

Commerce City Council Weekly Legislative Report

3/6/2026

[C3 Legislative Tracker](#)

Bills	Sponsors	Title & Summary	Notes	Last Action	Latest Version	Positions
CO 2026A SB 26-116	Mike Weissman Yara Zokaie	<p>Property Tax Modifications</p> <p>Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the bill give municipalities the authority, upon voter approval, to levy a lodging tax up to the same rate and for the same purposes allowed to counties to be collected, administered, and enforced by the state. The bill prohibits, commencing on and after January 1, 2027, any municipal tax on lodging or on the business of providing lodging that is not a municipal lodging tax adopted in accordance with the requirements of section 3. An existing municipal tax on lodging or on the business of providing lodging adopted on or before December 31, 2026, is allowed to continue under the bill. However, there can be no tax rate increase, expansion of tax base, or material change in uses of the tax revenue absent adoption of a municipal lodging tax that is in accordance with the requirements of section 3. Section 4 clarifies that, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, in any case in which the income approach is used to determine the actual value of any lodging property, the assessor shall include "net rental income" and "resort fee income", each income amount capitalized to value at a rate typical within the relevant market in the actual value of the lodging property. "Net rental income" means the net operating income generated from payments made in connection with the rental of the lodging property, including any unit within or connected to the lodging property, whether or not the unit is individually and separately owned, after the deducti...</p>	PM working with CML on amendments.	Senate, Feb 19, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Finance	Introduced (02/19/2026)	Position Amend
CO 2026A HB 26-1007	Lesley Smith Rebekah Stewart Cathy Kipp	<p>Improve Customer Use Distributed Energy Resources</p> <p>The bill defines, and creates requirements for, portable-scale solar generation devices. In addition, the bill prohibits a provider of retail electric service or wholesale energy from, among other things, requiring a customer to obtain the provider's approval before installing or using a portable-scale solar generation device. The bill also prohibits a person from restricting, prohibiting, or imposing unreasonable conditions on the installation, use, or operation of a portable-scale solar generation device. Under current law, a utility that is subject to regulation by the public utilities commission (commission) must allow for customer ownership and use of a meter collar adapter through the utility's interconnection standards. The bill requires the commission, on or before December 31, 2026, to revise existing commission interconnection rules to explicitly</p>		House, Mar 5, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	Reengrossed (03/05/2026)	Position Monitor

		<p>require commission-regulated utilities to allow for customer ownership and use of meter collar adapters and to prohibit commission-regulated utilities from requiring a production meter as a condition of interconnection for a customer-sited distributed energy resource. The bill requires municipally owned utilities and cooperative electric associations to also allow for customer ownership and use of meter collar adapters and prohibits municipally owned utilities and cooperative electric associations from requiring a production meter as a condition of interconnection for a customer-sited distributed energy resource. (Note: Thi...</p> <p>Third Reading of Bills - Final Passage • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1036</p>	<p>Brianna Titone Elizabeth Velasco</p>	<p>Local Taxes on Vacant Residential Property</p> <p>The bill authorizes a county or municipality (local government), after approval by the electors of the local government, to impose an excise or a property tax, or both, on vacant residential properties within the boundaries of the local government (local taxes on vacant residential properties) (sections 1 and 3 of the bill). A local government may use the revenues collected from either tax only for affordable, attainable, or workforce housing. A county assessor has no duty in implementing local taxes on vacant residential properties, but in an assessor's discretion, the assessor may assist by providing data and information to a local government or local housing tax authority, and may enter into an intergovernmental agreement that provides for compensation in exchange for the assessor's assistance. The bill also creates a process for the creation of a local housing tax authority (authority) by intergovernmental agreement to allow 2 or more counties, cities and counties, or municipalities to form a joint taxing authority to collectively establish, levy, collect, and enforce local taxes on vacant residential properties within the boundaries of the authority (section 2). (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		<p>House, Feb 9, 2026: House Committee on Finance Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p>Introduced (01/14/2026)</p> <p>Position Monitor</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1037</p>	<p>Jennifer Bacon Ken DeGraaf Lisa Cutter</p>	<p>Ban Government Purchase of Personal Data from Third Party</p> <p>The bill prohibits law enforcement and other government entities from purchasing, or otherwise obtaining for anything of value, certain personal data from third parties. Law enforcement agencies and other government entities are also prohibited from sharing individuals' personal data between themselves. Exceptions are created for obtaining personal data, including after obtaining a judicial warrant, subpoena, or court order, when an individual consents to sharing their data and, in the case of an emergency, involving a threat to a person's life or physical safety. The bill creates a private cause of action for an individual who has their personal data obtained or shared in violation of the prohibitions in the bill. Personal data obtained or shared is excluded from trial and other court proceedings, subject to certain</p>		<p>House, Feb 25, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Witness Testimony and/or Committee Discussion Only</p>	<p>Introduced (01/14/2026)</p> <p>Position Monitor</p>

		exceptions. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)				
CO 2026A HB 26-1065	Julie McCluskie Steven Woodrow Tony Exum	Transit and Housing Investment Zones Section 2 of the bill creates the "Transit Investment Area Act" and:Creates a mechanism for a local government and transit agency, subject to state approval, to undertake a transit investment project (project), to designate a transit investment area (area) in which the project will be built, and to create a transit investment authority (authority) or to designate other financing entities with the power to receive and use the increment of revenue derived from the state sales tax collected in the area that is equal to the amount of state sales tax revenue collected in an area above a designated base amount plus 20% of that same revenue (state sales tax increment revenue) to be used to finance eligible improvements related to the project; Allows a local government to apply to the office of economic development and the Colorado economic development commission (commission) to undertake a project, and, in connection with the project, to form an authority or to designate a county revitalization authority, metropolitan district, or urban renewal authority as the approved financing entity; Specifies the information that a local government is required to include in the application for a project and the criteria that the project is required to satisfy to be approved; Requires the director of the office of economic development (director) to review each application for a project and to make an initial determination regarding whether the application meets the specified criteria; Requires ...		House, Feb 23, 2026: House Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations	Preamended PA1 (02/27/2026)	Position Monitor
CO 2026A HB 26-1125	Brandi Bradley John Carson	Parent Penalties Minor Using Electric Bicycle The bill creates penalties to be assessed against a parent or guardian who permits their minor child or ward to operate an electrical assisted bicycle, electric motorcycle, electric scooter, or electric skateboard (electric vehicle) if the minor child or ward operates the electric vehicle in a manner that violates certain laws concerning the usage of such electric vehicles, including laws regarding age requirements for different classes of such electric vehicles, how to safely and properly operate such electric vehicles on roadways or pathways, and required safety gear. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		House, Mar 4, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing & Local Government Postpone Indefinitely	Introduced (02/04/2026)	Position Monitor
CO 2026A HB 26-1134	Javier Mabrey Elizabeth Velasco Judy Amabile	Fairness & Transparency in Municipal Court The bill clarifies that municipal court defendants have a right to counsel and that municipal defense counsel have the same notice, case information, and opportunity to meet with their clients as do state-level defense counsel. Current law prohibits paying indigent municipal defense counsel on a fixed or flat-fee payment structure if the municipality prosecutes domestic violence cases. The bill applies the prohibition to all municipalities. All municipal court proceedings are required to be open to public observation. Virtual		House, Mar 3, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	Reengrossed (03/03/2026)	Position Monitor

		observation is required for all in-custody proceedings, and prompt resolution of municipal cases is required. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)				
CO 2026A HB 26-1272	Meg Froelich Elizabeth Velasco Lisa Cutter	<p>Extreme Temperatures Worker Protections</p> <p>The bill requires the department of labor and employment (CDLE), on or before January 1, 2027, to begin collecting data concerning temperature-related injury or illness or temperature-related emergencies at worksites in the state, including by requiring the division of labor standards and statistics (division) to: Develop a platform on CDLE's website where users can provide information about occurrences of temperature-related injury or illness or temperature-related emergencies; Obtain from the department of public health and environment (CDPHE) data that CDPHE has collected through its syndromic surveillance program regarding occurrences of heat-related injury or illness or heat-related emergencies; and Collect similar data from the division of workers' compensation and the Center for Improving Value in Health Care. On or before January 1, 2028, the bill requires the division to develop a model temperature-related injury and illness prevention plan (TRIIPP) that thereafter must be made available on CDLE's website. Employers of workers who are exposed to extreme hot or cold temperatures at worksites are required to develop and submit a TRIIPP to the division on or before September 1, 2028, and the division is required to develop procedures regarding how often employers will be required to submit an updated TRIIPP and how the division will handle review of TRIIPPs. Lastly, the bill requires CDLE to develop training standards related to temperature safety and ensure that employ...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Health & Human Services</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>	PM spoke with CML regarding their position. The reason they are in oppose is because currently, municipalities are exempt from OSHA requirements, and this bill would make municipalities responsible and potentially liable since it is likely municipalities are already meeting the requirements listed in the bill.	House, Feb 19, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services	Introduced (02/19/2026)	Position Monitor
CO 2026A SB 26-001	Jeff Bridges Dylan Roberts Andrew Boesenecker	<p>Workforce Housing & Housing Tax Credit</p> <p>Currently, the governing body of a home rule county or a municipality may not sell or dispose of a county or municipal public building or real property held for government purposes if the sale or disposition is for the development of affordable housing. The bill allows a governing body to sell and dispose of such property if the sale and disposition is to provide property to be used for the development of affordable housing or housing identified in a housing needs assessment conducted pursuant to statute. A municipality is also authorized to enter into a long-term rental or lease agreement for the development of affordable housing. Currently, the voters in a proposed multijurisdictional housing authority may approve the establishment of the authority only at a general election or any election to be held on the first Tuesday in November of an odd-numbered year. The bill allows for the approval at a biennial local election. The contract establishing the authority may be conditioned upon voter approval. The question of establishing the authority may be</p>		House, Mar 4, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing & Local Government Refer Unamended to House Committee of the Whole	Reengrossed (02/04/2026)	Position Monitor

		combined with a question about a tax, impact fee, multiple-fiscal year debt, or other financial obligation required by statute. Currently, a board of county commissioners (board) may not appropriate general fund money from ad valorem taxes for multijurisdictional housing authorities or other housing authorities established in statute (housing authorities). The bill allows a board to use revenue generated by ad valorem taxes that i...				
CO 2026A SB 26-047	Jessie Danielson Janice Marchman Monica Duran	Colorado Firefighter Safety Act Petition Elections Current law allows voters to circulate a petition for a ballot question requiring a local government to engage in collective bargaining with the fire department for the local government and extend coverage of the "Colorado Firefighter Safety Act" to firefighters employed by the local government (question). The question may be added to the ballot for any general election, defined as a general municipal election, regular special district board election, statewide primary election, or statewide general election. The bill changes the definition of a general election for the purpose of determining when a question may be added to the ballot to include a statewide general election in an odd-numbered year only if it qualifies as a coordinated election, as defined in the "Uniform Election Code of 1992". (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.) Hearing Item • Senate State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Mar 05, 2026 Old Supreme Court Adjournment		Senate, Mar 5, 2026: Senate Committee on State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Refer Amended to Senate Committee of the Whole	Introduced (01/27/2026)	Position Monitor
CO 2026A SB 26-070	Judy Amabile Lynda Zamora Wilson Kenny Nguyen	Ban Government Access Historical Location Information Database The bill prohibits a government entity from accessing a database that reveals an individual's or a vehicle's historical location information, subject to certain exceptions. The bill prohibits a government entity from sharing historical location information with third parties or government agencies outside their jurisdiction, subject to certain exceptions, and makes historical location information not a public record for the purposes of the "Colorado Open Records Act". The bill requires a government entity that collects historical location information to adopt a policy to maintain compliance with the provisions of the regulatory scheme. An enforcement action is created for the attorney general to enforce the provisions of the bill. Historical location information obtained in violation of the prohibitions of the bill are inadmissible in trial. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		Senate, Feb 23, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Appropriations	Preamended PA1 (02/24/2026)	Position Monitor
CO 2026A SB 26-071	Lynda Zamora Wilson	Use of Surveillance Technology by Law Enforcement The bill establishes the "Surveillance Accountability and Freedom Ensured (SAFE) Act" (SAFE Act). On and after July 1, 2027, the SAFE Act requires a law enforcement agency to use surveillance technology only for lawful purposes directly related to public safety or for an active investigation. If a law enforcement agency uses surveillance technology to collect surveillance data, the law		Senate, Feb 23, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Lay Over Unamended - Amendment(s) Failed	Introduced (01/28/2026)	Position Monitor

		<p>enforcement agency must comply with certain requirements related to the collection, storage, sharing, and destruction of the data. The law enforcement agency must ensure that: Facial recognition systems are only used after a warrant is obtained or in exigent circumstances when there is an imminent threat to public safety; Traffic cameras and automated license plate readers must only be used in public spaces and for specific enforcement purposes, such as traffic violations or identifying stolen vehicles; and Drone cameras are operated in compliance with federal aviation administration regulations. A law enforcement agency may store data collected by surveillance technology only for a specified amount of time depending on the type of technology used and how the data is collected or until an active investigation is concluded. A law enforcement agency shall not sell any data that is collected from its surveillance technologies, but the law enforcement agency may share the surveillance data with another law enforcement agency if the data is related to an active investigation and the other law enforcement...</p>				
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-098</p>	<p>Matt Ball Larry Liston Gretchen Rydin</p>	<p>State & Local Noise Abatement Authority</p> <p>Under current law, there are statewide standards for noise level limits for various time periods and areas, and noise in excess of those limits is a public nuisance. The statewide noise level limits do not apply to the use of property for certain purposes. The bill states that the statewide noise level limits also do not apply to the following: The use of property owned or controlled by the state or a political subdivision of the state; The use of property pursuant to a permit or license that addresses sound emitted and that is issued by a local government; and The use of property owned or controlled by a nonprofit entity for a cultural, entertainment, athletic, or patriotic event. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • Senate Local Government & Housing</p> <p>Mar 12, 2026 01:30pm SCR 357</p>	<p>CML is in a support position on this bill because due to a Colorado Supreme Court ruling, cities are not currently allowed to permit events, and it removed local control. This bill seeks to give local control back to municipalities to permit specific types of events.</p>	<p>Senate, Feb 11, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing</p>	<p>Introduced (02/11/2026)</p>	<p>Position Monitor</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1001</p>	<p>Andrew Boesenecker Javier Mabrey Tony Exum</p>	<p>Housing Developments on Qualifying Properties</p> <p>The bill requires a subject jurisdiction, on or after December 31, 2027, to allow a residential development to be constructed on a qualifying property that does not contain an exempt parcel, subject to an administrative approval process. A qualifying property is real property that contains no more than 5 acres of land and is owned by: A nonprofit organization with a demonstrated history of providing affordable housing; A nonprofit organization that provides public transit; A nonprofit organization that has entered into an agreement with another nonprofit organization with a demonstrated history of providing affordable housing, provided that the agreement requires the nonprofit organization with a demonstrated history of providing affordable housing to develop a residential development on the property; A school district; A state</p>	<p>Amendments to HB 1001</p> <p>There were three amendments offered by Senator Lindstedt:</p> <p>L021 – Clarifies that parcels with industrial zoning are not included in the bill. It also specifies that parcels subject to annexation agreements limiting their uses are included.</p> <p>L024 – Clarifies the objective standard language as it relates to oil & gas regulations, wetlands, and other wildlife lands.</p> <p>L025 – Clarifies that public comment processes may still be included, so long as final approval is based on objective standards.</p> <p>Sponsor Amendments The sponsors also offered several amendments:</p> <p>L019 – Adds airport influence area language and addresses applicability to nonprofits.</p> <p>L020 – Clarifies legislative intent in the declaration, acknowledges existing local</p>	<p>Senate, Mar 4, 2026: Senate Committee on Local Government & Housing Refer Amended to Senate Committee of the Whole</p>	<p>Reengrossed (02/06/2026)</p>	<p>Position Oppose</p>

		college or university; A housing authority; or A local or regional transit district or a regional transportation authority serving one or more counties. If a subject jurisdiction requests, as part of an initial development application, that a nonprofit organization with a demonstrated history of providing affordable housing provide documentation that it meets required criteria, the nonprofit organization shall provide the documentation. Each housing unit in a residential development constructed on a qualifying property that meets certain affordable housing criteria is equivalent to 1.1 newly constructed affordable housing units for the purposes of the s...	government powers, and adds affordable housing language. L022 – Exempts agricultural land, open space, forestry land, natural resource areas, and floodplains. L026 – Clarifies the ability of local governments to promote affordable housing and utilize housing needs assessments passed last year. L027 – Clarifies height standards by lowering the requirement from 45 feet to 38 feet and adds implementation flexibility until December 2027 to account for development planning timelines. L028 – Ensures the bill applies only to parcels of 5 acres or less and prevents property owners from purchasing large parcels and subdividing them to qualify.			
CO 2026A HB 26-1030	Monica Duran Alex Valdez Kyle Mullica	Data Center & Utility Modernization The bill creates the data center development and incentive program (program) operated by the Colorado data center development authority (authority), which is newly created in the Colorado office of economic development (office) (section 1 of the bill). The authority consists of 9 members, as follows: 2 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate; The director of the Colorado energy office or the director's designee; One member who has experience in water projects or water resource management, appointed by the president of the senate; One member who has experience in clean and renewable energy, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; 2 members who have experience in data center development, with one member appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one member appointed by the president of the senate; One member representing a statewide organization that represents workers in trade crafts who construct data centers, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; and One member representing a statewide organization that represents contractors who construct data centers, appointed by the president of the senate. To incentivize efficient data center development, the program allows a 100% state sales and use tax exemption on qualified purchases to the operator of a certified data center. To be eligible for certification, the operator of the data center, or a data center operator collectively with participating dat...		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Energy & Environment	Introduced (01/14/2026)	Position Oppose
CO 2026A HB 26-1114	Rebekah Stewart Steven Woodrow Matt Ball	Allowed Minimum Lot Size for Subject Jurisdictions The bill requires that, on or after October 1, 2031, a subject jurisdiction shall not require that a parcel have an area larger than 2,000 square feet if the parcel's residential use is limited to a single family home. The bill exempts certain types of parcels from this requirement. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		Senate, Mar 2, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing	Reengrossed (02/25/2026)	Position Oppose
CO 2026A SB 26-024	Larry Liston Dafna Michaelson Jenet Jenet Matt Soper	State & Local Unmanned Aircraft Regulation The bill creates the "Unmanned Aircraft Systems Rights and Authorities Act". The bill does the following: Authorizes an individual to operate an unmanned aircraft		Senate, Feb 25, 2026: Senate Committee on Local Government & Housing	Introduced (01/14/2026)	Position Oppose

