

## Commerce City Council Weekly Legislative Report

5/1/2026

### [C3 Legislative Tracker](#)

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Last Action	Latest Version	Lists	Notes
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1319</a>	<a href="#">Sean Camacho</a> <a href="#">Junie Joseph</a> <a href="#">Julie Gonzales</a>	<b>Right to Be Out at Work</b>  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; orRetaliating 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, Apr 23, 2026: House Committee on Business Affairs & Labor <b>Postpone Indefinitely</b>	<a href="#">Introduced (03/04/2026)</a>	<b>Position Amend</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-116</a>	<a href="#">Mike Weissman</a> <a href="#">Yara Zokaie</a> <a href="#">James Coleman</a>	<b>Property Tax Modifications</b>  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...	House, Apr 27, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/27/2026)</a>	<b>Position Amend</b>	Passed 2nd and 3rd Reading in the Senate - strike below added in the Senate that narrowed the bill significantly to focus only on modifying the qualified-senior primary residence benefit and the taxation of business personal property.
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-137</a>	<a href="#">James Coleman</a> <a href="#">Cleave Simpson</a> <a href="#">Jarvis Caldwell</a>	<b>Measures to Reduce Administrative Burdens</b>  Current law requires each principal department (department) to establish a schedule to review all of its rules. The bill requires the review to occur at least every 5 years. Current law directs each	House, Apr 28, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/28/2026)</a>	<b>Position Amend</b>	<b>Passed the House on April 28th- will be sent to the Governor</b>  Final Amendments:

		<p>department to make certain determinations when conducting the review of the rules. The bill requires the following additional determinations: Whether the department has rules with the same or similar purpose, intent, or goal and, if so, how those are coordinated and whether redundant rules can be eliminated; Whether the rule is outdated or obsolete; Whether funding levels to support the program or function subject to the rule are appropriate; Whether there are opportunities to improve the effectiveness of the rule in meeting its purpose, intent, or goal; and Whether the rule creates administrative burdens on the agency, consumers, or businesses without a corresponding public benefit. Current law requires each department to present a report at its 'SMART Act' hearing regarding its mandatory review of all rules. The bill permits the committee of reference presiding over the 'SMART Act' hearing to determine make a recommendation whether a program or function subject to the rules should be subject to a sunset review and to provide to the legislative audit committee its departmental regulatory agenda for the audit committee to determine whether a program or function subject to the rule should be subject to a performance or financial audit or may make a recommendation to the legisla...</p>				<p>Senate Finance (03/31/2026)</p> <p><a href="#">L_001</a>: Removes language that would have restricted state agencies from conducting sunset reviews on their existing timelines and eliminates the requirement to assess whether rules create administrative burdens without a defined "public benefit," which stakeholders noted is not clearly defined in statute. It also clarifies the process for committees of reference to recommend sunset reviews or program audits and specifies that the bill does not apply to collective bargaining agreements.</p> <p><a href="#">L_002</a>: Removes references to the federal government in Section G.</p>
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-152</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Byron Pelton</a></p>	<p>Changes Automated Vehicle Identification System Usage</p> <p>The bill makes changes to the use of automated vehicle identification systems (AVIS), including: Modifying the public notice requirements that the state, a county, a city and county, a municipality, or an agency responsible for placing a new AVIS must provide before utilizing the new AVIS; Creating a procedure by which a registered owner of a motor vehicle may prove that they were not the driver of the motor vehicle at the time when a violation was detected by an AVIS and, thereby, under certain circumstances, relieving the registered owner from having to pay the civil penalty associated with the notice of violation; Requiring that, if a variable speed limit is in effect or a speed limit is otherwise temporarily lowered due to hazardous weather or other traffic conditions, the state, a county, a city and county, or a municipality may only issue a notice of violation and civil penalty for a speeding violation that exceeds the regular maximum posted speed limit for that location; Changing the penalty structure for different levels of speeding violations detected by an AVIS; Establishing that the compensation the state, a county, a city and county, or a municipality pays to a manufacturer or vendor of an AVIS must, in addition to other conditions, be a flat monthly rate; and Beginning January 1, 2035, increasing the civil penalties associated with notices of violations issued for violations captured by an AVIS. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 04, 2026 10:00am Senate Chamber</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 29, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation &amp; Energy Refer Amended to Senate Committee of the Whole</p>	<p><a href="#">Preamended PA1 (04/30/2026)</a></p>	<p><b>Position Amend</b></p>	<p><b>Passed Senate Transportation &amp; Energy, referred as amended to Senate Committee of the Whole</b></p> <p><b><a href="#">Senate Transportation &amp; Energy (04/29/2026)</a>:</b></p> <p><a href="#">L_001</a>: Expands and clarifies when a registered owner is not responsible for a violation, including when the vehicle was sold or transferred before the violation, stolen, or rented to another individual. It also establishes clearer documentation standards, such as requiring a bill of sale or police report and inclusion of the civil penalty number in affidavits.</p> <p><a href="#">L_002</a>: Makes minor technical corrections by removing duplicative or confusing provisions and clarifying how documentation is submitted and reviewed, improving administrative clarity for agencies and drivers.</p> <p><a href="#">L_003</a>: Clarifies the penalty structure in specific contexts and ensures consistent application, particularly in school and construction zones, while providing clearer statutory guidance for local enforcement.</p> <p><a href="#">L_005</a>: Updates the legislative declaration to further clarify and elaborate on the intent of the bill.</p>
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-164</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Julie Gonzales</a> <a href="#">Matthew Martinez</a> <a href="#">Steven Woodrow</a></p>	<p>Regulation of Lawful Tetrahydrocannabinol Beverages</p> <p>The bill regulates the manufacture, distribution, sale, and consumption of lawful tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) beverages. A 'lawful THC beverage' is defined as a nonalcoholic beverage product that is infused with THC derived from a legal source of hemp that contains no more than 10 milligrams of total THC per serving. The bill permits a person that is registered (registrant) with the department of public health and environment (CDPHE) as a hemp products manufacturer to manufacture lawful THC beverages if the registrant uses an approved source of hemp, complies with rules adopted by the CDPHE related to product labeling, production, and transportation, and sells the lawful THC beverages under certain circumstances. A registrant that manufactures a lawful THC beverage shall only sell the lawful THC beverage to a wholesaler that is licensed by the</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 28, 2026: Senate Committee on Finance Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (04/16/2026)</a></p>	<p><b>Position Amend</b></p>	<p><b>Postponed Indefinitely, 9-0, in Senate Finance on April 28th</b></p>

		state licensing authority in the department of revenue (DOR). The bill prohibits manufacturers from selling lawful THC beverages directly to a retail licensee or directly to a consumer. The bill directs the CDPHE to adopt rules related to the labeling, packaging, and consumer notice requirements for lawful THC beverages on or before January 1, 2028. A manufacturer of a lawful THC beverage shall also adhere to the testing standards and requirements adopted by the CDPHE for hemp products. A person licensed by the state licensing authority in the DOR (licensee) may sell a lawful THC beverage to a consumer if the licensee obtains a lawfu...				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1007</a>	<a href="#">Lesley Smith</a> <a href="#">Rebekah Stewart</a> <a href="#">Matt Ball</a>	<b>Improve Customer Use Distributed Energy Resources</b>  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 directly or indirectly unreasonably prohibiting the installation, use, or operation of a portable-scale solar generation device. A covenant or restriction that explicitly or indirectly unreasonably prohibits or restricts the installation, use, or operation of a portable-scale solar generation device is unenforceable and void as a matter of public policy, though a real property owner may require reasonable restrictions. The bill specifies that a provider of retail electric service or wholesale energy is not liable for any damage caused by a portable-scale solar generation device and requires that the installation of a portable-scale solar generation device be in accordance with fire code requirements and applicable building codes that pertain to health and safety. 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, t...	House, Apr 14, 2026: House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass	<a href="#">Final Act (04/28/2026)</a>	<b>Position Monitor</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1036</a>	<a href="#">Brianna Titone</a> <a href="#">Elizabeth Velasco</a>	<b>Local Taxes on Vacant Residential Property</b>  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.)	House, Feb 9, 2026: House Committee on Finance Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	<b>Position Monitor</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1037</a>	<a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a> <a href="#">Ken DeGraaf</a> <a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a>	<b>Ban Government Purchase of Personal Data from Third Party</b>  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	House, Apr 22, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	<b>Position Monitor</b>	

		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 exceptions.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1065</a>	<a href="#">Julie McCluskie</a> <a href="#">Steven Woodrow</a> <a href="#">Tony Exum</a>	<p><b>Transit and Housing Investment Zones</b></p> <p>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 ...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Appropriations</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 08:00am HCR 0112</p>	House, May 1, 2026: House Committee on Appropriations Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Preamended PA1</a> <a href="#">(02/27/2026)</a>	<b>Position Monitor</b>	<p><b>Passed House Appropriations 9-2 and will be scheduled for 2nd reading in the House</b></p> <p><b><a href="#">House Appropriations (05/01/2026):</a></b></p> <p><b><a href="#">J.001:</a></b> Adds a \$190,849 General Fund appropriation to the Governor's Office (economic development programs) for FY 2026–27, including 1.0 FTE, to support implementation of transit and housing investment zones under the bill.</p>
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1125</a>	<a href="#">Brandi Bradley</a> <a href="#">John Carson</a>	<p><b>Parent Penalties Minor Using Electric Bicycle</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	House, Mar 4, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing & Local Government Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(02/04/2026)</a>	<b>Position Monitor</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1134</a>	<a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a> <a href="#">Elizabeth Velasco</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<p><b>Fairness &amp; Transparency in Municipal Court</b></p> <p>The act clarifies that municipal court defendants have a right to counsel and that municipal defense counsel have the same notice requirements, 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 act applies the prohibition to all municipalities and allows a flat fee arrangement if the flat fee is the same or higher than a resulting fee based on hourly compensation. Current law requires municipal court proceedings to be open to public observation. The act requires virtual observation for all in-custody proceedings and prompt resolution of municipal cases.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as enacted.)</p>	executive, Apr 27, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act</a> <a href="#">(04/27/2026)</a>	<b>Position Monitor</b>	<p><b><a href="#">Final Amendments:</a></b></p> <p>House Judiciary (02/25/2026)</p> <p><b><a href="#">L.001:</a></b> Clarifies that flat fee contracts are permissible for in custody appearances so long as the fee amounts to the same or more than would be paid under ADC rates for the actual hours worked.</p> <p>House Second Reading (03/02/2026)</p> <p><b><a href="#">L.002:</a></b> Rectifies a drafting error.</p>
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1272</a>	<a href="#">Meg Froelich</a> <a href="#">Elizabeth Velasco</a> <a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a>	<p><b>Extreme Temperatures Worker Protections</b></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</p>	House, Mar 18, 2026: House Committee on Health & Human Services Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended PA1</a> <a href="#">(03/19/2026)</a>	<b>Position Monitor</b>	

		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...				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1289</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Lorena Garcia</a> <a href="#">Mike Weissman</a>	<p><b>Modification of Certain Tax Expenditures</b></p> <p>The bill adjusts several state tax expenditures as follows: Section 2 of the bill prohibits certain local use tax ordinances, resolutions, or proposals from applying to construction and building materials used by a common rail carrier pursuant to a contract with the state, a political subdivision of the state, or a special district allows the contracting government to use the carrier's property or tracks for the provision of public passenger rail service; Section 3 , for income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2027, requires a taxpayer to add to the taxpayer's federal taxable income the excess of any gain excluded from federal gross income pursuant to section 1400Z-2 (a)(1)(A) of the internal revenue code over the gain invested by the taxpayer in a Colorado-qualified opportunity fund in a manner that qualifies for exclusion from federal gross income pursuant to the same section of the internal revenue code; Section 4 , for income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2027, creates an income tax credit for certain individuals who are 65 years old or older in the income tax year, or who are a surviving spouse of that individual, and who were previously eligible to receive a grant for real property tax assistance and heat or fuel expenses assistance; Section 5 , for income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2027, allows a combined group to elect to make a water's-edge filing election and describes what should be taken into account in such a f...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Appropriations</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 08:00am HCR 0112</p>	House, May 1, 2026: House Committee on Appropriations Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (03/25/2026)</a>	<b>Position Monitor</b>	<p><b><a href="#">House Appropriations (05/01/2026):</a></b></p> <p><a href="#">L_033</a>: Adds clarifying language, joint filers are eligible for the same credit amount as single filers under the wildfire mitigation tax credit.</p> <p><a href="#">L_034</a>: Technical adjustment, adjusts language from retail qualified to qualified retailers.</p> <p><a href="#">L_035</a>: E-bike tax credit amendment, improves the administration of the credit and better coordination between DOR and supporting agencies. Also creates a process by which the retailer that is not in compliance can be removed from the program.</p> <p><a href="#">L_036</a>: Modifies the bill's water's-edge reporting provisions by clarifying that certain foreign income is excluded from a corporation's Colorado tax report, specifically, income from countries with U.S. double taxation treaties and income effectively connected to a U.S. trade or business. The amendment also narrows the Department of Revenue's authority to disregard a corporation's water's-edge election, applying it only when a taxpayer knowingly or recklessly fails to comply, rather than for any failure to comply.</p> <p><a href="#">L_037</a>: Replaces the repeal of an unused aerospace tax credit with a three-year pause, preserving the credit in case of future aerospace projects.</p> <p><a href="#">L_038</a>: Clarifies that the credit may only be claimed once per fuel transaction. If a credit is claimed by an airport, airfield, or airpark as the qualified purchaser, no additional credit may be claimed by another purchaser for the same fuel, whether purchased directly or indirectly. The amendment also requires the entity that reserved the credit to disclose this to downstream purchasers, ensuring transparency and preventing duplicate claims.</p> <p><a href="#">L_039</a>: Addresses the electric law and equipment tax credit, improves the administration of the credit and also</p>

