access agreement for passenger rail access. A taxpayer must apply to the department for the issuance of an operator tax credit certificate. The department may annually issue up to $5 million of operator tax credits. The operator tax credit is subject to recapture if the taxpayer does not meet one or more of the service criteria specified in an access agreement for the qualified rail line.

Current law establishes a number of criteria for any municipality, county, or group of contiguous municipalities or counties to propose an area of such municipality, county, or

group of municipalities or counties to be designated as an enterprise zone. Section 6 allows an area that is both a rural area and a tier one transition community, as defined by law, to be proposed as an enterprise zone.

A business in an enhanced rural enterprise zone can earn a tax credit for hiring new employees. Section 7 designates the portion of any county that is a tier one transition community as an enhanced rural enterprise zone.

APPROVED by Governor May 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-195 Protection of vulnerable road users - use of automated vehicle identification systems - declining annual fatality and serious bodily injury targets - dedicated funding. Section 1 of the act amends the statute that governs the use of automated vehicle identification systems (AVIS) on roadways other than toll highways operated by a public highway authority or the high-performance transportation enterprise in the department of transportation (CDOT) to:

- Clarify that CDOT and the Colorado state patrol (CSP) have authority to use AVIS to detect traffic violations on any portion of a highway that is owned or maintained by the state (state highway);
- Clarify the notification and coordination process between local governments, CDOT, and the CSP with respect to the use of AVIS on a state highway;
- Authorize CDOT to promulgate rules relating to the use of AVIS where it is not designated for use or implemented on state highways by the later of January 1, 2025, or the date the rules are promulgated;
- Clarify that if the registered owner of a motor vehicle involved in a traffic violation detected by AVIS is engaged in the business of leasing or renting motor vehicles, the registered owner remains liable for payment of a civil penalty assessed for the violation even if the registered owner was not driving the motor vehicle but may obtain payment from the lessor or renter of the motor vehicle and forward the payment to the jurisdiction imposing the civil penalty; and
- Require civil penalties collected by the state for traffic violations detected by AVIS, net of court and operations costs, to be credited to the state highway fund and used only to fund road safety projects, with priority given to those road safety projects that have the highest potential to reduce vulnerable road user injuries and fatalities while taking into account the planning capacity of each region, that protect vulnerable road users.

Section 2 requires CDOT to establish and include in its statutorily required performance plan declining annual targets for vulnerable road user fatalities and, as part of the targets, also establish engineering methodology and internal education requirements for practices to prioritize safety over speed on high-injury networks.

For state fiscal year 2025-26 and each succeeding state fiscal year, section 3 requires CDOT, after accounting for eligible critical safety-related asset management surface transportation infrastructure projects and as determined by the transportation commission, to expend a specified minimum amount of the money allocated to the state highway fund from the road safety surcharge and certain other fees, fines, and surcharges that are imposed on motor vehicle registrations and dedicated for certain types of road safety projects that protect vulnerable road users.

To guide CDOT in implementing sections 2 and 3, section 4 amends an existing definition of "road safety project" to include certain types of projects that protect vulnerable road users and defines the term "vulnerable road user".

APPROVED by Governor June 5, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** June 5, 2024

H.B. 24-1012 Front range passenger rail district - operational efficiency. To improve the operational efficiency of the front range passenger rail district (district):

- **Section 1** of the act modifies:
  - The requirement that the board of the district (board) hold annual joint meetings with the transportation commission, the board of directors of the I-70 coalition or any successor entity, and the board of directors of the regional transportation district to require the board to provide an annual update, which may be provided by district staff, at the meeting and to allow the meeting to be held in a manner that allows members of the board and the entity it is meeting with to attend the meeting by electronic means; and
  - The boundaries of the district.
- **Section 2** clarifies when the terms of board members begin and end; and prohibits an advisory nonvoting member of the board from participating in an executive session if the board determines that a particular matter to be discussed in the executive session concerns the appointing authority for the advisory nonvoting member and should not be discussed when the advisory nonvoting member is present;
- **Section 3** establishes that the board exercises its powers by a majority vote of a quorum of its voting directors rather than by a majority vote of a quorum of its total membership and, in conjunction with **section 4,** clarifies that the board has discretion to delegate its power to enter into contracts and agreements other than intergovernmental agreements and contracts for public-private partnerships to the officers and employees of the district; and
- **Section 5** changes the name of a state-required district plan for developing rail service to avoid potential confusion that could be caused by similarity between the current name of the plan and the name of a federally required plan and

