

# Commerce City Council Weekly Legislative Report

2/6/2026

## 2026 Legislative Tracker

Bill	Sponsors	Title	Notes	Last Action	Latest Version	Lists
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1001</a>	<a href="#">Andrew Boesenecker</a> <a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a> <a href="#">Tony Exum</a>	<b>Housing Developments on Qualifying Properties</b>  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; or A local or regional transit district or a regional transportation authority serving one or more counties. If a subject jurisdiction requests, as part of an initial development application, that a nonprofit organization with a demonstrated history of providing affordable housing provide documentation that it meets required criteria, the nonprofit organization shall provide the documentation. A subject jurisdiction shall not: Disallow construction of a residential development on a qualifying property on the basis of height if the tallest structure in the residential development is no more than 3 stories or 45 f...  <b>Third Reading of Bills - Final Passage • <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></b>  Feb 06, 2026 09:00am House Chamber		House, Feb 5, 2026: House Second Reading Special Order - Passed with Amendments - Committee, Floor	<a href="#">Engrossed (02/05/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Monitor</b>
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1007</a>	<a href="#">Lesley Smith</a> <a href="#">Rebekah Stewart</a> <a href="#">Cathy Kipp</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 the installation, use, or operation of a portable-scale solar generation device. Under current law, a utility that is subject to regulation by the public utilities commission (commission) must allow for customer ownership and use of a meter collar adapter through the utility's interconnection standards. The bill requires the commission, on or before December 31, 2026, to revise existing commission interconnection rules to explicitly require commission-regulated utilities to allow for customer ownership and use of meter collar adapters and to prohibit commission-regulated utilities from requiring a production meter as a condition of interconnection for a customer-sited distributed energy resource. The bill requires municipally owned utilities and cooperative electric associations to also allow for customer ownership and use of meter collar adapters and prohibits municipally owned utilities and cooperative electric associations from requiring a production meter as a condition of interconnection for a customer-sited distributed energy resource. (Note: Thi...		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Energy & Environment	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Monitor</b>

		<b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Energy &amp; Environment</a></b> Feb 25, 2026 Old State LibraryUpon Adjournment				
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> <p>The bill authorizes a county or municipality (local government), after approval by the electors of the local government, to impose an excise or a property tax, or both, on vacant residential properties within the boundaries of the local government (local taxes on vacant residential properties) ( sections 1 and 3 of the bill). A local government may use the revenues collected from either tax only for affordable, attainable, or workforce housing. A county assessor has no duty in implementing local taxes on vacant residential properties, but in an assessor's discretion, the assessor may assist by providing data and information to a local government or local housing tax authority, and may enter into an intergovernmental agreement that provides for compensation in exchange for the assessor's assistance. The bill also creates a process for the creation of a local housing tax authority (authority) by intergovernmental agreement to allow 2 or more counties, cities and counties, or municipalities to form a joint taxing authority to collectively establish, levy, collect, and enforce local taxes on vacant residential properties within the boundaries of the authority ( section 2 ). (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Finance</a></b> Feb 09, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>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> <p>The bill prohibits law enforcement and other government entities from purchasing, or otherwise obtaining for anything of value, certain personal data from third parties. Law enforcement agencies and other government entities are also prohibited from sharing individuals' personal data between themselves. Exceptions are created for obtaining personal data, including after obtaining a judicial warrant, subpoena, or court order, when an individual consents to sharing their data and, in the case of an emergency, involving a threat to a person's life or physical safety. The bill creates a private cause of action for an individual who has their personal data obtained or shared in violation of the prohibitions in the bill. Personal data obtained or shared is excluded from trial and other court proceedings, subject to certain exceptions. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>	Impact: <b>ECV:</b> Limited direct economic impact; may affect businesses providing data services to the government. <b>City Operations:</b> Significant compliance implications for law enforcement and city departments using third-party data; requires policy updates, staff training, and potential legal risk mitigation.	House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Monitor</b>
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1065</a>	<a href="#">Julie McCluskie</a> <a href="#">Steven Woodrow</a> <a href="#">Tony Exum</a>	<b>Transit and Housing Investment Zones</b> <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</p>	ECV/Org Impact: - Minimal budget impact since our tax base is not property-tax dependent. - Could accelerate affordable housing development, particularly near the 72nd & Colorado transit stop. - Supports economic development by addressing housing needs for primary employers, aiding talent recruitment. - Increased housing units may strengthen the retail tax base and attract new retailers.	House, Jan 21, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Introduced (01/21/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Monitor</b>