						<p>better coordination between DOR and the supporting agencies. Also creates a process (Similar to E-bike) by which a retailer that is not in compliance can be removed from the program.</p> <p><a href="#">L_041</a>: Requires a periodic review of the countries listed on the tax havens list and allows a process to get jurisdictions off of the tax havens list should the process established in this amendment dictate that they are no longer necessary to be on the tax haven list.</p> <p><a href="#">L_042</a>: Incorporates an expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to include qualified elderly individuals, an idea originally introduced as a standalone bill. This amendment is intended to offset the bill's projected revenue gain (approximately \$8 million in the first year), helping move the overall package closer to revenue neutrality, consistent with the intent of tax cleanup legislation.</p> <p><a href="#">J_002</a>: Appropriation adjustment to the 2026 long bill.</p>
<a href="#">CO 2026A SB 26-001</a>	<a href="#">Jeff Bridges</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a> <a href="#">Andrew Boesenecker</a>	<b>Workforce Housing &amp; Housing Tax Credit</b> <p>The act allows a board of county commissioners and the governing body of a municipality to sell and dispose of property owned by the county or municipality, as applicable, to provide for affordable housing and allows a municipality to enter into a long-term rental or lease agreement for the development of affordable housing. The act allows for the approval of a mutijurisdictional housing authority at a biennial local election instead of only during a general election or an election held on the first Tuesday in November of an odd-numbered year. The ballot question about establishing the authority may be combined with a question about a tax, impact fee, multiple-fiscal year debt, or other financial obligation. The act allows a board of county commissioners to use ad valorem tax revenue for housing authorities, housing programs, and workforce housing. The act entitles an entity subject to income tax to which a middle-income housing tax credit is transferred by a governmental entity or quasi-governmental entity to claim the credit without owning an interest in a qualified project. The sale and use of construction materials by contractors is exempt from taxation if the materials are used by the state in its governmental capacity only. The act provides that 'governmental capacity' includes the construction of workforce housing projects undertaken by counties.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as enacted.)</p>	executive, Mar 25, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act (03/26/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> Monitor	
<a href="#">CO 2026A SB 26-047</a>	<a href="#">Jessie Danielson</a> <a href="#">Janice Marchman</a> <a href="#">Sean Camacho</a>	<b>Colorado Firefighter Safety Act Petition Elections</b> <p>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 the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)Statutes affected: Signed Act (04/21/2026): 29-5-203, 29-5-206</p>	executive, Apr 20, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act (04/21/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> Monitor	
<a href="#">CO 2026A SB 26-098</a>	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Larry Liston</a>	<b>State &amp; Local Noise Abatement Authority</b>	House, Apr 14, 2026: House	<a href="#">Reengrossed (03/18/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> Monitor	

	<a href="#">Max Brooks</a>	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 the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	Committee on Transportation, Housing & Local Government Postpone Indefinitely			
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-135</a>	<a href="#">Jeff Bridges</a> <a href="#">Cathy Kipp</a> <a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a>	<b>State Public K-12 Education Funding</b>  The bill requires the secretary of state to refer a ballot issue at the November 2026 general election to seek voter approval for the state to retain and spend an amount of state revenue equal to the amount of state public K-12 education funding in excess of the limitation on state fiscal year spending and to increase state public K-12 education funding by up to 2% for 10 years. The bill directs legislative council staff to determine the amount of state public K-12 education funding and describes how legislative council staff will make that determination. The bill creates a positive factor to provide additional funding for each district. A positive factor is equal to the lesser of 2% of statewide total program funding for the 2026-27 budget year multiplied by a district's total program as a percentage of the statewide total program or the amount that the state is authorized to retain and spend that would otherwise have been in excess of the limitation on state fiscal year spending multiplied by a district's total program as a percentage of the statewide total program. A district may only use its positive factor funding for increasing teacher pay, improving teacher retention, lowering class sizes, and increasing access to career and technical courses. The bill creates the excess state revenues account (account) within the general fund. The account consists of an amount of money equal to the amount of state revenues in excess of the excess state revenues cap that the state r...	House, Apr 28, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Appropriations	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/27/2026)</a>	<b>Position Monitor</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-139</a>	<a href="#">Jeff Bridges</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a> <a href="#">Meghan Lukens</a>	<b>Local Education Provider Workforce Housing</b>  Section 4 of the bill creates the 'Building Excellent Teacher and Employee Residences Act' (BETER). BETER creates a new school district financing opportunity for the development of housing for teachers and other school district and public school staff (workforce housing). The bill creates an application process by which a school district (applicant) may apply to the workforce housing assistance board (board) for financial assistance in connection with developing a workforce housing project. The division of public school capital construction assistance within the department of education (division of public school capital construction assistance) and the division of housing within the department of local affairs (division of housing) shall assist applicants in identifying workforce housing needs and in submitting applications to the board. No later than June 1, the board, with the support of the division of housing and division of public school capital construction assistance, shall review these applications according to guidelines that the board establishes and creates an initial prioritized list of workforce housing projects to award financial assistance. The board shall submit this initial prioritized list to the state board of education and the state housing board for comment. No later than July 15, the board shall determine a final prioritized list of projects for which the board will provide financial assistance. The board may only award financial assistance to an appl...  <b>Hearing Item • Senate Education</b>  May 06, 2026 01:30pm SCR 357	Senate, Mar 12, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Education	<a href="#">Introduced (03/12/2026)</a>	<b>Position Monitor</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-150</a>	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Iman Jodeh</a> <a href="#">Meg Froelich</a>	<b>Modernizing Regional Transportation District</b>  The bill changes requirements for the regional transportation district (RTD). Section 3 of the bill	House, Apr 29, 2026: House Second Reading	<a href="#">Preamended PA2 (04/29/2026)</a>	<b>Position Monitor</b>	<b>House Transportation, Housing &amp; Local Government (04/28/2026):</b>

		requires RTD, on or before December 31, 2027 2026 , to contract with a third party to complete and submit to the general assembly a comprehensive analysis and planning effort that informs a holistic vision and plan for providing service to riders with disabilities in the district and paratransit service study that includes:A needs assessment of the population, needs, and service gaps for riders with disabilities in the district; An assessment of possible improvements to the integration of access-a-ride and access-on-demand paratransit services A cost-benefit assessment ; A definition of measurable performance metrics related to access, reliability, equity, and cost-effectiveness;An assessment of opportunities for the district to collaborate with local and regional partners to address service gaps; Engagement with paratransit users, riders with disabilities, service providers, and other key stakeholders; An assessment of system performance; andAn assessment of barriers for paratransit riders and riders with disabilities to access a low-income fare discount. The establishment of an overarching framework and goals to guide future paratransit decision-making; A plan for fiscal sustainability that is informed by considerations of long-term cost projections, tradeoffs between services, and peer agency comparisons; and An assessment and plans for the use of any innov...	Laid Over Daily - No Amendments			<p><a href="#">L_030</a>: Clarifies what the RTD Board must present when appearing before the General Assembly, outlining expectations for reporting and oversight.</p> <p><a href="#">L_029</a>: Primarily a large conforming amendment that consolidates all board structure provisions into one place. It also includes technical cleanup to align dates, terminology, and cross-references, and clearly lays out how the new board structure operates, including vacancy procedures.</p> <p><a href="#">L_035</a>: Changes the composition of the board by requiring all nine members to be elected. Specifically, four members who were previously appointed by the governor would instead be elected at-large.</p>
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-176</a>	<a href="#">Julie Gonzales</a> <a href="#">Mike Weissman</a> <a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a>	<p><b>State Remedies for Constitutional Rights Violation</b></p> <p>A person who, under color of any law, subjects, or causes to be subjected, another person to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the United States constitution is liable to the injured party for legal or equitable relief. A defendant may assert a defense of absolute or qualified immunity to the same extent as in certain federal actions alleging a deprivation of rights. An action alleging a deprivation of constitutional rights must be commenced within 2 years after the cause of action accrues.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • Senate Judiciary</b></p> <p>May 04, 2026 01:30pm Old Supreme Court</p>	Senate, Apr 21, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(04/21/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Monitor</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1001</a>	<a href="#">Andrew Boesenecker</a> <a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a> <a href="#">Tony Exum</a>	<p><b>Housing Developments on Qualifying Properties</b></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 college or university;A housing authority; orA 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...</p>	executive, Mar 25, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act</a> <a href="#">(03/25/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Oppose</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1030</a>	<a href="#">Monica Duran</a> <a href="#">Alex Valdez</a> <a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a>	<p><b>Data Center &amp; Utility Modernization</b></p> <p>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</p>	House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Energy & Environment	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(01/14/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Oppose</b>	Strike below expected to be introduced in committee.

		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...				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1114</a>	<a href="#">Rebekah Stewart</a> <a href="#">Steven Woodrow</a> <a href="#">Matt Ball</a>	<b>Allowed Minimum Lot Size for Subject Jurisdictions</b>  The bill requires that, on or after October 1, 2031, a subject jurisdiction shall not require: That a parcel lot have an area larger than 2,000 square feet if the parcel's lot's residential use is limited to a single family home; or Minimum lot frontage, setbacks, open space, or maximum lot coverage dimensions that have the practical effect of preventing the construction of a single family home on a lot that has an area of 2,000 square feet and that has a residential use limited to a single family home. The bill exempts certain types of parcels lots from this requirement. (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.)	Senate, Apr 23, 2026: Senate Committee on Local Government & Housing <b>Postpone Indefinitely</b>	<a href="#">Reengrossed (02/25/2026)</a>	<b>Position Oppose</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1250</a>	<a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a> <a href="#">Ken DeGraaf</a>	<b>Procedures Related to Civil Asset Forfeiture</b>  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 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...  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Finance</a></b>  May 04, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112	House, Apr 21, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Finance	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (04/22/2026)</a>	<b>Position Oppose</b>	PM working with CML on opposition strategy.
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1300</a>	<a href="#">Matt Soper</a> <a href="#">Steven Woodrow</a> <a href="#">Cathy Kipp</a>	<b>Health Service District Affordable Housing Service</b>  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	Senate, Apr 22, 2026: Senate Committee on Local Government & Housing <b>Postpone Indefinitely</b>	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/02/2026)</a>	<b>Position Oppose</b>	

		<p>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 or termination 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 or termination of affordable housing services and any affordabl...</p>				
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1308</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Andrew Boesenecker</a> <a href="#">Steven Woodrow</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a></p>	<p><b>Lot Splitting Approval by Subject Jurisdictions</b></p> <p>The bill provides that, on or after December 31, 2027, subject to an administrative approval process, a subject jurisdiction shall approve the a lot 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; The lot split does not create a new lot that is smaller than 1,200 square feet in area;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% 30% of the area of the original lot;The original lot is not subject to any previously recorded was never subject to another lot split;Residential use is allowed on the original lot; It is feasible for both of the new lots to be accessed; for utility easements to serve both new lots; and for both new lots to meet land survey plat and monument records requirements;The original lot is not an exempt lot; andThe original lot is not located within a common interest community that was created on or before December 31, 2027. A subject jurisdiction may establish procedures to review and accept information related to a proposed lot split, including lot information related to:Property ownership;Physical characteristics of the lot, including geology and soils;Proposed new lot lines and new lot areas;Adequacy of water supply, sewer service, and drainage systems to serve the new lots;Adequacy of electric power and natural gas service to serve the new lots;Dedication for scho...</p>	<p>House, Mar 23, 2026: House Second Reading Passed with Amendments - Committee, Floor</p>	<p><a href="#">Reengrossed (03/24/2026)</a></p>	<p><b>Position</b> <b>Oppose</b></p>	<p><b>Postponed Indefinitely in Senate Local Government &amp; Housing, April 30th</b></p>
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-024</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Larry Liston</a> <a href="#">Dafna Michaelson</a> <a href="#">Jenet Matt Soper</a></p>	<p><b>State &amp; Local Unmanned Aircraft Regulation</b></p> <p>The bill creates the "Unmanned Aircraft Systems Rights and Authorities Act". The bill does the following:Authorizes an individual to operate an unmanned aircraft 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; andEstablishes 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>	<p>Senate, Feb 25, 2026: Senate Committee on Local Government &amp; Housing <b>Postpone Indefinitely</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a></p>	<p><b>Position</b> <b>Oppose</b></p>	
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-070</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Judy Amabile</a> <a href="#">Lynda Zamora</a> <a href="#">Wilson</a> <a href="#">Kenny Nguyen</a></p>	<p><b>Ban Government Access Historical Location Information Database</b></p>	<p>Senate, Apr 29, 2026: Senate Second Reading Laid Over to</p>	<p><a href="#">Preamended PA2 (04/21/2026)</a></p>	<p><b>Position</b> <b>Oppose</b></p>	<p>Sponsors laid the bill over until May 14, 2026. It will die on the calendar.</p>

		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.)	07/04/2026 - No Amendments			
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-071</a>	<a href="#">Lynda Zamora Wilson</a>	<p><b>Use of Surveillance Technology by Law Enforcement</b></p> <p>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 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><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Judiciary</a></b></p> <p>May 06, 2026 01:30pm Off-site</p>	Senate, Feb 23, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Lay Over Unamended - Amendment(s) Failed	<a href="#">Introduced (01/28/2026)</a>	<b>Position Oppose</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-093</a>	<a href="#">Tom Sullivan</a> <a href="#">Tisha Mauro</a> <a href="#">Adrienne Benavidez</a>	<p><b>Workers' Compensation Insurance Coverage Verification</b></p> <p>The bill prohibits the state, a county, a municipality, a city and county, a district, or other political subdivision 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>	House, Apr 29, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Business Affairs & Labor	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/29/2026)</a>	<b>Position Oppose</b>	<p><b>Passed Senate, introduced in the House on April 29th and assigned to Business Affairs &amp; Labor, scheduled to be heard May 6th</b></p> <p><b>Senate Second Reading (04/28/2026):</b></p> <p>L.005: Removes special districts from the scope of the bill.</p>

		<b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Business Affairs &amp; Labor</a></b> May 06, 2026 HCR 0112Upon Adjournment				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-114</a>	<a href="#">Scott Bright</a> <a href="#">Janice Marchman</a> <a href="#">Matt Soper</a>	<b>Spirituos Liquor Manufacturer Sales Rooms &amp; Other Alcohol</b>  Under current law, a licensed manufacturer of spirituous liquors (manufacturer) may conduct tastings of and sell the manufacturer's own spirituous liquors at the manufacturer's licensed premises or at one other approved sales room location. The bill authorizes the manufacturer to also conduct tastings of and sell the manufacturer's spirituous liquors at up to 2 approved other sales room locations. The bill authorizes a manufacturer to apply for a permit from the state licensing authority to serve and sell alcohol beverages acquired from a licensed wholesaler at the manufacturer's premises or a sales room location. A copy of the permit application must be sent to the local licensing authority for comment, posted for 45 days in a conspicuous place at the location that is the subject of the application, and published in a local newspaper of general circulation. Before issuing the permit, the state licensing authority shall consider: A response from the local licensing authority concerning impacts on the surrounding neighborhood, including traffic, noise, and distance from schools; Whether zoning, fire, and other requirements have been met; and Public comments, if any. The state licensing authority shall not issue the permit unless the applicant affirms that they have complied with local zoning restrictions, including requirements for distance from schools. If the permit application is approved: The manufacturer must serve sandwiches and light snacks if selling and serving alcohol b...  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Finance</a></b> May 07, 2026 HCR 0112Upon Adjournment	House, Apr 29, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/29/2026)</a>	<b>Position Oppose</b>	<b>Introduced in the House April 29th, Assigned to House Finance, scheduled to be heard on May 7th</b> <b>CML has moved to neutral with the addition of local control permitting language</b>  <b>Senate Appropriations (04/28/2026):</b>  L.005: Removes the portion of the bill expanding sales room permits (which carried the fiscal note), eliminating the fiscal impact. The bill now focuses solely on allowing distillers to obtain permits to pour additional alcohol products (e.g., beer and wine).  <b>Senate Second Reading (04/28/2026):</b>  L.007: Technical amendment to ensure local licensing provisions align with standard local licensing procedures.
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1039</a>	<a href="#">Michael Carter</a> <a href="#">Naquetta Ricks</a> <a href="#">Iman Jodeh</a>	<b>Adding Municipal Jails to County Jail Oversight Requirements</b>  Beginning July 1, 2027, the act requires municipal jails to comply with existing jail data collection requirements, standards, and oversight. The act requires a keeper of a municipal jail 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 unless remaining in custody is necessary for the health or welfare of the person. 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. The act requires council members of a city that has a city jail to examine the jail's management and sufficiency at least once a year and allows the attorney general to conduct assessments of municipal jails to identify gaps and deficiencies based on the jail standards. The act adds a nonvoting member who represents a municipality to the jail standards advisory committee. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as enacted.) Statutes affected: Signed Act (04/27/2026): 17-26-118, 24-31-118, 26-20-102, 31-15-401, 30-10-530	executive, Apr 27, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act (04/27/2026)</a>	<b>Position Support</b>	<b>Final Amendments:</b>  House Judiciary (02/24/2026):  <a href="#">L.003</a> : Clarifies bill language regarding individuals charged with municipal ordinance violations, specifically addressing situations where a pregnant person was not released during labor.  <a href="#">L.004</a> : Removes certain individuals (e.g., those already covered under existing law) from the scope of the bill to avoid redundancy. This ensures those populations are not improperly included or subject to provisions that should not apply to them.  <a href="#">L.006</a> : Narrows the scope of the bill by explicitly excluding holding cells in court facilities, police stations, and similar settings. This clarifies that the bill was never intended to apply to those locations.
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1071</a>	<a href="#">Monica Duran</a> <a href="#">Tisha Mauro</a> <a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a>	<b>Local Government Vehicle Identification System on Interstate Highways</b>  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 version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	Senate, Apr 21, 2026: Senate Third Reading Laid Over to 05/14/2026 - No Amendments	<a href="#">Revised (04/20/2026)</a>	<b>Position Support</b>	Sponsors laid the bill over until May 14th 2026. It will die on the calendar.
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1101</a>	<a href="#">Cecelia Espenosa</a> <a href="#">Matt Soper</a>	<b>Criminal Offenses Related to Critical Infrastructure Metals</b>	Senate, Apr 7, 2026: Senate Third Reading	<a href="#">Final Act (04/28/2026)</a>	<b>Position Support</b>	