specifies requirements for the certification of ballot measures referred by the board to the registered electors of the district.

APPROVED by Governor April 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1235 Aviation impact mitigation - income tax credit - modifications to aviation grant program and Colorado aeronautical board - evaluation of and provision of technical assistance to airports regarding noise mitigation - appropriation. Section 2 of the act creates a state income tax credit for owners of aircraft that incur qualifying expenses to enable an aircraft that is powered by leaded aviation gasoline to be certified to instead be powered by unleaded aviation gasoline.

Sections 3 and 6 provide explicit authority in the existing state aviation grant program for aviation fund grants:

- To general aviation airports and commercial airports at which there is significant general aviation activity to fund the design, engineering, construction, installation, acquisition, and inspection of infrastructure, including equipment, that allows the sale of unleaded aviation gasoline at such airports and to subsidize purchases of unleaded aviation gasoline at such airports;
- For airport noise monitoring devices;
- For evaluation, provision of education and technical assistance to airports about, prevention, or mitigation of adverse impacts to the health, safety, and welfare of individuals who reside or work near an airport; and
- At a time that electric aircraft technology has been appropriately certified by the federal aviation administration, for on-airport electric aircraft charging infrastructure.

Section 6 also:

- Requires the lesser of 10% of the amount awarded in grants per year or $1,500,000 per year in grants to be designated for the aviation purposes of aiding and accelerating the transition from leaded aviation gasoline to unleaded aviation gasoline with priority given to airports with significant general aviation traffic in urban and suburban areas where surrounding communities may be disproportionately impacted by such traffic; and
- Subject to specified exceptions, prohibits grants from being awarded to an airport that is located in a densely populated residential area or has a significant number of flights over a densely populated residential area unless the airport or entity operating the airport demonstrates to the satisfaction of the aeronautics division of the department of transportation (division) that:

- By January 1, 2026, it has adopted a plan, in accordance with applicable federal requirements and guidance, for phasing out sales of leaded aviation gasoline at the airport by January 1, 2030;
- It has established, in consultation with flight schools and pilots that regularly use the airport, a voluntary noise abatement plan that meets specified requirements; and
- It complies with the requirements of any avigation easements or contracts that it has entered into.

Section 4 adds to the division's duties:

- Working with the department of public health and environment (CDPHE) as it continues to provide data and information about the effects of leaded aviation fuel on human health to the department of transportation and airports; and
- Educating airports with significant general aviation activity, as determined by the division, regarding:

  - The need to expedite the transition from leaded aviation gasoline to unleaded aviation gasoline; and
  - Specified funding opportunities for projects and unleaded aviation gasoline subsidies, if offered by the division, that support the transition from leaded aviation gasoline to unleaded aviation gasoline and impose requirements for accessing that funding and, if offered, those subsidies.

Section 5 increases the Colorado aeronautical board (board) from 7 to 9 voting members by requiring the appointment of 2 members who are residents of communities that are affected by general aviation airport traffic or traffic at a commercial airport at which there is significant general aviation activity and makes the executive director of CDPHE, or the executive director's designee, an ex officio nonvoting member of the board. In appointing the 2 new voting members, the governor is required to give priority to individuals who are not trained pilots, are familiar with airport infrastructure, aviation, and the mission of the board, and reside in a community that is significantly impacted by noise or lead emissions by a high-traffic airport with significant general aviation activity. The governor is also required to make appointments to the board so as to ensure a balance broadly representative of the activity level of airports throughout the state and further ensure that the racial, ethnic, and gender makeup of the board is representative of communities that are disproportionately impacted by general aviation airport traffic or traffic at a commercial airport at which there is significant general aviation activity.