		determination regarding whether the application meets the specified criteria; Requires ... <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Finance</a></b> Feb 23, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112				
CO 2026A <a href="#">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>  Currently, a board of county commissioners (board) may not appropriate general fund money from ad valorem taxes for multijurisdictional housing authorities or other housing authorities established in statute (housing authorities). The bill allows a board to use revenue generated by ad valorem taxes that is in the county's general fund or in other specified county funds for housing authorities. In addition, the bill allows a board to use county general fund money from ad valorem taxes or money from other county funds for workforce housing. Currently, a middle-income housing tax credit (credit) may be transferred from a governmental entity or quasi-governmental entity to a qualified taxpayer. A qualified taxpayer must own an interest in a qualified project to claim the credit. The bill entitles an individual, person, firm, corporation, or other entity subject to income tax and transferred a credit by a governmental entity or quasi-governmental entity to claim the credit without owning an interest in a qualified project. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	<b>ECV:</b> Positive impact on housing affordability and workforce stability, supporting economic growth and employer recruitment. <b>City Operations:</b> Potential collaboration with county and housing authorities; may influence city housing policy and funding strategies.	House, Feb 4, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	<a href="#">Reengrossed (02/04/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Monitor</b>
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-047</a>	<a href="#">Jessie Danielson</a> <a href="#">Janice Marchman</a> <a href="#">Monica Duran</a>	<b>Colorado Firefighter Safety Act Petition Elections</b>  Current law allows voters to circulate a petition for a ballot question requiring a local government to engage in collective bargaining with the fire department for the local government and extend coverage of the "Colorado Firefighter Safety Act" to firefighters employed by the local government (question). The question may be added to the ballot for any general election, defined as a general municipal election, regular special district board election, statewide primary election, or statewide general election. The bill changes the definition of a general election for the purpose of determining when a question may be added to the ballot to include a statewide general election in an odd-numbered year only if it qualifies as a coordinated election, as defined in the "Uniform Election Code of 1992". (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate State, Veterans, &amp; Military Affairs</a></b> Feb 17, 2026 02:00pm Old Supreme Court		Senate, Jan 27, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to State, Veterans, & Military Affairs	<a href="#">Introduced (01/27/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Monitor</b>
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-070</a>	<a href="#">Judy Amabile</a> <a href="#">Lynda Zamora</a> <a href="#">Wilson</a> <a href="#">Kennv Nguyen</a>	<b>Ban Government Access Historical Location Information Database</b>  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.)  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Judiciary</a></b> Feb 23, 2026 01:30pm Old Supreme Court		Senate, Jan 28, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (01/28/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Monitor</b>
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-071</a>	<a href="#">Lynda Zamora</a> <a href="#">Wilson</a>	<b>Use of Surveillance Technology by Law Enforcement</b>  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		Senate, Jan 28, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (01/28/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Monitor</b>

		<p>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>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-024</a>	<a href="#">Larry Liston</a> <a href="#">Dafna Michaelson</a> <a href="#">Jenet</a> <a href="#">Matt Soper</a>	<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; and Establishes and limits the regulatory authority of a local government. In connection with establishing and limiting the regulatory authority of the state, the bill authorizes the state to regulate the use of drone systems owned by or used by the state or launching from or landing on state property. Exceptions to the state's regulatory authority are made for emergencies, maintenance, technical malfunctions, and law enforcement. In connection with establishing and limiting the regulatory authority of local governments, the bill prohibits a local government from regulating ownership, operation, design, manufacture, testing, maintenance, licensing, registration, certification, or equipment...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Local Government &amp; Housing</a></b></p> <p>Feb 12, 2026 01:30pm SCR 357</p>		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Oppose</b>
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1039</a>	<a href="#">Michael Carter</a> <a href="#">Naquetta Ricks</a> <a href="#">Iman Jodeh</a>	<p><b>Adding Municipal Jails to County Jail Oversight Requirements</b></p> <p>The bill requires municipal jails to comply with existing jail data collection requirements, standards, and oversight. The bill limits a municipal jail to holding a person for no longer than 72 hours. The bill requires a keeper of a municipal jail to take all reasonable steps, prioritizing the health and welfare of the pregnant person, to release a pregnant person from custody if jail staff have a reasonable belief the person is in labor. If the pregnant person in labor is not released, the use of restraints is prohibited during the labor, delivery, and postpartum recovery and the jail staff shall make a written record that the labor, delivery, and postpartum recovery occurred at the jail. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		House, Feb 4, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Witness Testimony and/or Committee Discussion Only	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Support</b>
CO 2026A	<a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a> <a href="#">Cleave</a> <a href="#">Simpson</a>	<p><b>Clean Fleet Enterprise Replace Aging Diesel Trucks</b></p> <p>Transportation Legislation Review Committee. Currently, the clean fleet enterprise (enterprise)</p>		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	<b>Position</b> <b>Support</b>