	<a href="#">William Lindstedt</a>	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 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.)	Passed - No Amendments			
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1115</a>	<a href="#">Andrew Boesenecker</a> <a href="#">Katie Stewart</a> <a href="#">Scott Bright</a>	<b>Prepaid Wireless Telecom Services Modifications</b> 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, replaced the former telecommunications relay service charge. The act makes the following modifications to the laws implementing the 3 prepaid wireless telecommunications services:Corrects erroneous cross references in connection with the prepaid wireless telecommunications services;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, the act harmonizes the prepaid wireless definition for all 3 of the prepaid wireless telecommunication services.Adds providers of prepaid wireless telecommunications services (providers) to the definition of 'retail transaction' and to surcharge remittance procedures for the prepaid wireless 911 charge;Includes the prepaid wireless 988 charge in the list of taxes or fees that are administered by the department of revenue (department); Consistent with the treatment of confidential tax information regarding the prepaid wireless 911 cha...	executive, Mar 26, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act (03/27/2026)</a>	<b>Position Support</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1138</a>	<a href="#">Cecelia Espenoza</a> <a href="#">Dan Woog</a>	<b>Retail Theft Prevention Program</b> The bill creates the retail theft prevention advisory board (advisory board) in the office of the attorney 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	House, Mar 24, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (03/26/2026)</a>	<b>Position Support</b>	

		the grant program and felony-level retail theft in Colorado.(Note: This su...				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1257</a>	<a href="#">Ryan Gonzalez</a> <a href="#">Manny Rutinel</a> <a href="#">Larry Liston</a>	<b>Local Regulation of Massage Facilities</b> 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 clarifies that a local government may adopt a resolution or ordinance for the purposes of deterring illicit massage businesses; preventing human trafficking; protecting legitimate massage therapy businesses; and safeguarding public health, safety, and welfare. 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 ...	Senate, Mar 30, 2026: Senate Second Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Final Act (04/24/2026)</a>	<b>Position Support</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1329</a>	<a href="#">Chad Clifford</a> <a href="#">Chris Richardson</a>	<b>Motor Vehicle Stunt Drive &amp; Takeover Penalties</b> The bill makes street takeovers, coordinated street takeovers, racing and drag racing, and stunt driving (prohibited motor vehicle activities) illegal on highways and roadways. More specifically, the bill states that a person shall not: Intentionally engage in a prohibited motor vehicle activity; Coordinate or facilitate an event the person should reasonably know is a street takeover, a race or drag race, or stunt driving; Ride as a passenger in a motor vehicle the person should reasonably know is participating in a street takeover, a race or drag race, or stunt driving; Intentionally cause the movement of traffic to slow, stop, or be impeded in any way because of a street takeover, a race or drag race, or stunt driving; Drive a motor vehicle to carry fuel for a motor vehicle the person should reasonably know is involved in a street takeover, a race or drag race, or stunt driving; or Knowingly be a spectator to a race, drag race, or street takeover prohibited by the bill. The bill imposes penalties for a person that engages in a prohibited motor vehicle activity. The bill also imposes penalties for a person that engages in a prohibited motor vehicle activity and then eludes or attempts to elude a peace officer. Lastly, the bill states when and how a peace officer may, or a presiding court may issue an order to, impound, immobilize, or seize a motor vehicle involved in a prohibited motor vehicle activity.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	House, Apr 1, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced (03/11/2026)</a>	<b>Position Support</b>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-021</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a> <a href="#">Cleave Simpson</a> <a href="#">Carlos Barron</a>	<b>Clean Fleet Enterprise Replace Aging Diesel Trucks</b> 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	executive, Apr 20, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act (04/21/2026)</a>	<b>Position Support</b>	

		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, and is registered, operable, and capable of independent roadway operation (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 ...				
CO 2026A SB 26-040	<a href="#">Judy Amabile</a> <a href="#">Cleave Simpson</a> <a href="#">Lesley Smith</a>	<b>Affordable Home Ownership Program</b> 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 act clarifies that only a household with an income less than or equal to either 120% of the statewide area median income of households of that size in the jurisdiction of a local or tribal government in which the households are located, or 120% of the statewide area median income of households of that size, 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 unless the ownership program is providing a homeowner with assistance for home rehabilitation . The act allows the division to modify this percen...	executive, Apr 27, 2026: Sent to the Governor	<a href="#">Final Act (04/27/2026)</a>	<b>Position Support</b>	
CO 2026A SB 26-112	<a href="#">Lynda Zamora</a> <a href="#">Wilson</a> <a href="#">Matt Soper</a>	<b>Court Actions Related to Failure to Appear in Court</b> 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, 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...	Senate, Mar 23, 2026: Senate Second Reading Lost with Amendments - Committee, Floor	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (03/10/2026)</a>	<b>Position Support</b>	
CO 2026A SB 26-142	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Cathy Kipp</a> <a href="#">Ryan Gonzalez</a>	<b>Development of Thermal Energy Resources</b> A qualifying entity is an industrial or commercial facility operator that recovers thermal energy as a by-product of its primary industrial or commercial processes. The bill permits the sale of recovered thermal energy by a qualifying entity under certain conditions, including: The thermal energy is a by-product of the qualifying entity's primary industrial or commercial process, and the thermal energy is not generated primarily for retail sale; The qualifying entity's primary business activity is not the operation of a public utility; The recovery and sale of thermal energy does not result in an increase in fossil fuel combustion beyond what the qualifying entity's primary industrial or commercial process	House, Apr 30, 2026: House Committee on Energy & Environment Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/28/2026)</a>	<b>Position Support</b>	<b>House Energy &amp; Environment (04/30/2026);</b>  <b>L_009:</b> Adds clarifying language that this bill does not alter existing Colorado law governing how localities acquire electric service utilities. It also confirms that electric utilities retain their existing service territory rights to provide electric service to thermal energy network facilities within their territory.

		requires;The recovered thermal energy is sold pursuant to a contract between the qualifying entity and a purchaser; andThe qualifying entity does not sell electricity, natural gas, or other commodities regulated by the public utilities commission as part of the transaction. The bill authorizes a local government or a special district (local government) to enter into an agreement with one or more entities for the purpose of providing the local government with service from a thermal energy network. The local government may issue bonds for the purpose of financing thermal energy infrastructure, interconnections, or customer connections within the jurisdiction of the local government. The bill also increases the net electric generating capacity of a community geothermal gard...				<p><a href="#">L_007</a>: Clarifies that wastewater districts are included with other special districts in the definition of local government in the bill.</p> <p><a href="#">L_010</a>: Clarifies that emissions reductions achieved by municipal thermal energy networks within a utility's service territory may be counted toward the utility's clean heat plan compliance obligations. The amendment is intended to avoid duplicative emission reduction efforts and promote coordination between local governments and utilities in meeting statewide clean heat goals.</p>
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1002</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Lindsay Gilchrist</a> <a href="#">Matt Ball</a>	<p><b>Provider Participation in Health Insurance</b></p> <p>If a mental health provider, substance use disorder provider, or psychiatric nurse (provider) has not submitted a claim for a period of at least 12 months, the act 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 act includes mental health providers, substance use disorder providers, and psychiatric nurses as providers who may participate in a carrier's provider network. The act requires carriers to admit precicensed providers into the carrier's network and to reimburse precicensed providers for services rendered when provided under the supervision of a mental health provider, substance use disorder provider, or psychiatric nurse. The act requires a clinical social worker to complete 3,000 hours of practice prior to licensure.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as enacted.)Statutes affected: Signed Act (04/27/2026): 10-16-705.7, 12-245-404</p>	executive, Apr 27, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act (04/27/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1003</a>	<a href="#">Sean Camacho</a> <a href="#">Naquetta Ricks</a> <a href="#">Chris Kolker</a>	<p><b>Small Business Recovery Modifications</b></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 ...</p>	Senate, Apr 23, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/23/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1004</a>	<a href="#">Jarvis Caldwell</a> <a href="#">Julie McCluskie</a> <a href="#">James Coleman</a>	<p><b>Continuation of Child Care Contribution Tax Credit</b></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><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Appropriations</a></b></p>	House, May 1, 2026: House Committee on Appropriations Refer Unamended to House Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>		

		May 01, 2026 08:00am HCR 0112			
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1005</a>	<a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a> <a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a> <a href="#">Jessie Danielson</a>	<b>Worker Protection Collective Bargaining</b>  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 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; andRequires employers and employees, through their exclusive representative, to bargain in good faith.(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)  <b>Third Reading of Bills - Final Passage • <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></b>	Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Second Reading Special Order - Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Revised (04/30/2026)</a>	
		May 01, 2026 09:00am Senate Chamber			
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1008</a>	<a href="#">Meghan Lukens</a> <a href="#">Rick Taggart</a> <a href="#">Janice Marchman</a>	<b>Colorado Outdoor Opportunities Act</b>  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, tribal governments, 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 division is directed to coordinate and consult with local governments to identify potential impacts to services and infrastructure associated with outdoor recreation use. 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. In 2027 and 2028, the division is required to include an update on the outdoor recreation coordination, planning, and management efforts required by the bill during its 'SMART Act' hearing. For the 2026-27 st...  <b>Consideration of Senate Amendments to House Bills • <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></b>	House, Apr 28, 2026: House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Laid Over Daily	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/27/2026)</a>	
		May 01, 2026 09:00am House Chamber			
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1011</a>	<a href="#">Monica Duran</a> <a href="#">Karen McCormick</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a>	<b>Transfers of Certain Pet Animals</b>  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. A broker does not include a person that transfers no more than 3 single pet animals per each calendar year if the person transfers each single pet animal no more than once. 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	executive, Apr 23, 2026: Sent to the Governor	<a href="#">Signed Act (04/29/2026)</a>	

		governmental agency;The sale, 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, transfer, or adoption of a dog bred or trained for lawful huntin...				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1012</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Yara Zokaie</a> <a href="#">William Lindstedt</a>	<b>Consumer Protections to Promote Fair Market Pricing</b>  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	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(01/14/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1013</a>	<a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a> <a href="#">Emily Sirota</a> <a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a>	<b>Ratio Utility Billing Systems</b>  The act 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 provider 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;The utility costs for common areas or shared facilities are excluded from the charges to the tenant; andThe landlord clearly discloses the method of allocation for the dwelling unit in the tenant's rental agreement. For residential premises constructed with permits applied for on or after July 1, 2027, utility service must be metered directly by the utility provider or by a submeter.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as enacted.)Statutes affected: Signed Act (03/27/2026): 6-1-737	executive, Mar 26, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act</a> <a href="#">(03/27/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1018</a>	<a href="#">Jamie Jackson</a> <a href="#">Junie Joseph</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Long-term Care Services for Nursing Home Residents</b>  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 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.)	House, Feb 17, 2026: House Committee on Health & Human Services Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended</a> <a href="#">PA1</a> <a href="#">(02/18/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1020</a>	<a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a> <a href="#">Lindsay Gilchrist</a> <a href="#">Matt Ball</a>	<b>Colorimetric Field Drug Tests in Drug Possessions</b>  Under current law, a person may be arrested and detained for level 1 drug misdemeanor possession. The act requires that when a colorimetric field drug test was used to test for the presence of a controlled substance and a person is solely suspected of a level 1 drug misdemeanor for	executive, Mar 26, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act</a> <a href="#">(03/27/2026)</a>		

		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 act 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: This summary applies to this bill as enacted.)Statutes affected: Signed Act (03/27/2026): 18-18-102, 16-3-105				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1026</a>	<a href="#">Eliza Hamrick</a> <a href="#">Bob Marshall</a> <a href="#">Chris Kolker</a>	<b>Expanding Plan Options for PERA</b>  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 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 the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)  <b>Consideration of Senate Amendments to House Bills • <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></b>  May 01, 2026 09:00am House Chamber	House, Apr 24, 2026: House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Laid Over Daily	<a href="#">Rerevised</a> <a href="#">(04/23/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1033</a>	<a href="#">Monica Duran</a> <a href="#">Ryan Gonzalez</a> <a href="#">Byron Pelton</a>	<b>Expanding the Colorado Cottage Foods Act</b>  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.)	House, Apr 30, 2026: House Third Reading Passed with Amendments - Floor	<a href="#">Reengrossed</a> <a href="#">(04/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1045</a>	<a href="#">Chad Clifford</a> <a href="#">Yara Zokaie</a> <a href="#">Jessie Danielson</a>	<b>Disabilities Housing Protections</b>  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.)	Senate, Apr 14, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised</a> <a href="#">(04/14/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1047</a>	<a href="#">Junie Joseph</a>	<b>Protections for Residential Tenants</b>  The bill requires a plaintiff that files a complaint concerning the unlawful detention of real property to	House, Feb 24, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(01/14/2026)</a>		