		<p>system (drone system) for recreational purposes in this state; Authorizes a person to operate a drone system for commercial purposes within this state if the business is lawful and the operation is in compliance with state and federal law; Prohibits the state or a political subdivision of the state (local government) from requiring the registration of an unmanned aircraft or a drone system beyond what may be required by state and federal law; Clarifies that the operation of a drone system in compliance with federal law does not, standing alone, give rise to legal liability; Establishes and limits the regulatory authority of the state; and Establishes and limits the regulatory authority of a local government. In connection with establishing and limiting the regulatory authority of the state, the bill authorizes the state to regulate the use of drone systems owned by or used by the state or launching from or landing on state property. Exceptions to the state's regulatory authority are made for emergencies, maintenance, technical malfunctions, and law enforcement. In connection with establishing and limiting the regulatory authority of local governments, the bill prohibits a local government from regulating ownership, operation, design, manufacture, testing, maintenance, licensing, registration, certification, or equipm...</p>		Postpone Indefinitely		
CO 2026A HB 26-1039	Michael Carter Naquetta Ricks Iman Jodeh	<p>Adding Municipal Jails to County Jail Oversight Requirements</p> <p>The bill requires municipal jails to comply with existing jail data collection requirements, standards, and oversight. The bill limits a municipal jail to holding a person for no longer than 72 hours. The bill requires a keeper of a municipal jail to take all reasonable steps, prioritizing the health and welfare of the pregnant person, to release a pregnant person charged with a violation of a municipal ordinance from custody if jail staff have a reasonable belief the person is in labor. If the pregnant person in labor is not released, the use of restraints is prohibited during the labor, delivery, and postpartum recovery, and the jail staff shall make a written record that the labor, delivery, and postpartum recovery occurred at the jail and record the reason the pregnant person was not released from custody. A nonvoting member who represents a municipality is added to the jail standards advisory committee. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)</p>		House, Mar 3, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	Reengrossed (03/03/2026)	Position Support
CO 2026A HB 26-1101	Cecelia Espenozo Matt Soper William Lindstedt	<p>Criminal Offenses Related to Critical Infrastructure Metals</p> <p>The bill defines critical infrastructure related to commodity metals and adds several different criminal offenses related to the sale of, possession of, and failure to report stolen critical infrastructure. The bill prohibits an owner, keeper, or proprietor (owner) of a junk shop, junk store, salvage yard, or junk cart or other vehicle and every collector of or dealer in junk, salvage, or other</p>		House, Feb 27, 2026: House Second Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments	Preamended PA1 (02/26/2026)	Position Support

		<p>secondhand property who buys a commodity metal that was part of critical infrastructure (buyer) from paying cash for the commodity metal unless the seller is paid by means of any process in which a picture of the seller is taken. The bill prohibits a buyer from possessing a commodity metal that was part of critical infrastructure without a certification from the seller or donator of the commodity metal. A buyer who unknowingly takes possession of commodity metals from critical infrastructure as part of a load of otherwise non-commodity metals without a written certification has a duty to notify the appropriate law enforcement agency or municipal code enforcement agency. An owner of a junk shop, junk store, salvage yard, or junk cart must make their book or register available to a law enforcement agency or municipal code enforcement agency upon request. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>				
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1115</p>	<p>Andrew Boesenecker Katie Stewart Scott Bright</p>	<p>Prepaid Wireless Telecom Services Modifications</p> <p>Colorado imposes 3 charges on all retail sales of prepaid wireless telecommunications services: A prepaid wireless 911 charge, a prepaid wireless 988 charge, and a prepaid wireless telephone disability access (TDA) charge, which, effective January 1, 2026, replaces the former telecommunications relay service charge. The bill makes the following modifications to the laws implementing the 3 prepaid wireless telecommunications services: Sections 1 and 10 of the bill correct erroneous cross references in connection with the prepaid wireless telecommunications services. Section 2 modifies the definition of "prepaid wireless telecommunications service" (prepaid wireless definition) in the statute that implements the prepaid wireless 911 charge to include a wireless telecommunications service that is paid in advance, sold in predetermined units of time or money that decline with use or provides unlimited use of the service for a fixed time, and allows a user to make 911 calls. In addition, section 7 adds a cross reference to the prepaid wireless definition to the statute that implements the prepaid wireless TDA charge. Section 7 also adds a cross reference to an existing definition of "telecommunications service" to the prepaid wireless TDA charge statute, and section 9 adds the same cross reference to the prepaid wireless 988 charge statute. Current law obligates a provider of free prepaid wireless services that uses federally supported services or programs to pay the prepa...</p> <p>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills - Consent Calendar • Senate Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 06, 2026 09:00am Senate Chamber</p>	<p>Sponsors were very appreciative of Commerce City's support on this bill!</p>	<p>Senate, Mar 3, 2026: Senate Committee on Finance Refer Amended - Consent Calendar to Senate Committee of the Whole</p>	<p>Preamended PA2 (03/04/2026)</p>	<p>Position Support</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1138</p>	<p>Cecelia Espenoza Dan Woog</p>	<p>Retail Theft Prevention Program</p> <p>The bill creates the retail theft prevention advisory board (advisory board) in the office of the attorney</p>		<p>House, Feb 4, 2026: Introduced In House -</p>	<p>Introduced (02/04/2026)</p>	<p>Position Support</p>

		<p>general (AGO). The advisory board shall develop procedures related to applying for a grant for the retail theft prevention grant program (grant program) created in the bill; review grant applications and award grants; collect and analyze data related to organized felony-level retail theft and gift card fraud trends, losses, prosecutions, and outcomes in Colorado; and develop policy recommendations in coordination with state and federal partners on how to combat felony-level retail theft and gift card fraud. The bill creates the retail theft prevention grant program in the AGO. A state or local law enforcement agency, district attorney's office, multijurisdictional or regional task force, or tribal law enforcement agency may apply for a grant, which may be used to investigate and prosecute organized felony-level retail theft or gift card fraud; develop or invest in technology, data-sharing systems, and analytics tools to analyze felony-level retail theft and gift card fraud metrics; provide training and technical assistance to retailers or law enforcement agencies; and develop prevention and deterrence initiatives specific to felony-level retail theft and gift card fraud. Beginning January 2028, the bill requires the AGO to annually report during its "SMART Act" hearing certain information about the grant program and felony-level retail theft in Colorado. (Note: This su...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Judiciary Mar 10, 2026 HCR 0107Upon Adjournment</p>		Assigned to Judiciary		
CO 2026A SB 26-021	Kyle Mullica Cleave Simpson Carlos Barron	<p>Clean Fleet Enterprise Replace Aging Diesel Trucks</p> <p>Transportation Legislation Review Committee. Currently, the clean fleet enterprise (enterprise) may provide money to help public and private owners and operators of motor vehicle fleets finance acquisitions of compressed natural gas motor vehicles that are trucks if at least 90% of the fuel for the trucks will be recovered methane. Pursuant to current law, starting on January 1, 2027, the enterprise may only provide money for this purpose so long as the enterprise determines that electric motor vehicles are not yet practically available or do not meet the operational requirements such as cargo carrying capacity and driving range for specific categories of trucks (funding limitation). The bill repeals the funding limitation. The bill authorizes the enterprise to incentivize, support, and accelerate the replacement of a motor vehicle that uses compression ignition to start the engine, has a gross vehicle weight rating of greater than 26,000 pounds, is based in the state, and is part of a fleet with in-state annual miles driven of at least 75% of the fleet's total annual miles driven (heavy-duty truck), that is powered by a diesel-fueled internal combustion engine and is a model year of 2009 or earlier (aging heavy-duty diesel truck) with a heavy-duty truck that is a model year of 2018 or later (new heavy-duty truck) until December 31, 2031. The bill also allows the enterprise to provide funding or financing through grant programs, rebate programs, revolving loan funds, or othe...</p>		House, Mar 3, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	Reengrossed (03/03/2026)	Position Support

<p>CO 2026A SB 26-040</p>	<p>Judy Amabile Cleave Simpson Katie Stewart</p>	<p>Affordable Home Ownership Program</p> <p>The division of housing in the department of local affairs (division) administers an affordable home ownership program (program) that makes grants to nonprofit organizations, local governments, tribal governments, community development financial institutions, and community land trusts (eligible organizations) to support affordable home ownership, including the development of residential housing units that are described in an eligible organization's funding request (project). Current law specifies that only a household with an income less than or equal to 120% of the area median income is eligible for assistance through the program, but it is unclear whether this requirement applies to housing units constructed by an eligible organization through one of its projects. The bill clarifies that only a household with an income less than or equal to 120% of the statewide area median income is eligible for housing constructed by an eligible organization through one of its projects. In addition, the program requires that housing offered through the program, including all taxes and fees, costs not more than 35% of a household's monthly income. The bill allows the division to modify this percentage as applied to a residential unit constructed by an eligible organization as part of an affordable housing project pursuant to a waiver process initiated by an eligible organization if a substantial need for housing the project's target population exists, the unit has been adequately marketed ...</p> <p>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • Senate Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am Senate Chamber</p>		<p>Senate, Mar 5, 2026: Senate Second Reading Laid Over to 03/06/2026 - No Amendments</p>	<p>Preamended PA1 (02/27/2026)</p>	<p>Position Support</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1002</p>	<p>Kyle Brown Lindsay Gilchrist Matt Ball</p>	<p>Provider Participation in Health Insurance</p> <p>If a health-care provider has not submitted a claim for a period of at least 6 months, the bill requires a commercial insurance carrier (carrier) to contact the provider to confirm the provider's participation in the carrier's provider network and to determine whether the provider is accepting new patients. The bill includes mental health providers and substance use disorder providers as providers who may participate in a carrier's provider network and expedites the credentialing process for these providers. The bill requires carriers to admit prelicensed providers into the carrier's network and to reimburse prelicensed providers for services rendered when provided under the supervision of a mental health provider or substance use disorder provider. The bill requires a clinical social worker to complete 3,000 hours of post-master's supervised clinical practice over a period of between 2 and 5 years in order to be licensed. The bill requires a managed care entity to contact providers enrolled in medicaid who have not submitted a claim for at least 6 months to confirm the provider's participation and to determine whether the provider is accepting new patients. The bill expedites the medicaid enrollment process for mental health providers and substance use disorder providers who apply to participate in</p>		<p>House, Mar 5, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments</p>	<p>Reengrossed (03/05/2026)</p>	

		<p>the medicaid program. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Third Reading of Bills - Final Passage • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1003</p>	<p>Sean Camacho Naquetta Ricks Chris Kolker</p>	<p>Small Business Recovery Modifications</p> <p>Currently, the purpose of the small business recovery and resiliency loan program (program) is to support the state's recovery from the economic crisis caused by COVID-19 by supporting Colorado small businesses recovering from COVID-19. The bill modifies the purpose of the program to supporting Colorado's small businesses through the program. Currently, money in the small business recovery and resiliency fund (fund) may be used for specified purposes if the money from the fund is matched by money provided by other sources at a ratio of \$1 of money from the fund to \$4 of money from other sources. The bill changes this ratio to \$1 from the fund to \$1 from other sources. Once the money from the fund is matched by other sources and comprises a tranche, the bill specifies that the money from the tranche may be used for loans or to purchase participation interest in loans for businesses as determined by the program oversight board (board), including working capital and the purchase of equipment. Currently, principal and interest payments on a loan may be deferred for up to one year for circumstances of hardship created by the COVID-19 pandemic or based on ongoing economic conditions. The bill allows a deferral for circumstances of hardship and repeals the requirement that the hardship must be caused by the COVID-19 pandemic or ongoing economic conditions. Currently, each tranche is subject to an initial period of time, as determined by the board, in which a portion of the money fro...</p> <p>Hearing Item • Senate Finance</p> <p>Mar 10, 2026 02:00pm SCR 357</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 12, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Finance</p>	<p>Reengrossed (02/10/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1004</p>	<p>Jarvis Caldwell Julie McCluskie James Coleman</p>	<p>Continuation of Child Care Contribution Tax Credit</p> <p>Under current law, for income tax years commencing prior to January 1, 2028, a taxpayer who makes a qualifying monetary contribution to promote child care in the state is allowed an income tax credit that is equal to 50% of the total value of the contribution, not to exceed \$100,000. The bill extends this tax credit for 10 years. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		<p>House, Feb 5, 2026: House Committee on Finance Refer Unamended to Appropriations</p>	<p>Introduced (01/14/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1005</p>	<p>Jennifer Bacon Javier Mabrey Jessie Danielson</p>	<p>Worker Protection Collective Bargaining</p> <p>The bill makes the following changes to the "Labor Peace Act": Specifies that employees' right to bargain collectively includes the right to bargain collectively concerning any mandatory subject of bargaining; Eliminates the requirement for a second election to negotiate a union security agreement clause in the collective bargaining process; Declares that it is not an unfair labor practice for an employer to refuse to agree to a lawful proposal made by</p>		<p>House, Mar 3, 2026: House Second Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments</p>	<p>Preamended PA1 (02/27/2026)</p>

		<p>the exclusive representative of the employees, or for the exclusive representative of the employees to refuse to agree to a lawful proposal made by the employer, concerning a mandatory subject of bargaining if the refusing party has bargained in good faith with the other party; and Requires employers and employees, through their exclusive representative, to bargain in good faith.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>			
CO 2026A HB 26-1008	Meghan Lukens Rick Taggart Janice Marchman	<p>Colorado Outdoor Opportunities Act</p> <p>The bill requires the division of parks and wildlife (division) in the department of natural resources to expand the division's capacity for outdoor recreation coordination, planning, and management and take a leading role in state-level coordination, strategic planning, and implementation of Colorado's outdoors strategy. The division is directed to, among other things, engage with relevant partners, stakeholders, and agencies to coordinate and incorporate wildlife, conservation, recreation, and climate-resilience considerations across agency planning and decision-making processes. In addition, the division is required to support, in consultation with relevant entities, the planning, development, and maintenance of outdoor recreation infrastructure to enhance outdoor recreation opportunities while protecting private property rights, wildlife, and natural resources. The bill also requires the division to create, and update at least annually, integrated regional outdoor recreation and conservation planning reports to inform division awareness and operational decision-making. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Appropriations</p> <p>Mar 06, 2026 08:30am Old State Library</p>		House, Feb 23, 2026: House Committee on Agriculture, Water & Natural Resources Refer Amended to Appropriations	Preamended PA1 (02/27/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1011	Monica Duran Karen McCormick Dylan Roberts	<p>Transfers of Certain Pet Animals</p> <p>Under current law, a pet store in Colorado is permitted to sell or offer for sale dogs or cats if the pet store abides by certain requirements. The bill removes the existing permission so that, beginning January 1, 2027, a pet store is no longer permitted to sell, lease, offer to sell or lease, barter, auction, or otherwise transfer ownership of a dog or cat. Nothing prohibits a pet store from providing space for the display of dogs or cats available for adoption if the pet store does not collect a fee from the display and if certain requirements are met. The bill defines "broker" as a person that, for profit, sells, leases, offers to sell or lease, barter, auctions, or otherwise transfers ownership of, in person or online, a pet animal bred by another person. The bill states that a broker is not permitted to sell, lease, offer to sell or lease, barter, auction, or otherwise transfer ownership of a dog or cat. The bill clarifies that the following are still permitted: The sale, transfer, or adoption of an animal, including a law enforcement animal, to a governmental agency; The sale,</p>		House, Mar 2, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	Reengrossed (03/02/2026)

		transfer, or adoption of a guide, signal, or service dog;The sale, transfer, or adoption of a dog or cat by an animal shelter or pet animal rescue; The sale or transfer of a dog or cat by the original breeder of the dog or cat;The sale or transfer of a dog or cat by, or on behalf of, the bona fide owner that is not the original breeder of the dog or cat to a new owner, so long as the bona fide o...			
CO 2026A HB 26-1012	Kyle Brown Yara Zokaie William Lindstedt	Consumer Protections to Promote Fair Market Pricing In 2025, the general assembly enacted House Bill 25-1090, which requires clear and conspicuous disclosures regarding the maximum total price charged for goods, services, and property. The bill adds a requirement that a person selling goods for delivery must disclose, at the point of sale, a comparison of the total price for the delivered goods and the total price for the goods available for purchase on site at a store. The bill also prohibits a person from charging unreasonably excessive prices to a captive consumer and defines "captive consumer" as a consumer who is at a location at which a seller of ancillary goods or services does not have competitors regarding the ancillary goods or services being sold. A person that charges unreasonably excessive prices to a captive consumer engages in an unfair or deceptive trade practice in violation of the "Colorado Consumer Protection Act". (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		House, Mar 3, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Postpone Indefinitely	Introduced (01/14/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1013	Javier Mabrey Emily Sirota Lisa Cutter	Ratio Utility Billing Systems The bill authorizes landlords to use a ratio utility billing system to allocate utility charges for a residential premises to individual tenants. The landlord may charge tenants a utility bill using a ratio utility billing system if the landlord meets certain requirements, such as: The aggregate amount billed to all tenants does not exceed the amount charged by the utility for service to the entire residential premises; The landlord does not apply a fee or other charge to the tenant in addition to the actual charges from the utility provider; The utility costs for common areas or shared facilities are excluded from the charges to the tenant; and The landlord clearly discloses the method of allocation for the dwelling unit in the tenant's rental agreement. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.) Hearing Item • Senate Business, Labor, & Technology Mar 05, 2026 SCR 352Upon Adjournment		Senate, Mar 5, 2026: Senate Committee on Business, Labor, & Technology Refer Amended - Consent Calendar to Senate Committee of the Whole	Reengrossed (02/18/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1018	Jamie Jackson Junie Joseph Judy Amabile	Long-term Care Services for Nursing Home Residents The bill requires an individual being discharged from a nursing facility to be presumptively eligible for long-term services and supports under medicaid. The bill requires the department of health care policy and financing (state department) to determine presumptive eligibility and requires county departments of human or social services (county departments) to set up the long-term		House, Feb 17, 2026: House Committee on Health & Human Services Refer Amended to Appropriations	Preamended PA1 (02/18/2026)

