

2024 | COLORADO



LAWS ENACTED

AFFECTING MUNICIPAL
GOVERNMENTS



COLORADO
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LEAGUE



The Colorado Municipal League is continuing its commitment to members by providing the information they need as inexpensively and easily as possible.



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CML ADVOCACY TEAM



LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY MANAGER

HEATHER STAUFFER

Heather is responsible for advocating municipal interests before the state legislature. Her issues include building codes; natural resources and environment; elections; governmental immunity; oil and gas; open meetings/open records; severance tax/FML/energy impact; water and wastewater/water quality; and wildfire. She also assists in training and answering inquiries for other municipal officials on various topics. Heather joined CML in July 2019.



LEGISLATIVE & POLICY ADVOCATE

ELIZABETH HASKELL

Elizabeth is responsible for advocating municipal interests before the state legislature. Her issues include beer & liquor; employment & labor; retirement/pensions; taxation & fiscal policy; lottery & gaming; historic preservation; municipal debt & finance; and purchasing. She also assists in training and answering inquiries for other municipal officials on various topics. Elizabeth joined CML in October 2023.



LEGISLATIVE & POLICY ADVOCATE

JEREMY SCHUPBACH

Jeremy is responsible for advocating municipal interests before the state legislature. His issues include regulated substances; hemp; criminal justice; special districts; immigration; public safety; municipal courts; telecom/broadband/IT; utilities; and state departments/offices. He also assists in training and answering inquiries for other municipal officials on various topics. Jeremy joined CML in October 2023.



LEGISLATIVE & POLICY ADVOCATE

BEVERLY STABLES

Beverly is responsible for advocating municipal interests before the state legislature. Her issues include public health; substance abuse; affordable housing; land use and annexation; air quality; transportation and transit; and sustainability. She also assists in training and answering inquiries for other municipal officials on various topics. Beverly joined CML in October 2023.

2024 Colorado Laws Enacted Affecting Municipal GOVERNMENTS

ACCESSIBILITY

HB24-1318

Modify Rental Premises Person with Disability

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1318>

The act modifies current housing discrimination law that required landlords to permit modifications to rental premises to afford an individual with disability with full enjoyment of the premises. The act removes the qualification that such permission must be granted at the expense of the renter. The act deletes authorization for a landlord to require the renter to restore the premises after a modification to accommodate a disability. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1342

Test Accommodations for Persons with Disabilities

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1342>

The act requires that a testing entity, including a local government, provide testing accommodations for persons with a disability taking exams related to licensing or certification for professional or trade purposes exams. The act establishes requirements for requesting accommodation and creates a civil action for violations. The act includes a specific waiver of sovereign immunity for a violation of the act. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1454

Grace Period Noncompliance Digital Accessibility

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1454>

The act provides a temporary “good faith” defense from liability for violation of state technology accessibility standards adopted pursuant to HB21-1110. The public entity must demonstrate good faith efforts toward compliance or toward resolution of a complaint of noncompliance. In addition, by July 1, 2024, the entity must create a “progress-to-date report” showing efforts toward compliance, update that report quarterly, and create a “clear, easy-to-find process” for seeking redress of inaccessible digital products that must also be posted on all front-facing web pages. A court must dismiss an action if the public entity proves that it has made good faith efforts. The defense expires July 1, 2025. **Effective: May 24, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

See also: **BUILDING CODES** (HB24-1161: Motor Vehicle Access Individuals with Disabilities); **ELECTIONS** (HB24-1067: Ballot Access for Candidate with Disabilities); **TRANSPORTATION** (HB24-1452: Airport Accessibility Requirements)

Air QUALITY

HB24-1341

State Vehicle Idling Standard

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1341>

The act allows a local government to enforce an idling standard for commercial diesel vehicles that is at least as strict as the current state standard of five minutes. The state’s exemptions would also apply. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-229

Ozone Mitigation Measures

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/SB24-229>

The act instructs the Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) to propose rules to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions from upstream oil and gas operations between May 1 and Sept. 30, annually, in the eight-hour ozone control area by 50% by 2030. The act outlines enforcement mechanisms that may be utilized to meet the emission reduction targets. APCD will prepare an annual air quality enforcement report and post the report on its website. APCD may collect increased penalties and seek injunctions for violations under this law; the attorney general and district attorneys also can seek injunctions. The director of the Energy and Carbon Management Commission must appoint two community liaisons to advocate for disproportionately impacted communities. The commission can require operators to act between May 1 and Sept. 30 each year to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions from their operations. **Effective: May 16, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

Beer & LIQUOR

HB24-1156

Chamber of Commerce Alcohol Special Event Permit

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1156>

The act adds chambers of commerce to the list of organizations eligible to obtain a special event liquor permit, which allows an organization to sell liquor, wine, and beer during an event that they host. Certain chamber of commerce members, such as those who sell cars, marijuana, gas, or firearms; teachers or child care providers; other liquor licensees; and convenience store owners may not participate in the special event. The act also establishes a tobacco festival permit authorizing a state tobacco licensee to hold an off-site tobacco event. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

SB24-020

Alcohol Beverage Delivery and Takeout

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-020>

The act continues indefinitely the alcoholic beverage takeout and delivery permit, which is set to expire July 1, 2025. The act also establishes that on Jan. 1, 2025, hotel and restaurant licensees or tavern licensees cannot sell alcohol beverages for takeout and delivery in a sealed manufacturer's container without the assistance of an employee of the licensee. Hotels and restaurants licensees operating lodging establishments are exempt from this provision. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

SB24-231

Alcohol Beverage Liquor Advisory Group Recommendations

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-231>

The act reflects the recommendations of the Liquor Advisory Group that met during 2023 to develop recommendations to modernize Colorado's Liquor Code while ensuring consumer protection and public safety. Provisions of the act that are of high interest to local licensing authorities are listed below; this list is not comprehensive of all changes in the act.

- Authorizes the state licensing authority to study the feasibility of adopting an online application and renewal system for licenses
- Allows catering companies to obtain a state license and a temporary permit from the state, as well as a temporary permit from the local licensing authority for events with over 600 guests, to sell and serve alcohol in an unlicensed location
- Creates separate licenses for lodging facilities and entertainment facilities
- Allows breweries, limited wineries, and distilleries to manufacture alcohol beverages at up to two noncontiguous locations
- Allows tasting for authorized retailers to begin at 10 a.m. instead of 11 a.m.
- Expands the marketing allowances for the existing performing arts license
- Allows state and local licensing authorities to establish a two-year renewal cycle for licensees in good standing
- Removes the requirement that a local licensing authority schedule a public hearing on an application for a new retail liquor license
- Allows a retail liquor store going out of business to sell its inventory to another retail liquor store
- Increases the processing timeline for retail establishment permits to 30 days
- Allows sale of alcoholic beverages on Christmas Day
- Prohibits liquor licensees from selling marijuana products
- Allows distillers that have a sales room to purchase and

use common beverages to combine with their products to produce cocktails for consumption on or off the premises

- Increases the limit of allowable sales from retail liquor stores to other license types to \$7,000 annually

Effective: Aug. 7, 2024. Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

See also: **LAND USE** (SB24-048: Substance Use Disorders Recovery)

BROADBAND & TELECOM

HB24-1334

Broadband Service for Multiunit Buildings

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1334>

The act allows broadband internet service providers to access multiunit buildings and mobile home parks to install facilities to provide high-speed broadband internet. The act specifies procedures for providers to access properties, including notice requirements, access agreements, and conditions for installation, ownership, and maintenance of broadband facilities. The act requires just and reasonable compensation for property owners and reserves management rights to the property owner. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1336

Sunset Broadband Deployment

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1336>

This act reorganizes the administration of broadband deployment in Colorado by transferring duties from the Broadband Deployment Board to the Colorado Broadband Office (CBO) and establishes a framework for funding and managing broadband grants. The act allows the CBO to create rules and details the administration of the Broadband Deployment Grant Program. The act includes definitions related to broadband, specifies the administration and disbursement of grants for unserved and underserved areas, allocates funds with specific project percentages, establishes grant criteria and guidelines, and mandates annual reporting requirements. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

Building CODES

HB24-1161

Motor Vehicle Access Individuals with Disabilities

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1161>

The act requires that the model electric ready and solar code by the energy code board include accessibility requirements for electric vehicle (EV) capable, EV ready, and EV supply equipment. The act amends C.R.S. § 31-23-315 to require that, for EV charging stations constructed or replaced after 2025, no fewer than 5% or 1 vehicle charging space incorporate U.S. Access Board standards until federal standards are created. The act prohibits blocking reasonable access to access aisles and reserved parking, curb ramps, and accessible routes and requires peace officers to investigate complaints of violations within a reasonable time. **Effective: June 3, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

See also: **LAND USE** (HB24-1007: Prohibit Residential Occupancy Limits; HB24-1152: Accessory Dwelling Units; HB24-1173: Electric Vehicle Charging System Permits); **SUSTAINABILITY** (SB24-214: Implement State Climate Goals); **WILDFIRE** (HB24-1091: Fire-Hardened Building Materials in Real Property)

Criminal JUSTICE

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

HB24-1074

Aggravated Cruelty to Law Enforcement Animals

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1074>

The act amends the offense of aggravated cruelty to animals (C.R.S. § 18-9-902(1.5)(b)), a class 4 felony, to include knowingly killing, or causing serious bodily injury resulting in death to, a law enforcement animal. The act provides immunity for licensed veterinarians and others caring for the animal and provides a defense for the use of physical force against the animal if the person reasonably believes the use of the animal is an application of unreasonable or excessive force. In addition, the act specifically includes a peace officer who is the handler of a law enforcement animal in statutory requirements relating to reporting a use of force or preventing an unlawful use of force. **Effective: April 17, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1135

Offenses Related to Operating a Vehicle

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1135>

As of Aug. 1, 2024, the act reclassifies violations related to commercial driving as a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense,

unless a valid commercial driver's license is presented within 30 days, reducing the charge to a class A traffic infraction. The act prohibits employers from allowing unqualified employees to operate commercial vehicles, penalizing such actions as a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense. The act directs the Transportation Legislation Review Committee to study enforcement of impaired driving offenses, careless driving resulting in death, and penalties for failing to maintain vehicle insurance and make recommendations by July 1, 2025. **Effective: May 20, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1348

Secure Firearm Storage in a Vehicle

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1348>

The act prohibits knowingly leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle unless in a locked, hard-sided container (including a glove box or center console) placed out of sight in either a locked vehicle, locked trunk, or locked recreational vehicle. Other firearms must be placed similarly in a locked hard-sided or soft-sided container (if a locking device is installed on the firearm). The act does not apply to peace officers, on-duty military personnel, antique firearms, firearms other than handguns in work vehicles on private farms or ranches, persons who live in recreational vehicles, or hunters engaged in lawful hunting or hunting education. A person with a disability can use a soft-sided container in all circumstances. A person reporting a lost or stolen firearm is immune from prosecution. The act supersedes local ordinances enacted pursuant to C.R.S. § 18-12-105.6. Violation of the act is a civil infraction. **Effective: Jan. 1, 2025.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-011

Online-Facilitated Misconduct and Remote Tracking

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-011>

The act mandates that online dating services implement and publicly display comprehensive safety policies and requires these services to report information about member safety and the service's compliance with the act. The act creates a private cause of action for tracking a person without consent but exempts law enforcement for actions taken as part of a criminal investigation. The act clarifies that it is not a defense to an alleged criminal violation of posting a private image that the image was digitally altered. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-035

Strengthening Enforcement of Human Trafficking

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/SB24-035>

The act includes human trafficking for involuntary servitude or sexual servitude as "crimes of violence" eligible for enhanced sentencing. The act changes the statute of limitations for trafficking of an adult or minor for involuntary servitude and for trafficking of an adult for sexual servitude to 20 years. The act provides a defense to a charge of human trafficking for a person

who was forced to engage in human trafficking at the time of the offense. **Effective: April 11, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-065

Mobile Electronic Devices & Motor Vehicle Driving

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/SB24-065>

The act extends the current prohibition on individuals under 18 using a mobile electronic device while driving to individuals over the age of 18. Drivers may use a hands-free accessory. Certain uses of a mobile device while driving are exempted, such as to report an emergency, for an employee responding to a utility emergency, for a first responder, for an employee of a city or county acting within the scope of their duties as a code enforcement officer or animal protection officer, and for an individual in a parked car. No citation can be issued unless an officer saw the driver using a mobile electronic device in a manner that caused careless or imprudent driving. The prohibition does not apply to a person with a commercial driver's license operating a commercial vehicle. **Effective: Jan. 1, 2025.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-108

Prohibit Unauthorized Use Public Safety Radio

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-108>

The act prohibits a person from knowingly transmitting or receiving a signal on a public safety radio network without authorization, which must come from a state or local department or agency. A violation of the act is a class 2 misdemeanor. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-131

Prohibiting Carrying Firearms in Sensitive Spaces

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/SB24-131>

The act prohibits carrying loaded or unloaded firearms in designated public places and adjacent parking areas, including buildings of the General Assembly; unless permitted locally, certain spaces used by a local government's governing body for meetings and offices of local elected officials or the chief executive; and courthouses. The act exempts peace officers carrying firearms pursuant to their authority, among others. Violation of the act is a class 1 misdemeanor. The act does not change existing law allowing local governments to prohibit firearms in specified places or to permit carrying firearms in the local government spaces covered by the act. The act prohibits carrying firearms, concealed or openly, near polling places and restricts carrying firearms at schools, universities, and child care centers. **Effective: July 1, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-189

Gender-Related Bias-Motivated Crimes

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-189>

The act adds transgender identity to the classes identified in C.R.S. § 18-9-121, for bias-motivated crimes and harassment.