		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 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.)	Postpone Indefinitely			
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1051</a>	<a href="#">Katie Stewart</a> <a href="#">Larry Suckla</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a>	<b>Continue Microgrid Community Resilience Grant Program</b>  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 the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	Senate, Apr 23, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/23/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1052</a>	<a href="#">Rebekah Stewart</a> <a href="#">Dan Woog</a> <a href="#">John Carson</a>	<b>Rights for Victims of Certain Crimes</b>  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.)	Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1053</a>	<a href="#">Tisha Mauro</a> <a href="#">Byron Pelton</a> <a href="#">Katie Wallace</a>	<b>Motor Vehicle Regulation Administration</b>  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 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	House, Apr 28, 2026: House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Laid Over Daily	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/27/2026)</a>		

		<p>parks pass for a motor vehicle for a reduced fee when registering the motor vehicle. The bill requires the authorized agent of the departme...</p> <p><b>Consideration of Senate Amendments to House Bills • <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>			
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1054</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Manny Rutinel</a> <a href="#">Elizabeth Velasco</a></p>	<p><b>Protections for Worker Safety</b></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; andComply 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; andA 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><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Appropriations</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 08:00am HCR 0112</p>	<p>House, May 1, 2026: House Committee on Appropriations Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole</p>	<p><a href="#">Preamended PA1 (03/02/2026)</a></p>	
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1061</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Max Brooks</a></p>	<p><b>Community Integration Housing Tax Credits</b></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 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>House, Mar 25, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing &amp; Local Government Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a></p>	
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1064</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Jamie Jackson</a> <a href="#">Gretchen Rydin</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a></p>	<p><b>Youthful Offender System Updates</b></p> <p>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 act: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</p>	<p>executive, Mar 26, 2026: Governor Signed</p>	<p><a href="#">Signed Act (03/27/2026)</a></p>	

		<p>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 integrating a trauma-informed standard of care with current system practices to promote the health and safety of system participants; and Expands cer...</p>			
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1066</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Rebekah Stewart</a> <a href="#">Katie Stewart</a> <a href="#">Matt Ball</a></p>	<p><b>Tax Exemptions Low Income Rental Property Development</b></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>	<p>House, Feb 23, 2026: House Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p><a href="#">Preamended PA1 (02/27/2026)</a></p>	
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1069</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Lisa Feret</a> <a href="#">Katie Stewart</a> <a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a></p>	<p><b>Availability of Emergency Medical Services</b></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) : A medical screening examination that is within the capability of the emergency department of a hospital or a freestanding emergency department, including ancillary services routinely available to the emergency department, an ambulance service, or an agency providing out-of-hospital services (agency), to evaluate an emergency medical condition ; Further medical examination and treatment as required to stabilize the patient to ensure material deterioration of the patient's condition is not likely to result from or occur during patient transport; The ground transportation of a person entitled to receive benefits or services under a health coverage plan (covered person) to an appropriate location other than a hospital, if the destination is a crisis stabilization unit and the patient meets clinically validated criteria ; The examination and treatment of a covered person at the scene of a medical emergency or during transport from the scene of a medical emergency by an ambulance service or an 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 per...</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 21, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to</p>	<p><a href="#">Reengrossed (03/09/2026)</a></p>	
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1075</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Eliza Hamrick</a> <a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a> <a href="#">Lisa Frizell</a></p>	<p><b>Child Welfare Prevention Services Funding</b></p> <p>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.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Health &amp; Human Services</a></b></p> <p>May 07, 2026 01:30pm Old Supreme Court</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 27, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Health &amp; Human Services</p>	<p><a href="#">Reengrossed (04/21/2026)</a></p>	

<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1097</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Carlos Barron</a> <a href="#">Byron Pelton</a></p>	<p><b>Register &amp; Drive Surplus Military Vehicles</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	<p>House, Feb 17, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing &amp; Local Government Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (02/03/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1102</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Mandy Lindsay</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a> <a href="#">Kyle Brown</a></p>	<p><b>Funding for Colorado DRIVES Account</b></p> <p>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 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 July 1, 2027 , to charge a fee , under certain circumstances, 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 ). The provisions of the bill that redirect revenue to the DRIVES account from the HUTF take effect only if the section of House Bill 26-1289 concerning gasoline and special fuel taxes becomes law. (Note: Italicized words indicate new mater...</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 7, 2026: Senate Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p><a href="#">Preamended PA2 (04/08/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1103</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Lorena Garcia</a> <a href="#">Lori Goldstein</a> <a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a></p>	<p><b>Report Child Sexual Assault &amp; Courtroom Testimony</b></p> <p>The act requires a law enforcement entity that receives a report alleging an offense involving sexual assault or abuse of a child to conduct a minimal facts interview and record certain information, including the child's name, the alleged offender's name, and a summary of the alleged incident. After receiving the report, a law enforcement entity must notify a child advocacy center within the judicial district where the alleged crime occurred, or another appropriate child advocacy center, within 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 act changes the definition of a child witness for purposes of testifying using closed-circuit television from a person who is 12 years old or younger, to a person who is younger than 18 years old. The act 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: This summary applies to this bill as enacted.)</p>	<p>executive, Apr 23, 2026: Sent to the Governor</p>	<p><a href="#">Final Act (04/15/2026)</a></p>		

<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1106</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Mandy Lindsay</a> <a href="#">Elizabeth Velasco</a> <a href="#">Katie Wallace</a></p>	<p><b>Eviction Protections for Tenants</b></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 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; andExtend 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>House, Mar 24, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (02/03/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1112</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Amy Paschal</a> <a href="#">Lesley Smith</a> <a href="#">Nick Hinrichsen</a></p>	<p><b>Regulation of Underground Injection Control Wells</b></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><a href="#">Preamended PA2 (03/03/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1119</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Steven Woodrow</a> <a href="#">Nick Hinrichsen</a></p>	<p><b>Authority for Different Mill Levy Rates</b></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 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</p>	<p>House, Apr 16, 2026: House Committee on Finance Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (02/04/2026)</a></p>		

		required to be made publicly available to include the specific, different mill levy rates used for land and improv...				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1123</a>	<a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a> <a href="#">Katie Stewart</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<p><b>Preventing Sexual Abuse in Jails</b></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 . To conduct a strip search of an inmate who is detained in a local detention facility, the bill requires 2 peace officers to make a determination that there is reasonable belief to conduct a strip search and the inmate is concealing a weapon or a controlled substance on the inmate's person. The bill 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. Each local detention facility is required to annually submit a report to the jail standards advisory committee and the Colorado attorney general stating the number of strip searches that occurred in the facility in the last calendar year and the result of each strip search. The bill limits access to video recordings that depict prisoner nudity captured inside a local detention facility. 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 sexua...</p> <p><b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills •</b> <b><a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 09:00am Senate Chamber</p>	Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Second Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments	<a href="#">Preamended PA3 (04/23/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1127</a>	<a href="#">Junie Joseph</a> <a href="#">Manny Rutinel</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a>	<p><b>Reporting After Fatal Car Crash</b></p> <p>The bill requires coroners to include toxicology results for all deceased parties in required reports regarding motor vehicle crashes resulting in death.(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)</p>	House, Mar 4, 2026: House Second Reading Passed with Amendments - Floor	<a href="#">Final Act (04/20/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1140</a>	<a href="#">Ty Winter</a> <a href="#">Rod Pelton</a>	<p><b>Local Government Impact Hearings</b></p> <p>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; andNotify 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 ...</p>	House, Apr 29, 2026: House Second Reading Special Order - Laid Over to 05/14/2026 - No Amendments	<a href="#">Introduced (02/04/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1190</a>	<a href="#">Matthew Martinez</a> <a href="#">Matt Soper</a> <a href="#">William Lindstedt</a>	<p><b>Alcohol Beverage Manufacturer Sales</b></p> <p>The bill creates an expanded sales room permit, which authorizes a manufacturer, limited winery, or wholesaler that manufactures beer (producer) to:Operate a restaurant at the producer's sales room; orSell or provide alcohol beverages that are not manufactured by the permit holder by the drink for consumption at the sales room if the alcohol</p>	House, Mar 26, 2026: House Committee on Business Affairs & Labor Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced (02/09/2026)</a>		

		<p>beverage is a craft product. A producer must obtain a separate expanded sales room permit for each location. To obtain an expanded sales room permit, a producer must apply to the state licensing authority. To operate an expanded sales room, the producer must: Have sandwiches and light snacks available for consumption on the premises; and Not sell at the sales room the authorized alcohol beverages in an amount in excess of 50% of the total sales of alcohol beverages. The state licensing authority will establish the application fee for an expanded sales room permit. The bill authorizes a vintner's restaurant licensee to sell and ship wine directly to an individual who has joined a winery club. To create a winery club, the vintner's restaurant licensee must obtain and retain, for as long as the club is active, each member's name, address, and age and a record of how the member's age was verified. To join a winery club, an individual must apply to the vintner's restaurant that created the winery club. To ship wine to an address, a vintner's restaurant licensee must verify the recipient is a member of the club and that the delivery address is t...</p>				
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1202</p>	<p><a href="#">Manny Rutinel</a> <a href="#">Emily Sirota</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a></p>	<p><b>Strategy to Reduce &amp; Prevent Homelessness</b></p> <p>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 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>Senate, Apr 17, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments</p>	<p><a href="#">Rerevised (04/17/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A HB 26-1206</p>	<p><a href="#">Ryan Gonzalez</a> <a href="#">Junie Joseph</a> <a href="#">Adrienne Benavidez</a></p>	<p><b>Improved Funding to Support Development</b></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 both 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 or businesses ; 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. All new tax revenues generated are irrevocably pledged to the authority for the purposes set forth in the ballot question. 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 , excluding the sale or use of cigarettes ; and The executive director of the department of revenue shall collect, administer, and enforce the tax, and</p>	<p>House, Apr 27, 2026: House Second Reading Special Order - Laid Over Daily with Amendments - Committee, Floor</p>	<p><a href="#">Reengrossed (04/28/2026)</a></p>		

		<p>the city or county shall pay the net incremental cost incurred by the depart...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Finance</a></b></p> <p>May 05, 2026 02:00pm SCR 357</p>				
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1209</a></p>	<p>Larry Suckla</p>	<p><b>Temporary Decrease Statutory Property Tax Revenue Limits</b></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 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>House, Mar 10, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing &amp; Local Government Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (02/12/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1210</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a> <a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a> <a href="#">Iman Jodeh</a></p>	<p><b>Prohibit Surveillance Price &amp; Wage Setting</b></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, online behaviors, or biometrics of an individual or group, band, class, or tier to which the individual belongs. The definition of 'worker' excludes federal and state employees and employees of public entities. The bill prohibits discrimination against a consumer or worker through the use of automated decision systems used to engage a price or wage setting algorithm (PWSA) that uses statistical modeling, data analytics, artificial intelligence, or other data processing techniques to analyze surveillance data, the output of which is a substantial factor in: Individualized price setting based on surveillance data regarding used to determine the amount charged to a consumer; or Individualized wage setting based on surveillance data regarding used to determine the wage offered to 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. A person that uses a PWSA shall deve...</p> <p><b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 09:00am Senate Chamber</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 27, 2026: Senate Second Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments</p>	<p><a href="#">Reengrossed (03/27/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1226</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Meg Froelich</a> <a href="#">Jenny Williford</a> <a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a></p>	<p><b>Manage Emissions from Electric Generating Units</b></p> <p>Section 2 of the bill requires the air quality control commission, no later than December 31, 2029, to adopt a final rule division of administration in the department of public health and environment (division), no later than July 2029, to propose a final rule (rule) establishing certain limits on the emission of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide (emission limits) from an electric generating unit (unit) that is owned or operated by an electric utility, is located in the state, and emitted 200 tons or more of nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, or both in calendar year 2024</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 29, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation &amp; Energy Refer Amended to Senate Committee of the Whole</p>	<p><a href="#">Preamended PA2 (04/29/2026)</a></p>		

		<p>(covered electric generating unit). The rule must require compliance with the emission limits as soon as practicable after December 31, 2030, 2034, and must not cover units that have ceased operations, burn natural gas or fuel oil natural gas, fuel oil, or both only, or have certain systems installed before December 31, 2029. A unit that operates after December 31, 2034, must install certain pollution controls and comply with the emission limits on or before December 31, 2034. Section 2 also requires the owner or operator of a covered electric generating unit is required to provide quarterly emission reports showing compliance with the rule to the division. of administration in the department of public health and environment (division). On August 1, 2029, the air quality control commission in the department of public health and environment (AQCC) must submit to the general assembly a list of ...</p> <p><b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills •</b>  <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></p> <p>May 01, 2026 09:00am  Senate Chamber</p>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1233</a>	<a href="#">Meghan Lukens</a> <a href="#">Yara Zokaie</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a>	Property Tax Proceedings for Nonresidential Property Penalties for providing false information for tax purposes. A county may require a nonresidential 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 ... <b>Hearing Item •</b> <a href="#">Senate Finance</a> May 05, 2026 02:00pm SCR 357	Senate, Apr 21, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/16/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1237</a>	<a href="#">Lesley Smith</a> <a href="#">Rick Taggart</a> <a href="#">William Lindstedt</a>	Transportation Safety Modifications 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 ); andUpdates 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 the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	Senate, Apr 8, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Final Act (04/28/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1239</a>	<a href="#">Lori Goldstein</a>	County Enforcement Authority	House, Apr 21, 2026: House	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/08/2026)</a>		

	<a href="#">Chris Richardson</a> <a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a>	The bill updates and modernizes county enforcement authority in 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; andThe 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 the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass			
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1242</a>	<a href="#">Jamie Jackson</a> <a href="#">Amy Paschal</a> <a href="#">John Carson</a>	<b>Interlock Device for Impaired Drivers</b> 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. The bill makes an appropriation.(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.)	House, Mar 24, 2026: House Second Reading Passed with Amendments - Committee	<a href="#">Rerevised</a> <a href="#">(04/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1253</a>	<a href="#">Scott Slaugh</a> <a href="#">Barbara Kirkmeyer</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a>	<b>Disconnection from Statutory Municipality</b> Under current law, the owners of certain tracts of agricultural or farm land within and adjacent to the boundary of a statutory town or statutory city may petition the district court for the county to have the land disconnected from the town or city (disconnection by court decree). The bill changes which tracts of land are eligible to be disconnected from a statutory town or statutory city 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 area described in an urban renewal plan 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 ...	executive, Apr 23, 2026: Sent to the Governor	<a href="#">Final Act</a> <a href="#">(04/20/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1255</a>	<a href="#">Tammy Story</a> <a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a>	<b>Social Media Duty to Report &amp; Search Warrants</b> 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; andProviding 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	House, Mar 23, 2026: House Second Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments	<a href="#">Preamended PA1</a> <a href="#">(03/19/2026)</a>		