		<p>services and supports for an individual being discharged from a nursing facility prior to the individual's discharge date. The state department is required to submit an annual report to the state auditor and post the report on the state department's website detailing information about the individuals discharged from a nursing facility and the associated presumptive eligibility determinations. The bill establishes remedial measures against a county department if the county department fails to set up long-term services and supports for the individual. The bill establishes remedial measures against a nursing facility that fails to discharge an individual on the discharge date due to a failure within the nursing facility's control or fails to cooperate in good faith with the state department to ensure long-term care services and supports are in place for the individual. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1020</p>	<p>Jennifer Bacon Lindsay Gilchrist Matt Ball</p>	<p>Colorimetric Field Drug Tests in Drug Possessions</p> <p>Under current law, a person may be arrested and detained for level 1 drug misdemeanor possession. The bill defines "colorimetric field drug test" and requires that when a colorimetric field drug test was used and a person is solely suspected of a level 1 drug misdemeanor for possession or solely suspected of a municipal drug possession charge, a peace officer shall not arrest the person and instead shall issue a summons. The bill also requires that when a colorimetric field drug test was used, before accepting a plea from a person charged with a drug possession for level 4 drug felony possession and lower, the trial court is required to issue an advisement with specified language, including language stating that colorimetric field drug tests have known error rates and that the defendant has the right to enter a not guilty plea and to request drug testing from an accredited forensic laboratory. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)</p> <p>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills - Consent Calendar • Senate Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am Senate Chamber</p>		<p>Senate, Mar 5, 2026: Senate Second Reading Passed - No Amendments</p>	<p>Revised (03/05/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1026</p>	<p>Eliza Hamrick Bob Marshall Chris Kolker</p>	<p>Expanding Plan Options for PERA</p> <p>Under current law, a member of the public employees' retirement association (PERA) earns service credit for each year worked during which the member makes contributions to PERA. A member may purchase additional years of service credit for any previous period of public or private employment during which the member was not making contributions to PERA, subject to certain conditions. Sections 1 and 3 of the bill allow a member of PERA to also purchase service credit for previous periods of unemployment during which the member was 21 years old or older, subject to certain conditions. Sections 2, 3, 4, and 7 make</p>		<p>House, Mar 5, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments</p>	<p>Reengrossed (03/05/2026)</p>

		<p>conforming amendments. Sections 5 and 6 require PERA's voluntary investment program to include options for an employee to make tax-deferred voluntary contributions and Roth voluntary contributions to the program and make other conforming changes. Sections 8 and 9 require PERA employers to affiliate with PERA's deferred compensation plan and offer the plan to employees. The sections require the deferred compensation plan to include options for an employee to make pre-tax voluntary contributions and Roth voluntary contributions to the plan and make other conforming changes. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Third Reading of Bills - Final Passage • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1033</p>	<p>Monica Duran Ryan Gonzalez</p>	<p>Expanding the Colorado Cottage Foods Act</p> <p>The bill expands the "Colorado Cottage Foods Act" (CCFA) by allowing for the sale of homemade foods that require refrigeration and foods that include meat and meat products. A producer of a food (producer) that requires time and temperature control must take a food safety course that includes food handling training concerning time and temperature control and acquire and maintain proof of course completion. The bill authorizes a county, district, or regional health agency that inspects or investigates homemade food products produced pursuant to the CCFA to impose a fine for a violation of the requirements of the CCFA and to recover the cost of the inspection or investigation. The bill removes the \$10,000 cap on net revenues that a producer can earn under the CCFA. The bill specifies that the CCFA does not apply to the sale of certain food products. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		<p>House, Feb 26, 2026: House Committee on Agriculture, Water & Natural Resources Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p>Preamended PA1 (03/02/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1045</p>	<p>Chad Clifford Yara Zokaie Dafna Michaelson Jenet</p>	<p>Disabilities Housing Protections</p> <p>The bill defines the terms "assistance animal" and "emotional support animal" as used in the "Colorado Anti-discrimination Act" (CADA) and other specified provisions of law. The bill also defines the term "reasonable accommodation" as it applies to housing practices included in CADA and specifies relevant factors related to assessing reasonable accommodations necessary for an individual with a disability to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy housing. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 6, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing</p>	<p>Reengrossed (02/04/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1047</p>	<p>Junie Joseph</p>	<p>Protections for Residential Tenants</p> <p>The bill requires a plaintiff that files a complaint concerning the unlawful detention of real property to include certain documentation with the complaint. The bill requires that if a landlord posts a written demand or notice, the landlord must: Include in the demand or notice certain information; and Redact from the document certain personal identifying information. Under current law, when a landlord commences an action for forcible entry and detainer, any court record of the action is a</p>		<p>House, Feb 24, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p>Introduced (01/14/2026)</p>

		<p>suppressed court record. If the court issues an order granting the landlord possession of the premises, the record is no longer a suppressed court record unless the parties agree that the record remain suppressed. Under the bill, such a court record remains suppressed unless it concerns a substantial violation of the lease. A court may publish a judicial opinion concerning the action if the names and identifiers of the parties are anonymized. The bill requires a landlord to provide a tenant at least one rent payment option that does not require the tenant to access an online portal or pay a transaction fee. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1051</p>	<p>Katie Stewart Larry Suckla Dylan Roberts</p>	<p>Continue Microgrid Community Resilience Grant Program</p> <p>The microgrids for community resilience grant program (grant program) in the division of local government in the department of local affairs provides grants for cooperative electric associations and municipally owned utilities to purchase microgrid resources for eligible rural communities located within their service territories. Under current law, the grant program is set to repeal on September 1, 2026. The bill continues the grant program indefinitely by removing the repeal date. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		<p>House, Mar 2, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments</p>	<p>Reengrossed (03/02/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1052</p>	<p>Rebekah Stewart Dan Woog</p>	<p>Rights for Victims of Certain Crimes</p> <p>For purposes of the "Victim Rights Act", the bill prohibits a defendant or alleged offender from being the "lawful representative" of a victim or the victim's designee if the victim is a child or an at-risk adult. The bill creates new rights for a victim under the "Victim Rights Act", including the right to: Be notified by the district attorney if the district attorney receives a notice that a crime laboratory employee engaged in a wrongful action that includes a crime against the victim and a notice that an evidentiary hearing on post-conviction petition for relief is held; Be referred to by an abbreviation, pseudonym, initials, or another preferred name during hearings and in communications; Request forensic medical evidence collected be retested if a crime laboratory employee engaged in wrongful action; and Be heard at a court proceeding involving an application to the court for the issuance of a subpoena for restitution records. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		<p>House, Feb 3, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p>Preamended PA1 (02/04/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1053</p>	<p>Tisha Mauro</p>	<p>Motor Vehicle Regulation Administration</p> <p>Under current law, an owner of a vehicle that pays specific ownership tax, except intrastate commercial carriers, have their license plates retired and are reissued new plates when the vehicle's ownership is transferred. The bill repeals this requirement and authorizes the owner to transfer the plates to a new motor vehicle. Current law provides for an electronic vehicle registration and titling system (electronic system). The bill requires the department of revenue (department) to develop an application programming interface for this</p>		<p>House, Feb 9, 2026: House Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p>Preamended PA1 (02/10/2026)</p>

		<p>electronic system. The department must provide the application programming interface to its authorized agents. An authorized agent may use this interface or use the agent's own interface system. The department may adopt rules governing the authorized agent's use of such an interface with the electronic system. The bill requires the department to develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive contingency plan to ensure continuity of operations and the protection of critical services in the event of a disruption in vehicle licensing operations. Standards are set for the contingency plan. The governor's office of information technology must provide the appropriate network and equipment support to the department. Current law provides for the keep Colorado wild pass, which allows people to obtain a Colorado parks pass for a motor vehicle for a reduced fee when registering the motor vehicle. The bill requires the authorized agent of the department t...</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1054</p>	<p>Manny Rutine Elizabeth Velasco</p>	<p>Protections for Worker Safety</p> <p>Section 1 of the bill requires an employer to ensure the employer's workplace is free from recognized hazards, as interpreted consistent with the federal occupational safety and health administration's interpretation of the general duty clause of the "Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970" (OSH Act) as of September 1, 2025. Additionally, employers have the general duty to: Ensure that each workplace is constructed, equipped, arranged, operated, and conducted as to provide reasonable and adequate protection to the lives, health, and safety of all individuals employed or working in the workplace; and Comply with standards for workplace health and safety adopted by rule by the division of labor standards and statistics in the department of labor and employment (division). The bill authorizes the following actions to address workplace health and safety concerns: The attorney general or the division may refer workplace health and safety concerns to relevant state or local authorities; The attorney general, the division, a labor organization, or a person aggrieved by a violation of the bill may file a civil action; For each violation of the bill or of rules adopted pursuant to the bill, a court may order the person that violates the bill or rules to pay statutory damages to a person aggrieved by the violation; and A court may order a person that violates the bill or rules adopted pursuant to the bill to pay a penalty to the attorney general for each violation. The bill creates...</p>		<p>House, Feb 26, 2026: House Committee on Business Affairs & Labor Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p>Preamended PA1 (03/02/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1061</p>	<p>Max Brooks</p>	<p>Community Integration Housing Tax Credits</p> <p>The bill creates a targeted allocation priority within Colorado's administration of federal and state affordable housing tax credits to support development of integrated, community-based housing for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The bill requires a set aside of at least 10% of the state's annual allocation of competitive federal low-income housing tax credits (federal tax</p>		<p>House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p>	<p>Introduced (01/14/2026)</p>

		<p>credits) for "community integration housing". To qualify, a development must comply with federal tax credit requirements, meet federal home- and community-based services settings standards, reserve at least 20% of its units for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities, and partner with a community-centered board or certified case-management agency. The bill authorizes the Colorado housing and finance authority (authority) to reallocate unused credits from the set aside at the end of a calendar year for allocation to any eligible project. The bill amends the state affordable housing tax credit (state tax credit) to require the authority to provide priority scoring or preference to qualified developments that have received a federal tax credit as a qualified community integration housing development and that continue to meet all requirements for community integration housing. The requirement for priority scoring or preference does not waive or otherwise limit the authority's ability to enforce all applicable eligibility requirements or to determine the amount of the ...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p> <p>Mar 18, 2026 01:30pm LSB A</p>			
CO 2026A HB 26-1064	Jamie Jackson Gretchen Rydin Judy Amabile	<p>Youthful Offender System Updates</p> <p>Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning the Treatment of Persons with Behavioral Health Disorders in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems. Current law establishes the youthful offender system (system) in the department of corrections (department) as a sentencing option that provides a continuum of services. The bill: Updates references to the juveniles and young adults who are eligible for or participating in the system; Revises certain legislative intent provisions to emphasize lasting behavioral changes in preparation for reentry, trauma-informed care, addressing criminogenic risk, accountability, healthy relationship building, and system participant and staff safety; Expresses the general assembly's intent that juveniles and young adults with physical, intellectual, mental, or behavioral health disabilities or conditions, receive equitable treatment in sentencing to the system and reasonable accommodations once in the system; Adds certain data related to system completion rates to an existing annual reporting requirement for the department; Adds requirements for evidence-informed rehabilitative treatment and life skills programming and for individual therapy, family therapy, or substance use disorder treatment; Establishes requirements for system participant evaluations, plans for addressing participants' needs and skills, and case manager duties; Requires the department, in consultation with relevant experts, to make and publish on its website recommendations for...</p> <p>Consideration of Senate Amendments to House Bills • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>		House, Mar 3, 2026: House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Laid Over Daily	Rerevised (03/02/2026)

CO 2026A HB 26-1066	Rebekah Stewart Katie Stewart Matt Ball	<p>Tax Exemptions Low Income Rental Property Development</p> <p>Current law provides an exemption for taxation on property acquired and developed for low-income housing by nonprofit housing providers, community land trusts, and nonprofit affordable homeownership developers. The bill expands the exemption to also include property intended for low-income residential rental property. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		House, Feb 23, 2026: House Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations	Preamended PA1 (02/27/2026)	
CO 2026A HB 26-1069	Lisa Feret Katie Stewart Kyle Mullica	<p>Availability of Emergency Medical Services</p> <p>The bill clarifies that "emergency services" includes transportation of an individual to an appropriate location other than a hospital or community integrated health-care service agency (agency). The use of telemedicine when an insured person has encountered an ambulance service or agency to prevent the need to transport the person to an emergency department is included in the definition of "emergency services", which services are required to be made available to insured persons 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The bill defines "first responder" to include: A peace officer; A firefighter; A volunteer firefighter; An emergency medical service provider; or A mental health professional who responds in a professional capacity to a justifiable medical emergency. The bill requires the executive director of the department of public health and environment to adopt rules by June 1, 2027, authorizing an emergency medical service provider with a community paramedic endorsement who is employed by, volunteering for, or contracting with a licensed agency to provide for the inventory, compliance, and administration of, or to directly administer, medications, procedures, or diagnostic testing. Beginning January 1, 2027, the bill requires the department of health care policy and financing to reimburse the following entities under the "Colorado Medical Assistance Act": An ambulance service or an agency for transportation by an ambulance or other vehicle to a hospital or other destination as dee...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Appropriations</p> <p>Mar 06, 2026 08:30am Old State Library</p>		House, Feb 24, 2026: House Committee on Health & Human Services Refer Amended to Appropriations	Preamended PA1 (02/27/2026)	
CO 2026A HB 26-1071	Monica Duran Tisha Mauro Lisa Cutter	<p>Local Government Vehicle Identification System on Interstate Highways</p> <p>Current law allows the state to locate an automated vehicle identification system (AVIS) on a highway that is part of the federal interstate highway system but prohibits a county, city and county, or municipality (local government) from doing so. The bill authorizes a local government city and county or municipality to locate an AVIS on a highway that is part of the federal interstate highway system. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed</p>		Senate, Feb 26, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing	Reengrossed (02/23/2026)	

		version of this bill as introduced in the second house.) Hearing Item • Senate Local Government & Housing Mar 19, 2026 01:30pm SCR 357			
CO 2026A HB 26-1075	Eliza Hamrick Lisa Frizell	Child Welfare Prevention Services Funding Under current law, funds from the Colorado child abuse prevention trust fund (trust fund) are for child abuse prevention programs and are distributed to organizations, including counties, through a competitive grant process rather than through direct distributions. The bill increases funding for county child welfare prevention services and programs by changing the source of reimbursement money transmitted to the trust fund from money received for all prevention services and programs identified in the federal Title IV-E clearinghouse (prevention services clearinghouse) to money received by the Colorado department of early childhood and identified in the prevention services clearinghouse. The trust fund and Colorado child abuse prevention board (board) are scheduled to repeal July 1, 2027. The bill continues the trust fund and board indefinitely. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		House, Feb 18, 2026: House Committee on Health & Human Services Refer Unamended to Appropriations	Introduced (02/02/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1097	Carlos Barron Byron Pelton	Register & Drive Surplus Military Vehicles Current law requires a motor vehicle to be designed for operation on a highway in order to be covered by the "Uniform Motor Vehicle Law", which governs driver's licenses, registrations, and traffic regulation. The bill authorizes the owner of a surplus military vehicle to register the vehicle with the department of revenue and be issued a license plate if: The vehicle complies with the laws governing motor vehicles and traffic;The vehicle uses wheels for movement, weighs less than 16,000 pounds empty weight, has a 20,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating or less, and is not affixed with working mounted firearms; and The owner signs an affidavit stating that the vehicle will not be driven on roadways for more than 1,500 miles per year. If the vehicle is registered, it may be driven on roadways and the title can be converted from showing off-highway vehicle to highway-use vehicle, but the vehicle must comply with registration provisions, driver's license provisions, and traffic laws. The bill also authorizes surplus military vehicles to operate on the road if they are authorized emergency vehicles. A qualified surplus military vehicle may be registered as a collector's item. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		House, Feb 17, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing & Local Government Postpone Indefinitely	Introduced (02/03/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1102	Mandy Lindsay	Funding for Colorado DRIVES Account The bill makes the following changes to increase the amount of revenue that is directed to the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account (DRIVES account) created in the highway users tax fund (HUTF): Beginning on July 1, 2027, increases revenue to the DRIVES account by redirecting \$2 of each late vehicle registration fee from the HUTF to the		House, Mar 3, 2026: House Second Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments	Preamended PA1 (03/02/2026)