"Transgender identity" is defined as an identity based on gender identity or expression that differs from that typically associated with one's sex at birth. The act also updates the definition of "sexual orientation" to a person's orientation toward sexual or emotional attractions and the behavior or social affiliation that may result from the attraction. **Effective: July 1, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

See also: **BUILDING CODES** (HB24-1161: Motor Vehicle Access Individuals with Disabilities); **PUBLIC & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH** (HB24-1037: Substance Use Disorders Harm Reduction); **TRANSPORTATION** (SB24-079: Motorcycle Lane Filtering & Passing)

LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANT FUNDING

HB24-1349

Firearms & Ammunition Excise Tax

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1349>

Subject to voter approval at the November 2024 general election, this act levies a state excise tax of 6.5% on retail sales of firearms, firearm precursor parts, and ammunition. Peace officers, law enforcement agencies, and active-duty members of the armed forces are exempt from the excise tax. The revenue from this tax will provide additional grant funding for the Colorado crime victim services fund, mental health services for military veterans and at-risk youth, school safety, and gun violence prevention. **Effective: If voters approve ballot issue.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1421

Modifying Public Safety Program Funding

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1421>

This act changes the funding and administration for several grant programs managed by the Division of Criminal Justice in the Department of Public Safety in Colorado. The changes include a \$3 million transfer from the General Fund to the Multidisciplinary Crime Prevention and Crisis Intervention Grant fund on July 1, 2024. The act also proposes that grants be allocated annually instead of continuously and extends the expiration date of the grant program from Jan. 1, 2025, to July 1, 2027. The act also makes it so that the law enforcement workforce recruitment, retention, and tuition grant fund and the State's Mission for Assistance in Recruiting and Training (SMART) policing grant fund are appropriated annually rather than continuously. Lastly, this act provides that a local law enforcement agency that fails to meet its reporting requirements under C.R.S. § 24-31-903 is not eligible for these grants. **Effective: April 29, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

HB24-1079

Persons Detained in Jail on Emergency Commitment

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1079>

The act adds a definition for “emergency medical services facility.” The act prohibits law enforcement from taking juveniles who are in protective custody due to substance influence to jail. Starting July 1, 2024, the act also establishes annual reporting requirements for law enforcement agencies that take a person into protective custody. **Effective: May 17, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1093

Peace Officer Provisional Certification Requirements

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1093>

The act amends standards for provisional certification as a peace officer to include persons who served as a peace officer in the armed forces. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1103

Prohibiting Term Excited Delirium

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1103>

The act prohibits the use of the term “excited delirium” in training programs for peace officers and other first responders, as well as in incident reports and death certificates. Training programs for these professionals can cover safe and effective interaction with individuals exhibiting an altered mental state, including symptoms like agitation and extreme aggression. The act sets forth a definition for “excited delirium.” **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1216

Supports for Youth in Juvenile Justice System

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1216>

As it relates to law enforcement, the act requires law enforcement to provide information about the newly created statewide hotline for justice-engaged students to each justice-engaged student after ticketing or arrest. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1372

Regulating Law Enforcement Use of Prone Restraint

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1372>

The act requires law enforcement agencies to adopt written policies and procedures regarding the use of the prone position and prone restraint by law enforcement officers by July 1, 2025, and to post them on a publicly accessible website. These policies must include guidelines for requesting medical aid, obtaining medical clearance, providing appropriate medical aid during restraint, and safely transitioning individuals out of the

prone position. The act requires review of these policies at least every five years and requires implementation and training for law enforcement officers by July 1, 2026. Additionally, the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board will provide training on the use of the prone position to all law enforcement agencies in the state. **Effective: June 3, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-003

CBI Authority to Investigate Firearms Crimes

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-003>

The act authorizes the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to investigate certain criminal activity involving firearms, including illegal firearm transfers and attempts to illegally obtain a firearm. CBI must communicate with the local law enforcement agency and collaborate with the local district attorney at the start of the investigation. The act does not authorize CBI to investigate other criminal activity encountered during the investigation. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-047

Prevention of Substance Use Disorders

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-047>

The act changes prescription regulations and creates overdose fatality review teams which include local governments to review drug overdose deaths. These teams, which may be formed by local or district public health agencies, are tasked with identifying system gaps, recommending preventative strategies, and reporting findings to relevant agencies. **Effective: June 6, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-074

Concurrent Jurisdiction Over US Military Property

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-074>

The act establishes concurrent legislative jurisdiction over U.S. military installations in Colorado. Jurisdiction is effective once the governor accepts a formal request from a U.S. military representative, which includes detailed information about the property and the nature of the jurisdiction being sought. The act allows state agencies, local governments, and districts to enter into reciprocal agreements with U.S. agencies to manage duties related to the concurrent jurisdiction, without incurring additional liabilities. **Effective: April 4, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

OTHER

SB24-007

Behavioral Health First Aid Training Program

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-007>

The act establishes the behavioral health first aid training program in the Office of Suicide Prevention to train educators, law enforcement and first responders, and other individuals

to recognize warning signs of mental illness and substance use. The program will also provide education on crisis intervention and best practices, among other education related to behavioral health. A Colorado-based nonprofit will be contracted to administer training programs and report on evaluation data from the training program. **Effective: June 5, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

See also: **MUNICIPAL COURTS** (HB24-1241: Alignment of Petty Property Crime Threshold; HB24-134: Sunset Human Trafficking Council)

Economic DEVELOPMENT

HB24-1001

Reauthorization of Rural Jump-Start Program

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1001>

This act extends the income tax credits and grants available to businesses and their employees that participate in the Colorado Rural Jump-Start Zone Program. The program is a collaborative effort by the state, local governments, institutes of higher education, and economic development organizations to incentivize new businesses to start in or move to rural, economically distressed counties in Colorado and hire new employees. The program provides tax benefits to approved new businesses that locate inside a rural jump-start zone and establish a relationship with a sponsoring entity. Thirty-two counties are currently designated as Rural Jump-Start zones: Alamosa, Archuleta, Clear Creek, Costilla, Conejos, Delta, Dolores, Fremont, Garfield, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Lake, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Otero, Phillips, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, San Juan, Sedgwick, and Yuma. Ten more counties are designated as economically distressed and are eligible to be Rural Jump-Start zones, but they have not yet applied to the program: Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Custer, Hinsdale, Jackson, Mineral, Saguache, and Washington. **Effective: May 29, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1172

County Revitalization Authorities

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1172>

The act allows counties to create county revitalization authorities (CRA) to promote economic revitalization, sound growth, and improve economic and social conditions in unincorporated areas. Similar in purpose and authority to urban renewal authorities, CRAs may use tax increment financing, with the agreement of each taxing entity, and private financing to conduct revitalization projects according to approved plans. CRA plans must be reviewed by county planning commissions

and provide recommendations as to a plan's conformity with municipal growth plans. Counties must also submit a county revitalization impact report detailing impacts on municipal infrastructure and services as well as a copy of the revitalization plan to surrounding municipalities for review 30 days prior to a hearing to approve a plan. All plans are subject to a public hearing and must be approved by the board of county commissioners. The act outlines additional requirements for counties choosing to create and administer a CRA.

The act specifies that no municipality is required to provide services within the boundaries of the county revitalization area or to provide or expand infrastructure or facilities to serve a county revitalization project; except that the authority or county and a municipality may enter into an intergovernmental agreement regarding the provision of services within the boundaries of the county revitalization area or to provide or expand infrastructure or facilities to service a county revitalization project. The creation of a CRA does not affect the authority of a municipality to regulate and plan for the use of land or affect any agreement between a municipality and a landowner or public body relating to the use or development of land. The CRA must not overlap with an urban renewal authority, and the boundaries of the CRS must not overlap with a municipality, except where the property is subsequently annexed into the municipality. Taxing entities that overlap a CRA, other than the county itself, may request to join the authority and can join through a public hearing held by the authority. The act permits a county and municipality to form a joint CRA including both incorporated and unincorporated territory. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1295

Creative Industry Community Revitalization Incentives

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1295>

The act expands eligible grant recipients in the Community Revitalization Grant Program to include projects that are qualified for funding under the Space to Create Colorado Program, which assists rural communities with the development of affordable live-work and commercial spaces. The act creates a state income tax credit for tax years 2026 through 2032 for expenses for capital improvement projects that support creative industries and mixed-use and creative-use spaces for the public. The credit is equal to 25% of the project's eligible expenses, with a maximum credit of \$3 million per project. The Community Revitalization Program provides funding through grants for projects in historic, main street, and creative districts to further community economic development. This grant supports creative projects that combine creative industry workforce housing, commercial spaces, performance space, community gathering spaces, child care centers, and retail partnerships for the purpose of economic recovery and diversification by supporting creative sector entrepreneurs, artisans, and community nonprofit organizations. The act authorizes the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority to contract for the operation of its facilities. **Effective: May 28, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1314

Modification Tax Credit Preservation Historic Structures

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1314>

The act makes modifications to the existing preservation of historic structures tax credit for both commercial and residential structures, including reducing the minimum age of the structure, and increases the maximum award available to owners of these structures. The preservation of historic structures tax credit is available to property owners who rehabilitate or preserve a residential or commercial certified historic structure. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

SB24-190

Rail & Coal Transition Community Economic Measures

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-190>

The act expands the duties of the Rural Opportunity Office in relation to coal transition communities by requiring the office to pursue opportunities for new, early state, and existing businesses to support business and industry development, in coordination with local governments and others. The act also creates two tax credits that incentivize taxpayers to incur costs in the use of freight rail transportation that begins or ends at a business in a coal transition community and railroad operators to maintain rail line access to coal transition communities. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

ELECTIONS

HB24-1067

Ballot Access for Candidate with Disabilities

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1067>

The act requires that, by February 2025, any person, upon request, must be allowed to participate in a precinct caucus or party assembly with the use of a video conference platform without explanation of the need for the use of the platform. The video conferencing system must be accessible for persons with disabilities. Each political party will establish policies around the procedure and timeline for a person to request virtual participation but cannot require requests more than 30 days ahead of the event. A precinct caucus or party assembly that occurs in a geographic location that is considered a broadband “unserved” area of the state, as defined in C.R.S. § 40-15-102(32), is exempt from the requirements of the act but must allow participation with an alternative platform that is accessible to persons with a disability, like a telephone conference call. Failure to make a reasonable effort to comply constitutes discrimination on the basis of disability for which the victim is entitled to seek relief. The act also changes the deadline for party petitions to between the first business day in January until the third Tuesday in March or the 75th day after the first business day in January, whichever is later. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1283

Secretary of State Review of Municipal Campaign Finance Complaints

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1283>

The act establishes minimum procedures for filing municipal campaign finance complaints with a municipal clerk, unless modified by local law. The complaint must be in writing and signed and identify one or more respondents. The municipal clerk must review the complaint within 10 business days to determine if it meets the requirements of the law; if it does not, the clerk must dismiss the complaint.