Section 7 requires the division to evaluate, educate, and provide technical assistance to airports about the adverse impacts of aircraft noise on health, safety, and welfare and requires the division to prioritize these activities at airports with significant general aviation activity that are located in densely populated residential areas or have a significant number of flights over such areas.

Section 8 appropriates $44,609 from the general fund to the department of revenue and reappropriates $2,591 of the appropriation to the department of personnel for implementation of the act.

APPROVED by Governor May 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 17, 2024

UNITED STATES

S.B. 24-074 Concurrent legislative jurisdiction - Colorado and the United States - United States military installation property. The act permits, subject to conditions, concurrent legislative jurisdiction between the state of Colorado and the United States over specified United States military installation property.

APPROVED by Governor April 4, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** April 4, 2024

WATER AND IRRIGATION

S.B. 24-005 Prohibition of nonfunctional turf, artificial turf, and invasive plant species - local governments - state facilities. On and after January 1, 2026, the act prohibits local governments from allowing the installation, planting, or placement of nonfunctional turf, artificial turf, or invasive plant species on commercial, institutional, or industrial property, common interest community property, or a street right-of-way, parking lot, median, or transportation corridor. The act also prohibits the department of personnel from allowing the installation, planting, or placement of nonfunctional turf, artificial turf, or invasive plant species as part of a project for the construction or renovation of a state facility, which project design commences on or after January 1, 2025. Artificial turf on athletic fields of play is exempted from the prohibitions.

APPROVED by Governor March 15, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die. This act does not apply to projects approved by the department of personnel or a local entity before the effective date of this act.

S.B. 24-148 Storm water detention - diversion for precipitation harvesting - pilot project. Under current law, an entity that owns, operates, or has oversight over a storm water detention and infiltration facility (facility) is not allowed to divert, store, or otherwise use water detained in the facility. For facilities that are also approved for use as a precipitation harvesting facility, the act authorizes the use of water detained in the facility pursuant to an approved precipitation harvesting pilot project if precipitation captured in the facility for beneficial use is replaced and any other water captured is managed and released back to the stream system.

APPROVED by Governor April 11, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

S.B. 24-197 Colorado river drought task force proposals - loans of decreed storage water rights - agricultural water protection program - protections for decreases in use of electric utility water rights in water division 6 - grants to Indian tribes related to water conservation. Section 2 of the act allows the owner of a decreed storage water right to loan water to the Colorado water conservation board (board) to preserve or improve the natural environment to a reasonable degree for a stream reach for which the board does not hold a decreed instream flow water right.

Current law requires the board to establish an agricultural water protection program for water divisions 1 and 2. Section 3 changes current law by requiring the board to establish

an agricultural water protection program in each water division.

Current law allows periods of nonuse of a water right to be tolled in certain circumstances for the purposes of determining whether a water right is abandoned. Section 4 changes current law by allowing a water right to be tolled for the duration that an electric utility that owns a water right in water division 6 decreases use of, or does not use, the water right if the decrease in use or nonuse occurs during the period beginning January 1, 2020, and ending December 31, 2050, and if the water right is owned by the electric utility since January 1, 2019 (abandonment exception).

Current law requires an owner of a conditional water right to obtain a finding of reasonable diligence or the conditional water right is considered abandoned. Section 5 allows the water judge, in considering a finding of reasonable diligence for a conditional water right that is owned by an electric utility in water division 6 since January 2019, to consider the following as supporting evidence:

- The conditional water right may be used to support a specific project or potential future generation technologies or concepts that have the potential to advance progress toward Colorado's clean energy and greenhouse gas emission reduction goals; and
- The electric utility or another entity has made efforts to investigate or research the viability of future generation technologies that have the potential to advance progress toward Colorado's clean energy and greenhouse gas emission reduction goals.