		<p>DRIVES account and, consistent with current law, crediting the remainder of the fees to the HUTF (sections 1, 2, and 4 of the bill); Increases revenue to the DRIVES account by authorizing the department of revenue, beginning on August 12, 2026, to charge a fee for an individual who fails to appear at a scheduled appointment for a driver's license, identification card, or related service or who cancels a scheduled appointment within the 24-hour period preceding the appointment time, and crediting this fee to the DRIVES account (section 3); and Beginning on July 1, 2026, increases revenue to the DRIVES account by redirecting fees for special vehicle registrations for personalized license plates from the HUTF to the DRIVES account, except that, consistent with current law, \$2 of each fee is remitted to the county general fund (sections 1, 2, and 5). (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>			
CO 2026A HB 26-1103	Lorena Garcia Lori Goldstein Lisa Cutter	<p>Report Child Sexual Assault & Courtroom Testimony</p> <p>The bill requires a law enforcement entity that receives a report alleging an offense involving sexual assault or abuse of a child to contact notify a child advocacy center within the judicial district where the alleged crime occurred, or the nearest child advocacy center if the judicial district where the alleged crime occurred does not have a another appropriate child advocacy center, within 24 hours one week after taking the report. The law enforcement entity is required to collaborate with the child advocacy center in requesting a forensic interview for the alleged child victim if the law enforcement entity deems a forensic interview is necessary and appropriate. The bill creates a rebuttable presumption that requires a judge to make findings on the record regarding a witness who is a child or a person who has an intellectual and developmental disability, specifically, if the witness will suffer serious emotional distress or trauma from courtroom testimony when the defendant is present. (Note: Italicized words indicate new material added to the original summary; dashes through words indicate deletions from the original summary.) (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • Senate Judiciary</p> <p>Mar 09, 2026 01:30pm Old Supreme Court</p>		Senate, Mar 2, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	Reengrossed (02/25/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1106	Mandy Lindsay Elizabeth Velasco Dafna Michaelson Jenet	<p>Eviction Protections for Tenants</p> <p>The bill limits the number of forcible entry and detainer (eviction) actions that a county court schedules on one business day. The bill prohibits including a minor defendant as a named defendant in an eviction complaint when a parent or adult guardian is also listed as a defendant on the same complaint. The bill prohibits a court from entering judgment without a trial or a hearing when a tenant's answer to an eviction complaint expresses an</p>		House, Feb 3, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	Introduced (02/03/2026)

		<p>intent to cure nonpayment. The bill specifies that the following reasons excuse a tenant from filing a timely written answer to an eviction complaint: A hospitalization, a sickness or injury, a reasonable accommodation request for a disability, a lack of proper service, a transportation issue, a complication related to electronic filing that was reasonably outside of the tenant's control, and a court issue that was reasonably outside of the tenant's control. When a tenant in an eviction action asserts that they were affected by one of the specified reasons, the bill requires a court to: Relieve a tenant from final judgment, vacate any judgment or writ of restitution that was issued, and provide the tenant with a reasonable amount of time to file an answer; Permit additional and amended pleadings; and Extend the trial date. The bill repeals appeals bond in eviction cases. The bill extends the time for executing a writ of restitution in an eviction action from 48 hours to 30 days, except in cases involving substantial violations. The ...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Judiciary</p> <p>Mar 24, 2026 HCR 0107 Upon Adjournment</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1112</p>	<p>Amy Paschal Lesley Smith Nick Hinrichsen</p>	<p>Regulation of Underground Injection Control Wells</p> <p>The bill grants the energy and carbon management commission (commission) authority over class I, class IV, and class V injection wells and allows the commission to seek and adopt rules related to primacy from the United States environmental protection agency (EPA) for these classes of injection wells. The commission may assess and collect fees related to the regulation of class I, class IV, and class V injection wells. A person that willfully violates a rule, permit, authorization, or order of the commission related to these classes of injection wells commits a misdemeanor and is subject to certain penalties. The bill also grants the mined land reclamation board (board) authority over class III injection wells and allows the board to seek and adopt rules related to primacy from the EPA for class III injection wells. The board may assess and collect fees related to the regulation of class III injection wells. A person that violates a rule, permit, authorization, or order of the board related to class III injection wells or that operates a class III injection well without a permit from the board is subject to certain penalties. The bill also provides that a class III injection well is not eligible for an exemption from designated mining operation status, which status subjects the operator to certain rules adopted by the board. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		<p>House, Mar 2, 2026: House Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p>Preamended PA2 (03/03/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1119</p>	<p>Steven Woodrow Nick Hinrichsen</p>	<p>Authority for Different Mill Levy Rates</p> <p>Section 2 of the bill allows local governments and certain special districts authorized to impose property taxes (local taxing entities) to tax certain land and improvements thereon at different mill levy rates, provided that the mill levy rate for the improvements is less than or equal to the mill levy rate for the land. A local taxing entity may not impose different mill levy rates for agricultural land, land used for renewable energy production, land</p>		<p>House, Feb 4, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance</p>	<p>Introduced (02/04/2026)</p>

		<p>subject to a perpetual conservation easement, leaseholds and lands producing oil or gas, producing mines or nonproducing mining claims, or state-assessed land. Nothing in section 2 allows a local taxing entity to impose property taxes on the assessed value of land and the assessed value of improvements thereon at different mill levy rates in a manner that is not consistent with section 20 of article X of the state constitution or any statutory limitation on the local taxing entity's mill levy rates or total property tax revenue. Section 3 requires boards of county commissioners and other local taxing entities to include with their certifications of all property tax levies the individual certification of any local taxing entity required by section 5 regarding the different mill levy rates used for land and improvements thereon by the local taxing entity. Section 4 updates the tax and levy rate information required to be made publicly available to include the specific, different mill levy rates used for land and improv...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Finance</p> <p>Mar 23, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1123</p>	<p>Javier Mabrey Katie Stewart Judy Amabile</p>	<p>Preventing Sexual Abuse in Jails</p> <p>The bill requires that the reasonable belief standard to conduct a strip search apply to all arrests, not just the arrest of an individual for a traffic or petty offense. The bill requires 2 peace officers to make a determination that there is reasonable belief to conduct a strip search and requires that the reason and results of a strip search be documented in a report. The bill prohibits the use of body-worn cameras to capture videos during strip searches when other forms of recording or surveillance are available. The bill limits access to video recordings that depict prisoner nudity. The bill requires courts to deny requests by a defendant in a criminal proceeding to copy, photograph, duplicate, or otherwise reproduce a video recording of a strip search. The bill requires local detention facilities to have a policy detailing staff protocol for responding to suspected, alleged, or witnessed sexual abuse and requires jail staff to report suspected, alleged, or witnessed sexual abuse. The bill creates whistleblower protection policies for jail staff. The bill requires local detention facilities to inform prisoners of their rights and the resources available to them if they are a victim of sexual abuse while in jail and allow sexual assault advocates to access prisoners who request advocacy services. The bill requires local detention facilities to designate a "Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003" (PREA) coordinator and requires jails to provide the coordinator's contact inf...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Judiciary</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0107</p>		<p>House, Feb 4, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary</p>	<p>Introduced (02/04/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1127</p>	<p>Junie Joseph Manny Rutine Dylan Roberts</p>	<p>Reporting After Fatal Car Crash</p> <p>The bill requires coroners to include toxicology results for all deceased parties in required reports regarding motor vehicle crashes resulting in</p>		<p>House, Mar 4, 2026: House Second Reading Passed with Amendments - Floor</p>	<p>Reengrossed (03/05/2026)</p>

		death. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.) Third Reading of Bills - Final Passage • House Floor Work Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber			
CO 2026A HB 26-1140	Ty Winter Rod Pelton	Local Government Impact Hearings The bill allows the speaker of the house of representatives, the minority leader of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, and the minority leader of the senate (legislative leadership) to each select up to 5 legislative measures to have a local government impact hearing during a regular legislative session. A local government impact hearing is a dedicated time that is at least one hour and not more than 2 hours at the beginning of a scheduled committee hearing for a legislative measure during which one or more local governments or organizations that represent local governments may present testimony to the committee regarding the potential effects of the legislative measure on local governments within the state. If a member of legislative leadership selects a legislative measure to have a local government impact hearing, the member must: Determine which committee of reference will hold the local government impact hearing if the legislative measure is assigned to more than one committee of reference; and Notify the chair of the applicable committee of reference and the staff of the legislative council that the legislative measure will have a local government impact hearing. If a member of the legislative leadership selects a legislative measure to have a local government impact hearing, the staff of the legislative council is required to include the local government impact hearing on the calendar as part of the regularly scheduled legislative hearing for ... General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • House Floor Work Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber		House, Feb 19, 2026: House Second Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments	Introduced (02/04/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1202	Manny Rutine Emily Sirota Judy Amabile	Strategy to Reduce & Prevent Homelessness Section 1 of the bill requires the department of local affairs, as part of its SMART Act hearing in January of 2027, to submit and present a proposal for the development of a statewide strategy on homelessness prevention and resolution. The proposal must include a plan that sets forth a timeline, an estimated budget, and a process for developing and implementing a statewide strategy on homelessness prevention and resolution. The proposal must set forth the following components that must be included in the statewide strategy on homelessness prevention and resolution: Identification of gaps and barriers that impede access to operational services for individuals experiencing homelessness; Identification of state agency-provided housing resources, including utilization rates; Recommendations for collaboration between state and local partners to facilitate homelessness response; Recommendations for funding and policies that could be implemented at the state level to		House, Mar 3, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing & Local Government Refer Unamended to House Committee of the Whole	Introduced (02/11/2026)

		<p>support homelessness prevention and resolution; Recommendations that have been proposed in coordination with continuum of care organizations to improve the implementation of the homeless management information system, data reporting, and coordinated entry systems; Updates on regional navigation campuses; and Updates on continuum of care organizations. When developing the proposal, the department shall seek and incorporate feedback from a diverse array of stakeholders. Section 2 creates a new type of special district,...</p> <p>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 06, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1206</p>	<p>Junie Joseph William Lindstedt</p>	<p>Improved Funding to Support Development</p> <p>The bill gives city and county housing authorities (housing authority) the power to provide for the levy of a sales tax, sales and use tax, or property tax within the jurisdiction of the authority, the resulting revenue of which will be directed to the housing authority, subject to the following conditions: The city or county has adopted a resolution determining that the levying of the tax will fairly distribute the costs of the housing authority's activities among the beneficiaries of the housing authority's activities and will not impose an undue burden on any particular group of people; and A ballot question has been submitted to a vote of the registered electors of the city or county and subsequently approved by a majority of such registered electors, and the ballot question describes the purposes for which the tax will be used by the housing authority and complies with section 20 of article X of the state constitution. If a sales or sales and use tax is approved by the voters of a housing authority: The rate of the sales or sales and use tax must not exceed 1% on any transaction taxable by the state; The authority shall designate a liaison to coordinate with the department of revenue to implement the collection of the tax and to identify people eligible to collect the sales and use tax; and The tax revenue must be directed to a fund of the authority. If an ad valorem property tax is approved by the voters of a housing authority: The rate of the ad valorem property tax must...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Finance</p> <p>Mar 16, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>		<p>House, Feb 12, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance</p>	<p>Introduced (02/12/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1209</p>	<p>Larry Suckla</p>	<p>Temporary Decrease Statutory Property Tax Revenue Limits</p> <p>Current law restricts the annual amount of property tax revenue that a local government or a special district may collect to the amount of property tax revenue collected in the previous year plus 5.5%, with certain adjustments. This statutory limit does not apply to school districts or home rule municipalities. The limit may be waived by voter approval of the voters of the taxing entity (waived jurisdictions). Current law also restricts the annual amount of property tax revenue that a waived jurisdiction may collect to the greatest amount of qualified property</p>		<p>House, Feb 12, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p>	<p>Introduced (02/12/2026)</p>

		<p>tax revenue collected by the taxing entity in a previous property tax year increased by 5.25% multiplied by the number of property tax years in a reassessment cycle. Similarly, the annual amount of property tax revenue that a school district may collect is limited to the greatest amount of the local share of statewide total program property tax revenue collected by a school district in a previous property tax year increased by the greater of 6% multiplied by the number of property tax years in a reassessment cycle or the sum of the percentage by which the general assembly annually increases the statewide base per pupil funding for public education from kindergarten through twelfth grade and the percentage increase in pupil enrollment for both the relevant property tax year and the other property tax year in the same reassessment cycle. Both of these statutory property tax revenue limits may also be waived by voters, exc...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p> <p>Mar 10, 2026 LSB AUpon Adjournment</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1210</p>	<p>Jennifer Bacon Javier Mabrey Iman Jodeh</p>	<p>Prohibit Surveillance Price & Wage Setting</p> <p>Surveillance data is defined in the bill as data that is obtained through observation, inference, or surveillance of consumers or workers and that is related to personal characteristics, behaviors, or biometrics of an individual or group. The bill prohibits discrimination against a consumer or worker through the use of automated decision systems used to engage in: Individualized price setting based on surveillance data regarding a consumer; or Individualized wage setting based on surveillance data regarding a worker. An automated decision system is defined in the bill and includes, in part, information derived from any technology, software, program, machine-based system, or computational process that uses artificial intelligence or other data processing techniques to assist, inform, or replace human decision-making. The bill also specifies activities that are not prohibited as individualized price or wage setting based on surveillance data regarding a consumer or worker. The attorney general or a district attorney may bring a civil action on behalf of the state against a person that violates the prohibition against individualized price or wage setting based on surveillance data to seek the imposition of civil penalties. In addition, a person aggrieved by a violation of the prohibition specified in the bill may bring a civil action on behalf of themselves or a group of similarly situated persons to restrain further violations and to recover damages, costs, and reasonable attorney...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Business Affairs & Labor</p> <p>Mar 12, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>		<p>House, Feb 13, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Business Affairs & Labor</p>	<p>Introduced (02/13/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1233</p>	<p>Meghan Lukens Yara Zokaie Dylan Roberts</p>	<p>Property Tax Proceedings for Nonresidential Property</p> <p>Penalties for providing false information for tax purposes. A county may require a nonresidential</p>		<p>House, Feb 18, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance</p>	<p>Introduced (02/18/2026)</p>

		<p>property owner to provide certain information to the assessor, the county board of equalization, or the board of county commissioners in connection with property valuation. Currently, there is no penalty for a property owner's failure to provide this information or for misreporting information that is provided. For property tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2026, the bill imposes civil penalties for a nonresidential property owner's failure to provide information and for willfully providing false information. Option to move an appeal to district court. Currently, an appeal from a board of county commissioners' decision on an abatement petition may only be filed with the board of assessment appeals. In addition, currently an appeal from a county board of equalization's decision on a petition for appeal may be filed in either the district court or with the board of assessment appeals at the election of the taxpayer. For property tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2026, the bill allows a county or the board of assessment appeals to request to move or transfer a nonresidential property case that was filed with the board of assessment appeals to the district court when certain criteria are satisfied. The bill does not alter the de novo nature of a nonresidential appeal, but specifies that when weighing evidence and assessing credibility, the board of assessment ...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Finance</p> <p>Mar 19, 2026 HCR 0112Upon Adjournment</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1237</p>	<p>Lesley Smith Rick Taggart William Lindstedt</p>	<p>Transportation Safety Modifications</p> <p>The bill makes the following changes to statutes to improve transportation and traffic safety: Clarifies tire, chain, and alternate traction device requirements on a state highway by removing references to four-wheel and all-wheel drive (section 1 of the bill); Prohibits an individual from stopping, standing, or parking a vehicle in the portion of a roadway designated as a bike lane, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or an official traffic control device (section 2); Clarifies that specified officers and authorized employees may move an attended or unattended motor vehicle, vehicle, cargo, or debris that is on a highway right-of-way and that obstructs or impedes traffic or highway maintenance or operations (section 3); and Updates statutory references relating to vehicle or traffic collisions or collisions involving other transportation devices in titles 13, 16, 18, 24, 25, 30, 32, 33, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44 to use the term "crash" or "incident" in addition to or in place of the term "accident" (sections 4 through 95). (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026 01:30pm LSB A</p>		<p>House, Feb 18, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p>	<p>Introduced (02/18/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1239</p>	<p>Lori Goldstein Chris Richardson Kyle Mullica</p>	<p>County Enforcement Authority</p> <p>The bill updates and modernizes county enforcement authority in</p>		<p>House, Feb 18, 2026: Introduced In House -</p>	<p>Introduced (02/18/2026)</p>