The act allows a municipal campaign finance complaint from both a home rule and statutory municipality to be filed with the Colorado secretary of state (SOS) if, after conducting an initial review of the campaign finance complaint, a municipal clerk determines that investigating or ruling on the complaint presents an actual or potential conflict of interest for the clerk or their staff. In addition, the act allows a statutory municipality to refer a complaint to the SOS if the municipality does not have a campaign finance complaint and hearing process.

To send complaints to the SOS, a municipality must have adopted an ordinance authorizing the referral, among other requirements, and provided the SOS with a copy of the ordinance. The complaint must be filed with the SOS within 14 days of receiving the complaint. Municipalities must cooperate with the SOS and must waive any interest in fines collected by the SOS. The SOS is required to apply the substantive provisions of a home rule municipality’s local law when processing, investigating, and resolving a complaint, but will follow the statutory provisions regarding processing and investigating complaints. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-210

Modifications to Laws Regarding Elections

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/SB24-210>

The act primarily amends Title 1 of the Colorado Revised Statutes regarding elections, concerning partisan, statewide, and coordinated elections, but does not modify provisions of the Municipal Election Code. Among other changes, the act reduces the age for voter preregistration from 16 to 15 and makes corresponding changes to the voter registration affirmation. The act delays rules for tabulation, reporting, and canvassing of results of instant runoff election in a coordinated election by multiple counties to Jan. 1, 2026. The act creates a path to permit instant runoff voting for state and federal offices. The act creates provisions for obtaining an emergency ballot from a county clerk or designated election official. The act amends the Colorado Open Records Act to allow a county clerk and recorder additional time to respond to a request for election-related records, unless made by a member of the media, during a period around an election. **Effective: June 6, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

EMPLOYMENT

HB24-1095

Increasing Protections for Minor Workers

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1095>

The act increases the remedies and penalties for violations of the “Colorado Youth Employment Opportunity Act of 1971.” The act allows a reduction or elimination of fines if a minor worker intentionally misleads an employer with regard to the minor’s age and the employer contacted a third party to attempt to verify the minor’s age. The act prohibits retaliation against a person for the exercise of rights under the act. Final orders issued for violations of the act are designated as public records, except for trade secrets and identifying information of a minor employee. **Effective: Jan. 1, 2025.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1132

Support for Living Organ Donors

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1132>

Among other provisions, the act prohibits employers from demoting or otherwise taking adverse action against an employee 30 days before or 90 days after the employee becomes a living organ donor unless the employer has clear and convincing evidence that the action would apply to similar employees and was otherwise lawful. An employer is not required to allow a living organ donor to take any unpaid leave that the donor has not already accrued under existing employer policies applicable to similar situated employees or not required under any other applicable law. Violations may be addressed through civil action. **Effective: June 3, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1219

First Responder Employer Health Benefit Trusts

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1219>

The act requires employers to extend access to existing heart and circulatory malfunction benefits to part-time and volunteer firefighters with five years of continuous employment and expands state funding to cover these employees. The act also:

- Removes the voluntary option for participation in the cancer trust for firefighter benefits and requires an employer of an eligible firefighter to participate in the cancer trust
- Provides state funding for the firefighter cancer benefits program for eligible firefighters
- Requires an employer to participate in a newly created state funded trust to provide cardiovascular screenings, at a minimum, and other health screenings and prevention, as practicable, to peace officers

If state funding is insufficient for any of the above programs, then the requirement for employers to provide the specified

program is optional. **Effective: May 29, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1220

Workers’ Compensation Disability Benefits

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1220>

The act makes several changes related to benefits paid under workers’ compensation, including allowing a claimant to refuse an offer of modified employment under certain circumstances and adding the ear to the list of body parts for which a claimant can receive permanent impairment benefits. The act also increases the combined temporary disability and permanent partial disability payment cap. Effective Jan. 1, 2025, for a claimant with an impairment rating of 19% or less, the cap is increased to \$185,000 and the cap for a claimant with an impairment rating greater than 19%, the cap is increased to \$300,000. The act authorizes direct deposit of benefits. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1324

Attorney General Restrictive Employment Agreements

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1324>

This act gives the Department of Law rulemaking authority over restrictive employment agreements and makes related changes in definitions to make the recovery of education and training expenses from an employee by an employer subject to existing consumer protection laws. The act also exempts public employers from existing law that limits an employer’s ability to recover the reasonable costs of the training to a prorated amount to be collected over two years and allows public employers to recover the costs of the training over a period longer than two years. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1451

Include Hair Length in CROWN Act

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1451>

The act amends the CROWN Act of 2020 to include hair length in the list of traits commonly associated with race for purposes of Colorado’s anti-discrimination laws. **Effective: June 3, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

SB24-089

Firefighter Heart Benefits Trust

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/SB24-089>

The act requires that government employers of firefighters participate in a multiple employer health trust that provides benefits for a heart or circulatory health issue and removes the option for the employer to provide these benefits through accident insurance or self-insurance. The act provides an exception that allows a city and county or a municipality with a population of 400,000 or more people that has an existing

ordinance to provide the benefits specified in the act through accident insurance or self-insurance to continue to do so as long as the ordinance remains in effect. **Effective: May 24, 2024.**
Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

SB24-232

Public Employees' Workplace Protections

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-232>

The act modifies C.R.S. §§ 29-33-103 and -104, enacted through SB23-111, to define “protected, concerted activity for the purpose of mutual aid and protection” to include rights protected by the National Labor Relations Act, excluding activities of managerial or confidential employees (defined in the act) and collective bargaining. The act clarifies limits on rights to maintain a nonpartisan role and activities that result in a “material disruption” of the employee’s duties, the employer’s operations, or the delivery of public services. The act expressly protects the “content or viewpoint expressed” through an “activity or a strike.” **Effective: June 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

See also: **LAND USE** (SB24-048: Substance Use Disorders Recovery); **RETIREMENT & PENSION** (HB24-1042: Fire & Police Pension Law Technical Corrections; SB24-169: State Firefighter Public Employees' Retirement Association Job Classification)

Environment & NATURAL RESOURCES

HB24-1116

Extend Contaminated Land Income Tax Credit

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1116>

The act extends the state income tax credit for the environmental remediation of contaminated land through 2029. Local governments are authorized to apply for this tax credit and can transfer the amount allowable as a credit to one or more taxpayers for application against the taxpayer’s income tax liability. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1338

Cumulative Impacts & Environmental Justice

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1338>

The act requires the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to establish a rapid response inspection team to quickly respond to air quality complaints received.

The act formalizes the recommendations from the Environmental Justice Action Task Force developed under HB21-1266, including the creation of the Office of Environmental Justice within CDPHE. The office is tasked with, among other things,

coordinating environmental justice work with local and federal government partners. The office will oversee a process to develop at least two environmental equity and cumulative impact analyses (EECIA) for specific geographic locations in the state that are considered disproportionately impacted communities. These analyses will, among other things, empower agencies and local governments to score, evaluate, or compare alternative mitigation options for proposed future energy projects. Within nine months of completing the EECIA, CDPHE will prepare a report identifying recommendations or resources needed to implement the findings of the EECIA and submit it to the legislature. A local government may request the office to select a location for an EECIA.

The act requires CDPHE to hire a petroleum refinery regulation expert to examine whether a specific petroleum refinery rule should be adopted. The act requires petroleum refineries to provide real-time emissions monitoring data with CDPHE. **Effective: May 28, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1346

Energy & Carbon Management Regulation

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1346>

The act expands the authority of the Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) to include the injection and underground sequestration of injection carbon dioxide in pore space (geologic storage operations). The act incorporates the broader concept of “energy and carbon management operations” into local government’s existing authority to regulate oil and gas operations as expressed through SB19-181 (C.R.S. § 29-20-104(1)(h)); as a result, nothing in the act alters, impairs or negates the authority of a local government to regulate geologic storage operations, and local governments retain their authority to regulate siting as they currently do with oil and gas operations. A local government’s regulations may be more protective or strict than state requirements. The act allows a local government to request technical assistance regarding the development of land use and siting regulations for geologic storage operations from the ECMC. **Effective: May 21, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1457

Asbestos & Lead Paint Abatement Grant Program

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1457>

The act creates the Rural Housing and Development Asbestos and Lead Paint Abatement pilot grant program in the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) 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 qualify, a local government must submit an application to CDPHE that includes either an inspection report (for asbestos) or a description of eligibility of the facility (for lead paint), documentation that the applicant has acquired the necessary permits from the air pollution control

division, and an assessment of the needs of rural communities specific to cost, availability of qualified personnel, and health impacts. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-081

Perfluoroalkyl & Polyfluoroalkyl Chemicals

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-081>

At the end of 2025, the act repeals current limits on the sale of cookware containing PFAS and replaces the limitation with broader restrictions. From 2025 through 2027, the act prohibits the sale or distribution (including internet listings) of outdoor apparel for severe weather conditions if the apparel contains intentionally added PFAS chemicals unless labeled. In 2028, the prohibition becomes complete for all cleaning products for medical settings, outdoor apparel for severe weather conditions, textile articles, and food equipment in commercial settings. In 2026, the act prohibits the installation of artificial turf containing PFAS. **Effective: May 1, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-126

Conservation Easement Income Tax Credit

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-126>

The act extends the Conservation Easement Oversight Commission and the program for certifying conservation easement holders indefinitely. The act also extends the state conservation easement tax credit and increases the maximum amount that may be certified beginning in tax year 2025 to \$50 million (from \$45 million) in tax credit certifications. The value of the credit is 90% of the value of the donated easement, as in current law. For tax years 2027 and each year thereafter, the amount decreases to 80% of the value of the donated easement. Beginning in tax year 2027, the act removes the requirement that state revenues exceed certain thresholds for taxpayers to claim a refundable tax credit and increases the amount the tax may claim to \$200,000 (from \$50,000) per tax year. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-185

Protections Mineral Interest Owners Forced Pooling

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-185>

Among other provisions, the act prohibits the Energy and Carbon Management Commission (ECMC) from entering a pooling order that pools the mineral interests of a local government that has rejected an offer to lease the minerals. The act specifies that if a pooling order application proposes to pool a local government unleased interest and the local government has rejected an offer to lease, the ECMC is required to deny the application unless the applicant amends the application to no longer pool the local government's unleased interest. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-230

Oil & Gas Production Fees

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-230>

The act directs the Clean Transit Enterprise within the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) to impose a production fee for clean transit which will be paid quarterly by producers of oil and gas beginning July 1, 2025. Seventy percent of the fee will go to the Local Transit Operations Cash Fund for expansion of local transit service and transit improvements. Ten percent will go to the Local Transit Grant Program Cash Fund to be used for providing competitive grants to eligible entities (including local governments) for expenses associated with providing public transportation. Twenty percent will go to the Rail Funding Program Cash Fund to be used for passenger rail projects and service. The act also requires the Regional Transportation District (RTD) to prioritize completion of the northwest rail line to Longmont and submit a report to the governor and General Assembly by July 1, 2025, that demonstrates how they will fulfill certain commitments made in the plan to complete the rail line. **Effective: May 16, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

Government Liability & IMMUNITY

HB24-1124

Discrimination in Places of Public Accommodation

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1124>

The act increases the penalty for violation of C.R.S. § 24-34-601, regarding discrimination in places of public accommodation, from a range of \$50-\$500 to a standard \$3,500. The act also authorizes courts to order compliance in addition to awarding a penalty. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-058

Landowner Liability Recreational Use Warning Signs

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-058>

The act amends the Colorado Recreational Use Statute to specify that a landowner that makes their land available to the public does not commit a willful or malicious failure to guard or warn against a dangerous condition if the owner posts a warning sign that conforms to the specifications described in statute at the primary access point where the land is entered; the owner maintains photographic or other evidence of the sign; and the dangerous condition, use, structure, or activity that caused the injury or death is described on the sign. "Landowner," as described in current law, can include any public entity, as defined in the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, that has an interest in the land. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-113

Safer Youth Sports

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-113>

The act requires that youth sports organizations and local governments sponsoring youth athletic activities develop and enforce a prohibited conduct policy, including a code of conduct for all coaches, participants, parents, and spectators. These entities must also perform pre-employment criminal background checks on coaches, disqualifying those with certain felony convictions. Youth sports organizations must require coaches to complete annual mandatory reporter and abuse prevention training. The state will provide a model code of conduct and the attorney general will draft a notice explaining these requirements for organizations to post or provide to parents.