<a href="#">SB 26-021</a>	<a href="#">Carlos Barron</a>	<p>may provide money to help public and private owners and operators of motor vehicle fleets finance acquisitions of compressed natural gas motor vehicles that are trucks if at least 90% of the fuel for the trucks will be recovered methane. Pursuant to current law, starting on January 1, 2027, the enterprise may only provide money for this purpose so long as the enterprise determines that electric motor vehicles are not yet practically available or do not meet the operational requirements such as cargo carrying capacity and driving range for specific categories of trucks (funding limitation). The bill repeals the funding limitation. The bill authorizes the enterprise to incentivize, support, and accelerate the replacement of a motor vehicle that uses compression ignition to start the engine, has a gross vehicle weight rating of greater than 26,000 pounds, is based in the state, and is part of a fleet with in-state annual miles driven of at least 75% of the fleet's total annual miles driven (heavy-duty truck), that is powered by a diesel-fueled internal combustion engine and is a model year of 2009 or earlier (aging heavy-duty diesel truck) with a heavy-duty truck that is a model year of 2018 or later (new heavy-duty truck) until December 31, 2031. The bill also allows the enterprise to provide funding or financing through grant programs, rebate programs, revolving loan funds, or other...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Transportation &amp; Energy</a></b></p> <p>Feb 18, 2026 01:30pm SCR 352</p>		Transportation & Energy		
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 health-care provider has not submitted a claim for a period of at least 6 months, the bill requires a commercial insurance carrier (carrier) to contact the provider to confirm the provider's participation in the carrier's provider network and to determine whether the provider is accepting new patients. The bill includes mental health providers and substance use disorder providers as providers who may participate in a carrier's provider network and expedites the credentialing process for these providers. The bill requires carriers to admit prelicensed providers into the carrier's network and to reimburse prelicensed providers for services rendered when provided under the supervision of a mental health provider or substance use disorder provider. The bill requires a clinical social worker to complete 3,000 hours of post-master's supervised clinical practice over a period of between 2 and 5 years in order to be licensed. The bill requires a managed care entity to contact providers enrolled in medicaid who have not submitted a claim for at least 6 months to confirm the provider's participation and to determine whether the provider is accepting new patients. The bill expedites the medicaid enrollment process for mental health providers and substance use disorder providers who apply to participate in the medicaid program. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Health &amp; Human Services</a></b></p> <p>Feb 10, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</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</p>	<b>Impact: <span style="color: red;">ECV</span>:</b> Positive impact on local small businesses by improving access to financial relief and flexibility, which supports business retention and economic stability. <b>City Operations:</b> Minimal direct operational impact, but could increase demand for city-led business support programs and partnerships with lenders or state agencies.	House, Feb 4, 2026: House Committee on Business Affairs & Labor Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (02/05/2026)</a>	