		<p>makes a 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: Threatens imminent and specific harm to themselves 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>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1258</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Matt Soper</a> <a href="#">Brianna Titone</a> <a href="#">Rod Pelton</a></p>	<p><b>Changes to Practices Relating to Death</b></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 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: 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><b>Consideration of Senate Amendments to House Bills • <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments</p>	<p><a href="#">Rerevised</a> <a href="#">(04/30/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1260</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Lorena Garcia</a> <a href="#">Jenny Willford</a> <a href="#">Scott Bright</a></p>	<p><b>Updates to Child Care Assistance Programs</b></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. The bill modifies existing reporting requirements to include the total amount of child care assistance program (CCCAP) allocation that is spent by the department and each county on administrative expenses, county indirect expenses, program implementation costs, and direct service expenses. (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><b>Consideration of Senate Amendments to House Bills • <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments</p>	<p><a href="#">Rerevised</a> <a href="#">(04/30/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1261</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a> <a href="#">Naquetta Ricks</a> <a href="#">Katie Wallace</a></p>	<p><b>Motor Vehicle Consumer Protections</b></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</p>	<p>House, Mar 26, 2026: House Committee on Business Affairs &amp; Labor Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(02/19/2026)</a></p>		

		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 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...				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1265</a>	<a href="#">Chad Clifford</a> <a href="#">Manny Rutinel</a> <a href="#">William Lindstedt</a>	<b>Law Enforcement National Electronic Tracing System &amp; Share Program</b>  The bill requires each local 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, subject to certain exceptions . 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: 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.)	Senate, Apr 14, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/14/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1268</a>	<a href="#">Karen McCormick</a> <a href="#">Lesley Smith</a> <a href="#">William Lindstedt</a>	<b>Renewable Energy Development on Disturbed Lands</b>  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 ensure that any outreach to and engagement of disproportionately impacted communities is consistent with statutory requirements , 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. A local government cannot designate an eligible site within tribal lands without first consulting with the tribe with jurisdiction over the lands. 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 increment revenue to finance any public infrastructure needed for or reimburse costs associated with the eligible project in a manner consistent with the tax increment financing if the renewable energy reinvestment area is included in the authority's governing statutes urban renewal plan or county revitalization plan . Section 1 requires a utility to respond In...	House, Apr 14, 2026: House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/10/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1269</a>	<a href="#">Junie Joseph</a> <a href="#">Naquetta Ricks</a> <a href="#">Janice Marchman</a>	<b>Transit Access</b>  The bill requires certain transit agencies that have at least one million unlinked passenger trips in the most recent year, and that are not the Colorado department of transportation or a regional transportation authority that provides funding for but does not directly provide transit services (covered transit agencies) , to take specific actions in the following areas to increase transit 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; andReporting requirements. Low-income fare	Senate, Mar 30, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy	<a href="#">Reengrossed (03/25/2026)</a>		

		<p>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...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Transportation &amp; Energy</a></b></p> <p>May 04, 2026 01:30pm SCR 352</p>				
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1275</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Meg Froelich</a> <a href="#">Yara Zokaie</a> <a href="#">Iman Jodeh</a></p>	<p><b>Law Enforcement Identification &amp; Immigration Training Requirements</b></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>	<p>House, Mar 17, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(02/19/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1276</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Lorena Garcia</a> <a href="#">Elizabeth Velasco</a> <a href="#">Iman Jodeh</a></p>	<p><b>Protect Safety of Individuals Who Are Immigrants</b></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>	<p>Senate, Apr 29, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary</p>	<p><a href="#">Reengrossed</a> <a href="#">(04/27/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1278</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Chris Richardson</a> <a href="#">Rod Pelton</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a></p>	<p><b>Local Government Approval of Transmission Infrastructure</b></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</p>	<p>House, Mar 5, 2026: House Committee on Energy &amp; Environment Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(02/19/2026)</a></p>		

		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.)				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1284</a>	<a href="#">Amy Paschal</a> <a href="#">Jacque Phillips</a>	<b>Requirements for Tenant Utility Billing</b> 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 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...	House, Mar 18, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing & Local Government Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(02/20/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1286</a>	<a href="#">Sheila Lieder</a> <a href="#">Chris Richardson</a> <a href="#">Chris Kolker</a>	<b>Automated Driving System Commercial Vehicles</b> 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.)	House, Mar 18, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing & Local Government Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended PA1</a> <a href="#">(03/19/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1288</a>	<a href="#">Michael Carter</a> <a href="#">Junie Joseph</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a>	<b>Jury Selection Requirements</b> 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.)	Senate, Apr 27, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised</a> <a href="#">(04/27/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1295</a>	<a href="#">Brandi Bradley</a> <a href="#">Cecelia Espenoza</a> <a href="#">Janice Rich</a>	<b>Repeal of Obsolete Statutory Requirements</b> The act repeals reporting requirements that have already been fulfilled and do not contain a future repeal date. The act 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 enacted.)	executive, Apr 28, 2026: Sent to the Governor	<a href="#">Final Act</a> <a href="#">(04/24/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1309</a>	<a href="#">Meg Froelich</a> <a href="#">Tammv Story</a> <a href="#">Katie Wallace</a>	<b>Abuse in Cases of Separation</b> 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	House, Mar 31, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended PA1</a> <a href="#">(04/06/2026)</a>		

		<p>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>				
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1310</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Tammy Story</a></p>	<p><b>Wildfire Resiliency Grant Money</b></p> <p>The bill requires the general assembly, starting in state fiscal year 2027-28, to appropriate certain amounts to the wildfire resilient homes grant program cash fund, which amounts must be based on the amount of money in the wildfire mitigation capacity development fund that is used to fund grants in the prior state fiscal year. In awarding home hardening grants through the wildfire resilient homes grant program, the division of fire prevention and control in the department of public safety is required to prioritize homeowners who are income qualified or who lack the ability to perform the home hardening work because of age, disability, or illness. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>	<p>House, Mar 23, 2026: House Committee on Agriculture, Water &amp; Natural Resources Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(03/02/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1311</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Michael Carter</a> <a href="#">Monica Duran</a> <a href="#">Scott Bright</a></p>	<p><b>Retainage Surety Bond Construction Contracts</b></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 the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)</p>	<p>executive, Apr 28, 2026: Sent to the Governor</p>	<p><a href="#">Final Act</a> <a href="#">(04/24/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1313</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Andrew Boesenecker</a> <a href="#">Rebekah Stewart</a> <a href="#">Matt Ball</a></p>	<p><b>Adjust Requirements Statewide Affordable Housing Fund</b></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 local or tribal 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 local or tribal 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 local 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 local government, multiplied by the number of years of the u...</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments</p>	<p><a href="#">Rerevised</a> <a href="#">(04/30/2026)</a></p>		

		<p><b>Consideration of Senate Amendments to House Bills • <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>				
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1314</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Regina English</a> <a href="#">Tony Exum</a> <a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a></p>	<p><b>Family Stability &amp; Kinship Care</b></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. The bill updates the definitions of 'grandparent' and 'great-grandparent' in the context of court-ordered family time. The bill expands the definitions to account for situations in which the child's father or mother is deceased. To align with changes enacted in 2023 that address kinship and relative placements more broadly, the bill repeals language specific to grandparent placements in child welfare cases and the types of evidence a court considers in connection with a grandparent's past abusive or neglectful conduct. 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 th...</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Committee on Health &amp; Human Services Refer Unamended - Consent Calendar to Senate Committee of the Whole</p>	<p><a href="#">Reengrossed (04/21/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1318</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Meg Froelich</a> <a href="#">Kenny Nguyen</a> <a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a></p>	<p><b>Traffic Safety Near Schools</b></p> <p>The bill defines school zones as all roadways within at least 1,000 feet of a school property boundary , except state highways without the written approval of the Colorado department of transportation. The bill allows a local government that has jurisdiction over a school zone to reduce the size of a school zone after first holding a public hearing but does not allow a school zone to be reduced to less than 200 feet from a school property boundary. Additionally, the bill allows local governments to expand school zones to beyond 1,000 feet from a school property boundary. The bill limits requirements the state, a county, a city and county, or a municipality must complete regarding placing and using an automated vehicle identification system along a safe route to school. The bill allows a local government to designate a portion of a roadway immediately adjacent to a school property boundary as a school street. The local government may close a school street to traffic. If there is traffic on the school street, the maximum speed limit is 10 miles per hour and vehicles shall yield the right-of-way to, and the local government may suspend additional traffic provisions on the school street that endanger, pedestrians, bicyclists, or micromobility users.(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 ...</p> <p><b>Consideration of Senate Amendments to House Bills • <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>	<p>House, Apr 30, 2026: House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Laid Over Daily</p>	<p><a href="#">Rerevised (04/29/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1326</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Monica Duran</a> <a href="#">Jenny Willford</a> <a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a></p>	<p><b>Sunset Public Utilities Commission</b></p> <p>Sunset Process - House Energy and Environment Committee. The bill implements recommendations of the department of regulatory agencies in its 2025 sunset review of the public utilities commission (commission) as follows: Sections 1 and 2 of the bill continue the commission for 11 years to September 1, 2037; Section 3 permits the commission members to engage in nonpublic communications regarding adjudicatory matters after the close of the evidentiary record if prior notice of the communications is provided and the final reasoning and determinations of the matter are later made at a public hearing; Sections 4 through 9 authorize the commission to send</p>	<p>House, Apr 30, 2026: House Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p><a href="#">Preamended PA1 (04/27/2026)</a></p>		

		communications by email; Sections 10 through 13 modernize certain processes, provide additional transparency, and clarify inconsistencies in certain energy statutes by:Aligning the renewable energy standard with the statutes governing clean energy plans;Directing the commission to perform a study to identify any barriers to joint procurement by electric utilities with regard to advanced technology generation resources;Authorizing the commission to require a commission-regulated utility to contract with one or more third parties to administer certain customer-facing programs; andClarifying that a municipally owned utility, cooperative electric association, independent transmission developer, or independent power producer may appeal to the commission a local government's decision to deny a land use permit or application f...				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1330</a>	<a href="#">Matt Soper</a> <a href="#">Steven Woodrow</a> <a href="#">Matt Ball</a>	<b>Alcohol Beverages Entertainment Districts</b> Current law allows the governing body of a local licensing authority to create an entertainment district for the purpose of the service and consumption of alcohol beverages. The bill amends the laws governing entertainment districts by:Specifying that an entertainment district may exist only within a single municipality or city and county or the unincorporated portion of a single county;Removing the requirement that an entertainment district be no larger than 100 acres;Reducing the minimum square footage that licensed premises are required to contain from 20,000 square feet of premises to 5,000 square feet;Allowing a local licensing authority to establish the days and hours of operation for the entertainment district and licensees within the entertainment district; andSpecifying that only licensed premises authorized to attach to a common consumption area may sell or serve alcohol beverages for consumption within the common consumption area.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	House, Apr 2, 2026: House Third Reading Lost - No Amendments	<a href="#">Engrossed (03/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1343</a>	<a href="#">Chad Clifford</a> <a href="#">Tisha Mauro</a> <a href="#">Janice Marchman</a>	<b>Electronic Process in Competency &amp; Administrative Hearings</b> Current law requires a court to allow the department of human services (department) to submit a competency evaluation for a criminal defendant (evaluation) to the court through electronic means. The bill expands the use of electronic processes in competency proceedings by clarifying that the court must permit the department's evaluation submission via e-filing and by directing the department to:Accept, by electronic means, a court order to conduct an evaluation; andElectronically deliver an evaluation to interested parties through the e-filing system. Current law generally requires an administrative agency that is conducting an adjudicatory hearing (agency) to serve any person entitled to notice of that hearing either personally or by first-class mail. The bill permits an agency to serve notice of the hearing by electronic means, upon a documented request or with the documented consent of the person to be notified. The bill similarly authorizes electronic service with respect to an agency's final decision or the initial decision by an administrative law judge or hearing officer. For the 2026-27 fiscal year, the bill appropriates \$26,296 to the judicial department from the judicial department information technology cash fund. The appropriation is for information technology infrastructure.(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 reengro...  <b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • Senate Floor Work</b>  May 01, 2026 09:00am Senate Chamber	Senate, Apr 29, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Senate Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (04/29/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1347</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Lindsay Gilchrist</a> <a href="#">Matt Ball</a>	<b>Federal Disability Benefits for Foster Care Youth</b> Under current law, a county department of human or social services (county department) is required, beginning on or before July 1, 2027, to determine whether a child or youth who is in foster care (child or youth) and who has a deceased parent may be eligible to receive federal survivor benefits and to apply for and manage those benefits under certain circumstances. Current law sets forth various	Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Committee on Health & Human Services Refer Unamended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/27/2026)</a>		

		survivor benefit application, accounting, and notice requirements for county departments, which must save survivor benefit money in an account for the individual child or youth in some cases. The bill extends, beginning on or before July 1, 2028, certain application, accounting, and notice provisions already in place for survivor benefits to federal supplemental security income benefits (SSI), which are monthly payments awarded to a child or youth with a disability and limited resources. The bill adds requirements related to identifying and documenting the disability of a child or youth in the child welfare system. A county department must deposit amounts above the countable resource threshold for SSI eligibility in a savings account specifically for individuals with disabilities, established and maintained for the child or youth in foster care. If a child or youth is receiving SSI, the county department must document how the money is spent in the state's welfare case management system.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1356</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Rick Taggart</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Repeal Local Accountability System</b>  Joint Budget Committee. The bill repeals the local accountability system, which includes a grant program. The local accountability system supplements the state accountability system.(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	Senate, Apr 16, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/16/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1373</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Emily Sirota</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Subsidy Limits in Assistance Programs for Children</b>  Joint Budget Committee. The bill specifies monthly subsidy payment reimbursement limits for the adoption assistance program and the relative guardianship assistance program that apply to contracts that take effect July 1, 2026, or later.(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	House, Apr 17, 2026: House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/16/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1375</a>	<a href="#">Emily Sirota</a> <a href="#">Rick Taggart</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Repeal County Administration Funding Model</b>  Joint Budget Committee. Under current law, the department of human services (department) was required to enter into an agreement with an outside entity no later than January 2, 2024, to develop a county administration of public and medical assistance programs funding model (funding model) to determine the amount of money necessary to fund the administration of public and medical assistance programs in each county. The department is required to enter into an agreement with an outside entity to annually update and modify the funding model. Before November 1 of each year, the department is required to submit the results of the funding model to the joint budget committee, the department of health care policy and financing, and the county departments of human or social services (county departments). The bill repeals the funding model and the requirement to annually update and submit the results of the funding model to the joint budget committee, the department of health care policy and financing, and county departments. The bill reduces the appropriations made to the department of human services and the department of health care policy and financing in the annual general appropriation act for the 2026-27 state fiscal year.(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	Senate, Apr 16, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/16/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1395</a>	<a href="#">Emily Sirota</a> <a href="#">Rick Taggart</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Repeal Wildfire Resilient Homes Grant Program</b>  Joint Budget Committee. Under existing law, the department of public safety administers the wildfire resilient homes grant program, which provides grants to homeowners for the purposes of making their homes more resilient to wildfire risk. The grant program is funded through the wildfire resilient homes grant program cash fund (grant program cash fund). The bill requires the state treasurer to transfer the balance of the grant program cash fund to the general fund on June 30, 2026, and repeals the wildfire resilient homes grant program, effective July 1, 2026.(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	Senate, Apr 16, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/16/2026)</a>		

CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1399</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Rick Taggart</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Eliminate General Fund Transfer to Multimodal Transportation Fund</b>  Joint Budget Committee. Under current law, the state treasurer is required to transfer \$10.5 million from the general fund to the multimodal transportation and mitigation options fund every July 1 beginning on July 1, 2024, and ending on July 1, 2031. The bill eliminates future transfers after the July 1, 2025, transfer.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	House, Apr 28, 2026: House Consideration of First Conference Committee Report result was to Adopt Committee Report - Repass	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/16/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1405</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Emily Sirota</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Cash Fund Transfers to General Fund</b>  Joint Budget Committee. The bill requires the state treasurer to make certain transfers of money from certain cash funds to the general fund. On June 12, 2026, the state treasurer is required to transfer \$16,747 from the local governmental entity backfill cash fund to the general fund ( section 30 31 of the bill). On June 28, 2026, the state treasurer is required to transfer \$5.3 million from the school and child care clean drinking water fund to the general fund ( section 28 29 ). On June 30, 2026, the state treasurer is required to transfer the following amounts to the general fund:\$1,057,001 from the scale-up grant fund ( section 1 );\$796,959 from the qualified apprenticeship intermediary grant fund ( section 2 );\$200,000 from the immediate payment fund ( section 3 );\$500,000 from the Colorado uninsured employer fund ( section 4 );\$750,000 from the records and reports fund ( section 5 );\$9.2 million from the kickstarter program master account ( section 6 );\$200,000 from the electronic recording technology fund ( section 7 );\$250,000 from the tobacco settlement defense account within the tobacco litigation settlement cash fund ( section 8 );\$1 million from the Colorado bureau of investigation identification unit fund ( section 12 13 );\$11 million from the information technology revolving fund ( section 16 17 );\$10 million from the technology risk prevention and response fund ( section 17 18 );\$15 million from the small bu...	House, Apr 28, 2026: House Consideration of First Conference Committee Report result was to Adopt Committee Report - Repass	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/16/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1409</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Emily Sirota</a> <a href="#">Jeff Bridges</a>	<b>Marijuana Tax Cash Fund Distributions</b>  Joint Budget Committee. Current law requires 3.5% of the gross retail marijuana sales tax revenue to be distributed to local governments. The bill eliminates the distribution to local governments and allocates the gross retail marijuana sales tax revenue as follows:73.17% to the marijuana tax cash fund (fund);11.33% to the state public school fund;1.5% to the marijuana cash fund; and14% to the general fund. The bill also directs the state treasurer to transfer from the fund to the state public school fund at the end of each fiscal year, an amount equal to the difference between the balance of the fund and:15% of the amount that the general assembly appropriated from the fund in that fiscal year; andAny amount of the fund designated to be part of the emergency reserve for that fiscal year.(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	House, Apr 28, 2026: House Consideration of First Conference Committee Report result was to Adopt Committee Report - Repass	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/16/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1410</a>	<a href="#">Emily Sirota</a> <a href="#">Jeff Bridges</a> <a href="#">Kyle Brown</a>	<b>2026-27 Long Appropriations Bill</b>  Provides for the payment of expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the state of Colorado, and of its agencies and institutions, for and during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2026, except as otherwise noted.(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)	executive, Apr 30, 2026: Sent to the Governor	<a href="#">Section 16- 17- FY 2025-26 Education &amp; Safety Clause (04/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1415</a>	<a href="#">Naquetta Ricks</a>	<b>Optional Residential Construction Contractor Certification</b>  The bill creates the residential construction contractor certification enterprise (enterprise) in the department of law (department). The enterprise is and operates as a government-owned business within the department for the business purposes of using fee revenue to administer a residential construction contractor certification program (program). The enterprise may assess a residential construction contractor certification fee (fee) only on a residential construction contractor (contractor) that applies to the department for a residential construction certificate. The total annual fee revenue shall not exceed the cost of collecting the fee, administering the program, certifying contractors, and the direct and indirect costs of the	House, Apr 9, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Business Affairs & Labor	<a href="#">Introduced (04/09/2026)</a>		

		<p>enterprise. The amount of the fee must not exceed \$100 annually. The department may adopt rules to implement the fee. The enterprise shall transmit all net revenue collected from the fee to the state treasurer, who shall credit the net revenue to the contractor certification cash fund, which is created by the bill. Money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the enterprise to administer the program. The enterprise shall administer the program in accordance with the following goals: Preventing or reducing damage to homeowners caused by contractors who abandon work before a project is complete; Encouraging contractors to comply with the terms of a construction agreement with the homeowner; and Increasing the likelihood of a contractor performing...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Business Affairs &amp; Labor</a></b></p> <p>May 06, 2026 HCR 0112 Upon Adjournment</p>				
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1416</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Kenny Nguyen</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a></p>	<p>Transfers to General Fund &amp; Colorado Economic Development Fund</p> <p>The bill requires the state treasurer to transfer \$1.2 million from the universal high school scholarship cash fund (fund) to the Colorado economic development fund and \$2.3 million from the fund to the general fund on June 30, 2026. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 09:00am House Chamber</p>	<p>House, Apr 28, 2026: House Second Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(04/13/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1417</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a> <a href="#">Matt Soper</a> <a href="#">Janice Rich</a></p>	<p>Colorado Anti-Discrimination Act Testing Entities</p> <p>Current law requires a testing entity to provide accommodations for an individual with a disability who is taking an exam for professional licensing. The definition of 'testing entity' includes a private entity or a state or local governmental entity offering such an exam and having control over testing accommodation decisions. The bill changes the definition of 'testing entity' to include any person, business, or state or local government agency that offers an exam or course related to an application, license, certification, or credential for secondary or postsecondary education, professional, or trade purposes. The bill further requires a testing entity to offer the exam or course in a place and manner that is accessible to the individual with a disability or offer an alternative accessible arrangement in order to accommodate an individual with a disability who has met the requirements to receive the accommodation. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>	<p>House, Apr 30, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments</p>	<p><a href="#">Reengrossed</a> <a href="#">(04/30/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1418</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Sean Camacho</a> <a href="#">Yara Zokaie</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a></p>	<p>Online Add-on Transaction Fee Youth Service Enterprise</p> <p>The bill requires each covered social media platform (covered platform) to impose a fee on each add-on transaction that occurs on the covered platform. The bill creates the youth mental health services access enterprise (enterprise) in the behavioral health administration (BHA) to use the fee revenue to operate and fund programs that provide youth mental health services. The enterprise constitutes an enterprise for purposes of section 20 of article X of the state constitution. A 'covered platform' means a sole proprietorship, a partnership, a limited liability company, a corporation, an association, or another legal entity, or an affiliate thereof, that: Conducts business in this state; Generates a majority of its annual revenue from online services; Makes available online gaming services, products, or features that are reasonably likely to be accessed by a youth; Collects users' personal data or has users' personal data collected on its behalf by a processor; and Solely or jointly with others determines the purposes and means of the processing of users' personal data. 'Add-on transaction' means an online transaction through which a player or participant in an online gaming service, product, or feature acquires: An item or ability that provides the player or participant an advantage over other players or participants; or A feature that alters or enhances the online gaming service, product, or feature. After deducting its</p>	<p>House, Apr 27, 2026: House Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p><a href="#">Preamended</a> <a href="#">PA1</a> <a href="#">(04/28/2026)</a></p>		

		administrative expenses, the enterprise is required to...				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1419</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Emily Sirota</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Over-Refund of Excess State Revenues</b> Section 20 of article X of the state constitution (TABOR) imposes a limitation on the amount of state fiscal year spending. If state fiscal year spending exceeds that limitation, the state is required to refund the amount of state fiscal year spending in excess of that limitation (TABOR refund). Under current law, if the state issues a TABOR refund for a state fiscal year, and the amount of that TABOR refund is greater than the amount of state fiscal year spending in excess of the limitation of state fiscal year spending for the state fiscal year (over-refund), the state reduces the amount of the next available TABOR refund by the amount of the over-refund. Changes in federal tax policy in 2025 reduced the amount of state tax revenue for the 2025 tax year. Due to when this change in federal tax policy was signed into law, it was not reflected in the amount of state fiscal year 2024-25 spending, even though the change impacted the 2025 tax year. Accordingly, the bill directs the office of the state controller, in consultation with the office of state planning and budgeting and the department of revenue, to determine the amount of the over-refund for state fiscal year 2024-25 taking into account the impact on state revenues from the federal tax policy change. No more than half of this over-refund can offset future TABOR refunds for any single state fiscal year beginning with the 2026-27 state fiscal year.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	House, Apr 30, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1422</a>	<a href="#">Chad Clifford</a> <a href="#">James Coleman</a> <a href="#">Lisa Frizell</a>	<b>Security Measures for Certain Government Entities</b> The bill addresses security measures for the legislative department and judicial department of state government and for the governor. Legislative security. Sections 1 through 4 and sections 6 and 7 of the bill create the position of the administrator of legislative safety for the general assembly, address the authority of the Colorado state patrol (state patrol) in the state capitol buildings complex (capitol complex), and rename the current position of chief security officer the sergeant at arms. Specifically, section 1 authorizes the executive committee of the legislative council (executive committee) to appoint an administrator of legislative safety to serve as the primary point of contact for members of the general assembly, employees of the general assembly, and other individuals specified by the executive committee (covered individuals) on all matters relating to their personal safety and security and to coordinate security and protection for covered individuals. The administrator of legislative safety performs their duties under the direction and supervision of the executive committee and, with approval of the executive committee, may appoint additional personnel as necessary to perform the functions assigned to the administrator of legislative safety. The administrator of legislative safety is the primary recipient of complaints relating to criminal activity against or security threats or risks to a covered individual. In fulfilling their duties, the administra...	House, Apr 27, 2026: House Committee on State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (04/29/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1423</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Brown</a> <a href="#">Rick Taggart</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Community Corrections Budget Request &amp; Data Information</b> Joint Budget Committee. The bill requires the department of public safety (department) to submit a budget request for community corrections and to include in its budget request information regarding projected community corrections program needs, including certain data points and analysis related to residential and nonresidential bed capacity, the per diem reimbursement rate for each bed type, and other guideposts related to community corrections appropriations. The department must include information on the budget request in its yearly 'SMART Act' hearing.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.) <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Appropriations</a></b> May 01, 2026 08:00am HCR 0112	House, Apr 23, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Appropriations	<a href="#">Introduced (04/23/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-002</a>	<a href="#">Tony Exum</a> <a href="#">Cathy Kipp</a>	Energy Affordability	House, Apr 30, 2026: House	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/17/2026)</a>		

	<a href="#">Jenny Willford</a>	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.)	Committee on Energy & Environment Refer Unamended to House Committee of the Whole			
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-003</a>	<a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a> <a href="#">Katie Wallace</a> <a href="#">Kyle Brown</a>	<b>End-of-Life Management of Electric Vehicle Batteries</b>  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...  <b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills •</b> <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a>  May 04, 2026 10:00am Senate Chamber	Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Committee on Appropriations Refer Amended to Senate Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Preamended PA2 (04/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-004</a>	<a href="#">Julie Gonzales</a> <a href="#">Tom Sullivan</a> <a href="#">Meg Froelich</a>	<b>Expand List of Petitioners for Protection Order</b>  The act adds 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. Health-care facilities, behavioral health treatment facilities, school districts, the state charter school institute, K-12 charter schools, private schools, and institutions of higher education are established as institutional petitioners that may petition a court for an extreme risk protection order. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as enacted.)	executive, Apr 6, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act (04/06/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-005</a>	<a href="#">Julie Gonzales</a> <a href="#">Mike Weissman</a> <a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a>	<b>Rights Violation in Immigration Enforcement Remedy</b>  The bill creates a statutory cause of action for a person who is injured during a civil immigration enforcement action has their federal constitutional rights violated by another person who, whether or not acting under color of law, violates the United States constitution while is participating in civil immigration enforcement. A person who violates the United States constitution while participating in civil immigration enforcement and whose conduct was the proximate cause of the violation is liable to the	House, Apr 22, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Refer Unamended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Reengrossed (02/24/2026)</a>		

		<p>injured party the person whose rights are violated for legal or equitable relief or any other appropriate relief. The action must be commenced within 2 years after the cause of action accrues. The bill appropriates \$125,604 to the department of law from the legal services cash fund of revenue from the risk management fund.(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><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Appropriations</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 Old State Library Upon Adjournment</p>				
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-007</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a> <a href="#">Lisa Ferej</a> <a href="#">Sheila Lieder</a></p>	<p><b>Medical Marijuana Use in Health Facilities</b></p> <p>The act permits a health facility to 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 act requires a health facility that allows such use to document the patient's medical marijuana program registration and medical marijuana usage in the patient's medical records and develop guidelines for and impose restrictions on the possession, usage, storage, and administration of medical marijuana to ensure the safety of others, safe facility operations, and compliance with other laws. A health facility is not required to handle medical marijuana for a patient. The act prohibits the department of public health and environment (department) from requiring compliance with the act 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. Additionally, the act prohibits the department from requiring compliance if compliance would result in a violation of state law, a loss of federal funding, noncompliance with the federal medicare or medicaid programs, or noncompliance with accreditation or licensing requirements. Lastly, the act allows a health facility to suspend compliance with the act'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 act.(Note: This su...</p>	<p>executive, Mar 30, 2026: Governor Signed</p>	<p><a href="#">Signed Act (03/30/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-014</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Judy Amabile</a> <a href="#">Gretchen Rydin</a> <a href="#">Matt Soper</a></p>	<p><b>Modification to Defense of Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity</b></p> <p>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 act 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 act authorizes community placement of a defendant for treatment and rehabilitation. For a defendant who was charged with a crime allegedly committed on or after July 1, 2026, the act clarifies the legal standard for a defendant's conditional or unconditional release from the department. The standard for unconditional release is that the defendant has no abnormal mental condition that would be likely to cause the defendant to be dangerous to the defendant's self or others or to the community in the reasonably foreseeable future, is capable of distinguishing right from wrong, and has substantial capacity to conform their conduct to the law. The standard for conditional release is that the defendant can satisfy the standard for unconditional release but with the imposition of and compliance with conditions. At an unconditional release hearing for a defendant who is on conditional release, if any evidence is introduced that shows the defendant is ineligible for unconditional release, the defendant has the burden of proving that the defendant meets the applicable test for unconditional release.(Note: This sum...</p>	<p>executive, Apr 20, 2026: Governor Signed</p>	<p><a href="#">Signed Act (04/21/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-015</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Byron Pelton</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a> <a href="#">Jarvis Caldwell</a></p>	<p><b>Commercial Sexual Activity with a Child Offenses</b></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</p>	<p>House, Apr 29, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to House</p>	<p><a href="#">Reengrossed (04/20/2026)</a></p>		