Effective: Aug. 7, 2024. Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HOUSING

HB24-1098

Cause Required for Eviction of Residential Tenant

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1098>

The act prohibits residential landlords from evicting a tenant without “cause,” including unlawful detention of the property or nuisances caused by the tenant. The act allows for “no-fault eviction” in limited circumstances, including demolition, substantial repairs or renovations, changes in use, removal from the rental market for the sale of the property, tenant refusal to sign a new lease, and history of non-payment of rent. The act modifies procedures relating to terminating tenancy and judicial relief for tenants. The act provides notice standards for mobile home park management to enter a mobile home space.

Effective: April 19, 2024. Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1175

Local Governments Rights to Property for Affordable Housing

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1175>

The act grants local governments a “right of first refusal” and a “right of first offer” with respect to certain types of multifamily rental properties for local governments through 2029. The right of first refusal applies to a multifamily residential or mixed-use rental property consisting of not less than five units of existing affordable housing. This right allows a local government to provide a “matched offer” on such properties. The act also establishes a right of first offer for multifamily residential or mixed-use rental property consisting of no more than 100 units and not less than 15 units. This right allows a local government to make an offer to purchase such qualifying properties before the property is listed for sale to third parties. The act includes procedural and substantive requirements for local governments (including a requirement to record a certificate of compliance when a property seller sends a notice) and an option to opt-out

of the rights. Local governments can partner with other entities to finance, lease, or manage the property or assign its right to governmental entities related to housing. Properties acquired through the statute must maintain certain levels of affordability and rent stability for at least 40 years. Local governments can waive either right, either generally or for a specific property.

Effective: Aug. 7, 2024. Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1294

Mobile Homes in Mobile Home Parks

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1294>

The act establishes various protections for mobile home tenants and homeowners. If a mobile home park is “condemned” for reasons that are the responsibility of the park owner and the condemnation would result in displacement of one or more mobile homes in the park, the landlord shall provide each impacted homeowner alternative housing options. A mobile home park landlord is prohibited from increasing rent if the park has not fully complied with any government order or has been found to have failed to comply with a landlord’s responsibilities as outline in current law. The act outlines the process by which a mobile home park resident may be evicted. Landlords must provide reasonable accommodations for residents who speak a language other than English or Spanish for the purposes of meetings hosted by the landlord for residents. Landlords may not charge a fee for refusing to sign a new lease or for residing under a month-to-month tenancy. The act clarifies a landlord’s responsibility regarding providing potable water, maintaining roads and sidewalks, and mailboxes. The act further clarifies language access requirements for mobile home parks and written communication from landlords to tenants.

Effective: June 4, 2024. Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1308

Effective Implementation of Affordable Housing Programs

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1308>

The act modifies the functions of the Division of Housing within the Department of Local Affairs to include optimizing socioeconomic and housing stability outcomes of programs, addressing statewide needs, and serving populations with the greatest unmet need. The division’s State Measurement for Accountable, Responsive and Transparent Government (SMART) Act reports must include specific reporting on the use of funding for high-need, difficult-to-develop areas and the funding of affordable housing preservation and production. The division must include specifics on the uses of state and federal funds to subsidize unit production and to ensure that developments are not disqualified for funding support if the development has previously received money from funds established by Proposition 123. The act also requires the division to report on applications for affordable housing programs that it administers. The act establishes procedures and timelines for the division to follow for affordable housing programs.

Effective: Aug. 7, 2024. Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1316

Middle-Income Housing Tax Credit

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1316>

The act creates a pilot program for an income tax credit for owners of housing developments focused on rental housing for middle-income households. The credit is allocated by the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority during tax years 2025 through 2029 and is awarded in amounts up to \$5 million per year in 2025 and 2026, and up to \$10 million per year in 2027 through 2029, for a credit period of five years. **Effective: May 30, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1434

Expand Affordable Housing Tax Credit

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1434>

The act increases the amount of affordable housing tax credits that can be issued by the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority and creates a new state income tax credit for taxpayers that invest in qualified low-income housing project located in a transit-oriented community. **Effective: May 30, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

See also: **ACCESSIBILITY** (HB24-1318: Modify Rental Premises Person with Disability); **LAND USE** (HB24-1152: Accessory Dwelling Units; HB24-1313: Housing in Transit-Oriented Communities; SB24-174: Sustainable Affordable Housing Assistance) HB24-1007

LAND USE

HB24-1007

Prohibit Residential Occupancy Limits

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1007>

The act prohibits counties and municipalities from limiting the number of people who may live together in a single dwelling based on familial relationship. The act expressly protects residential occupancy limits based only on either demonstrated health and safety standards (like international building code standards) or affordable housing program guidelines. The act is silent as to occupancy limits not otherwise based on familial relationships. The act purports to apply to statutory and home rule municipalities and counties. **Effective: July 1, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1107

Judicial Review of Local Land Use Decision

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1107>

The act requires an award of attorney fees to a prevailing local government in an action for judicial review of a land use

decision brought pursuant to C.R.S. §§ 13-51.5-101 et seq. or Rule 106(a)(4). The land use decision must involve a residential use with density of five dwelling units per acre or more. The act does not apply to legal actions brought by the applicant. The act provides that an action for judicial review of a land use decision does not affect the validity of the decision and that the decision may be relied on “in good faith for all purposes” until the action is resolved. **Effective: May 30, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1152

Accessory Dwelling Units

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1152>

Beginning June 30, 2025, the act requires a municipality with a population of 1,000 or more that is within a metropolitan planning organization to allow one accessory dwelling unit (ADU) between 500 and 750 square feet as an accessory use to a single-unit detached dwelling anywhere the jurisdiction allows single-unit detached dwellings. The act requires that ADUs be approved by an “administrative approval process” and limits parking requirements, owner-occupancy limitations, and “restrictive design or dimension standards.” The act purports to apply to statutory and home rule municipalities. Municipalities that do not fall under the requirements of the act can opt in to be a “ADU supportive jurisdiction” by submitting a report to the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) demonstrating that the jurisdiction has complied with the ADU requirements of the act and has implemented one or more strategies to encourage or facilitate construction or conversion of ADUs. Planned unit development ordinances (PUD) may not restrict permitting of ADUs more than local law as it applies to ADUs outside of the PUD. DOLA must create model public safety code requirements for geographic or climatic conditions for factory-built ADU structures.

The act creates the ADU Fee Reduction and Encouragement Grant Program to provide grants to supportive jurisdictions. The act allocates \$8 million for: an ADU credit enhancement program; a program to allow for buying down of interest rates on loans made to eligible low- and moderate-income borrowers for construction or conversion of ADUs; a program that offers down payment assistance for ADUs; and a program for the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority to offer loans, revolving lines of credit, or grants to eligible nonprofits, public housing authorities, and community development financial institutions to make direct loans or grants to support the construction or conversion of ADUs for low- and moderate-income borrowers or tenants. **Effective: May 13, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1173

Electric Vehicle Charging Systems Permits

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1173>

The act requires the Colorado Energy Office to develop an electric vehicle (EV) charger permitting model code and provide technical assistance to municipalities. By Dec. 21, 2025, municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more, as of the

2020 census, must either adopt a standard and process that is no more restrictive than the model code, a local process using “objective standards” and an “administrative review process” that comply with the act’s provisions, or an ordinance or resolution establishing that the municipality does not intend to adopt an ordinance as required by the act and will continue to use its existing permitting review process. The act purports to apply to statutory and home rule municipalities. Regardless of the option chosen, municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more must report compliance by March 1, 2026, and submit a report by Jan. 31, 2027, describing the decision on each EV charger permit application and the review time for the prior year. Further, a municipality subject to the act must send notice of its determination on an EV charger permit within three business days. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1304

Minimum Parking Requirements

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1304>

As of June 30, 2025, the act prohibits certain local governments within a metropolitan planning organization (MPO) from enacting or enforcing minimum parking requirement for multifamily residential developments, “adaptive re-use” for residential purposes, and “adaptive re-use” for mixed-use purposes with at least 50% residential uses, if the project is within the local government, an MPO, and at least partially in an “applicable transit service area.” On or before Sept. 30, 2024, the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) will publish an applicable transit service areas map based on existing and planned transit to determine the geographic applicability of the act. The act purports to apply to statutory and home rule municipalities.

Local governments may impose or enforce a minimum parking requirement of one parking space per dwelling unit for a housing development project that will contain 20 units or more or will contain regulated affordable housing. A local government also may impose a minimum parking requirement if the local government publishes written findings that not imposing or enforcing a minimum parking requirement would have a substantial negative impact, based on substantial evidence, to pedestrian, bicycle, or emergency access or existing parking within one-eighth of a mile. The findings must be reviewed and approved by a professional engineer and must also demonstrate that the negative impact could not be mitigated by parking demand management strategies. By Dec. 31, 2026, and every three years thereafter, local governments must report any parking minimums imposed or enforced. DOLA will provide technical assistance for optimizing parking supply and managing parking to increase the production of affordable housing and housing supply. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1313

Housing in Transit-Oriented Communities

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1313>

The act requires certain local governments to zone land to a certain potential density near existing and planned public

transit. The act applies to “transit-oriented communities” (TOCs), which include municipalities that are in a metropolitan planning organization, have a population of 4,000 or more (as determined by the state demographer), and at least 75 acres of “transit area” (as shown in a map to be created by the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) by September 2024) as well as certain counties. The act purports to apply to statutory and home rule municipalities.

The act requires TOCs to calculate the jurisdiction’s “housing opportunity goal” (the total amount of transit area multiplied by a density of 40 units per acre) and submit a preliminary assessment report by June 30, 2025. The act sets a compliance date of Dec. 31, 2026, for TOCs to: designate “transit centers” that meet the act’s zoning standards; rezone land or change land use standards to ensure that the zoning capacity for transit centers meets the goal; and submit a report to DOLA that includes, among other things, a selection of standard and long-term affordability and displacement mitigation strategies with a related implementation plan. A status report must be submitted to DOLA every three years. The act provides a process for modifying the goal based on a lack of sufficient water.

By Feb. 8, 2025, DOLA will create models and guidance. By June 30, 2025, DOLA will create affordability and displacement mitigation menus, guidance for local displacement risk assessments, and a guide for implementing displacement mitigation strategies.

Unrelated to transit, the act amends C.R.S. § 29-20-203 to require that a local government provide an option for a fee in lieu of land dedication for parks, trails, or open space. The act restricts planned unit development ordinances from being enacted or interpreted as more restrictive than the act’s requirements. Covenants cannot restrict housing development more than the standards applicable to a transit center or neighborhood center.

A TOC must comply with the act’s requirements by Dec. 31, 2027, to be a “certified transit-oriented community” that is eligible for certain future state funding and for the Transit-Oriented Communities Grant Program (\$35 million). Program funds can also be expended for designated “neighborhood centers” that meet similar requirements. Certification also impacts eligibility for Colorado Affordable Housing in Transit-Oriented Communities Income Tax Credit. **Effective: May 13, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-048

Substance Use Disorders Recovery

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-048>

The act declares that the use of recovery residences (also known as sober living homes) by persons in recovery from substance use disorders are a residential use of property for zoning purposes and subject to regulations of like dwellings in the same zone. The act also establishes a recovery-friendly workplace program to develop a process through which

employers may apply to become recovery-friendly workplace participants. The program will include development of an orientation process with training materials for employers and technical assistance to employers seeking to become certified recovery-friendly workplaces. Employers may participate in the program as a participant or as a certified recovery-friendly workplace. The act also establishes a recovery school grant program for schools that educate and support students in recovery from substance use disorders or co-occurring disorders. The Liquor Enforcement Division must convene a stakeholder group to develop rules related to the location of alcohol beverage displays. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-145

Uniform Unlawful Restrictions in Land Records

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-145>

The act enacts the Uniform Unlawful Restrictions in Land Records Act that establishes the process by which a landowner may remove unlawful restrictions, as to the landowner's property, from a title or other document related to real property. A process is also provided for an owner's association. An unlawful restriction interferes with or restricts the transfer, use, or occupancy of real property on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, disability, or other personal characteristics, in violation of any state law. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-174

Sustainable Affordable Housing Assistance

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-174>

The act prioritizes counties and municipalities for grant funding relating the planning and land use (excluding Proposition 123 funding) from state agencies based on compliance with requirements of the act. First, the act requires local governments with populations of at least 1,000 to conduct "housing needs assessments" (HNAs) by Dec. 31, 2026 (and then at least every six years), following standard methodologies, with the option to participate in a regional assessment.