In determining the amount of historical consumptive use for a water right, a water judge is prohibited from considering certain specified uses. Section 6 prohibits the water judge from considering the decrease in use or nonuse of a water right owned by an electric utility in water division 6 since January 1, 2019, which decrease in use or nonuse occurs during the period beginning January 1, 2019, and ending December 31, 2050, in determining the amount of historical consumptive use (historical consumptive use protection). If the water right is leased or loaned by the electric utility to a third party, the water right is not entitled to historical consumptive use protection for the period the water right is subject to the lease or loan. To qualify for historical consumption use protection or the abandonment exception, an electric utility that manages all units of a generating station in water division 6 must file with the water division 6 water court an application seeking quantification of historical consumptive use for the absolute direct flow water rights serving the generating station. The application is a claim for a determination of a water right, and the water division 6 water court has jurisdiction to determine the historical consumptive use for the absolute direct flow water rights serving the generating station.

Current law allows the board to approve certain grants related to water conservation and requires the board to establish criteria to require the grant applicant to provide matching funds of at least 25%. Section 8 requires the board to reduce or waive fund matching

requirements in the case of a grant to the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe or the Southern Ute Indian Tribe.

APPROVED by Governor May 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1062 Administrative warrants for metropolitan sewage disposal districts. To protect public health and the environment, a metropolitan sewage disposal district (district) is required to ensure that wastewater generated by local businesses is properly treated pursuant to the industrial pretreatment program (program) approved by the environmental protection agency. This requires district inspectors to inspect certain properties to investigate actual, suspected, or potential violations of the program. Under current law, the boundaries of a district may exist within multiple municipal and county lines, which makes it challenging for the district to obtain administrative inspection warrants when property owners deny district inspectors entry to a property. The act allows authorized inspectors of a district to enter and inspect, in a reasonable time and manner, any property for the purpose of investigating any violations of the program. If an inspection is denied, the act authorizes a district to obtain a warrant from the district court or county court upon a proper showing of the need for entry and inspection.

APPROVED by Governor April 17, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** August 7, 2024

NOTE: This act was passed without a safety clause and takes effect 90 days after sine die.

H.B. 24-1362 Graywater - installation of graywater treatment works - authorized use for new construction - local government opt out or limitation. Under current law, a board of county commissioners or governing body of a municipality (local government) may authorize the use of graywater within its jurisdiction. Graywater refers to certain types of wastewater that is collected from fixtures before it is treated and put to certain beneficial uses.

The act authorizes the installation of graywater treatment works in new construction projects and the use of graywater statewide; except that a local government:

- May adopt an ordinance or a resolution prohibiting the installation of graywater treatment works or the use of all graywater or categories of graywater use within its jurisdiction; and
- Shall notify the division of administration in the department of public health and environment of any such local ordinance or resolution adopted and of any local ordinance or resolution adopted that authorizes a use of graywater previously prohibited.

APPROVED by Governor May 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** January 1, 2026

H.B. 24-1435 Department of natural resources - division of water resources - Colorado water conservation board - water projects - transfers - loans - appropriations. The act appropriates the following amounts for the 2024-25 state fiscal year from the Colorado water conservation board (CWCB) construction fund to the CWCB or the division of water resources in the department of natural resources for the following projects:

- Continuation of the satellite monitoring system, $380,000 (section 1 of the act);
- Continuation of the floodplain map modernization program, $1,000,000 (section 2);
- Continuation of the weather modification permitting program, $500,000 (section 3);
- Continuation of the Colorado Mesonet project, $200,000 (section 5);
- Continuation of the water forecasting partnership project, $2,000,000 (section 6);
- Support of modeling and data analyses for the upper Colorado river commission's development of operational guidelines for Lake Powell and Lake Mead, $500,000 (section 7);
- Support for the division of water resources' statewide diversion telemetry project, $1,827,500 (section 8);
- Support of a study update and scenario analyses for groundwater resource goals for the southern high plains designated groundwater basin, $250,000 (section 9); and
- Support for projects that support drought planning and mitigation, $4,000,000 (section 11).