		<p>connection with: Providing for and compelling the removal of rubbish, including trash, junk, and garbage, from property within the county; Providing for and compelling the removal of weeds and brush from property within the county; Providing for and compelling the removal or securing of any building or structure in the county, with specified exceptions, that, due to its condition, presents a substantial danger or hazard to the public health, safety, or welfare; and The unlawful erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, or use of any building or structure in the county or the use of any land in the county in violation of a zoning resolution or ordinance adopted by the board of county commissioners. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p> <p>Mar 10, 2026 LSB A Upon Adjournment</p>		Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government		
CO 2026A HB 26-1242	Jamie Jackson Amy Paschal Dylan Roberts	<p>Interlock Device for Impaired Drivers</p> <p>The waiting period to apply for an interlock-restricted license following a conviction related to driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol is eliminated. A person convicted for the first time of certain offenses related to driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol is required to hold an interlock-restricted license for the period of revocation of the person's driver's license. Financial assistance related to the interlock device is available depending on the person's financial status. A certified ignition interlock manufacturer must provide a person who is eligible for the assistance program certain discounts on installation of, lease charges for, and removal of an interlock device. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026 01:30pm LSB A</p>		House, Feb 18, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	Introduced (02/18/2026)	
CO 2026A HB 26-1250	Jennifer Bacon Ken DeGraaf	<p>Procedures Related to Civil Asset Forfeiture</p> <p>The bill clarifies an existing requirement for the criminal conviction of an owner by requiring that one or more criminal charges must be brought as a prerequisite to any nuisance abatement or forfeiture proceeding. Existing law provides an exception to the conviction requirement that no criminal conviction is necessary if the plaintiff proves its case by clear and convincing evidence. The bill repeals this exception, while retaining other various exceptions that allow forfeiture actions to proceed against the interest of a claimant. The bill establishes a right to forfeiture defense counsel and creates a procedure for the appointment of forfeiture defense counsel in nuisance abatement and forfeiture proceedings. The bill creates a forfeiture counsel defense fund, in the care of the state court administrator, to pay for appointed forfeiture defense counsel who are authorized to represent persons against whom a nuisance abatement or forfeiture proceeding has been</p>		House, Feb 18, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	Introduced (02/18/2026)	

		<p>filed in connection with criminal charges. The bill transfers \$1.1 million from the law enforcement community services grant program fund to the forfeiture counsel defense fund. The bill alters the disposition of property and proceeds ordered forfeited in a nuisance abatement or forfeiture action. Currently, forfeited property and proceeds are applied first toward restitution and cost recovery for a list of stakeholders, and 50% of the remainder is granted to the local governmental body with authority over the seizing...</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1253</p>	<p>Scott Slaugh</p>	<p>Disconnection from Statutory Municipality</p> <p>Under current law, the owners of certain tracts of agricultural or farm land within and adjacent to the boundary of a statutory town may petition the district court for the county to have the land disconnected from the town (disconnection by court decree). The bill changes which tracts of land are eligible to be disconnected from a statutory town using the disconnection by court decree process, so that this process is not available for any tract of land that is included within the boundaries of an urban renewal authority (affected urban renewal authority) or a special district that, by its service plan or pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement, is or will be expected to provide service to the tract of land (affected special district). Instead of using the disconnection by court decree process, owners of these tracts of land must use the process for applications for disconnection from a statutory municipality. Under current law, the owner of a tract of land within and adjacent to the boundary of a statutory municipality may apply to the governing body of the municipality for the enactment of an ordinance disconnecting the tract of land from the municipality (disconnection by ordinance). The bill also modifies this disconnection by ordinance process by requiring that, in addition to the existing requirement that an owner provide notice and a copy of the application for disconnection to the board of county commissioners of the county in which the tract of land is located and...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Agriculture, Water & Natural Resources</p> <p>Mar 12, 2026 HCR 0107Upon Adjournment</p>		<p>House, Feb 18, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Agriculture, Water & Natural Resources</p>	<p>Introduced (02/18/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1255</p>	<p>Tammy Story Lisa Cutter</p>	<p>Social Media Duty to Report & Search Warrants</p> <p>The bill requires an operator of a social media platform (operator) to ensure that its social media platform provides a streamlined process to allow law enforcement agencies to contact the social media platform. The process must be available to law enforcement agencies at all times and make available a staffed hotline for the purposes of: Receiving and responding to questions about search warrants; Acknowledging the receipt of a search warrant within 8 hours after receipt; and Providing status updates on search warrant compliance to a requesting law enforcement agency. An operator must comply with a search warrant within 24 hours if certain conditions apply. A court may reasonably extend this time if the court makes a</p>		<p>House, Feb 18, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary</p>	<p>Introduced (02/18/2026)</p>

		<p>written finding that the operator or social media platform has shown good cause for the extension and that an extension would not cause an adverse result. The bill sets forth enforcement options for the attorney general regarding operators' compliance with search warrants. The bill also requires an operator to report to a social media platform user's (user's) local law enforcement agency within 24 hours if the operator's social media platform receives a flag or other notice that the user has posted content that:</p> <p>Threatens imminent and specific harm to himself or another individual; Expresses an intention to commit an imminent and specific crime under Colorado law; or Attempts to entice an individual to commit an imminent and specific crime under Colorado law. A vio...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Judiciary</p> <p>Mar 18, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0107</p>			
CO 2026A HB 26-1257	Ryan Gonzalez Manny Rutinel	<p>Local Regulation of Massage Facilities</p> <p>Current law authorizes a local government to license and regulate the operation of massage facilities within the local government's jurisdiction and to prevent the operation of illicit massage businesses, which are businesses that engage in massage but also engage in human-trafficking-related offenses. For the purpose of local enforcement, the bill expands the definition of "illicit massage business" to include a massage business that engages in crimes other than human-trafficking-related offenses. Current law states that if a local government adopts a resolution or ordinance to establish business licensure requirements or to prohibit unlawful activities relating to illicit massage businesses, the resolution or ordinance must not be more restrictive than the requirements set forth in state law. The bill removes this limitation. The bill also allows a local government to impose local licensing requirements in addition to those requirements prescribed in state law. Current law allows a local government to impose an administrative fee not to exceed \$150 for issuing or renewing a license. The bill removes the \$150 cap on such fees. Current law exempts businesses that held licenses before August 10, 2022, from the administrative fees. The bill removes this exemption. Current law allows a local government to deny, revoke, or suspend a license under certain circumstances. The bill allows a local government to establish additional grounds to deny, revoke, or suspend a license. Curren...</p> <p>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 06, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>		House, Mar 3, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing & Local Government Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole	Preamended PA1 (03/05/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1258	Matt Soper Brianna Titone Rod Pelton	<p>Changes to Practices Relating to Death</p> <p>The bill makes changes to death-care related practices, including changes to: The practices of professionals licensed and establishments registered pursuant to the "Mortuary Science Code"; The licensure options for professionals seeking licensure pursuant to the "Mortuary Science Code"; The</p>		House, Mar 4, 2026: House Committee on Business Affairs & Labor Lay Over Unamended - Amendment(s) Failed	Introduced (02/19/2026)

		<p>powers and duties of the director of the division of professions and occupations in connection with regulating professionals licensed and establishments registered pursuant to the "Mortuary Science Code"; The provisions concerning nontransplant tissue banks and the discipline of a person that has an interest in a nontransplant tissue bank; The abuse of a corpse as a criminal offense in regard to transporting human remains;The timeline for regulatory review of certain death-care related entities and provisions; and The process by which a licensed individual initiates, completes, responds to, or files a death certificate. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Business Affairs & Labor</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>			
CO 2026A HB 26-1260	Lorena Garcia Jenny Willford Scott Bright	<p>Updates to Child Care Assistance Programs</p> <p>Under existing law, the implementation dates for capping family copayments for child care at 7% of family income, for paying child care providers in advance of the provision of services, and for utilizing grants and contracts to improve access to child care for underserved populations is August 1, 2026. The bill extends the implementation dates to August 1, 2028. The bill clarifies that no more than 5% of money allocated to counties for child care assistance may be used for administrative costs. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Health & Human Services</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>		House, Feb 19, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services	Introduced (02/19/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1261	Javier Mabrey Naquetta Ricks Katie Wallace	<p>Motor Vehicle Consumer Protections</p> <p>Under the "Uniform Consumer Credit Code", a creditor must give certain notices at least 20 days before repossessing collateral. For a vehicle that is required to be registered and that is a debtor's only vehicle (qualified motor vehicle), the bill extends this notice period to 60 days. A covered person with a qualified motor vehicle subject to a lien may cure the default during the 60 days by making the back payments plus delinquency or deferral charges. The bill prohibits disabling a qualified motor vehicle for the purpose of repossessing it. The bill creates a 48-day right to cure a default that led to a qualified motor vehicle being repossessed. The creditor must notify the covered person that owns the vehicle of the repossession within 48 hours and that the qualified motor vehicle is subject to disposition unless the debt is cured. Standards are set for the notice. If the covered person fails to cure the default within 48 days after the repossession, the secured party with the repossessed qualified motor vehicle may dispose of the qualified motor vehicle. If the covered person cures the default within 48 days after the repossession, the secured party shall return the qualified motor vehicle and restore the covered person's rights under the security agreement and the associated obligations under the consumer transaction or promissory</p>		House, Feb 19, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Business Affairs & Labor	Introduced (02/19/2026)

		<p>note as though the default did not occur. The bill creates a right to return a qualified motor vehicle purchased from a dealer within 3 busine...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Business Affairs & Labor</p> <p>Mar 19, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1265</p>	<p>Chad Clifford Manny Rutinel Katie Wallace</p>	<p>Law Enforcement National Electronic Tracing System & Share Program</p> <p>The bill requires each law enforcement agency to register for the United States bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives national electronic tracing system and transmit to the electronic tracing system information about each firearm it recovers or confiscates. The law enforcement agency is required to share with the Colorado bureau of investigation all information shared with and received from the electronic tracing system. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>		<p>House, Mar 5, 2026: House Second Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments</p>	<p>Preamended PA1 (03/03/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1268</p>	<p>Karen McCormick Lesley Smith</p>	<p>Renewable Energy Development on Disturbed Lands</p> <p>Section 1 of the bill authorizes a local government with permitting authority over land uses (local government) to designate one or more areas within the jurisdiction of the local government as renewable energy reinvestment areas for the siting of renewable energy and energy storage system projects (eligible projects). In designating an area as a renewable energy reinvestment area, the local government must hold at least one public hearing, engage in outreach of disproportionately impacted communities, and ensure that an eligible project may be permitted and constructed pursuant to an administrative approval process based solely on the eligible project's compliance with objective standards. If an eligible project is sited in a renewable energy reinvestment area, an urban renewal authority or county revitalization authority (tax increment financing authority) may distribute tax revenue to finance any public infrastructure needed for the eligible project in a manner consistent with the tax increment financing authority's governing statutes. Section 1 requires a utility to respond to a request made by a local government or an eligible project developer for interconnection information regarding the proposed site of an eligible project within 30 days after the request is made. Section 2 requires the Colorado energy office to consolidate, publish on its website, and periodically update information and resources concerning the process for siting, permitting, and developing el...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Energy & Environment</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026 Old State Library Upon Adjournment</p>		<p>House, Feb 19, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Energy & Environment</p>	<p>Introduced (02/19/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1269</p>	<p>Junie Joseph Naquetta Ricks Elizabeth Velasco</p>	<p>Transit Access</p> <p>The bill requires certain transit agencies (covered transit agencies) to take specific actions in the following areas to increase transit</p>		<p>House, Feb 19, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to</p>	<p>Introduced (02/19/2026)</p>

		<p>access: Low-income fare discount programs; Programs for individuals experiencing homelessness and individuals who are members of households that receive rental assistance administered by a public housing agency (partner pass programs); Information for transit riders; Language access initiatives; Access to restroom amenities; and Reporting requirements. Low-income fare discount programs. Beginning on June 30, 2027, covered transit agencies that have at least 10 million unlinked passenger trips in the most recent year (large covered transit agencies) must offer a low-income fare discount program. Through this program, a large covered transit agency must offer, to individuals who meet income-based eligibility requirements, free or discounted fares, transit passes, or other equivalent fare benefits for the use of the large covered transit agency's transit services, including paratransit services and any supplemental accessible transportation program. This discount is available to each eligible individual as the option to receive either: A discount that provides at least a 50% reduction from the standard fare; or At least 20 single-ride benefits per month, which may be provided as single-ride transit passes or, for paratransit services or a supplemental accessible transportation program, one-way trips at no fare cost. Partner pass programs. Be...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p> <p>Mar 18, 2026 01:30pm LSB A</p>		Transportation, Housing & Local Government		
CO 2026A HB 26-1275	Meg Froelich Yara Zokaie Iman Jodeh	<p>Law Enforcement Identification & Immigration Training Requirements</p> <p>The bill prohibits local and state law enforcement officers from concealing their identity while interacting with the public, with certain exceptions. The bill clarifies state criminal jurisdiction to cover criminal conduct committed by a federal law enforcement officer in the state, even if the officer was acting under color of federal authority. Federal criminal immunity or defense from prosecution does not prohibit state criminal prosecution of a federal law enforcement officer. The bill requires the peace officer standards and training board (P.O.S.T. board) to deny certification to an individual who has previously been employed or who is currently employed by the United States immigration and customs enforcement agency or the United States customs and border protection agency. The bill requires the P.O.S.T. board to prescribe a training for all current and future peace officers regarding immigration law, a peace officer's duty to intervene, excessive force policies, and a peace officer's jurisdictional limit. A peace officer is required to intervene to prevent a federal law enforcement officer from using excessive force. The bill expands the conduct that can constitute the crime of impersonating a peace officer to include a person performing a law enforcement act while concealing the person's identity. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		House, Feb 19, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	Introduced (02/19/2026)	

CO 2026A HB 26-1276	Lorena Garcia Elizabeth Velasco Kyle Brown	<p>Protect Safety of Individuals Who Are Immigrants</p> <p>Under current law, the division of criminal justice (division) in the department of public safety (department) is required to create an annual report including information about law enforcement agency activity. The bill requires a law enforcement agency that participates in, or dedicates peace officers or resources to, a multijurisdictional or coordinated investigation or task force to submit that information to the division for inclusion in the report. The division is required to submit the information to the general assembly's judiciary committees. A law enforcement agency is subject to a civil penalty for intentional failure to report the information as required. Under current law, a state agency or political subdivision employee who intentionally violates provisions concerning the treatment of a person's personal identifying information is subject to a civil penalty. The bill extends the civil penalty liability to the state agency or political subdivision. The bill requires a state agency or political subdivision that is served a subpoena by federal immigration authorities to send a copy of the subpoena to the department for the department to upload to its website. If the state agency or political subdivision fulfills the subpoena, the state agency or political subdivision is required to notify the person who is subject to the subpoena. The bill prohibits a governmental entity or an airport from engaging with federal immigration authorities to transport individuals detain...</p>		House, Feb 19, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	Introduced (02/19/2026)	
CO 2026A HB 26-1278	Chris Richardson Rod Pelton Marc Snyder	<p>Local Government Approval of Transmission Infrastructure</p> <p>The bill requires that an investor-owned electric utility receive a certificate of public convenience and necessity (certificate) from the public utilities commission and obtain all necessary local government land use approvals and permits prior to initiating any condemnation proceedings related to a high-voltage transmission infrastructure project requiring the certificate. The bill does not change existing application and review processes related to the development of transmission projects that have been established by the public utilities commission or a relevant local government. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Energy & Environment</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 01:30pm Old State Library</p>		House, Feb 19, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Energy & Environment	Introduced (02/19/2026)	
CO 2026A HB 26-1284	Amy Paschal Jacque Phillips	<p>Requirements for Tenant Utility Billing</p> <p>The bill establishes requirements for landlords, unit owners, and associations governing common interest communities (association) for billing a tenant for utility service. A landlord, a unit owner, or an association may individually bill a tenant using a submeter or bill a tenant through a ratio utility billing system, which is a system that allocates utility service costs among individual tenants based on a unit's square footage, occupancy, or other physical characteristics. Starting on January 1, 2027, all new residential</p>		House, Feb 20, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	Introduced (02/20/2026)	