Second, by Jan. 1, 2028, a local government with a population of at least 5,000 or that has a population of 1,000 or more and either participated in a regional HNA or is a "rural resort community" must complete a "housing action plan" in response to the housing needs demonstrated in the HNAs. Plans must be conducted as required in the act and must contain specified elements, including selections of affordability and anti-displacement strategies and a plan for their implementation. A status report must be submitted within three years.

HNAs, housing action plans, and status reports must be submitted to the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA). DOLA cannot accept submissions that fail to meet statutory requirements. Local governments that have experienced a

negative population change of at least 1% as of the last census are exempt from HNA and housing action plan requirements. Previously completed assessments or plans may qualify, in some circumstances.

Third, the act modifies county and municipal master plan requirements. For municipalities, master plans adopted after Jan. 1, 2026, must consider HNAs, a statewide strategic growth report and natural land and agricultural interjurisdictional opportunities report created by DOLA, and the Colorado Water Plan. Master plans must include a narrative description of the adoption process, the most recent housing action plan, and, for any amendment of the master plan after Jan. 1, 2026, and, by no later than Dec. 31, 2026, a water supply element (formerly an optional element) and a strategic growth element seeking to discourage sprawl and promote the use of vacant and underutilized parcels. The latter two elements must be updated at least every five years. The strategic growth element is not required for local governments that are not funded to create the element and that either have a population of 20,000 or less with a negative population change of at least 1% as of the last census or that are counties with a population 5,000 or less in unincorporated areas or municipalities with a population of 2,000 or less.

Fourth, although not required, local governments may create "neighborhood centers" that may qualify for prioritized future grant funding from various state agencies.

DOLA will develop baseline methodologies for the housing needs assessments, directories of strategies for housing affordability (standard and long-term) and displacement mitigation strategies, and guidance for housing action plans and displacement risk assessments. DOLA must conduct a statewide housing needs assessment by Nov. 30, 2027, with updates every six years, and publish a report based on all housing needs assessments.

The Division of Local Government must provide technical assistance to local governments in implementing the act through the Housing Needs Planning Technical Assistance Fund (\$15 million). The division must prioritize requests for regional HNAs, conducting HNAs and housing action plans at the same time, and creating laws or policies to support regulated affordable housing, displacement mitigation, and multifamily residential near transit. DOLA may attempt to mediate disputes between local governments related to the act's implementation, residential development, and water or sewer service.

The act prohibits associations from prohibiting or restricting, through declarations or rules recorded, adopted or amended after July 1, 2024, accessory dwelling units or "middle housing" if local zoning laws permit such uses. **Effective: May 30, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-193

Protect Tribal Lands from Unauthorized Annexation

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-193>

The act amends the Municipal Annexation Act of 1965 to prohibit the annexation of any lands within the exterior boundaries of a reservation of a federally recognized Indian tribe without the formal consent of the tribal council or other governing body of the tribe. **Effective: June 6, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

See also: **SUSTAINABILITY** (SB24-212: Local Governments Renewable Energy Projects; SB24-179: Floodplain Management Program); **WATER** (SB24-005: Prohibit Landscaping Practices for Water Conservation)

Miscellaneous Governmental OPERATIONS

HB24-1269

Modification of Recording Fees

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1269>

Among other changes, the act changes clerk and recorder fees from a per page fee to a flat \$40 fee, including for plats. **Effective: July 1, 2025.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1368

Language Access Advisory Board

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1368>

The act creates an advisory board to study and make recommendations to improve access to the legislative process for populations with limited English proficiency. The board includes a member of a local government that has implemented a language access plan or has a language access advisory entity. **Effective: May 26, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1371

More Uniform Local Massage Facilities Regulation

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1371>

The act mandates that all counties and municipalities adopt a process to ensure that every current and prospective operator, owner, and employee of a massage facility submits to a fingerprint background check by Oct. 1, 2025, as a condition of remaining or becoming an owner, operator, or employee (unless no massage facility operates in the jurisdiction). The act purports to apply to statutory and home rule municipalities. Municipalities and counties can agree that the county's ordinance or resolution applies. The act grants counties and municipalities authority to adopt massage facility business licensing laws. The act does not appear to require that such a

local licensing law be adopted, but requires that, if such a law is adopted, the local law be limited to specific regulatory and penalty provisions that previously only applied to counties. Persons with particular criminal backgrounds or who fail to submit to a background check are prohibited from being owners or employees of a massage facility. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1378

Consumer Protection in Event Ticket Sales

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1378>

The act amends consumer protection laws regarding ticket sales and resales for events to require operators and resellers to guarantee refunds to purchasers of tickets if the event is canceled, the ticket does not in fact grant admission to the event (except due to act or omission by the purchaser), the ticket purchased from the reseller or operator is counterfeit, or if the ticket purchased fails to reasonably conform to its description as advertised or represented to the purchaser. The act also prohibits operators from denying an individual access to an event because they bought tickets through a reseller. The act applies to public or private entertainment facilities such as a stadium, arena, racetrack, museum, amusement park, or other place where performances, concert exhibits, athletic games, or contests are held that the public is invited to observe, and tickets are sold. The act also expands the actions that constitute a deceptive trade practice during the sale or resale of tickets. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-045

Modifications to Sterilization Requirements for Cats & Dogs

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-045>

This act permits delayed sterilization of ownerless dogs and cats born in Colorado if a licensed veterinarian determines the procedure could jeopardize the animal's health and authorizes a shelter to release the animal to a prospective owner in accordance with statutory requirements. The act requires shelters and animal rescues to provide information regarding animals exempted from sterilization requirements at the time of license renewal. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schubach

SB24-216

Standards for Decisions Regarding Library Resources

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-216>

The act requires that public libraries established, operated, or maintained pursuant to C.R.S. § § 24-90-101 et seq. must establish written policies for the acquisition, retention, display, and use of library resources and facilities in compliance with new statutory standards. The standards include a public right to access a range of ideas and experience, a prohibition on excluding resources because of ethnic origin or gender identity of contributors or because of topics or opinions expressed, a

prohibition on circulation or procurement of resources because of partisan or doctrinal approval, and a requirement to consider perspectives of marginalized groups. Public libraries must make any publicly available facilities open on an equitable basis, regardless of users' beliefs or affiliations. Public libraries must prohibit discrimination based on certain categories in the selection, retention, display, use, or consideration of resources and public meeting spaces.

The act requires a public library to follow an established policy for reconsideration of resources, within statutory limits, and only permits persons residing in a service area for a library to request reconsideration. Written requests for reconsideration an "open record" under the Colorado Open Records Act. The act prohibits retaliation against a public library employee or volunteer who refuses to remove a resource before it has been reviewed pursuant to the library's policy or who makes decisions that they believe in good faith to be in accordance with the act. **Effective: May 31, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

Municipal COURTS

HB24-1122

Protection Orders for Victims of Crimes

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1122>

The act amends protection orders statutes by introducing new definitions, modifying existing definitions, and updating procedures and processes for issuing and managing civil protection orders. Additionally, the act modifies the grounds for filing and obtaining a civil protection order from being in "imminent danger" to having a "risk of threat of physical, psychological, or emotional harm." Previously, municipal courts had discretion to issue orders related to child custody and parental responsibilities; under the act, if authorized by the governing body to issue civil protection orders, the municipal court must, at the request of the petitioner or respondent, issue such orders for a period of up to one year unless the district court has exclusive original jurisdiction. The act authorizes courts to enter orders directing a wireless telephone service provider to transfer financial responsibility for and rights to a wireless phone number to the petitioner of a civil protection order if certain conditions are satisfied. Courts must issue protection orders in clear, plain language and are limited in the circumstances under which they can award costs or fees. **Effective: Jan. 1, 2025.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1241

Alignment of Petty Property Crime Threshold

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1241>

Under current law, if a defendant is charged with a traffic offense, a petty offense, or a comparable municipal offense, a court cannot impose a monetary condition of release. The provision specified that it 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 to align with the actual threshold for petty offense property crimes under state law, which is currently \$300. **Effective: April 11, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1250

Driving Improvement Course Driver's License Points

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1250>

The act allows an individual convicted of a traffic infraction or misdemeanor traffic offense to obtain a points waiver after completing an approved driving improvement course. The Department of Revenue will promulgate rules addressing the number of points that may be waived, how to claim a waiver, the process for course approval, and fees. This act excludes those with commercial driver's licenses or offenses committed while operating commercial vehicles from obtaining points waivers. The waiver is available as of the earlier of Jan. 1, 2025, or when rules are promulgated. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1345

Sunset Human Trafficking Council

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1345>

The act provides a mechanism for an individual to file a motion to vacate their conviction if the offense was committed as a result of the person being a victim of human trafficking. Municipal convictions are included. The act extends the Colorado Human Trafficking Council through 2031 and extends the state's address confidentiality program to victims of human trafficking. **Effective: May 31, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1380

Regulation of Debt Related Services

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1380>

The act prohibits debt collectors and collection agencies from being named plaintiffs in legal actions unless specific conditions are met, including naming the original creditor in the case caption of a complaint and having a complete and effective assignment, including settlement authority and the ability to resolve the litigation. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1437

Prohibit Flat Fees for Defending Indigent Clients

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1437>

The act prohibits municipalities that prosecute acts of domestic violence from using a fixed or flat-fee payment structure for indigent defense services and instead requires those municipalities to use the same payment structure and rates paid by the state to attorneys contracted by the Office of Alternate Defense Counsel and that are consistent with Chief Justice Directive 04-04. The term “fixed or flat-fee payment structure” does not include an amount paid on a salary basis. **Effective: July 1, 2025.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schubach

See also: **OPEN MEETINGS & RECORDS** (HB24-1090: Privacy Protections Criminal Justice Records)

Open Meetings & RECORDS

HB24-1090

Privacy Protections Criminal Justice Records

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1090>

The act revises Colorado’s Criminal Justice Records Act to clarify that the mandated redaction of identifying information for child victims and witnesses applies to offenses committed on or after Jan. 1, 2024. The act permits the release of unredacted records to additional individuals including municipal attorneys, resulting in restored access to criminal case files in the Colorado Courts E-Filing system. The act requires the process for release to be operational no later than July 1, 2024. **Effective: Feb. 20, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schubach

HB24-1104

Prohibiting Firefighter Personal Information on Internet

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1104>

The act adds firefighters to the list of protected persons for which a state or local government official shall not knowingly make available personal information about that person on the internet if a request is submitted as provided in C.R.S. § 18-9-313. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1244

Minor Autopsy Report Release Requirements

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1244>

The act makes autopsy reports for minors (individuals under 18) confidential and not public records. Specific individuals and entities can request these reports in writing, including parents or legal guardians, law enforcement or a criminal justice agency

investigating the death or prosecuting a criminal violation arising out of the death, a local or regional domestic violence fatality review team, and, if the minor died in the custody or under the supervision of a state or local government, the public. Coroners must release basic information about the minor’s death (cause, time, place, manner, age, gender, race or ethnicity, and name) within three business days, upon request. Individuals can petition a district court for access to an autopsy report, which the court may grant if public disclosure substantially outweighs harms to privacy interests. **Effective: Jan. 1, 2025.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schubach