		<p>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 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><b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills •</b>  <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></p> <p>May 04, 2026 10:00am  House Chamber</p>	Committee of the Whole			
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-016</a>	<a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a> <a href="#">Katie Wallace</a> <a href="#">Meghan Lukens</a>	<p><b>Prohibit Discharge Preproduction Plastic Materials</b></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: 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>	executive, Mar 30, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act (03/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-019</a>	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Scott Bright</a> <a href="#">Ryan Gonzalez</a>	<p><b>Early Childhood Local System Consolidation</b></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>	executive, Apr 27, 2026: Sent to the Governor	<a href="#">Final Act (04/24/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-020</a>	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Scott Bright</a> <a href="#">Ryan Gonzalez</a>	<p><b>Child Care Provider Licensing &amp; Quality</b></p> <p>The bill requires the executive director of 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 adopt rules concerning the requirements for licensed child care facilities to maintain up-to-date employee records in 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,</p>	Senate, Apr 10, 2026: Senate Second Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Preamended PA2 (04/27/2026)</a>		

		<p>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 bill exempts certain health and sanitation inspections from the phase-out. 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...</p>				
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-022</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Cleave Simpson</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a> <a href="#">Jarvis Caldwell</a></p>	<p><b>Challenges Meeting 2030 Emissions Reduction Goals</b></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 levels, without impairing the association's ...</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 29, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation &amp; Energy Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-025</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Janice Rich</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a> <a href="#">Bob Marshall</a></p>	<p><b>Monument Records Placement Submission Maintenance</b></p> <p>For marking a land survey or monumenting a platted subdivision, the act permits setting a reference monument where setting a monument or marker is unsafe due to its position on a traveled road within a federal, state, or other public right-of-way. The act 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 enacted.) Statutes affected: Signed Act (04/21/2026): 38-51-104, 38-51-105, 38-50-103, 38-53-104</p>	<p>executive, Apr 20, 2026: Governor Signed</p>	<p><a href="#">Signed Act (04/21/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-028</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Rod Pelton</a></p>	<p><b>Removal of Wind Energy from State Energy Goals</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	<p>Senate, Feb 18, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation &amp; Energy Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-030</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Mark Baisley</a></p>	<p><b>Local Access State Parks Grant Program</b></p> <p>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</p>	<p>Senate, Feb 10, 2026: Senate Committee on State, Veterans, &amp; Military Affairs Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a></p>		

		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...			
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-033</a>	<a href="#">Larry Liston</a> <a href="#">Ty Winter</a>	<b>Clean Energy Permitting Processes</b> 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 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, ...	Senate, Feb 17, 2026: Senate Committee on State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced</a> <a href="#">(01/26/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-035</a>	<a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a> <a href="#">Chad Clifford</a> <a href="#">Jeff Bridges</a>	<b>Increase of Traffic Violation Penalties</b> 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 crashes resulting from illegal overtaking on the left. The bill increases the penalties for multiple speeding violations within a one-year, 2-year, or 5-year period and increases the penalty for drivers driving a vehicle 100 miles per hour or greater. 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. The bill increases the penalty for violating regulations regarding transporting hazardous materials by motor vehicle, including increasing the penalty for a second or subsequent violation. The bill appropriates \$30,943 to the Colorado department of revenue from the Colorado DRIVES vehicle services account.(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.) <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Appropriations</a></b> May 01, 2026 08:00am HCR 0112	House, Mar 31, 2026: House Committee on Transportation, Housing & Local Government Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended</a> <a href="#">PA3</a> <a href="#">(04/01/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-036</a>	<a href="#">Julie Gonzales</a> <a href="#">Mike Weissman</a> <a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a>	<b>Prison Population Management Measures</b> 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	House, Apr 28, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Refer	<a href="#">Reengrossed</a> <a href="#">(04/22/2026)</a>	

		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 increases the prison bed vacancy rate to 4% before requiring the prison population management measures to go into effect. 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% 4% 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 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 ...	Unamended to Appropriations			
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-042</a>	<a href="#">Judy Amabile</a> <a href="#">Mike Weissman</a> <a href="#">Emily Sirota</a>	Revenue Classification Taxpayers Bill of Rights 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.)	House, Apr 27, 2026: House Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended PA3 (04/29/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-046</a>	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Lisa Frizell</a> <a href="#">Chris Richardson</a>	Property Tax Administrative Procedures The act 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 act 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. 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 to ensure matching values within the same reassessment cycle. 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 to arbitration; Changes the real property protest deadline from June 8 to June...	executive, Mar 26, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act (03/27/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-061</a>	<a href="#">Janice Rich</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a>	Publication Counties Without Legal Newspapers	executive, Apr 20, 2026:	<a href="#">Signed Act (04/21/2026)</a>		

	<a href="#">Meghan Lukens</a>	Current law requires a county to publish a legal notice or advertisement (notice) to be published in a legal newspaper within the county in which the notice is required to be published that satisfies certain requirements, including a publication period requirement and a periodicals license with paid distribution (legal newspaper). If a legal newspaper does not exist in a county, the county is permitted to use notice may be published using 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. clarifies the order of priority of the type of newspaper in which the notice should be published. First, the notice should be published in a newspaper in the county that satisfies the requirements for publication and that has been published for at least one year. Second, the notice should be published in a newspaper in the county that would otherwise satisfy the requirements for publication but for the fact that it lacks a periodicals license, and that has been published for at least one year. Third, the notice should be published in a newspaper in the county, even if it does not have a periodicals license or has not been published for at least one year. If there is no newspaper in the county or an adjoining county, notice may be published in a newspaper that satisfies the requ...	Governor Signed			
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-072</a>	<a href="#">John Carson</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a> <a href="#">Cecelia Espenoza</a>	<b>Increased Penalty for Vehicular Homicide &amp; Assault</b> 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.)	House, Apr 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/10/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-073</a>	<a href="#">Scott Bright</a>	<b>Order of Additional Parenting Time</b> 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.)	Senate, Feb 11, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced (01/28/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-075</a>	<a href="#">Byron Pelton</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a> <a href="#">Monica Duran</a>	<b>Trafficking &amp; Commercial Sexual Activity Offenses</b> 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 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; andHuman 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	Senate, Mar 9, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (03/10/2026)</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 <a href="#">SB 26-080</a>	<a href="#">James Coleman</a> <a href="#">Cleave Simpson</a> <a href="#">Regina English</a>	<b>Cradle to Career Grant Program Creation</b> 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...	House, Apr 30, 2026: House Committee on Education Refer Unamended to Finance	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/13/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-082</a>	<a href="#">Byron Pelton</a>	<b>Local Government Renewable Energy Development Fee</b> A renewable energy project developer (facility owner) that intends to undertake a project to build a renewable energy facility (renewable energy project) may 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...  <b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills •</b> <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a> May 04, 2026 10:00am Senate Chamber	Senate, Apr 29, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation & Energy Refer Amended to Senate Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (04/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-092</a>	<a href="#">Cleave Simpson</a> <a href="#">Larry Suckla</a> <a href="#">Elizabeth Velasco</a>	<b>Modification of County Elected Officer Salary Categories</b> 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 change will decrease Dolores County official salaries as follows: County commissioner salary decreases from \$67,360 to \$61,236; County sheriff salary decreases	Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Considered House Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/28/2026)</a>		

		from \$75,511 to \$68,646;County treasurer, assessor, and clerk salary decreases from \$67,360 to \$61,236; andPart-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; andFull-time county coroner salary increases from \$121,634 to \$158,669.(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.)				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-096</a>	<a href="#">Nick Hinrichsen</a>	<b>Justice-Involved Veterans</b> 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 correctional facility veteran housing units an...	Senate, Apr 13, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced (02/11/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-097</a>	<a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a> <a href="#">Nick Hinrichsen</a> <a href="#">Lorena García</a>	<b>Decriminalize Adult Commercial Sexual Activity</b> 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.)	Senate, Mar 11, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced (02/11/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-100</a>	<a href="#">Jessie Danielson</a> <a href="#">Katie Stewart</a> <a href="#">Jenny Williford</a>	<b>Youth Sports Safety Requirements</b> The bill requires a youth sports organization and local government that provides youth athletic activities (youth sports organization) to have at least	Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Committee on Health & Human Services	<a href="#">Introduced (02/11/2026)</a>		

		<p>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>	Postpone Indefinitely			
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-101</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Byron Pelton</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a> <a href="#">Meghan Lukens</a></p>	<p><b>Local Government Landfill Methane Emission Reduction Regulations</b></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>	<p>House, Apr 30, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments</p>	<p><a href="#">Rerevised (04/30/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-102</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Cathy Kipp</a> <a href="#">Kyle Brown</a></p>	<p><b>Large-Load Data Centers</b></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 more power purchase agreements entered in...</p>	<p>Senate, Mar 18, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation &amp; Energy Lay Over Unamended - Amendment(s) Failed</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (02/11/2026)</a></p>		

<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-105</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Nick Hinrichsen</a> <a href="#">Matthew Martinez</a> <a href="#">Tisha Mauro</a></p>	<p><b>County Executive Officer Disclosures</b></p> <p>The bill requires coroners clerks and recorders, and assessors (county officers) to file post on their official website written disclosures of their financial interest in specified businesses regulated by their respective offices office, including a mortuary, funeral home, crematory, embalming service, or other death-care business 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 coroner 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 coroner 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: 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>executive, Apr 23, 2026: Sent to the Governor</p>	<p><a href="#">Final Act (04/20/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-107</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Cathy Kipp</a> <a href="#">Janice Rich</a> <a href="#">Michael Carter</a></p>	<p><b>Modify Colorado Open Records Act</b></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>Senate, Mar 5, 2026: Senate Committee on State, Veterans, &amp; Military Affairs Postpone Indefinitely</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (02/11/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-109</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a> <a href="#">Tony Exum</a> <a href="#">Junie Joseph</a></p>	<p><b>Building Code Accessibility</b></p> <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; andRequires 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 the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)</p>	<p>executive, Apr 27, 2026: Sent to the Governor</p>	<p><a href="#">Final Act (04/24/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-110</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Scott Bright</a> <a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a> <a href="#">Carlos Barron</a></p>	<p><b>Revised Public Assistance Final Disposition Expense Terms</b></p> <p>The act changes the term 'death reimbursement' to 'death benefit' and changes the term 'maximum death reimbursement' to 'combined reasonable charges' related to county payments for the reasonable funeral expenses or reasonable final disposition expenses of a deceased public</p>	<p>executive, Apr 20, 2026: Governor Signed</p>	<p><a href="#">Signed Act (04/21/2026)</a></p>		

		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 enacted.)Statutes affected: Signed Act (04/21/2026): 26-2-129			
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-119</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a> <a href="#">Michael Carter</a> <a href="#">Meghan Lukens</a>	<b>Authorize Local Electronic Ballot Return</b> 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; andProvide 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.)	Senate, Mar 26, 2026: Senate Committee on State, Veterans, & Military Affairs Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced (02/20/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-124</a>	<a href="#">Katie Wallace</a> <a href="#">Rebekah Stewart</a> <a href="#">Adrienne Benavidez</a>	<b>Colorado Survivor Justice Act</b> 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 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 p... <b>Third Reading of Bills - Final Passage • <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></b> May 01, 2026 09:00am House Chamber	House, Apr 30, 2026: House Second Reading Special Order - Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Revised (04/30/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-129</a>	<a href="#">Janice Marchman</a> <a href="#">Andrew Boesenecker</a>	<b>Mitigate Impacts of Tax Increment Financing</b> 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	Senate, Mar 19, 2026: Senate Committee on Local Government & Housing Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced (02/25/2026)</a>	

		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.)			
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-132</a>	<a href="#">John Carson</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a> <a href="#">Junie Joseph</a>	<b>Voluntary Alcohol Breath Test</b> If a driver is involved in a collision resulting in death or suspected serious bodily injury, the bill requires, with certain exceptions, 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: 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.)  <b>Consideration of House Amendments to Senate Bills • <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></b> May 01, 2026 09:00am Senate Chamber	House, Apr 30, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/30/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-141</a>	<a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a> <a href="#">Cleave Simpson</a> <a href="#">Julie McCluskie</a>	<b>Wildlife Collision Prevention</b> Beginning on January 1, 2027, the bill authorizes an optional collision prevention fee (fee), which is collected at the time of registration of a passenger motor vehicle, a light-weight truck, a motorcycle, or a recreational vehicle (motor vehicle). An individual may decline to pay the fee when registering a motor vehicle, and nonpayment of the fee does not affect the individual's ability to register the motor vehicle. In connection with imposing the fee, the statewide bridge and tunnel enterprise (enterprise) within the department of transportation (department) is required to: Collaborate with the department of revenue to develop language to notify individuals about the fee, including explicit language regarding the ability to decline to pay the fee and the fact that nonpayment of the fee will not affect an individual's ability to register a motor vehicle; and Collaborate with the department of revenue, the department, county clerks, the division of parks and wildlife, and other impacted stakeholders to conduct a public outreach campaign to educate the public about the fee and what benefits the fee will provide. The fee amount is set at \$5 and, beginning in state fiscal year 2028-29, the enterprise is allowed to adjust this fee amount upward for inflation. Seventy-five percent of the revenue from the fee is credited to the newly created collision prevention fund (fund), which is continuously appropriated to the enterprise for use in the following ways: To fund wildlife safe...  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Appropriations</a></b> May 01, 2026 08:00am HCR 0112	House, May 1, 2026: House Committee on Appropriations Refer Unamended to House Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/13/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-146</a>	<a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a> <a href="#">Meg Froelich</a> <a href="#">Matt Ball</a>	<b>Restrict Single-Use Food Serviceware Distribution</b> Under current law, the 'Plastic Pollution Reduction Act' includes restrictions on the use and distribution of single-use plastic carryout bags and expanded polystyrene food containers. The bill expands the 'Plastic Pollution Reduction Act' by prohibiting, on and after January 1, 2027, a retail food establishment or third-party food delivery service from providing single-use food serviceware to a customer unless the customer requests single-use food serviceware or confirms that the customer wants single-use food serviceware when offered. The bill specifies certain exceptions. The department of public health and environment (department) is required to, on or before January 1, 2027, establish a page on the department's public website that includes a description of the requirements set forth in the bill and the existing enforcement mechanism included in the 'Plastic	House, Apr 30, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/29/2026)</a>	