		<p>construction must install individual submeters for each individual unit to measure water consumption for each unit. A tenant's utility bill for water utility service must be calculated based on the individual submeter reading. For existing residential properties and other types of utility service other than water service, the landlord, unit owner, or association may use a ratio utility billing system if they meet certain requirements. A landlord, a unit owner, or an association shall disclose to a tenant in the tenant's rental agreement the method by which the tenant's utility bills will be calculated. If a landlord, a unit owner, or an association uses a ratio utility billing system, they must deduct at least 10% of the total utility service bill before allocating individual costs to tenants in order to account for utility service to common areas of a residential premises. If a landlord, a unit owner, or an association is found in violation of the provis...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p> <p>Mar 10, 2026 LSB A Upon Adjournment</p>			
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1286</p>	<p>Sheila Lieder Chris Richardson Chris Kolker</p>	<p>Automated Driving System Commercial Vehicles</p> <p>The bill prohibits using an automated driving system to drive a commercial motor vehicle unless an individual who holds a commercial driver's license is in the vehicle, monitors the vehicle's driving, and intervenes, if necessary, to avoid illegal or unsafe driving. If the commercial vehicle is transporting hazardous materials, the individual must be in the driver's seat. The penalty is \$1,000 for a first offense, is \$2,000 for a second offense, and doubles for each subsequent offense. The bill does not apply to a light-duty vehicle or a truck-mounted attenuator. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p> <p>Mar 18, 2026 01:30pm LSB A</p>		<p>House, Feb 20, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p>	<p>Introduced (02/20/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1288</p>	<p>Michael Carter Junie Joseph</p>	<p>Jury Selection Requirements</p> <p>The bill establishes certain requirements for jury questionnaires that are completed prior to conducting voir dire. The bill requires a minimum amount of time for each party to conduct voir dire. The bill establishes the lengths of required time for civil cases and criminal cases, with the lengths of required time for criminal cases depending upon whether the most serious charge is a petty offense or municipal violation, misdemeanor, or felony. The bill permits the court to authorize more time for each party to conduct voir dire than is required, subject to certain requirements. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Judiciary</p> <p>Mar 11, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0107</p>		<p>House, Feb 23, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary</p>	<p>Introduced (02/23/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1295</p>	<p>Brandi Bradley Cecelia Espenoza</p>	<p>Repeal of Obsolete Statutory Requirements</p> <p>Statutory Revision Committee. The bill repeals reporting requirements that have already been fulfilled and</p>		<p>House, Mar 5, 2026: House Committee on State, Civic, Military, &</p>	<p>Introduced (02/25/2026)</p>

		<p>do not contain a future repeal date. The bill repeals duties related to repealed reports and repeals task forces, working groups, and review counsels created to make outdated reports. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item - House State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 LSB A Upon Adjournment</p>		Veterans Affairs Refer Unamended to House Committee of the Whole	
CO 2026A HB 26-1300	Steven Woodrow	<p>Health Service District Affordable Housing Service</p> <p>Under current law, a special district is required to conform to its approved service plan and must petition the governing body of the county or municipality that approved the formation of the special district for approval of any material modifications of its approved service plan. Material modifications include a change in services provided by the special district, a decrease in the financial ability of the district to discharge existing or proposed indebtedness, and a decrease in the existing or projected need for organized service in the district's service area. The court that approved the organization of the special district may enjoin any material departure from the district's service plan as originally approved or from the district's service plan as modified. In the case of a health service district, a change in service by the district is not a material modification to or departure from the district's approved service plan, unless the change affects the license or certificate of compliance issued to the district by the department of public health and environment. The bill expands this provision to provide that the addition of affordable housing services to a health service district's service plan is not a material modification to or departure from the district's approved service plan so long as a majority of the board of directors of the district affirmatively votes to approve the addition of affordable housing services. With this change, a health service district is ab...</p> <p>Hearing Item - House Transportation, Housing & Local Government</p> <p>Mar 25, 2026 01:30pm LSB A</p>		House, Feb 25, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	Introduced (02/25/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1308	Andrew Boesenecker Steven Woodrow Judy Amabile	<p>Lot Splitting Approval by Subject Jurisdictions</p> <p>The bill provides that, on or after December 31, 2027, subject to an administrative approval process, a subject jurisdiction shall approve the split of an original lot into 2 new lots if the following conditions are met: The area of the original lot is 2,000 square feet or greater before the split; If the 2 new lots are not equal in area, the area of the smaller of the 2 new lots is equal to or greater than 40% of the area of the original lot; The original lot is not subject to any previously recorded lot split; Residential use is allowed on the original lot; The original lot is not an exempt lot; and The original lot is not located within a common interest community that was created on or before December 31, 2027. If an original lot or any structure built on the original lot is subject to an evidence of debt constituting a residential mortgage loan, then prior</p>		House, Mar 2, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	Introduced (03/02/2026)

		to approving the split of an original lot, a subject jurisdiction shall verify that the holder of the evidence of debt constituting a residential mortgage loan (holder) has received notice of the proposed lot split and has consented to the lot split in writing. The holder may condition consent to the lot split on the satisfaction of specified conditions. The written consent of the holder must include: The signature of the holder or the agent of the holder; The name of the record owner or ground lessee of the original lot; The legal description of the original lot; and The identities of all parties with an interest in the or...			
CO 2026A HB 26-1309	Meg Froelich Tammy Story Katie Wallace	<p>Abuse in Cases of Separation</p> <p>Under current law, the court is required to determine the allocation of parental responsibilities, including parenting time and decision-making responsibilities, based on the best interests of the child. The bill requires that prior to allocating parental responsibilities and prior to considering the best interests of the child factors, the court shall determine whether a party has committed domestic violence. If the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that a party has committed domestic violence, there is a presumption that it is not in the best interests of the child to allocate parental responsibilities to that parent. The bill requires the court to make specific written findings and require conditions if the court awards parental responsibilities to a party found to have committed domestic violence. Under current law, prior to a court ordering a party accused of domestic violence or child abuse to take steps to improve a relationship with a protected party, a mental health professional who is approved by the domestic violence offender management board must verify the accused party's behavior. Instead, the bill requires that the accused party participate in individual therapeutic treatment with a mental health professional who holds a master's or doctoral degree and a certain mental health license type, has specialized training and expertise in treating survivors of domestic violence and its effects, and has completed a 52-week domestic violence abuser inte...</p>		House, Mar 2, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	Introduced (03/02/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1311	Michael Carter Monica Duran Scott Bright	<p>Retainage Surety Bond Construction Contracts</p> <p>Under current law, a property owner is prohibited from retaining more than 5% of a construction contract as retainage if the contract is at least \$150,000. The bill authorizes a contractor to submit a surety bond in lieu of withholding retainage, and the property owner must accept the bond and not withhold the retainage if the bond meets the bill's standards. A subcontractor may require the contractor to submit a bond in lieu of retainage for the subcontractor's portion of the retainage. The contractor may require the subcontractor to submit a like bond to the contractor. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Business Affairs & Labor</p> <p>Mar 18, 2026</p>		House, Mar 2, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Business Affairs & Labor	Introduced (03/02/2026)

		HCR 0112Upon Adjournment			
CO 2026A HB 26-1313	Andrew Boesenecker Rebekah Stewart Matt Ball	<p>Adjust Requirements Statewide Affordable Housing Fund</p> <p>Current law requires a local government or a tribal government (government) desiring to receive funding from the statewide affordable housing fund to have filed with the division of housing of the department of local affairs (division) a commitment specifying how, within a 3-year cycle, affordable housing units within the government's territorial boundaries will be increased by 3% each year over the baseline number of affordable housing units (baseline number). The baseline number resets every 3 years for the next cycle. To be eligible for funding from the statewide affordable housing fund, a government is required to file a commitment with the division and achieve the 3% increase over the baseline number each year during the 3-year cycle. The bill changes the requirements for the 3-year cycle beginning on January 1, 2027, and each 3-year cycle thereafter, so that a government desiring to receive funding from the statewide affordable housing fund is no longer required to increase affordable housing units by 3% above the baseline each year, but is instead required to meet the target increase number of affordable housing units (target increase number). The target increase number equals the average annual number of permits for new housing units or functional equivalents of permits for new housing units that have been issued over the past 3 years within the jurisdiction of the government, multiplied by the number of years of the upcoming 3-year cycle to which the government is co...</p>		House, Mar 2, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	Introduced (03/02/2026)
CO 2026A HB 26-1314	Regina English	<p>Family Stability & Kinship Care</p> <p>In disputes concerning parenting time, the bill adds payment of a monetary penalty to the aggrieved party, community service, and the use of court-approved parenting time tracking or communication tools to the list of orders a court may issue to address noncompliance with an existing parenting time order. The bill clarifies that orders in these disputes must be proportionate to the frequency and severity of intentional noncompliance. The bill requires the state department of human services, in coordination with the county departments of human or social services (county departments) and their delegate child support enforcement units, to develop protocols for referring a noncustodial parent who is in compliance with a child support obligation to supervised or facilitated family-time services. When a child or youth is removed from the home, the bill requires the court to prioritize the child's or youth's temporary placement with a relative or kin, unless the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that temporary placement with the relative or kin is not in the best interests of the child. The bill authorizes modified safety and suitability assessments and a one-time placement stipend for approved emergency placement kinship caregivers under certain circumstances. The bill requires a court, before entering a final</p>		House, Mar 2, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services	Introduced (03/02/2026)

		adoption decree, to make written findings regarding any existing grandparent-grandchild relationship. The court may order a post-adoption contact agreement (agre...			
CO 2026A HB 26-1319	Sean Camacho Junie Joseph Julie Gonzales	Right to Be Out at Work The bill prohibits an employer from: Subjecting an employee to an adverse employment action in response to the employee's disclosure of, or communication about, the employee's sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression or to the employee's status as a transgender, nonbinary, or transitioning individual; or Retaliating against an employee who supports, assists, or advocates for a coworker, student, or client in exercising their right to nondiscrimination, including by referring to an individual by their chosen names, pronouns, or personal titles. The bill allows an employee to determine the names, pronouns, and personal titles that are used to refer to the employee in the workplace, and the bill requires an employer, upon notification by an employee, to update all internal and public-facing records to reflect the employee's chosen name. If an employee chooses a name other than the employee's legal name, an employer must use the employee's legal name only where such use is required by law. The bill prohibits an employer from having a workplace dress code that imposes different requirements on the basis of an individual's sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. An employer must allow each employee access to a restroom and changing facility that corresponds with the employee's gender identity. An employer operating a public building must ensure that the building includes at least one restroom that is compliant with the federal "Americans with Dis...		House, Mar 4, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Business Affairs & Labor	Introduced (03/04/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-002	Tony Exum Cathy Kipp Jenny Willford	Energy Affordability The bill requires an investor-owned electric utility (utility) to submit a proposal to the public utilities commission (PUC) that establishes a first allotment of residential electricity service (FARE service) program. The FARE service program provides a minimum level of electricity at a marginal cost rate for income-qualified utility customers. A FARE service proposal that a utility submits to the PUC must include: The amount of electricity that qualifies as a minimum level of electricity for an average income-qualified utility customer based on monthly usage to support a customer's basic needs; A marginal cost rate on a per-kilowatt-hour basis for delivering electricity to a customer, which marginal cost rate must be lower than the residential customer rate that the income-qualified utility customer would normally be charged; and A description of the process by which an income-qualified utility customer may enroll in the FARE service program. The PUC shall approve a utility's FARE service proposal if the PUC determines that the proposed FARE service would be in the public interest. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy	Introduced (01/14/2026)

<p>CO 2026A SB 26-003</p>	<p>Lisa Cutter Katie Wallace Kyle Brown</p>	<p>End-of-Life Management of Electric Vehicle Batteries</p> <p>Senate Bill 25-163 created the "Battery Stewardship Act", which requires the establishment of battery stewardship organizations (organizations) and the submittal of battery stewardship plans (plans) to the executive director of the department of public health and environment (executive director) for the collection, transportation, processing, and recycling of certain batteries. The bill expands the scope of the "Battery Stewardship Act" to cover the end-of-life management of propulsion batteries, which are batteries that are primarily used to supply power to an electric or hybrid vehicle, and establishes requirements concerning propulsion batteries that differ from the requirements for the batteries currently contemplated by the "Battery Stewardship Act". No later than April 1, 2028, and every 5 years thereafter, an organization must submit a plan for the collection, transportation, processing, reuse, repurposing, and recycling of propulsion batteries as part of a battery stewardship program. The bill specifies what a plan must contain to be approved by the executive director. On and after August 1, 2028, a provider of propulsion batteries selling, making available for sale, or distributing propulsion batteries or vehicles containing a propulsion battery in or into the state is required to participate in and finance an organization that has submitted a plan. An organization implementing a plan on behalf of providers of propulsion batteries is required to develop a website tha...</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 25, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation & Energy Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p>Preamended PA1 (02/26/2026)</p>	
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-004</p>	<p>Julie Gonzales Tom Sullivan Meg Froelich</p>	<p>Expand List of Petitioners for Protection Order</p> <p>The bill adds a health-care facility that employs a health-care professional or mental health professional and a co-responder who is part of a co-responder community response to the list of community members who may petition the court for an extreme risk protection order. The bill adds health-care facilities, behavioral health treatment facilities, K-12 schools, and institutions of higher education as institutional petitioners that may petition a court for an extreme risk protection order. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)</p> <p>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>		<p>House, Mar 5, 2026: House Second Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments</p>	<p>Reengrossed (02/03/2026)</p>	
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-005</p>	<p>Julie Gonzales Mike Weissman Javier Mabrey</p>	<p>Rights Violation in Immigration Enforcement Remedy</p> <p>The bill creates a statutory cause of action for a person who is injured during a civil immigration enforcement action by another person who, whether or not under color of law, violates the United States constitution while participating in civil immigration enforcement. A person who violates the United States constitution while participating in civil immigration enforcement is liable to the injured party for legal or equitable relief or any other appropriate relief. The action must be commenced within 2 years after the cause of action accrues. (Note:</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 24, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments</p>	<p>Reengrossed (02/24/2026)</p>	

		This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)			
CO 2026A SB 26-007	Kyle Mullica Lisa Feret Sheila Lieder	<p>Medical Marijuana Use in Health Facilities</p> <p>The bill mandates that a health facility allow patients who are terminally ill and who are registered in the state's medical marijuana program to use medical marijuana within the health facility, subject to certain parameters. The bill requires that a health facility develop guidelines for the use of medical marijuana and impose restrictions on the usage and storage of medical marijuana to ensure the safety of others, safe facility operations, and compliance with other laws. The bill prohibits the department of public health and environment from requiring compliance with the bill as a condition for a health facility to obtain or renew a license or certification that it is required to carry to operate as a health facility. Lastly, the bill allows a health facility to suspend compliance with the bill's provisions in the event that, and only as long as, a listed federal entity takes an action that requires the health facility to suspend its compliance with the bill. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		House, Mar 4, 2026: House Committee on Health & Human Services Refer Unamended to House Committee of the Whole	Reengrossed (02/19/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-014	Judy Amabile Dafna Michaelson Jenet Gretchen Rydlin	<p>Modification to Defense of Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity</p> <p>Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning the Treatment of Persons with Behavioral Health Disorders in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems. Current law requires the defense to furnish a copy of any report of examination of the defendant that is made at the instance of the defense to the prosecution in a reasonable amount of time in advance of trial. The bill requires a copy of the report to also be furnished to the court who, upon receipt of the copy, shall provide a copy to the department of human services. The bill authorizes community placement of a defendant for treatment and rehabilitation. The bill clarifies the legal standard for a defendant's conditional or unconditional release from the department. The bill makes technical corrections. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Judiciary</p> <p>Mar 18, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0107</p>		House, Feb 11, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	Reengrossed (02/10/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-015	Byron Pelton Dylan Roberts Jarvis Caldwell	<p>Commercial Sexual Activity with a Child Offenses</p> <p>The bill changes terminology related to child prostitution to commercial sexual activity in the crimes of soliciting for child prostitution, pandering of a child, keeping a place of child prostitution, pimping a child, inducement of child prostitution, and patronizing a prostituted child, including changing the name of the offenses for soliciting for child prostitution, keeping a place of child prostitution, inducement of child prostitution, and patronizing a prostituted child. A court is required to sentence an offender convicted of one of the listed offenses to at least the minimum of the presumptive range for the level of offense associated with the crime. In the</p>		Senate, Feb 11, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Appropriations	Preamended PA1 (02/12/2026)

		<p>crime of soliciting for commercial sexual activity with a child, the bill adds knowingly soliciting a child for commercial sexual activity as a means of committing the offense and requires that when arranging or offering to arrange a meeting, the offender must know that meeting will facilitate commercial sexual activity with a child. The bill makes the penalty for internet luring of a child a class 3 felony when the offense is committed with the intent to meet for the purpose of engaging in commercial sexual activity. In this circumstance, a court is required to sentence the offender to at least the minimum of the presumptive range for the class 3 felony. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>			
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-016</p>	<p>Lisa Cutter Katie Wallace Meghan Lukens</p>	<p>Prohibit Discharge Preproduction Plastic Materials</p> <p>The bill prohibits the discharge of plastic pellets and other preproduction plastic materials through land application or into state waters, wastewater, storm water runoff, or other runoff by a facility, point source, or person that makes, uses, handles, packages, or transports plastic pellets or other preproduction plastic materials in the state. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		<p>House, Feb 18, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Energy & Environment</p>	<p>Reengrossed (02/17/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-019</p>	<p>Matt Ball Scott Bright Ryan Gonzalez</p>	<p>Early Childhood Local System Consolidation</p> <p>Current law establishes a statewide integrated system of early childhood councils (councils) to improve and sustain the availability, accessibility, capacity, and quality of early childhood services. The bill expands the powers, functions, and responsibilities of a council in implementing a comprehensive system of early childhood and family support programs and services (programs and services) within the council's community. Current law establishes local coordinating organizations (LCOs) to increase access to, coordinate, and allocate funding for programs and services through work with the families, program and service providers, and local governments in a community and with the department of early childhood (department). Effective July 1, 2026, the bill repeals provisions authorizing the creation and operation of LCOs and transfers the LCO rights, powers, duties, functions, and obligations concerning supporting access to and delivery of programs and services to the councils (transfer). If the transfer requires the consolidation, reassignment, or material modification of the duties of a council or LCO, the department may authorize a one-time extension of the transition period for up to 3 years. Current law requires a council to develop a community strategic plan based upon an assessment of the early childhood needs in the council's designated service area (community strategic plan). The bill requires a community strategic plan to address specified issues, including: Assi...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Education</p> <p>Mar 19, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0107</p>		<p>House, Feb 12, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Education</p>	<p>Reengrossed (02/12/2026)</p>