SB24-129

Nonprofit Member Data Privacy & Public Agencies

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-129>

The act restricts access by public agencies to the “member-specific data” of nonprofit entities. The act prohibits public agencies from collecting or disclosing this data except under specific legal circumstances, such as lawful subpoenas, compliance with campaign finance laws, or during necessary regulatory actions. The act restricts public agencies from requiring nonprofits to provide member-specific data as a condition for grants or contracts. Nonprofits or affected members can sue for violations, with potential damages awarded for reckless or intentional breaches. “Member-specific data” includes documents or lists that identify individuals as members, volunteers, or donors. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schubach

See also: **MUNICIPAL COURTS** (HB24-1345: Sunset Human Trafficking Council); **MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS** (SB24-216: Standards for Decisions Regarding Library Resources)

Public & Behavioral HEALTH

HB24-1037

Substance Use Disorders Harm Reduction

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1037>

The act prohibits peace officers from using the presence of an opioid antagonist near a person or in their possession as the sole basis for probable cause to perform a warrantless search or seizure of the person. The act removes criminal penalties for possession of drug paraphernalia received from an approved syringe exchange program and grants immunity from civil or criminal liability for persons distributing opioid antagonists including law enforcement personnel. **Effective: June 6, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

Public SAFETY

HB24-1016

Defined Personnel for Emergency Telephone Services

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1016>

The act adds a definition for “Emergency Communications Specialist,” describing them as first responders who manage 911 calls and other emergency communications crucial for public safety. The act specifies that funds collected from emergency telephone charges can be used to cover costs related to emergency notification services, including training and support for emergency communications specialists and other essential personnel. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1033

Emergency Management Plan Individuals with Animals

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1033>

The act requires that locally defined or interjurisdictional emergency management plans created pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-33.5707(8), on or after Jan. 1, 2025, must address the needs of individuals with a domesticated animal. This includes provisions for evacuation, shelter, and transport of the individual with the animal and a designated shelter to accommodate an individual with an animal, if practicable. Plans created before then are strongly encouraged to address these issues. Beginning in 2025, local governments are encouraged to provide public information for animal emergency preparedness and disability etiquette and service animal training. **Effective: April 11, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-139

Creation of 911 Services Enterprise

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-139>

The act establishes the 911 Services Enterprise within the Department of Regulatory Agencies and authorizes the enterprise to impose a new 911 enterprise fee alongside the existing 911 surcharge, which is imposed on service users. The revenue will fund expenses and costs related to the provision of 911 services including training and public education campaigns by local governing bodies and public safety answering points (PSAPs), cybersecurity support, GIS programs, grant programs for governing bodies and PSAPs, matching funds for other grant opportunities, and more. The act requires the enterprise to include information about the use of this revenue in its annual financial report. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

Regulated SUBSTANCES

SB24-076

Streamline Marijuana Regulation

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/SB24-076>

The act makes several changes to streamline marijuana industry related regulations. First, the act defines “genetic material” as cannabis material used to propagate cannabis plants, including immature plants, seeds, tissue culture, and small plant fragments with a THC concentration of no more than 0.3%. The act also allows for the transfer of genetic material between cultivation facilities and certain people, including those approved through rulemaking, while establishing requirements for age verification and permitting online payments; however, the act prohibits transfer directly to consumers present on the licensed premises of a cultivation facility. The act also revises criteria for social equity licensees as of Feb. 1, 2025, and addresses a variety of other topics such as contaminants and security/identification requirements. Finally, the act creates a two-year licensing period for state licenses and delivery permits while allowing local governments to decide whether to issue licenses annually or every two years and creates a unified state application process for licensees with multiple state licenses. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-198

Regulated Natural Medicine Implementation

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-198>

The act changes the definition of “healing center” to require facility licensing (as opposed to the location where a licensed entity practices). The act modifies state regulatory authority regarding educational programs and facilitatory education and training programs. The act moves regulatory authority for the Colorado Natural Medicine Code (C.R.S. § 44-50-101 et seq.) from the Division of Professions and Occupations to the Natural Medicine Division of the Department of Regulatory Agencies. The act modifies statutory provisions relating to testing of natural medicine and licensure of facilities. **Effective: June 6, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

Retirement & PENSION

HB24-1042

Fire & Police Pension Law Technical Corrections

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1042>

This act cleans up statutory references that were missed when HB22-1034 merged Fire and Police Pension Association plans

into the Statewide Retirement Plan. The act codifies current practices and removes erroneous references. **Effective March 6, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1043

State Contribution to FPPA Death & Disability Fund

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1043>

This act requires that the state treasurer to transfer \$2.05 million from the General Fund to the Death and Disability Payment Cash Fund each July 1 from 2025 to 2059, and issue warrants in the same amount to the Fire and Police Pension Association (FPPA) for deposit into the FPPA's Statewide Death and Disability Trust Fund to cover a shortfall in funding for death and disability benefits for FPPA members hired before Jan. 1, 1997, caused by the discontinuation of funding for the benefits in 1997. **Effective: May 28, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

Special DISTRICTS

HB24-1267

Metropolitan District Covenant Enforcement Policy

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1267>

The act requires that, by Jan. 1, 2025, metropolitan districts must adopt written policies, meeting statutory requirements, governing the imposition of fines. The act restricts the authority of metropolitan districts that perform covenant enforcement and design review services. Such districts can fix fees, penalties, and charges for such services but cannot impose fines that are not in accordance with a written policy. Amounts owed become liens until paid and can be assessed through property taxes. Such districts cannot foreclose on a lien arising from amounts owed because of a covenant violation and cannot allocate certain attorney fees to a unit owner's account.

Districts must establish a written policy for addressing disputes between the district and unit owners regarding enforcement of an instrument. The act also restricts districts in prohibiting the display of flags or signs, driveway parking in some circumstances, the removal of vegetation to comply with a defensible space plan, modifications to a unit by a person with a disability, the use of low water landscape alternatives, the use of rain barrels, the operation of family child care homes, renewable energy generation devices, non-flammable roofing materials, or energy efficiency measures. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-194

Special District Emergency Services Funding

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-194>

The act replaces existing law regarding fire and emergency services impact fees imposed through cooperation of fire

protection districts and local governments with similar provisions in Title 32 that permit fire protection districts and ambulance districts to impose impact fees according to a legislatively adopted fee schedule. The act does not address impact fees or intergovernmental agreements adopted following the repealed statutory provisions. The act also grants fire protection districts and ambulance districts the authority to levy sales taxes within their jurisdiction, subject to voter approval. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

SUSTAINABILITY

HB24-1036

Adjusting Certain Tax Expenditures

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1036>

Among the repeal of several infrequently used state tax expenditures, this act clarifies filing requirements for local governments and nonprofit organizations that claim the alternative transportation options tax credit; removes certain filing requirements for enterprise zone tax credits; and requires that local governments file an information-only tax return to claim the conservation easement tax credit and the credit for environmental remediation of contaminated land. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1449

Environmental Sustainability Circular Economy

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1449>

The act merges existing state programs (the Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Program and the Front Range Waste Diversion Enterprise) into the new Colorado Circular Communities Enterprise to award grants and provide technical assistance to local governments, businesses, and schools to pursue a circular economy for waste management. The enterprise is funded through the solid waste user fee, which is increased by the act. The act requires the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to create a statewide, voluntary sustainability program to support businesses engaging in sustainability. **Effective: July 1, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-179

Floodplain Management Program

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-179>

The act requires the Office of the State Architect to develop a floodplain management program for development on state-owned land in counties or municipalities that do not participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program or an equivalent. The program is intended to ensure that such development meets the criteria of the national program and the Colorado Water Conservation Board's standards for regulatory floodplains. State-leased properties

in such local government jurisdictions may also be included.
Effective: Aug. 7, 2024. Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-212

Local Governments Renewable Energy Projects

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-212>

The act authorizes the Energy and Carbon Management Commission to provide technical assistance to a local government or tribal government concerning local codes for renewable energy projects and the review of renewable energy projects. The act authorizes the Division of Parks and Wildlife (division) in the Department of Natural Resources to provide best management practices regarding renewable energy projects at the request of a facility owner, local government, or tribal government. Such practices may be incorporated into project plans “at the discretion of the facility owner” and may be considered as conditions of approval by a local government or tribal government. The division will publish a list of high-priority habitats annually that can inform siting and development of renewable energy projects. The Colorado Energy Office must collect codes and ordinances that support renewable energy projects and commercial energy transmission facilities and submit a report to the General Assembly concerning local government processes relating to renewable energy projects and the impacts of such projects on wildlife. **Effective: May 21, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-214

Implement State Climate Goals

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-214>

The act extends the deadline for the state Energy Code Board to develop the model low energy and carbon code by two months but does not extend the deadline for local governments to adopt said code. The act decreases the amount of money the Colorado Energy Office (CEO) may expend for grants to local governments to support adoption and enforcement of the 2021 international energy conservation code, electric ready and solar ready code, and low energy and carbon code in order for the CEO to pay a consultant to assist with development of the model low energy and carbon code. The act establishes the Office of Sustainability within the Department of Personnel, which is tasked with working with state agencies and institutions of higher education to implement environmentally sustainable practices. The act establishes the State Agency Sustainability Revolving Fund, with funds to be used for replacing state-owned gas- and diesel-powered equipment in ozone nonattainment areas. The allowable uses for the geothermal energy grant program are clarified to ensure at least 25% of the grant money must be awarded to projects in low-income, disproportionately impacted, or just transition communities. **Effective: May 17, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

See also: **LAND USE** (HB24-1173: Electric Vehicle Charging System Permits)

TAXATION

HB24-1041

Streamline Filing Sales & Use Tax Returns

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1041>

The act specifies that self-collecting home rule municipalities that do not use the state Sales and Use Tax System (SUTS) must not collect sales and use tax from a retailer that does not have a physical presence in the state unless the retailer elects to collect and remit tax or enters into a voluntary collection agreement with the municipality. The act also allows the Department of Revenue (DOR) to permit taxpayers who collect less than \$600 in tax per month to file no more than once every three months beginning Jan. 1, 2025. Currently, that threshold is \$300 per month. Beginning Jan. 1, 2026, DOR may increase this filing threshold by rule. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1050

Simplify Processes Regarding Certain Local Government Taxes

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1050>

The act requires local taxing jurisdictions, including statutory and home rule municipalities, to report specified information about their local lodging tax and sales or use tax on building or construction materials. The act requires jurisdictions to file their ordinance or other documentation showing the required information with the Department of Revenue (DOR) and continue to provide any updates at least 45 days before the effective date of any change or additions. The DOR is required to publish the information twice each year. The act also requires the Sales and Use Tax Simplification Task Force to study the simplification of local lodging taxes and the feasibility and implementation of an electronic system for businesses to collect and remit local lodging taxes during the 2024 interim. **Effective: June 4, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1056

Issuance of Treasurer’s Deeds

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1056>

The act aligns Colorado’s tax lien sale procedures with the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Tyler v. Hennepin County*, 598 U.S. 631 (2023), which held that the government’s retention of the surplus value of a property after tax sale violated the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment. The act changes the requirements for county treasurers to issue treasurer’s deeds for properties on presentation of a certificate of purchase of a tax lien. The act modifies processes and standards for tax sales. **Effective: July 1, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1302

Tax Rate Information to Real Property Owners

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1302>

The act requires taxing authorities to submit information about their mill levies with their annual certification of levies. The information must be available on request in 2025, and thereafter made publicly available. The required information for each levy imposed by the taxing jurisdiction includes:

- The rate of each levy
- The prior year levy and revenue collected from it
- The maximum levy that may be levied without further voter approval
- Allowable annual growth in revenue collected from the levy
- Actual growth in revenue collected from the levy over the prior year
- Whether revenue from the levy is subject to TABOR limitations
- Whether revenue from the levy is subject to the statutory 5.5% local revenue growth limit
- Whether revenue from the levy is subject to any other limit
- Whether the levy must be adjusted, or a credit allowed, to limit revenue collected for the tax year and the amount, if applicable
- Any other information deemed necessary by the Department of Local Affairs

The act also removes the requirement under current law that assessors include an estimate of taxes owed with the notice of valuation that is sent annually to each property owner in May.