		Pollution Reduction Act'.(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)			
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-148</a>	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a> <a href="#">Sean Camacho</a>	<p><b>Financing Utility On-Bill Repayment Program</b></p> <p>The Colorado Clean Energy Fund (CCEF) is a nonprofit institution with experience administering clean energy financing programs and is the designated green bank for the federal environmental protection agency's region 8. The CCEF administers an on-bill repayment program (program) to help finance certain energy-related upgrades installed at a utility customer's premises that are associated with the utility meter. Under the program, in partnership with Colorado-based utilities, the CCEF finances energy-related upgrades that are then repaid through a customer's monthly utility bill payments. The bill directs the state treasurer to, on August 15, 2026, execute a loan agreement with the CCEF for a low-interest loan of \$50 million from the unclaimed property trust fund. The purpose of the loan is to capitalize and expand the CCEF's on-bill repayment program and to accelerate utility adoption of the program. The Colorado energy office is required to review the design of the program before August 1, 2026. The bill specifies certain requirements for the program and for a utility to access the funding for the program, including requirements related to disclosures, notices, transfers of responsibility for an on-bill repayment obligation, and interest rates. The CCEF is required to submit annual reports to the joint budget committee, the Colorado energy office, and the state treasurer detailing the deployment of the program.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Appropriations</a></b></p> <p>May 05, 2026 08:30am LSB B</p>	Senate, Apr 13, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation & Energy Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (04/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-149</a>	<a href="#">Judy Amabile</a> <a href="#">Cleave Simpson</a> <a href="#">Jarvis Caldwell</a>	<p><b>Pathways for Individuals with Mental Health Disorder</b></p> <p>Under current law, if a defendant is found incompetent to proceed and the defendant will not be restored to competency in the foreseeable future, the court is required to dismiss charges against the defendant and the defendant, in limited circumstances, may be referred for certification for short-term treatment through a civil court process. The bill maintains the requirement for the court to dismiss the charges against a defendant if the defendant's highest charged offense is certain misdemeanor offenses and maintains certification for short-term treatment as an option for the defendant. However, the bill authorizes the district attorney or county attorney (prosecution) to notify the court that the prosecution seeks civil commitment or an enhanced protective placement of a defendant if the prosecution can prove by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant: Has a mental disability or developmental disability; Committed an act of homicide, crime of violence, or felony that constitutes unlawful sexual behavior; and Poses a substantial risk of serious harm to others. If the prosecution seeks civil commitment or an enhanced protective placement, the court is required to stay the order dismissing the defendant's case, set a trial within 91 days after the date the written notice was filed, and order the office of forensic and mental health (OCFMH) in the department of human services (CDHS) to identify an appropriate provider and placement for the defendant in the event a civil...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Appropriations</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 08:00am HCR 0112</p>	House, Apr 29, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/24/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-155</a>	<a href="#">Janice Marchman</a> <a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a> <a href="#">Kyle Brown</a>	<p><b>Increase Access Homeowner's Insurance Enterprise</b></p> <p>The bill creates the strengthen Colorado homes enterprise (enterprise), which is a government-owned business created in the division of insurance (division) in the department of regulatory agencies. The enterprise is governed by a 7-member board (board), including the commissioner of insurance (commissioner), or their designee; members with expertise in home hardening and resilient roof systems; and members</p>	House, Apr 29, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/29/2026)</a>	

		<p>representing the interests of insurance companies, consumers, and counties. The primary purpose of the enterprise is to impose and collect an annual fee (fee) from an insurance company that offers multiperil homeowner's insurance policies in the state (insurer) to reduce risks and losses to insurers that pay the fee by using fee revenue to provide grants to homeowners (grants) to defray the cost of retrofitting residential property by purchasing and installing resilient roof systems. In awarding grants, the board shall prioritize homes that are the homeowner applicant's (applicant) primary residence and shall consider other criteria, including applicant income, the age of the roof, the size of the home, the number of grant applicants, and whether the applicant lives in a location that has historically had a higher susceptibility to extreme weather events. In order to ensure the necessary workforce, fee revenue may also be used to award grants to defray the costs of training and certification related to installing and certifying resilient roof systems. A contractor that is...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Finance</a></b></p> <p>May 07, 2026 HCR 0112Upon Adjournment</p>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-158</a>	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Mike Weissman</a> <a href="#">Michael Carter</a>	<p><b>Youthful Offender Early Parole Procedure</b></p> <p>The bill adds the state board of parole as an entity that may approve an application for early parole for an offender who has completed a specialized program as provided in current law. The state board of parole can approve the application if the governor has not acted on the application within 60 days. If the governor acts on the application within 60 days, that decision is final. The offender must have been convicted of a certain predicate felony and committed the felony when they were younger than 21 years old. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>	House, Apr 30, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-159</a>	<a href="#">Julie Gonzales</a> <a href="#">Mike Weissman</a> <a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a>	<p><b>Inmate Earned Time Formula for Sentence to Department of Corrections</b></p> <p>The bill adjusts certain earned time formulas for an inmate serving a sentence to the department of corrections (DOC). The DOC is directed to enact policy changes to incentivize inmates to pursue activities that award earned time. The bill creates a working group to make recommendations for a capacity management plan for the DOC with input from impacted groups. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)</p>	House, Apr 30, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Rerevised (04/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-161</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a>	<p><b>Modernize Regulation of Cannabis-Related Products</b></p> <p>Under current law, an excise tax of 15% is levied and collected on the first sale or transfer of unprocessed retail marijuana by a retail marijuana cultivation facility, and a sales tax of 15% is imposed on sales of retail marijuana and retail marijuana products by a retailer. The bill lowers the excise tax to \$1 per pound of unprocessed retail marijuana and replaces the 15% sales tax with a sales tax structure that is based on the content of intoxicating cannabinoids in retail cannabis products. The sales tax may be changed by an act of the general assembly but may not exceed 2 cents per milligram of total intoxicating cannabinoids until January 1, 2030, and 5 cents thereafter. The legislative council staff shall make projections based on the tax changes and propose adjustments to the joint budget committee in order to stabilize intoxicating cannabinoid tax revenue. If such a proposal is made, the joint budget committee may propose legislation to stabilize the tax revenue. Current law creates a bifurcated regulatory structure for marijuana and intoxicating hemp. The bill moves the testing and safety elements from the department of revenue to the department of public health and environment (department). The state licensing authority (authority) in the department of revenue is currently directed to adopt rules to, among other things, establish testing standards. The bill transfers these responsibilities from the authority to the department. Mandatory compliance testing requi...</p>	Senate, Apr 28, 2026: Senate Committee on Finance Postpone Indefinitely	<a href="#">Introduced (04/15/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-171</a>	<a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a> <a href="#">Katie Wallace</a> <a href="#">Meghan Lukens</a>	<p><b>Disposal of Preproduction Plastic Materials</b></p>	House, Apr 30, 2026: Introduced In	<a href="#">Reengrossed (04/30/2026)</a>		

		<p>Senate Bill 26-016, enacted in 2026, prohibits a person from disposing of preproduction plastic materials at a location that does not have federal interim status, a federal permit granted pursuant to the federal 'Solid Waste Disposal Act', or a state permit for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste at a hazardous waste site. The bill removes this prohibition and instead prohibits the disposal of preproduction plastic materials at a location that is not a solid wastes disposal site and facility with a certificate of designation.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Energy &amp; Environment</a></b></p> <p>May 07, 2026 Old State LibraryUpon Adjournment</p>	House - Assigned to Energy & Environment			
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-172</a>	<a href="#">Nick Hinrichsen</a> <a href="#">Cathy Kipp</a> <a href="#">Andrew Boesenecker</a>	<p>Front Range Passenger Rail District</p> <p>The bill makes a number of changes to the boundaries and operation of the front range passenger rail district (district). Section 1 of the bill changes the boundaries of the district to include certain listed municipalities, any municipality whose governing board and, if necessary, electors, consent for the municipality to be included in the district, certain listed metropolitan districts, and any metropolitan district whose governing board consents for the metropolitan district to be included in the district and that is identified for inclusion in the district by a board resolution. Section 2 requires that directors of the board appointed on or after July 1, 2026, reside within the district, unless that director is already serving on the board. Section 3 allows the board to create subdistricts within the district. Section 4 changes the method for determining the distribution of the costs of a district or subdistrict election. Under the new method, the costs of such an election are distributed in the same method and manner as state primary, coordinated, general, congressional vacancy, special legislative, or recall elections conducted after July 1, 2024. Section 4 also requires that any constitutionally required notice for a district or subdistrict election be included in the ballot information booklet.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Third Reading of Bills - Final Passage • <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 09:00am Senate Chamber</p>	Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Second Reading Special Order - Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Engrossed (04/30/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-175</a>	<a href="#">Marc Catlin</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a> <a href="#">Tisha Mauro</a>	<p>Adjust Experience Modification Factor in Workers' Compensation</p> <p>The bill creates a process for employers and licensed insurance producers to update an employer's experience modification factor when:An open claim is reported by an insurance carrier to the rating bureau with a higher open claim amount than the amount after the claim was closed; andThe lower claim amount would reduce an employer's experience modification factor at least .05 compared to the previously released experience modification factor or from above 1.0 to 1.0 or below. The employer must notify the insurance carrier between the time the claim is reported to a rating bureau and 31 days after the employer's rating effective date. The insurance carrier is required to credit the employer for a premium change resulting from the revised experience modification factor.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills - Consent Calendar • <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 04, 2026 10:00am Senate Chamber</p>	Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Committee on Business, Labor, & Technology Refer Unamended - Consent Calendar to Senate Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Introduced (04/21/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-177</a>	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Lindsay Gilchrist</a>	<p>Access Adjoining Property to Repair or Maintain</p> <p>The bill creates a process for a single-family residence owner to petition a district court for a limited access to an adjoining property to complete repairs or maintenance to the single-family residence if the owner of the adjoining property has denied such access.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>May 01, 2026 09:00am Senate Chamber</p>	Senate, Apr 29, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Senate Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (04/29/2026)</a>		

<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-180</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Scott Bright</a> <a href="#">Janice Marchman</a> <a href="#">Lorena Garcia</a></p>	<p>Investment Performance Authority</p> <p>The bill creates a special purpose authority (investment performance authority) that is authorized to invest certain public money from certain special funds, enterprise funds, and funds held by other special purpose authorities. State and other governmental entities (eligible entities) may choose to have the investment performance authority invest their money instead of the state treasurer or other authorized investor, under certain conditions. The investment performance authority is governed by a board of directors made up of the following 7 members: The state treasurer or the state treasurer's designee, who serves as chair of the board; The director of the office of state planning and budgeting or the director's designee; An individual with professional experience in managing federal, state, or local government money or managing the money of an institution of higher education or other endowment fund, appointed by the governor; 2 individuals with professional experience in investment consulting or investment management, with one individual appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one individual appointed by the majority leader of the senate; An individual employed in the child care field, appointed by the minority leader of the senate; and An individual working with a child care advocacy organization, appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives. The investment performance authority uses the earnings from the investment of eligible ent...</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 30, 2026: Senate Committee on Finance Refer Amended to Appropriations</p>	<p><a href="#">Preamended PA1 (05/01/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-181</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Judy Amabile</a> <a href="#">Barbara Kirkmeyer</a> <a href="#">Kyle Brown</a></p>	<p>Works Program Reserves &amp; Cost of Living Adjustment</p> <p>Joint Budget Committee. Where current law requires, the bill now permits counties to offer households that demonstrate good cause an extension of Colorado works program (works program) assistance beyond the 60-month lifetime maximum. The bill suspends the works program basic cash assistance grant cost of living adjustment during the 2026-27 and 2027-28 state fiscal years. Current law establishes minimum reserve balances for the total statewide county TANF reserve and the Colorado long-term works reserve (reserves). The bill removes those reserve minimums. The bill eliminates a requirement for each reserve to replenish money in the other under certain conditions and for the general assembly to effectively backfill the balances of both reserves if their balances fall below specified minimums. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Appropriations</a></b></p> <p>May 05, 2026 08:30am LSB B</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 27, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Appropriations</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (04/27/2026)</a></p>		
<p>CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-182</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Cleave Simpson</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a> <a href="#">Jarvis Caldwell</a></p>	<p>Updated Clean Energy Plan Municipally Owned Utility</p> <p>Current law requires certain entities to file, or allows certain entities to voluntarily file, a clean energy plan to achieve an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions caused by the entity's electricity sales in Colorado by 2030, relative to 2005 levels (2030 emission reductions). A municipally owned utility that has encountered challenges in achieving the 2030 emission reductions may submit to the division of administration in the department of public health and environment (division), no later than December 31, 2026, an updated clean energy plan that demonstrates achievement of the 2030 emission reductions by the earliest date possible on or after December 31, 2029, but no later than December 31, 2032. A municipally owned utility that submits an updated clean energy plan to the division must: Provide a detailed generation and transmission plan to the division with the updated clean energy plan; Provide an annual report to the division beginning January 1, 2028, and continuing each year until December 31, 2033, that contains certain information related to the updated clean energy plan; Cease burning coal by December 31, 2032; and Seek to achieve certain additional reductions in greenhouse gas emissions without impairing the municipally owned utility's ability to maintain certain electric reliability standards. The updated clean energy plan must be verified by the division, and the municipally owned utility must pay</p>	<p>Senate, Apr 29, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation &amp; Energy Refer Unamended to Senate Committee of the Whole</p>	<p><a href="#">Introduced (04/28/2026)</a></p>		

		all costs for the verification.(Note: This summary appl... <b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></b> May 01, 2026 09:00am Senate Chamber				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-184</a>	<a href="#">Robert Rodriguez</a>	Firefighter Cancer Benefits & Workers' Compensation  Current law in the 'Workers' Compensation Act of Colorado' provides that certain cancers contracted by firefighters are considered occupational diseases presumed to have been a result of the firefighters' employment. A firefighter's employer or an insurer may rebut this presumption by showing by a preponderance of the medical evidence that the cancer did not occur on the job. Section 2 of the bill updates the law by:Expanding the types of cancer that are considered occupational diseases;Affording certain neurological conditions the presumption; andStrengthening the presumption to require an employer to show clear and convincing evidence that the cancer did not occur on the job.(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Business, Labor, &amp; Technology</a></b> May 05, 2026 02:00pm SCR 352	Senate, Apr 29, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Business, Labor, & Technology	<a href="#">Introduced (04/29/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SCR 26-001</a>	<a href="#">Rod Pelton</a>	Areas of Local Preemption  The concurrent resolution provides that, within the territorial limits and jurisdiction of an enacting local government, a local ordinance, code, regulation, or other law enacted by a local government supersedes any conflicting state law in the following areas:Permitting of construction, development, or land access;Zoning and planning;Land use decisions;Siting of utilities and infrastructure;Mineral resource areas;Natural hazard areas;Areas containing, or having a significant impact upon, historical, natural, or archaeological resources of statewide importance;Areas around key facilities in which development may have a material effect upon the key facility or the surrounding community;Site selection and construction of major new domestic water and sewage treatment systems and major extensions of existing domestic water and sewage treatment systems; Site selection and development of solid waste disposal sites;Site selection of airports;Site selection of rapid or mass transit terminals, stations, and fixed guideways;Site selection of arterial highways, arterial interchanges, and collector highways;Site selection and construction of major facilities of a public utility;Site selection and development of new communities;Efficient utilization of municipal and industrial water projects;Conduct of nuclear detonations; andThe use of geothermal resources for the commercial production of electricity.(Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this concurrent res...  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Local Government &amp; Housing</a></b> May 06, 2026 SCR 357Upon Adjournment	Senate, Apr 16, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing	<a href="#">Introduced (04/16/2026)</a>		
CO 2026A <a href="#">SJR 26-001</a>	<a href="#">Marc Catlin</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a> <a href="#">Karen McCormick</a>	Water Projects Eligibility Lists	executive, Mar 13, 2026: Governor Signed	<a href="#">Signed Act (03/11/2026)</a>		

## Commerce City - Council<sub>181 bills</sub>