<p>CO 2026A SB 26-020</p>	<p>Matt Ball Scott Bright Emily Sirota</p>	<p>Child Care Provider Licensing & Quality</p> <p>The bill requires the department of early childhood (department) to make reasonable efforts to expand and standardize the use of a digital data platform as a centralized digital file system for certain child care provider information (digital provider file system). The digital provider file system must integrate the professional development information system currently administered by the department and must house records related to staff background checks and child care provider policy documents, consistent with applicable privacy protections. Current law permits the department to authorize or contract with a third party to investigate and inspect a facility applying for certain types of child care licenses. The bill requires the department, on or before July 1, 2026, to begin phasing out its reliance on third parties where feasible and to prioritize the use of department personnel to conduct the investigations and inspections instead. The department shall establish standardized training, protocols, and supervision for department personnel and authorized or contracted third parties. The bill permits the department to grant a provisional license for up to 9 months to a child care facility that has satisfied all state-level licensing standards pending resolution of a delay or dispute with a statutory or home rule city, town, city and county, or county where the facility is situated (local governing authority) that prevents compliance with applicable zoning and land use develop...</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 25, 2026: Senate Committee on Education Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p>Preamended PA1 (02/26/2026)</p>	
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-022</p>	<p>Cleave Simpson Marc Snyder Jarvis Caldwell</p>	<p>Challenges Meeting 2030 Emissions Reduction Goals</p> <p>Current law requires certain entities to file a clean energy plan (plan) to achieve an 80% decrease of greenhouse gas emissions caused by the entity's electricity sales in Colorado by 2030 relative to 2005 levels. Other entities may voluntarily choose to file a plan. Under current law, no later than March 31, 2026, an entity required to submit a plan may inform the division of administration (division) in the department of public health and environment in writing of challenges the entity is encountering or expects to encounter in achieving the 80% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The bill clarifies that an entity that has voluntarily submitted a plan may also inform the division of challenges the entity is encountering or expects to encounter in achieving the 80% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The bill also extends the deadline by which an entity must inform the division of challenges from March 31, 2026, to May 31, 2026. A cooperative electric association (association) exempted from regulation by the public utilities commission or a municipal utility (utility) that informs the division of challenges the association or utility is encountering or expects to encounter has until December 31, 2026, to submit to the division an updated plan with the earliest year, not later than 2040, that the association or utility expects to be able to achieve the 80% decrease of greenhouse gas emissions, relative to 2005</p>		<p>Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy</p>	<p>Introduced (01/14/2026)</p>	

		levels, without impairing the association's ...			
CO 2026A SB 26-025	Janice Rich Marc Snyder Bob Marshall	Monument Records Placement Submission Maintenance The bill permits setting reference monuments where a monument or marker is impractical or unsafe due to location in a traveled road within a federal, state, or other public right-of-way. The bill also requires land surveyors to submit monument records in electronic format and allows counties to maintain monument records in electronic format. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		House, Feb 25, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	Reengrossed (02/24/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-028	Rod Pelton	Removal of Wind Energy from State Energy Goals The bill removes wind energy as an eligible renewable energy resource under Colorado's renewable energy standard and removes wind energy generation from consideration for the state's clean energy targets. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		Senate, Feb 18, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation & Energy Postpone Indefinitely	Introduced (01/14/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-030	Mark Baisley	Local Access State Parks Grant Program In accordance with the "Keep Colorado Wild Pass Act", a person registering their motor vehicle in Colorado may, at the time of registration, elect to purchase a keep Colorado wild pass as an annual state parks and public lands pass for their motor vehicle. The keep Colorado wild pass provides the person access by car, bike, or foot to any Colorado state park or other participating public land for the duration of the vehicle's registration period. The option to purchase a keep Colorado wild pass is offered at the time of registration of any passenger motor vehicle, light-weight truck, motorcycle, or recreational vehicle. Currently, the cost for a keep Colorado wild pass is \$29. All money collected from the purchase and sale of the keep Colorado wild pass is remitted to the department of revenue, which in turn transmits the money, minus administrative costs, to the state treasurer. By statute, the first \$36 million collected from the keep Colorado wild pass is allocated to the following 3 funds: \$32.5 million to the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund for state parks maintenance, staffing, and resources; \$2.5 million to the backcountry search and rescue fund, in furtherance of the goal of supporting Colorado's search and rescue volunteers who respond to backcountry emergencies and who develop educational programs and campaigns to promote backcountry safety; and \$1 million to the Colorado avalanche information center fund, in furtherance of the goal of protecting winter recre...		Senate, Feb 10, 2026: Senate Committee on State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Postpone Indefinitely	Introduced (01/14/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-033	Larry Liston Ty Winter	Clean Energy Permitting Processes The bill creates the Colorado clean energy permitting coordination office (office) in the Colorado energy office to provide coordination and technical assistance to owners or operators, local governments, and state permitting authorities regarding permitting for the construction, expansion, repowering, or material modification of a clean energy resource facility project (covered		Senate, Feb 17, 2026: Senate Committee on State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Postpone Indefinitely	Introduced (01/26/2026)

		clean energy project). At the request of the owner or operator of a covered clean energy project (owner or operator) or a local government with jurisdiction over the covered clean energy project or that the owner or operator determines is likely to experience direct and significant impacts from the covered clean energy project (host community), the office must convene a meeting (application coordination meeting) to coordinate the filing of permit applications for the covered clean energy project that includes certain interested parties. Following an application coordination meeting, the office must prepare a coordinated permitting schedule for the covered clean energy project that identifies the permits and approvals likely to be required for the covered clean energy project and certain other information (coordinated permitting schedule). The office is required to develop and maintain a public dashboard (public dashboard) on the office's website for an owner or operator that receives a coordinated permitting schedule or that receives state technical assistance from the office. Effective July 1, 2027, ...			
CO 2026A SB 26-035	Dylan Roberts	Increase of Traffic Violation Penalties The bill increases the penalties for illegally overtaking a vehicle on the left in a no-passing zone and clarifies that no-passing zones are indicated by a solid yellow line or line pavement markings. The bill requires the Colorado department of transportation to prioritize installing signage on roadways with increased incidents of illegal overtaking on the left. The bill increases the penalties for multiple speeding violations within a one-year, 2-year, or 5-year period. The bill requires that drivers who have multiple speeding violations within a one-year, 2-year, or 5-year period receive a summons and complaint upon committing their violation instead of a penalty assessment notice. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		Senate, Feb 25, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation & Energy Refer Amended to Appropriations	Preamended PA1 (02/26/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-036	Julie Gonzales Mike Weissman Jennifer Bacon	Prison Population Management Measures The bill requires the executive director of the department of corrections (department) to report, no later than the fifth day of each month, the department's previous month's compliance with the prison population management mandates, including, if certain measures must be in effect, actions taken by the department and the documented impact of implementing the required measures. When the prison bed vacancy rate in correctional facilities and state-funded private contract prisons falls below 3% for 30 consecutive days, current law requires the department to notify certain individuals and entities (notification) and implement prison population management measures. The bill includes additional individuals and entities that are required to receive the notification and requires the notification to occur within 48 hours of the vacancy rate falling below 3% for 30 consecutive days. The bill requires the individuals and entities that receive the notification to acknowledge receipt of the notification and confirm compliance with the prison		Senate, Jan 26, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	Introduced (01/26/2026)

		<p>population management measures. The bill includes additional prison population management measures, including measures to: Transition certain inmates from a community corrections program to nonresidential status, require the division of adult parole to notify community parole officers of the prison bed shortage and consider alternate sanctions for technical violations, and identify potential alternative placements for transition inmates at risk of bei...</p>			
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-042</p>	<p>Judy Amabile Mike Weissman Emily Sirota</p>	<p>Revenue Classification Taxpayers Bill of Rights</p> <p>Section 20 of article X of the state constitution (TABOR) defines "fiscal year spending" as excluding "collections for another government" and "damage awards". Although TABOR does not define either "collections for another government" or "damage awards", the TABOR implementing statutes define both terms. The bill clarifies both of these definitions for state fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 2025. The bill clarifies that "collections for another government", as used for the purpose of determining whether specific money received by the state is subject to the TABOR limitation on state fiscal year spending, includes revenue from the excise tax on gasoline used as fuel for the propulsion of specified aircraft collected by the state and distributed to governmental or airport entities operating an FAA-designated public use airport. The bill also clarifies that "damage award", as used for the purpose of determining whether specific money received by the state is subject to the TABOR limitation on state fiscal year spending, includes certain civil fines and penalties imposed by the state. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 10, 2026: Senate Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p>Preamended PA1 (02/11/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-046</p>	<p>Matt Ball Lisa Frizell Chris Richardson</p>	<p>Property Tax Administrative Procedures</p> <p>The bill makes multiple changes to procedural requirements for the administration of property tax in 2 broad categories: Deadlines and requirements for transmitting information. Modifications to deadlines. The bill modifies property tax-related deadlines as follows: Aligns the regular and late application dates for the qualified-senior primary residence real property classification and the property tax exemption for qualifying veterans with disabilities and their spouses with those for the property tax exemption for qualifying seniors and their spouses. The regular application deadline is July 15 and late applications may be accepted until August 15 (sections 1, 5, 8, and 6 9 of the bill). Increases from \$10,000 to \$20,000 the current threshold for a board of county commissioners (board) to recommend, or a county assessor with the approval of a board to settle, an abatement or refund of taxes. The threshold for the board being required to submit recommended abatement applications to the property tax administrator (administrator) for review is similarly increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The board is not required to submit an application to the administrator in the case of an abatement or refund caused by a valuation change made</p>		<p>House, Feb 26, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance</p>	<p>Reengrossed (02/25/2026)</p>

		<p>to ensure matching values within the same reassessment cycle (section 3). Clarifies the timeline for a petitioner to appeal a decision of the board of county equalization to the board of assessment appeals or submit the case...</p> <p>Hearing Item • House Finance</p> <p>Mar 09, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>			
CO 2026A SB 26-061	Janice Rich Dylan Roberts Meghan Lukens	<p>Publication Counties Without Legal Newspapers</p> <p>Current law requires a county to publish a legal notice or advertisement (notice) in a legal newspaper that satisfies certain requirements, including a publication period requirement (legal newspaper). If a legal newspaper does not exist in a county, the county is permitted to use certain alternatives. The bill removes the publication period requirement for a newspaper to be considered a legal newspaper. The bill also expands and clarifies the alternatives for a county to publish a notice when the county does not have a legal newspaper. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		House, Mar 3, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	Reengrossed (03/03/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-072	John Carson Marc Snyder	<p>Increased Penalty for Vehicular Homicide & Assault</p> <p>The bill clarifies the conduct by which a person can commit criminally negligent homicide to include proximately causing the death of another person while operating or driving a motor vehicle with criminal negligence. The bill increases the penalty for causing the death of another person while simultaneously driving a motor vehicle and using an electronic mobile device. Offenses categorized as vehicular homicide or vehicular assault are added to the list of crimes of violence. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		Senate, Jan 28, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	Introduced (01/28/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-073	Scott Bright	<p>Order of Additional Parenting Time</p> <p>The bill allows a court to order additional parenting time to a parent or legal custodian who was wrongfully denied court-ordered parenting time if the denial resulted from an investigation by a law enforcement agency, child welfare agency, or county department of human or social services and the investigation did not result in a substantial finding of abuse or neglect. The additional parenting time ordered by a court must be of the same type and duration as the parenting time that was wrongfully denied; may include weekend, holiday, or vacation periods; and must be exercised by the parent or legal custodian no later than 2 years after the date the court finds that parenting time was wrongfully denied. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		Senate, Feb 11, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Postpone Indefinitely	Introduced (01/28/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-075	Byron Pelton Dylan Roberts Monica Duran	<p>Trafficking & Commercial Sexual Activity Offenses</p> <p>The bill removes human trafficking for involuntary servitude and human trafficking for sexual servitude (human trafficking offenses) from the list of crimes of violence that are subject to enhanced sentencing if they involve the use, or possession and threatened use of, a deadly weapon or the infliction of serious bodily injury or death. Instead, the bill</p>		Senate, Mar 4, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Lay Over Unamended - Amendment(s) Failed	Introduced (01/28/2026)

		requires a court to sentence a person convicted of a human trafficking offense or a related attempt or conspiracy to the department of corrections for a term of at least the midpoint, but not more than twice the maximum, of the presumptive range authorized for the applicable offense. It clarifies that a class 3 felony human trafficking offense is also subject to sentencing modifications that are permitted under current law for crimes that present an extraordinary risk of harm to society. The bill subjects a person convicted of the following to enhanced sentencing: Pimping, if the victim is an at-risk person; and Human trafficking for involuntary servitude, or human trafficking for sexual servitude, if the victim is an at-risk adult. The bill adds the source of money posted to satisfy a monetary condition of release, including the likelihood that the money is derived from criminal activity, to the list of criteria a court may consider in making a determination of the type of bond and conditions of release. The bill changes terminology related to child prostitution to commercial sexual activity in the crimes of soliciting for c...			
CO 2026A SB 26-080	James Coleman Cleave Simpson Meghan Lukens	Cradle to Career Grant Program Creation The bill creates the cradle to career grant program (grant program) in the state department of human services (state department) to provide grants that promote coordinated community-based supports and services that open opportunities for economic mobility from poverty. The grant program must connect children and youth with high-quality educational and extracurricular programming and families with key health and social services in order to improve prenatal and early childhood outcomes, student achievement, and workforce readiness. A local government, local education provider, state institution of higher education, Indian tribe or tribal organization, or community-based nonprofit or not-for-profit organization (eligible entity) is eligible for a grant award. The bill creates an advisory board to approve the state department's potential grant recipients and to collaborate with the state department to develop grant program guidelines and criteria for awarding grants. To receive a grant, an eligible entity must submit an application that includes an economic mobility needs assessment and a comprehensive proposal to address the needs within its designated service area. The application must identify community partners as prospective subcontractors. Each grant recipient must annually report to the state department on a set of performance indicators assessing the economic mobility outcomes and impacts associated with the grant award. The state department must make a related report t...		Senate, Feb 26, 2026: Senate Committee on Local Government & Housing Refer Amended to Appropriations	Preamended PA1 (02/27/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-082	Byron Pelton	Local Government Renewable Energy Development Fee A renewable energy project developer (facility owner) that intends to undertake a project to build a renewable energy facility (renewable energy project) may		Senate, Feb 6, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy	Introduced (02/06/2026)

		currently submit an application for land use approval from the renewable energy project to a local government. However, current law does not specify what process a local government may use to charge fees or set a timeline for the local government to make a final decision regarding land use approval for the renewable energy project. The bill specifies that control over the specifics of the application process rests with the local government. The local government may establish fees for an application for a renewable energy project and may offer two independent tracks for the application based on the fee the facility owner pays. The standard track allows a facility owner to pay a lower fee, but does not guarantee a specific timeline for the local government to issue a final decision on the application. The expedited track allows a facility owner to pay an additional fee, with an agreement that if the local government takes longer than 120 days, minus any permitted tolling periods, a percentage of the higher fee will be refunded. The bill gives local governments authority to contract with third-party technical reviewers to review the application for a final decision. The bill also requires a facility owner to pay a success fee to the local government upon final approval of the project, based on the amount of time between re...			
CO 2026A SB 26-092	Cleave Simpson Larry Suckla Elizabeth Velasco	<p>Modification of County Elected Officer Salary Categories</p> <p>Current law categorizes each county for purposes of establishing the salaries of elected officers in the county. The statutory salary amounts are adjusted every 2 years for inflation and take effect for terms commencing after any change is made. The bill changes the category of Dolores County from category V-C to category V-D and changes the category of Pitkin County from category II-B to category I-A. The category changes will decrease Dolores County official salaries as follows: County commissioner salary decreases from \$67,360 to \$61,236; County sheriff salary decreases from \$75,511 to \$68,646; County treasurer, assessor, and clerk salary decreases from \$67,360 to \$61,236; and Part-time county coroner salary decreases from \$15,225 to \$13,841. Pitkin County is a home rule county that may set the compensation for its officers and employees. The category changes may increase Pitkin County official salaries as follows: County commissioner salary increases from \$121,634 to \$158,669; County sheriff salary increases from \$147,135 to \$201,926; County treasurer, assessor, and clerk salary increases from \$121,634 to \$158,669; and Full-time county coroner salary increases from \$121,634 to \$158,669. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • Senate Local Government & Housing</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 01:30pm SCR 357</p>		Senate, Feb 10, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing	Introduced (02/10/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-093	Tom Sullivan Tisha Mauro	<p>Workers' Compensation Insurance Coverage Verification</p> <p>The bill prohibits the state, a county, a municipality, a city and county, a district, or other political subdivision</p>		Senate, Mar 5, 2026: Senate Committee on Business, Labor, &	Introduced (02/10/2026)