Effective: June 3, 2024. Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

HB24-1436

Sports Betting Tax Revenue Voter Approval

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1436>

The act refers a ballot measure to the voters at the November 2024 election. If approved by voters, the act allows the state to retain and spend all sports betting tax revenue rather than refunding the amount in excess of \$29 million back to taxpayers. These funds will be used for, among other things, the water plan grant funds for which local governments are eligible. **Effective: May 28, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-002

Local Government Property Tax Credits Rebates

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-002>

The act authorizes counties and municipalities to offer property tax credits or rebates as part of an incentive program to encourage improvements in areas of specific local concern related to the use of real property. County programs may only allow credits or rebates that apply to the county's property tax, and municipal programs may only allow credits or rebates that apply to the municipality's property tax. Municipalities and counties must notify

each other of the intent to offer a property tax credit or rebate. Any program established under the act must be annually evaluated for effectiveness and may be renewed for up to one year only if the program is found to be effective. In addition, the incentive must not harm disproportionately impacted community or climate goals.

Effective: Aug. 7, 2024. Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

SB24-023

Hold Harmless for Error in GIS Database Data

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-023>

The act establishes that any vendor that uses the information in the Department of Revenue's (DOR) geographic information system (GIS) database to determine which local tax jurisdictions are owed sales and use tax and their general tax rate is held harmless in an audit by the local taxing jurisdiction for any underpayment of tax, charge, or fee liability that results solely from an error or omission in the GIS database data, but not from errors by DOR. Local taxing jurisdictions are not required to hold vendors harmless where the vendor used an incomplete or erroneous address when querying the database. To be held harmless vendors must collect and produce certain documentation if requested. The DOR must update the GIS database within 30 days of receiving updated data from local taxing jurisdictions and must conduct 95% accuracy testing on both the addresses and general local tax rates. **Effective: April 19, 2024.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

SB24-024

Local Lodging Tax Reporting on Sales Return

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/SB24-024>

Declaring that standardized reporting requirements are a matter of statewide concern, the act requires all local taxing jurisdictions that impose a locally collected lodging tax, to apply the same standards and reporting requirements to an accommodation intermediary as are applied to a marketplace facilitator that is obligated to collect and remit locally administered taxes. Local taxing jurisdictions may request that accommodation intermediaries voluntarily share additional information or data. For purposes not related to the administration of local taxes, local taxing jurisdictions may adopt an ordinance governing the issuance of information or data by accommodation intermediaries or marketplace facilitators. The act provides that a local taxing jurisdiction can only audit whoever is responsible for remitting the lodging tax, whether it is the marketplace facilitator or marketplace seller. **Effective: Jan. 1, 2025.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

SB24-025

Update Local Government Sales & Use Tax Collection

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/SB24-025>

The act modernizes and revises the state laws that govern state administration of local sales or use taxes, including:

- Making Department of Revenue (DOR) administration of local sales and use taxes consistent with the administration

of the state sales tax including consolidation of the various statutes in one location

- Specifying the timelines for local jurisdictions, including home rule municipalities, to notify DOR of any changes to sales or use taxes as well as changes to its geographical boundaries
- For state-collected local governments, permitting local jurisdictions to allow retailers to retain a percentage of the amount remitted to cover the retailer's expenses in collecting the fee but specifying that the local government may not impose a limit on the amount retained
- Aligning the dispute resolution process for local sales and use tax administration with state sales tax administration, and establishes procedures for if a local tax collected by the department is erroneously remitted to the wrong taxing entity
- Clarifying that vendors who use the state GIS database to determine the jurisdictions to which taxes are owed are held harmless for any tax or fee liability that would be due as a result of an error in the database
- Requiring local jurisdictions to identify liaisons to coordinate with DOR related to the collection of their sales and use tax

Effective: July 1, 2025. Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

SB24-111

Senior Primary Residence Property Tax Reduction

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-111>

For the 2025 and 2026 property tax years, the act creates a new subclass of residential property called qualified-senior primary residence real property. The act allows seniors to obtain an exemption that reduces the assessed value, or taxable value, of owner-occupied senior primary residences if they previously qualified for the existing senior homestead exemption but are currently ineligible. Under the act, assessed value is reduced by subtracting 50% of the first \$200,000 from the actual value of the property before the assessment rate is applied, but the assessed value cannot be less than \$1,000. The act establishes a process for owner-occupiers to apply to county assessors for the new subclassification; requires county assessors to report the properties within each county that qualify for the new subclassification to the Division of Property Taxation by Sept. 10 each year; and requires the state to reimburse local governments for the lost revenue under the measure and establishes these reimbursements as a state TABOR refund mechanism in years in which the state refunds a TABOR surplus.

Effective: Aug. 7, 2024. Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

SB24-233

Property Tax

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-233>

This act makes several changes related to local property tax. First, starting with the 2025 property tax year (PTY), the act creates a local government qualified property tax revenue

growth limit of 5.5% annually. There is a list of exclusions from the revenue limit including new construction, annexed property, revenue attributable to the expiration of a TIF, previously omitted property, revenue from producing mines or lands or leaseholds producing oil or gas, revenue for the payment of bonds or other contractual obligations, and revenue attributable to new mills approved by voters after Jan. 1, 2025. Schools and home rule jurisdictions, as well as local governments that are still subject to TABOR or the 5.5% limit in C.R.S. § 29-1-301, are not subject to this limit. Local governments may ask voters to waive the limit on a single year or multi-year basis. Local governments may also ask voters to approve a floating mill levy to allow their mills to float as needed to maximize the 5.5% limit.

Next, the act reduces assessment rates for nonresidential property as follows: 27.9% for the 2024 PTY including a \$30,000 value reduction, and then drops to 25% by the 2026 PTY. The act reduces the residential assessment rate to 6.7% for the 2024 PTY and includes a \$55,000 value reduction. For the 2025 PTY, the residential assessment rate for schools will be 7.15% and for all other local governments will be 6.4%. For the 2026 PTY and beyond, the residential assessment rate for schools will be 7.15% and for all other local governments will be 6.95% plus actual values are subject to a homestead exemption of 10% of the actual value up to a reduction of \$70,000. Starting in the 2026 PTY, the residential assessment rate for schools must be temporarily reduced if the local share of the total program funding for K-12 exceeds 60%.

Finally, the act provides limited backfill for non-school local governments for only the 2024 PTY. To qualify, the entity's change in assessed value from the 2022 PTY to the 2024 PTY must be negative; the state will reimburse those entities for the negative assessed value. The act also expands the property tax deferral program. **Effective: The act will not go into effect if an initiative passes in November 2024, that (1) reduces valuation for assessment, or (2) requires voter approval for retaining property tax revenue that exceeds a limit. If no such initiative passes, the act takes effect upon the date of the official declaration of the vote for the Nov. 4, 2024, general election.** Lobbyist: Elizabeth Haskell

See also: **CRIMINAL JUSTICE** (HB24-1349: Firearms & Ammunition Excise Tax); **SPECIAL DISTRICTS** (HB24-194: Special District Emergency Services Funding); **SUSTAINABILITY** (HB24-1036: Adjusting Certain Tax Expenditures)

TRANSPORTATION

HB24-1012

Front Range Passenger Rail District Efficiency

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1012>

This act aims to improve the operational efficiency of the Front Range Passenger Rail District in several ways including a

requirement that the district's board provide an annual update at board meetings and allowing members to attend remotely. The act further clarifies the powers and terms of the board and authorizes the board to delegate its power to enter into contracts and agreements for public-private partnerships to the officers and employees of the district. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1030

Railroad Safety Requirements

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1030>

The act imposes a number of safety requirements on railroads, including requiring reporting to public utilities on wayside detectors, requiring trains to operate in such a manner as to minimize obstruction of emergency vehicles at highway-rail crossings, and requiring railroads to coordinate with the Department of Public Safety on emergency response and spill response capacity and planning. Railroads are required to notify the state's watch center within 30 minutes of discovery of an emergency involving a train. The act establishes the rail district maintenance and safety fund for safety planning and development; planning, design, construction, and operation of safety improvements at rail crossings; and completing capital development projects to improve the safety of a passenger rail system. **Effective: July 1, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1235

Reduce Aviation Impacts on Communities

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1235>

The act creates an income tax credit for costs related to modifying aircraft powered by leaded fuel so that the aircraft can be powered by unleaded fuel. The act also modifies the makeup of the Colorado aeronautical board and adds new duties for the Division of Aeronautics, which supports the board, including increased education about transitioning to unleaded gasoline. Finally, the act expands grant opportunities for airports, with dedicated funding for aiding and accelerating the transition from leaded aviation gasoline to unleaded aviation gasoline; airports in densely populated residential areas or with significant flights over a densely populated residential area must make showings regarding a plan to phase out sales of leaded aviation gasoline and establishment of a voluntary noise abatement plan to be eligible for grant funding. **Effective: May 17, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

HB24-1452

Airport Accessibility Requirements

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1452>

The act requires each large hub airport in Colorado, as defined in 49 U.S.C. Sec. 47102 (11), on or before July 1, 2024, to establish an advisory committee for the cross-disabled community and to incorporate wayfinding technology to assist individuals who are blind or visually impaired to navigate the airport independently without auxiliary services. On or before Jan. 1,

2026, each large hub airport must create, maintain, and update an electronic dashboard to report and track basic access shortcomings and violations throughout the travel process. The dashboard must include a public inquiry form that allows an individual to directly report an accessibility experience at the airport. On or before Dec. 31, 2026, large hub airports must develop and provide ongoing, comprehensive training programs for airport staff on disability cultural competency. On or before June 30, 2030, large hub airports must install and maintain restrooms for individuals with disabilities that include companion care changing tables, including at least one accessible public restroom in every terminal. On or before Dec. 31, 2030, large hub airports must 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 that require the use of an elevator for transportation to and from the tarmac.

Effective: June 5, 2024. Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1464

Designation of Highway Zones

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB24-1464>

The act authorizes the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) to designate a portion of state highway where maintenance or repair activities are occurring as a highway maintenance or repair zone. CDOT must place appropriate signage indicating where such a zone is located; the sign must notify the public that increased penalties for certain traffic violations are in effect in the zone. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.**

Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-032

Methods to Increase the Use of Transit

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-032>

The act establishes a statewide transit pass exploratory committee, which must produce a proposal for a statewide transit pass by July 1, 2026. The act also makes permanent a grant program for the regional transportation district and eligible transit agencies to provide year-round fare free transit services for youth, and a grant program for eligible transit agencies to provide free transit during ozone season. The act clarifies that an eligible transit agency may not receive both an ozone season transit grant and youth fare free transit grant in any calendar year. **Effective: May 16, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-079

Motorcycle Lane Filtering & Passing

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-079>

Through Sept. 1, 2027, the act allows motorcycle drivers to "lane split" (or pass another vehicle in the same lane) if the other vehicle and any vehicle in adjacent lanes going the same direction are stopped, the lanes are wide enough to allow safe passing, the motorcycle is going 15 miles per hour or less, and conditions permit prudent operation of the motorcycle. The motorcycle must stop passing when the passed or overtaken

vehicle begins moving. Motorcycles cannot pass in an opposite travel lane, on the shoulder, or to the right of a vehicle in the farthest right lane. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-100

Commercial Vehicle Highway Safety Measures

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-100>

The act allows the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) to establish increased speed limit enforcement zones along portions of I-70. Commercial vehicles are prohibited from driving in the farthest left lane along portions of I-70 during all conditions, except to pass a vehicle driving under the speed limit. A commercial vehicle driver who commits a speeding violation in an enforcement zone will be subject to double fines and surcharges. The freight mobility and safety branch of CDOT will conduct a study on funding additional locations of chain-up and chain-down stations with input from municipalities.