		businesses as determined by the program oversight board (board), including working capital and the purchase of equipment. Currently, principal and interest payments on a loan may be deferred for up to one year for circumstances of hardship created by the COVID-19 pandemic or based on ongoing economic conditions. The bill allows a deferral for circumstances of hardship and repeals the requirement that the hardship must be caused by the COVID-19 pandemic or ongoing economic conditions. Currently, each tranche is subject to an initial period of time, as determined by the board, in which a portion of the money fro...				
		<b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • House Floor Work</b> Feb 06, 2026 09:00am House Chamber				
CO 2026A HB 26-1004	<a href="#">Jarvis Caldwell</a> <a href="#">Julie McCluskie</a> <a href="#">James Coleman</a>	Continuation of Child Care Contribution Tax Credit  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.)	Impact: <b>ECV:</b> Indirect benefit to workforce participation and economic vitality by reducing childcare cost burdens, which may improve labor force stability. <b>City Operations:</b> No direct fiscal impact, but aligns with city goals for workforce development and family support initiatives.	House, Feb 5, 2026: House Committee on Finance Refer Unamended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A IIB 26-1005	<a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a> <a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a> <a href="#">Jessie Danielson</a>	Worker Protection Collective Bargaining  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; and Requires employers and employees, through their exclusive representative, to bargain in good faith. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)	Impact: <b>ECV:</b> Neutral to slightly negative for business climate perception; could increase labor organization activity and compliance requirements for employers. <b>City Operations:</b> Potential impact on city labor relations and HR policies; may require updates to collective bargaining procedures and staff training.	House, Feb 5, 2026: House Committee on Business Affairs & Labor Refer Unamended to Finance	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A HB 26-1008	<a href="#">Meghan Lukens</a> <a href="#">Rick Taggart</a> <a href="#">Janice Marchman</a>	Colorado Outdoor Opportunities Act  The bill requires the division of parks and wildlife (division) in the department of natural resources to expand the division's capacity for outdoor recreation coordination, planning, and management and take a leading role in state-level coordination, strategic planning, and implementation of Colorado's outdoors strategy. The division is directed to, among other things, engage with relevant partners, stakeholders, and agencies to coordinate and incorporate wildlife, conservation, recreation, and climate-resilience considerations across agency planning and decision-making processes. In addition, the division is required to support, in consultation with relevant entities, the planning, development, and maintenance of outdoor recreation infrastructure to enhance outdoor recreation opportunities while protecting private property rights, wildlife, and natural resources. The bill also requires the division to create, and update at least annually, integrated regional outdoor recreation and conservation planning reports to inform division awareness and operational decision-making. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)  <b>Hearing Item • House Agriculture, Water &amp; Natural Resources</b> Feb 23, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0107		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Agriculture, Water & Natural Resources	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A HB 26-1011	<a href="#">Monica Duran</a> <a href="#">Karen McCormick</a>	Transfers of Certain Pet Animals  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		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Agriculture, Water & Natural Resources	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	



	<a href="#">Robert Rodriguez</a>	removes the existing permission so that, beginning January 1, 2027, a pet store is no longer permitted to sell, lease, offer to sell or lease, barter, auction, or otherwise transfer ownership of a dog or cat. Nothing prohibits a pet store from providing space for the display of dogs or cats available for adoption if the pet store does not collect a fee from the display and if certain requirements are met. The bill defines "broker" as a person that, for profit, sells, leases, offers to sell or lease, barter, auctions, or otherwise transfers ownership of, in person or online, a pet animal bred by another person. The bill states that a broker is not permitted to sell, lease, offer to sell or lease, barter, auction, or otherwise transfer ownership of a dog or cat. The bill clarifies that the following are still permitted: The sale, transfer, or adoption of an animal, including a law enforcement animal, to a governmental agency; The sale, transfer, or adoption of a guide, signal, or service dog; The sale, transfer, or adoption of a dog or cat by an animal shelter or pet animal rescue; The sale or transfer of a dog or cat by the original breeder of the dog or cat; The sale or transfer of a dog or cat by, or on behalf of, the bona fide owner that is not the original breeder of the dog or cat to a new owner, so long as the bona fide o...				
CO 2026A <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.)  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Judiciary</a></b>  Feb 25, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0107		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (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 bill authorizes landlords to use a ratio utility billing system to allocate utility charges for a residential premises to individual tenants. The landlord may charge tenants a utility bill using a ratio utility billing system if the landlord meets certain requirements, such as: The aggregate amount billed to all tenants does not exceed the amount charged by the utility for service to the entire residential premises; The landlord does not apply a fee or other charge to the tenant in addition to the actual charges from the utility provider; The utility costs for common areas or shared facilities are excluded from the charges to the tenant; and The landlord clearly discloses the method of allocation for the dwelling unit in the tenant's rental agreement. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)  <b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills • <a href="#">House Floor Work</a></b>  Feb 06, 2026 09:00am House Chamber		House, Feb 4, 2026: House Committee on Business Affairs & Labor Refer Unamended to House Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</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		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	