		<p>of the state (governmental entity) from issuing or renewing a building permit, construction permit, or contractor's license unless the applicant has first filed with the governmental entity's licensing authority or permitting agency a signed declaration verifying that the applicant, the general contractor, and every subcontractor at any tier either maintains valid workers' compensation insurance coverage or has rejected such coverage. An applicant shall provide proof of the workers' compensation insurance coverage or proof of rejection of coverage through filing specified documents. Prior to commencing any work under a building or construction permit, a general contractor or permit holder shall ensure that every subcontractor at any tier and any person performing work under the permit has provided proof of workers' compensation insurance coverage or proof of rejection of coverage. If at any time the governmental entity's licensing authority or permitting agency finds that a violation of the bill has occurred, the governmental entity's licensing authority or permitting agency shall revoke or suspend any building permit, construction permit, or contractor's license issued to that contractor. The director of the division of workers' compensation is authorized to adopt rules to implement the bill, including procedures for electronic verification of coverage, repor...</p> <p><u>Hearing Item • Senate Business, Labor, & Technology</u></p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 SCR 352Upon Adjournment</p>		Technology Refer Amended to Appropriations		
CO 2026A SB 26-096	Nick Hinrichsen	<p>Justice-Involved Veterans</p> <p>The bill allows defendant veterans to request an eligibility assessment to determine if they are eligible for veteran deferred sentencing. The bill states the offenses eligible and the requirements that must be met by veteran defendants to qualify for veteran deferred sentencing. The bill establishes what a court must include in a veteran defendant's deferred sentence and establishes what a veteran defendant must do to complete their deferred sentence and when they are eligible for discharge from probation and for dismissal of their charges. The bill requires courts to consider veteran status, when disclosed, when considering the sentence of a veteran defendant. The bill requires law enforcement, courts, and corrections personnel to receive training regarding justice-involved veterans. The bill requires courts to track and report the number of veteran defendants receiving, completing, declining, and denied veteran-deferred sentences. The bill requires the division of criminal justice in the department of public safety to develop a plan to track and evaluate outcomes of veteran defendants who receive veteran-deferred sentences. The bill requires the department of corrections (department) to create a veteran identification process that must be implemented in all offender diagnostic centers that allows the department to record which offenders are veterans. The bill requires that veteran offenders be considered, when appropriate, for</p>		Senate, Feb 11, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	Introduced (02/11/2026)	

		<p>correctional facility veteran housing units an...</p> <p>Hearing Item • Senate Judiciary</p> <p>Mar 16, 2026 01:30pm Old Supreme Court</p>			
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-097</p>	<p>Lisa Cutter Nick Hinrichsen Lorena García</p>	<p>Decriminalize Adult Commercial Sexual Activity</p> <p>The bill requires the statewide decriminalization of commercial sexual activity among consenting adults. It declares that decriminalizing commercial sexual activity among consenting adults is a matter of statewide concern and expressly preempts statutory or home rule city, town, city and county, or county ordinances, resolutions, regulations, or codes criminalizing commercial sexual activity. The bill repeals the state criminal offenses of prostitution, soliciting for prostitution, keeping a place of prostitution, patronizing a prostitute, and prostitute making display. It also repeals the offense of pandering when it involves knowingly arranging or offering to arrange a situation that permits a person to practice prostitution. The bill maintains current state criminal penalties for pandering that involves menacing or criminal intimidation and for pimping, but it changes terminology in those offenses by replacing "prostitution" with "commercial sexual activity". The bill makes various conforming amendments, including those related to: Reporting requirements, immunity, affirmative defenses, and criminal conviction records in human trafficking cases; public nuisances; certification by the peace officers standards and training board; and the regulation of escort bureaus and massage parlors. The bill eliminates a court program for persons charged with certain prostitution-related offenses. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 11, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary</p>	<p>Introduced (02/11/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-100</p>	<p>Jessie Danielson Katie Stewart Jenny Willford</p>	<p>Youth Sports Safety Requirements</p> <p>The bill requires a youth sports organization and local government that provides youth athletic activities (youth sports organization) to have at least one adult who possesses a current first aid, CPR, and AED certification present at each youth athletic activity. Current law requires all youth sports organization coaches who work directly with youth members to obtain a criminal history record check (background check) prior to employment. The bill requires chaperones who accompany the youth sports organization on a trip that includes one or more overnight stays to pass a background check. The bill requires a coach or chaperone who lived outside the U.S. for more than 180 days since the coach's or chaperone's last background check to also obtain an international background check. The act creates a cause of action for failing to conduct a background check. Current law prohibits a youth sports organization from hiring a person to be a coach if the person has been convicted of certain crimes. The bill adds crimes of violence and other violent crimes to the list of disqualifying offenses. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 11, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Health & Human Services</p>	<p>Introduced (02/11/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-101</p>	<p>Byron Pelton</p>	<p>Local Government Landfill Methane Emission Reduction Regulations</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 11, 2026:</p>	<p>Introduced (02/11/2026)</p>

		<p>Under current law, the air quality control commission (commission) in the department of public health and environment is directed to adopt emission control regulations for significant sources of air pollutants. A solid waste landfill (landfill) is a significant source of air pollutants such as methane. The bill: Allows a county to utilize money from the community impact cash fund, air quality enterprise cash fund, and local government mineral impact fund for the purpose of complying with landfill methane emission reduction requirements adopted by the commission; Requires the air quality enterprise to research best practices for reducing methane emissions from landfills; Requires the commission to consider debt service availability when developing schedules of compliance for landfills; Requires the commission to establish a process for an owner or operator of a landfill to request a waiver from methane emission reduction requirements; States that a landfill that reaches or exceeds applicable methane emission limits on or after the effective date of the bill is not subject to methane emission reduction requirements until 2 years after the landfill reaches or exceeds applicable methane emission limits; and Exempts a local government from paying a noncompliance penalty for failure to comply with requirements to reduce methane emissions from landfills if the local government demonstrates that the failure to comply is due solely to a financial inability to comply. (Note: This summar...</p>		Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy		
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-102</p>	<p>Cathy Kipp Kyle Brown</p>	<p>Large-Load Data Centers</p> <p>The bill creates certain requirements for large-load data centers, which are defined in the bill as: A new data center that has a peak load of more than 30 megawatts or multiple new data centers with a collective peak load of more than 60 megawatts; or An existing data center that adds a peak load of more than 30 megawatts or multiple existing data centers that add a collective peak load of more than 60 megawatts. No later than June 30, 2030, the public utilities commission (commission) is required to make a determination on whether 100% hourly matching by large-load data centers is technically and economically feasible. If the commission determines that 100% hourly matching is not technically and economically feasible, the commission must make a determination of the highest percentage of hourly matching by large-load data centers that is technically and economically feasible (hourly matching requirement), which percentage the commission must update on a regular basis. Beginning January 1, 2031, an operator of a large-load data center (operator) must generate, purchase, or otherwise acquire a quantity of electricity generated from renewable resources necessary to meet 100% of the operator's large-load data center's total annual electricity consumption. An operator must also achieve the hourly matching requirement. An operator must comply with these requirements through a tariff, contract, or program entered into with a utility, one or</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 11, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy</p>	<p>Introduced (02/11/2026)</p>	

		more power purchase agreements entered in...			
CO 2026A SB 26-105	Nick Hinrichsen Matthew Martinez Tisha Mauro	<p>County Executive Officer Disclosures</p> <p>The bill requires coroners, clerks and recorders, and assessors (county officers) to file written disclosures of their financial interest in specified businesses regulated by their respective offices within 30 days of taking office or 30 days of acquiring the financial interest, whichever is later. The filing is a public record. A county officer who has disclosed a financial interest may not participate in an official action that would directly and specifically affect that business in which the county officer has a financial interest. The bill also requires coroners to annually disclose, on an aggregate basis, the number of referrals of remains made by the corner to any mortuary, funeral home, crematory, or other death-care provider. No personal identifying information related to the decedent or the decedent's family may be disclosed. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item - Senate Local Government & Housing</p> <p>Mar 12, 2026 01:30pm SCR 357</p>		Senate, Feb 11, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing	Introduced (02/11/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-107	Cathy Kipp Janice Rich Michael Carter	<p>Modify Colorado Open Records Act</p> <p>The bill makes the following changes to the "Colorado Open Records Act" (CORA): Excludes from the definition of a "public record" a written document or electronic record that is produced by a device or application that is used to assist an individual with a disability or individuals with language barriers to facilitate communication if the written document or electronic record has been produced to facilitate communication in lieu of verbal communication; Requires a public entity to post any rules or policies adopted pursuant to CORA, including any records retention policy, and to post information for members of the public regarding how to make a public records request; Changes the reasonable time to respond to a CORA request from 3 to 5 working days and changes the extension of time for the response period if extenuating circumstances exist from not exceeding 7 additional days to not exceeding 10 additional days; Adds an extenuating circumstance that allows extension of the response period when the custodian is not scheduled to work within the response period; If public records are in the sole and exclusive custody and control of a person who is not scheduled to work within the response period, requires a custodian to provide all other available responsive public records within the response period and to notify the requester of the earliest date on which the person is expected to be available or that the person is not expected to return. The requester may make a subsequent r...</p> <p>Hearing Item - Senate State, Veterans, & Military Affairs</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 Old Supreme Court Upon Adjournment</p>		Senate, Mar 5, 2026: Senate Committee on State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Postpone Indefinitely	Introduced (02/11/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-109	Lisa Cutter Tony Exum Junie Joseph	Building Code Accessibility		Senate, Feb 11, 2026: Introduced In	Introduced (02/11/2026)

		<p>The bill makes the following changes to statutes concerning standards for accessible housing: Repeals the definition of "ground story level"; Updates and clarifies definitions that reference International Code Council standards; Clarifies that the intent and purpose of the standards for accessible housing law is to serve persons with nonambulatory and semiambulatory disabilities; Permits covered enforcing agencies to develop alternative processes to resolve appeals of orders, decisions, or determinations made by the enforcing agency regarding the application and interpretation of the standards for accessible housing law; and Requires covered developers to create an implementation plan to deliver accessible units as required by the standards for accessible housing law. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • Senate Local Government & Housing</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 01:30pm SCR 357</p>		Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing		
CO 2026A SB 26-110	Scott Bright Kyle Mullica Carlos Barron	<p>Revised Public Assistance Final Disposition Expense Terms</p> <p>The bill changes the term "death reimbursement" to "death benefit" and changes the term "maximum death reimbursement" to "combined reasonable charges" related to county payments for reasonable funeral expenses or reasonable final disposition expenses of any deceased public assistance or medical assistance recipient if the decedent's estate is insufficient to pay and the persons legally responsible for the support of the deceased are unable to pay the reasonable expenses. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		House, Mar 3, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services	Reengrossed (03/03/2026)	
CO 2026A SB 26-112	Lynda Zamora Wilson Matt Soper	<p>Court Actions Related to Failure to Appear in Court</p> <p>Under current law, a court is required to release a person on a personal recognizance bond if the person was charged with an offense for a violation with a maximum penalty that does not exceed 6 months' imprisonment and the court cannot require the person to give security of any kind for their appearance for trial other than their personal recognizance, unless certain conditions exist. The bill clarifies that these provisions apply in both state and municipal courts. The bill adds to the conditions for which a person may be required to give security that the defendant previously failed to appear in court 2 or more times in the present case. Existing law prohibits a court from imposing a monetary condition of release for a defendant charged with a traffic offense, petty offense, or comparable municipal offense, or a municipal offense for which there is no comparable state misdemeanor offense, with specified exceptions. The bill adds exceptions for: A petty offense for theft, criminal mischief, or arson, or a comparable municipal offense, or a municipal offense involving threats of violence, injury, or property damage, if the defendant has previously failed to appear in court 2 or more times in the present case; and Any other petty offense,</p>		Senate, Feb 11, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	Introduced (02/11/2026)	

		<p>traffic offense, or a comparable municipal offense, or a municipal offense for which there is no comparable state offense, if the defendant has previously failed to appear for a court proceeding 2 or more times in the present case and has an...</p> <p>Hearing Item • Senate Judiciary</p> <p>Mar 09, 2026 01:30pm Old Supreme Court</p>			
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-119</p>	<p>Kyle Mullica Michael Carter Meghan Lukens</p>	<p>Authorize Local Electronic Ballot Return</p> <p>The bill amends the "Colorado Local Government Election Code" (local code) and the "Colorado Municipal Election Code of 1965" to add authorization for special districts and municipalities to use electronic ballot return in elections under the local code. Electronic ballot return allows a voter to return a marked ballot to the designated election official or clerk using a qualified electronic transmission system. A qualified electronic transmission system must: Provide for secure identification and authentication; Transmit encrypted information over a secure network; Protect the privacy, anonymity, and integrity of each elector's ballot; Protect against abuse; and Provide any additional security or other measures identified as necessary in the rules of the secretary of state. The designated election official or clerk is responsible for ensuring electronic ballot returns are anonymously transcribed to paper ballots, counted, and secured pursuant to the law for all ballots. Any electronic data generated by an elector using the electronic transmission system is confidential. The secretary of state is required to publish guidance and may also adopt rules as necessary to further specify the qualifications for an electronic transmission system used for electronic ballot return. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 20, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to State, Veterans, & Military Affairs</p>	<p>Introduced (02/20/2026)</p>
<p>CO 2026A SB 26-124</p>	<p>Katie Wallace</p>	<p>Colorado Survivor Justice Act</p> <p>If a defendant raises the affirmative defense of self-defense, the bill authorizes the defendant to offer relevant evidence of an act of violence committed by the alleged victim that is known to the defendant or perpetrated against the defendant and that affects the reasonableness of the defendant's belief in their justification in using self-defense. The bill creates an alternative mandatory sentence for a defendant who is a victim of an act of violence if the court determines, based on the relevant evidence presented, that the act of violence was a significant contributing factor to the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced. If a victim-defendant meets the criteria, the court is not required to sentence the victim-defendant to the department of corrections and the victim-defendant is eligible for probation or other alternative sentences. A victim-defendant convicted of certain criminal offenses is not eligible for alternative sentencing. The bill authorizes an individual serving a sentence with the department of corrections to file a petition with the court where the conviction was obtained requesting post-conviction relief from the terms of the sentence (petition) if the individual is a victim</p>		<p>Senate, Feb 25, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary</p>	<p>Introduced (02/25/2026)</p>

		of an act of violence and: If an offense resulting in conviction was committed before July 1, 2026; and if the victim-petitioner received a sentence in the case of 15 years or more to the department of corrections, excluding the parole term of the sentence. The petition m...			
CO 2026A SB 26-129	Janice Marchman Andrew Boesenecker	<p>Mitigate Impacts of Tax Increment Financing</p> <p>Current law requires county revitalization authorities and urban renewal authorities to, in certain instances, submit impact reports that detail the potential impacts of a proposed urban renewal or county revitalization plan on local services and infrastructure. The bill requires taxing entities that would be subject to tax increment financing pursuant to a proposed urban renewal or county revitalization plan to file either a certification of or a technical rebuttal to an impact report. If a taxing entity does not file either a certification or a technical rebuttal within 45 days after a county revitalization authority or urban renewal authority's submission of an urban renewal or county revitalization impact report, the impact report is presumed certified. The bill also requires taxing entities that would be subject to tax increment financing pursuant to a downtown development authority's proposed plan of development to file either a certification of or a technical rebuttal to a downtown development authority's impact report. On or before October 1, 2027, and on or before October 1 of each year thereafter, the legislative council staff is required to prepare a report or issue brief on the impact of tax increment financing on the state and local shares of education funding. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • Senate Local Government & Housing</p> <p>Mar 19, 2026 01:30pm SCR 357</p>		Senate, Feb 25, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing	Introduced (02/25/2026)
CO 2026A SB 26-132	John Carson Dylan Roberts Junie Joseph	<p>Voluntary Alcohol Breath Test</p> <p>If a driver is involved in a collision resulting in death or suspected serious bodily injury, the bill requires a law enforcement officer (officer) to offer the driver the opportunity to voluntarily submit to a preliminary screening test of the driver's breath after the officer advises the driver that they may refuse or agree to provide a sample for the test. The bill clarifies what a law enforcement officer must include in their advisement to a driver, including that the driver may refuse or agree to provide a sample for the test. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p>Hearing Item • Senate Judiciary</p> <p>Mar 09, 2026 01:30pm Old Supreme Court</p>		Senate, Feb 27, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	Introduced (02/27/2026)
CO 2026A SJR 26-001	Marc Catlin Dylan Roberts Karen McCormick	<p>Water Projects Eligibility Lists</p> <p>Consideration of Resolution • House Floor Work</p> <p>Mar 05, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>		House, Mar 4, 2026: House Third Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments	Engrossed (02/02/2026)

130 bills