Effective: Aug. 7, 2024. Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-184

Support Surface Transportation Infrastructure Development

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-184>

The act clarifies the powers and duties of the High-Performance Transportation Enterprise (enterprise) to encourage cooperation between the Regional Transportation District (RTD), the Front Range Passenger Rail District (rail district), and the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) for the development of surface transportation infrastructure. The act imposes a congestion impact fee of up to \$3 per day on all short-term vehicle rentals to create a funding source to be used as matching funds for federal investment opportunities for public transportation. So long as all capital and operating expenses outside the district are fully accounted for and already reimbursed to the district, RTD is authorized to extend construction and operations of the northwest fixed guideway corridor beyond its boundaries to draw down federal funding for passenger rail service. The rail district must issue a report containing an implementation plan for construction and operations of the corridor and a report containing a plan to begin providing Front Range passenger rail service by Jan. 1, 2029. RTD, the rail district, CDOT, and the enterprise are authorized to enter an intergovernmental agreement to complete RTD's northwest fixed guideway corridor. **Effective: May 16, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-195

Protect Vulnerable Road Users

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-195>

The act amends the automated vehicle identification system (AVIS) statute as it relates to state highways to grant the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) the authority to deploy AVIS on state highways, to require notification and coordination between the state and a local government for use of AVIS on state highways, and to direct CDOT to promulgate

rules regarding its use of AVIS on state highways and to address prioritization when both the state and a local government wish to implement AVIS on the same portion of a state highway. The entity with primary responsibility for regulation and enforcement of traffic restrictions shall have priority, but the state rulemaking does not apply to a local government that has implemented or designated an AVIS by ordinance or resolution before Jan. 1, 2025, or when the state adopts rules, whichever is later. CDOT must establish declining annual targets for vulnerable road user fatalities and must expend funds from the road safety surcharge and fees and fines for road safety projects to protect vulnerable road users. **Effective: June 5, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

SB24-220

Overweight & Oversize Motor Vehicle Permits

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-220>

The act allows the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) to issue a single use state or local oversize or overweight vehicle permit during a temporary emergency to mitigate the effects of the emergency or provide aid. Emergencies include threats to public safety or health, a loss of heat, power, or light to critical infrastructure or homes, a situation where people cannot secure adequate food, water, or fuel, and threats to agricultural operations or production. Applicants and CDOT must make a reasonable attempt to contact a local authority. CDOT must obtain approval from the chief of the Colorado State Patrol if an escort is needed. Fees collected by CDOT for a local permit must be remitted to the local authority. The act also requires drivers of overweight and oversize vehicles to carry third-party documentation of the load's gross weight for a permit application for a vehicle and load combination from 200,000 lbs. to less than 500,000 lbs. A penalty of \$1 per pound of excess weight is assessed for a violation of this provision, which is to be transferred to the state treasurer for the Statewide Bridge and Tunnel Enterprise Special Revenue Fund. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Bev Stables

See also: **CRIMINAL JUSTICE** (HB24-1135: Offenses Related to Operating a Vehicle; SB24-065: Mobile Electronic Devices & Motor Vehicle Driving); **MUNICIPAL COURTS** (HB24-1250: Driving Improvement Course Driver's License Points)

UTILITIES

HB24-1266

Local Government Utility Relocation in Right-of-Way

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1266>

The act establishes procedures for utility relocation in public rights-of-way, emphasizing mutual agreement, timely notification, and dispute resolution. The act mandates the use of clearance letters to specify relocation details like scope, schedule, assignment of responsibilities, prompt performance

requirements, delay damages in some circumstances, and dispute resolution procedures. Local governments must inform utility companies of road projects, providing project details and assistance eligibility. The act includes statutory or home rule municipalities except where a franchise has been granted franchises pursuant to constitutional or statutory authority. The act preserves local government authority over police powers and upholds property agreements and franchise agreements, allowing for cost recovery related to hazards or conflicts. Flexibility is retained for local governments to explore alternative project arrangements, exempting some provisions of the act. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

HB24-1370

Reduce Cost of Use of Natural Gas

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1370>

This act establishes procedures for selecting and implementing neighborhood-scale alternative energy projects in gas planning pilot communities. By Dec. 1, 2024, the Colorado Energy Office will issue a request for information to identify local governments served by dual-fuel utilities interested in becoming gas planning pilot communities. By April 30, 2025, in collaboration with dual-fuel utilities, up to five proposed gas planning pilot communities will be identified based on specified criteria, including alignment with climate and energy goals. By Oct. 1, 2025, dual-fuel utilities must enter agreements with approved pilot communities, indicating mutual commitment to exploring and implementing neighborhood-scale alternative energy projects. The act outlines a process for evaluating and approving these projects, focusing on customer support, cost-effectiveness, and alignment with greenhouse gas reduction goals to ensure they meet community needs and environmental objectives. Additionally, the act allows dual-fuel utilities to recover costs associated with project development and implementation. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-151

Telecommunications Security

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-151>

The act prohibits critical telecommunications infrastructure from including equipment manufactured by a federally banned entity or otherwise banned by the federal government. The act requires that all prohibited equipment be removed. The act authorizes removal without obtaining additional state or local permits for removal, discontinuance, or replacement if the telecommunications provider provides notice and the replacement equipment is substantially similar. However, the telecommunications provider must also provide at least seven days' notice and coordinate with a relevant public entity if the work is to be completed in the public right-of-way or on property owned or controlled by a public entity. The act authorizes rulemaking to implement the new law. **Effective: June 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

SB24-207

Access to Distributed Generation

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-207>

The act requires large investor-owned electric utilities to provide at least 50 megawatts of inclusive community solar capacity annually, starting Jan. 1, 2026. Smaller utilities must allocate 3.5 megawatts annually within the same timeframe. The Public Utilities Commission will periodically reassess these allocations and report on the impacts by Jan. 1, 2029, including the number of income-qualified subscribers and their utility bill effects. **Effective: May 22, 2024.** Lobbyist: Jeremy Schupbach

WATER

HB24-1062

Warrants for Metro Sewage Disposal Districts

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1062>

The act authorizes inspectors of metro sewage disposal districts, upon presentation of proper credentials, to enter and inspect at a reasonable time and manner, any property to investigate actual or suspected violations of the Environmental Protection Agency's industrial pretreatment program. If an owner or operator of the property denies entry or inspection, the district may obtain a warrant to enter the property from a district court or a county court. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1362

Measures to Incentivize Graywater Use

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1362>

The act allows, on or after Jan. 1, 2026, installation of graywater treatment works in new construction projects unless a municipality or county has adopted a resolution or ordinance prohibiting the installation of graywater treatment works or prohibiting one or more categories of graywater use. The municipality must inform the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment that they have adopted a resolution or ordinance. Municipalities that have not prohibited the installation of graywater treatment works, prior to installation of any graywater treatment works, continue to be responsible for adopting building codes that prevent graywater from entering a potable water system and for reporting to the local water utility the planned installation of graywater systems that require backflow prevention cross-connection control devices under the commission's rules for the purpose of surveying and tracking such devices. For each location within a local government's jurisdiction at which graywater treatment works have been installed, the building department of the local government is responsible for providing the address of the location to each water utility serving that location. The act specifies that nothing in the act requires the public disclosure of confidential

information related to water rights, water supply, or water facilities. **Effective: Jan. 1, 2026.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1379

Regulate Dredge & Fill Activities in State Waters

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1379>

Addressing the decision in *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 598 U.S. 651 (2023), the act requires that, by Dec. 31, 2025, the Water Quality Control Commission (commission) promulgate rules to implement a state dredge and fill discharge authorization program. The new rules must be at least as protective as the guidelines used by the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in their existing regulatory program for discharge of dredge and fill materials into waters of the United States. The act specifies that new rules must include: procedures for the issuance, modification, and termination of individual and general authorizations, including public notice and participation requirements; the duration of authorizations; and establishment of authorization fees; details concerning the Water Quality Control Division's (division) consultation with federal, state, local, and tribal entities; and an exemption for voluntary stream restoration efforts in ephemeral streams that do not require compensatory mitigation and are designed solely to provide ecological lift where the activity is taking place.

The division is also directed to establish 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 because of the authorized activity. Compensatory mitigation may be accomplished through the purchase of mitigation bank credits, an in-lieu fee program, or permittee-responsible mitigation.

The act directs the commission to promulgate rules around individual authorizations and general authorizations. Until such time as rule are promulgated around general authorizations, the USACE permits apply to Colorado and constitute valid authorizations for discharge dredged and fill materials into state waters. The division is directed to utilize the existing structure of preconstruction notifications in the nationwide and regional permits issued by the USACE. The act allows the division to issue temporary authorizations for the discharge of dredged or fill material into state waters for activities that do not qualify for enforcement discretion under clean water policy 17 because the activities would require compensatory mitigation, and for activities that proceed under a federal nationwide or regional permit that require compensatory mitigation. **Effective: May 29, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1463

Restrictions on Tap Fees

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1463>

The act requires that the board of a special district, within 30 days of receiving a written request from any local government within the boundaries of which the district operates or partly operates, provide the rate schedule for the 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. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-005

Prohibit Landscaping Practices for Water Conservation

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-005>

Beginning Jan. 1, 2026, the act prohibits a local government and special district from installing, planting, or placing "nonfunctional turf", artificial turf, or invasive plant species on industrial, institutional, or commercial property, common interest community property, street right-of-way, parking lots, medians, state facilities, and "transportation corridors." The act directs local governments to enact or amend ordinances, resolutions, regulations to prohibit the same actions in the development or redevelopment (i.e., permitted work with disturbance of more than 50% of landscaped area) of these properties. "Non-functional turf" is turf located in a street right-of-way, parking lot, median, or transportation corridor, but does not include turf that is designated to be part of a water quality treatment solution. "Functional turf" is turf located in a recreational use area or other space that is regularly used for civic, community, or recreational purposes, which may include playgrounds; sports fields; picnic grounds; amphitheatres; portions of parks; and the playing areas of golf courses. The maintenance of turf planted before Jan. 1, 2026, and native or hybridized turf are exempted. Artificial turf may be installed on athletic fields. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

SB24-148

Precipitation Harvesting Storm Water Detention

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/SB24-148>

The act allows a facility approved for use as a precipitation harvesting facility located within a storm water detention and infiltration facility to use detained water. The facility must be approved as a pilot project under a State Engineer-approved substitute water supply plan or as a permanent project operating under a water court-decreed augmentation plan. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

See also: **TAXATION** (HB24-1436: Sports Betting Tax Revenue Voter Approval)

WILDFIRE

HB24-1006

Assist Rural Community Wildfire-Related Grant Application

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1006>

By Feb. 28, 2025, the act requires the Colorado State Forest Service to establish a rural grant navigator program for nongovernmental organizations that provide outreach and technical assistance to rural communities applying for wildfire mitigation and preparedness grants. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.**

Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1091

Fire-Hardened Building Materials in Real Property

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1091>

The act prohibits covenants and homeowners association standards from prohibiting the installation, use, or maintenance of fire-hardened building materials. The act applies to new and existing standards. The act exempts bona fide safety requirements required by a building code and permits some limited restrictions. **Effective: March 12, 2024.** Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

HB24-1155

Management of Certain Public Safety Emergencies

https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/2024a_1155_signed.pdf

The act amends public safety emergency management statutes and outlines responsibilities for emergency response authorities while handling hazardous substance incidents and wildland fires, adding an emphasis on mutual aid and unified command. Key changes include defining “fire department” consistently, clarifying the sheriff’s role as fire warden, and establishing protocols for incident management. **Effective: Aug. 7, 2024.**

Lobbyist: Jeremy Schubach

the development of child care facilities and provide technical assistance to local governments, among others, by Nov. 1, 2024

- Child Care Facility Development Planning Grant Program: This program will provide grants specifically to local governments to make regulatory updates or improvements in processes that will support the development of child care facilities. By Nov. 1, 2024, DOLA will develop a menu of recommended policy or regulatory tools. Eligible recipients for the grant must implement one or more of such tools off the menu or another local policy or program that streamlines the regulatory environment for child care facilities

- Child Care Facility Development Capital Grant Program: This program will provide grants to local governments, among others, to construct, remodel, renovate, or retrofit a child care facility to meet a demonstrated need for child care in a local government’s community. Grant recipients are required to provide financial matches towards projects. DOLA must establish policies and procedures for the program by Nov. 1, 2024

Effective: Aug. 7, 2024. Lobbyist: Heather Stauffer

YOUTH

HB24-1237

Programs for the Development of Child Care Facilities

<https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb24-1237>

The act creates three programs within the Division of Housing in the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) to assist local governments, child care providers, developers, employers, public schools, or institutions of higher education in the development of child care facilities in their communities.

- Child Care Facility Development Toolkit and Technical Assistance Program: DOLA will develop a toolkit for

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