		<p>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.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Health &amp; Human Services</a></b></p> <p>Feb 17, 2026 HCR 0112Upon Adjournment</p>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1020</a>	<a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a> <a href="#">Lindsay Gilchrist</a> <a href="#">Matt Ball</a>	<p><b>Colorimetric Field Drug Tests in Drug Possessions</b></p> <p>Under current law, a person may be arrested and detained for level 1 drug misdemeanor possession. The bill defines "colorimetric field drug test" and requires that when a colorimetric field drug test was used and a person is suspected of a level 1 drug misdemeanor for possession or a municipal drug possession charge, a peace officer shall not arrest the person and instead shall issue a summons. The bill also requires that when a colorimetric field drug test was used, before accepting a plea from a person charged with a drug possession for level 4 drug felony possession and lower, the trial court is required to issue an advisement with specified language, including language stating that colorimetric field drug tests have known error rates and that the defendant has the right to enter a not guilty plea and to request drug testing from an accredited forensic laboratory. (Note: 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>Feb 09, 2026 10:00am House Chamber</p>		House, Feb 4, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (02/05/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1026</a>	<a href="#">Eliza Hamrick</a> <a href="#">Bob Marshall</a> <a href="#">Chris Kolker</a>	<p><b>Expanding Plan Options for PERA</b></p> <p>Under current law, a member of the public employees' retirement association (PERA) earns service credit for each year worked during which the member makes contributions to PERA. A member may purchase additional years of service credit for any previous period of public or private employment during which the member was not making contributions to PERA, subject to certain conditions. Sections 1 and 3 of the bill allow a member of PERA to also purchase service credit for previous periods of unemployment during which the member was 21 years old or older, subject to certain conditions. Sections 2, 3, 4, and 7 make conforming amendments. Sections 5 and 6 require PERA's voluntary investment program to include options for an employee to make tax-deferred voluntary contributions and Roth voluntary contributions to the program and make other conforming changes. Sections 8 and 9 require PERA employers to affiliate with PERA's deferred compensation plan and offer the plan to employees. The sections require the deferred compensation plan to include options for an employee to make pre-tax voluntary contributions and Roth voluntary contributions to the plan and make other conforming changes. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Finance</a></b></p> <p>Feb 09, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A	<a href="#">Monica Duran</a> <a href="#">Alex Valdez</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</p>	<b>Impact: <a href="#">ECV</a>: Strong positive potential for attracting high-capital investment and technology jobs to</b>	House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	