Section 4 directs the state treasurer to transfer up to $2,000,000 from the CWCB construction fund to the CWCB litigation fund on July 1, 2024.

The CWCB is authorized to make loans from the severance tax perpetual base fund or the CWCB construction fund:

- In an amount up to $155,650,000 to the Windy Gap firming project (section 12); and
- In an amount up to $101,000,000 to the northern integrated supply project water activity enterprise owned by the northern Colorado water conservancy district to develop a new regional water supply project (section 13).

Section 10 directs the state treasurer to transfer $2,000,000 on July 1, 2024, from the CWCB construction fund to the turf replacement fund to finance the state turf replacement program.

Section 14 directs the state treasurer to transfer $20,000,000 on July 1, 2024, from the severance tax perpetual base fund to the CWCB construction fund for the purchase and sale agreement between the Colorado river water conservation district and the public service company of Colorado for the purchase of the water rights associated with the Shoshone

power plant.

Section 15 appropriates $23,300,000 from the water plan implementation cash fund to the CWCB to fund grants that will help implement the state water plan.

Sections 16 and 17 amend current law, under which the state treasurer is directed to make 2 transfers of $2.5 million each from the economic recovery and relief cash fund to the CWCB construction fund. Under current law, the CWCB is required to use the $2.5 million from one of the transfers for the direct and indirect costs of providing assistance to political subdivisions and other entities applying for federal "Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act" money and other federally available money related to water funding opportunities (water funding purposes). The CWCB is required to use the $2.5 million from the other transfer for issuing grants to political subdivisions of the state or other entities for the hiring of temporary employees, contractors, or both that will assist those political subdivisions and other entities in applying for federal "Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act" money and other federally available money related to natural resource management (natural resource management purposes).

Sections 16 and 17 amend current law by allowing the CWCB, on or after July 1, 2024, to expend money from either of the 2 transfers for either the water funding purposes or the natural resource management purposes.

APPROVED by Governor May 29, 2024 **EFFECTIVE** May 29, 2024

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

S.C.R. 24-002 Election timeline - modification of constitutional filing deadlines - initiative and referendum - election of justices and judges. To facilitate the addition of an extra week between the secretary of state's deadline to certify ballot order and content pursuant to law and election officials' deadline to transmit ballots pursuant to the federal "Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act", the act submits a constitutional amendment to the voters of the state at the 2024 general election that will, if approved:

- Change the date by which initiative petitions must be filed with the secretary of state from at least 3 months before the general election at which they are to be voted on to at least 3 months and one week before that election;
- Change the date by which referendum petitions must be filed with the secretary of state from not more than 90 days after the final adjournment of the session of the general assembly that enacted the act on which the referendum is demanded to not more than 83 days after the final adjournment of that session;
- Change the date by which the nonpartisan research staff of the general assembly shall publish the text and title of every measure from at least 15 days prior to the final date of voter registration for the election to 45 days before the election; and
- Change the period during which a justice of the supreme court or a judge of any other court must file with the secretary of state a declaration of intent to run for another term from not more than 6 months or less than 3 months prior to the general election before the expiration of the judge's term to not more than 6 months and one week or less than 3 months and one week before that general election.

S.C.R. 24-003 Same-sex marriage. The Colorado constitution states that a marriage is valid only if it is between one man and one woman. That provision has been unenforceable since the United States supreme court decision in *Obergefell v. Hodges,* 576 U.S. 644 (2015). The concurrent resolution repeals the provision.

H.C.R. 24-1002 Criminal procedure - pretrial release - bail in first degree murder cases. The constitution guarantees all persons the right to bail pending disposition of charges, with exceptions for capital offenses and crimes of violence under certain circumstances. The concurrent resolution amends the Colorado constitution to add an exception for the offense of murder in the first degree when proof is evident or presumption is great.

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