<a href="#">HB 26-1030</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a>	<p>Colorado data center development authority (authority), which is newly created in the Colorado office of economic development (office) ( section 1 of the bill). The authority consists of 9 members, as follows: 2 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate;The director of the Colorado energy office or the director's designee; One member who has experience in water projects or water resource management, appointed by the president of the senate; One member who has experience in clean and renewable energy, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; 2 members who have experience in data center development, with one member appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one member appointed by the president of the senate; One member representing a statewide organization that represents workers in trade crafts who construct data centers, appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; and One member representing a statewide organization that represents contractors who construct data centers, appointed by the president of the senate. To incentivize efficient data center development, the program allows a 100% state sales and use tax exemption on qualified purchases to the operator of a certified data center. To be eligible for certification, the operator of the data center, or a data center operator collectively with participating dat...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Energy &amp; Environment</a></b></p> <p>Feb 12, 2026 01:30pm Old State Library</p>	the region, enhancing Commerce City's competitiveness for tech infrastructure. <b>City Operations:</b> May require coordination on land use, permitting, and utility capacity planning; environmental considerations could generate community engagement needs.	Energy & Environment		
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1033</a>	<a href="#">Monica Duran</a> <a href="#">Ryan Gonzalez</a>	<p><b>Expanding the Colorado Cottage Foods Act</b></p> <p>The bill expands the "Colorado Cottage Foods Act" (CCFA) by allowing for the sale of homemade foods that require refrigeration and foods that include meat and meat products. A producer of a food (producer) that requires time and temperature control must take a food safety course that includes food handling training concerning time and temperature control and acquire and maintain proof of course completion. The bill authorizes a county, district, or regional health agency that inspects or investigates homemade food products produced pursuant to the CCFA to impose a fine for a violation of the requirements of the CCFA and to recover the cost of the inspection or investigation. The bill removes the \$10,000 cap on net revenues that a producer can earn under the CCFA. The bill specifies that the CCFA does not apply to the sale of certain food products. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Agriculture, Water & Natural Resources	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1045</a>	<a href="#">Chad Clifford</a> <a href="#">Yara Zokaie</a> <a href="#">Dafna Michaelson</a> <a href="#">Jenet</a>	<p><b>Disabilities Housing Protections</b></p> <p>The bill defines the terms "assistance animal" and "emotional support animal" as used in the "Colorado Anti-discrimination Act" (CADA) and other specified provisions of law. The bill also defines the term "reasonable accommodation" as it applies to housing practices included in CADA and specifies relevant factors related to assessing reasonable accommodations necessary for an individual with a disability to have an equal opportunity to use and enjoy housing. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		House, Feb 4, 2026: House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Reengrossed (02/04/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1047</a>	<a href="#">Junie Joseph</a>	<p><b>Protections for Residential Tenants</b></p> <p>The bill requires a plaintiff that files a complaint concerning the unlawful detention of real property to include certain documentation with the complaint. The bill requires that if a landlord posts a written demand or notice, the landlord must: Include in the demand or notice certain information; and Redact from the document certain personal identifying information. Under current law, when a landlord commences an action for forcible entry and detainer, any court record of the action is a 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</p>		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	

		<p>judicial opinion concerning the action if the names and identifiers of the parties are anonymized. The bill requires a landlord to provide a tenant at least one rent payment option that does not require the tenant to access an online portal or pay a transaction fee. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Judiciary</a></b></p> <p>Feb 24, 2026 HCR 0107Upon Adjournment</p>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1051</a>	<a href="#">Katie Stewart</a> <a href="#">Larry Suckla</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a>	<p>Continue Microgrid Community Resilience Grant Program</p> <p>The microgrids for community resilience grant program (grant program) in the division of local government in the department of local affairs provides grants for cooperative electric associations and municipally owned utilities to purchase microgrid resources for eligible rural communities located within their service territories. Under current law, the grant program is set to repeal on September 1, 2026. The bill continues the grant program indefinitely by removing the repeal date. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced )</p>		House, Feb 5, 2026: House Committee on Energy & Environment Refer Unamended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1052</a>	<a href="#">Rebekah Stewart</a> <a href="#">Dan Woog</a>	<p>Rights for Victims of Certain Crimes</p> <p>For purposes of the "Victim Rights Act", the bill prohibits a defendant or alleged offender from being the "lawful representative" of a victim or the victim's designee if the victim is a child or an at-risk adult. The bill creates new rights for a victim under the "Victim Rights Act", including the right to: Be notified by the district attorney if the district attorney receives a notice that a crime laboratory employee engaged in a wrongful action that includes a crime against the victim and a notice that an evidentiary hearing on post-conviction petition for relief is held; Be referred to by an abbreviation, pseudonym, initials, or another preferred name during hearings and in communications; Request forensic medical evidence collected be retested if a crime laboratory employee engaged in wrongful action; and Be heard at a court proceeding involving an application to the court for the issuance of a subpoena for restitution records. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		House, Feb 3, 2026: House Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (02/04/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1053</a>	<a href="#">Tisha Mauro</a>	<p>Motor Vehicle Regulation Administration</p> <p>Under current law, an owner of a vehicle that pays specific ownership tax, except intrastate commercial carriers, have their license plates retired and are reissued new plates when the vehicle's ownership is transferred. The bill repeals this requirement and authorizes the owner to transfer the plates to a new motor vehicle. Current law provides for an electronic vehicle registration and titling system (electronic system). The bill requires the department of revenue (department) to develop an application programming interface for this electronic system. The department must provide the application programming interface to its authorized agents. An authorized agent may use this interface or use the agent's own interface system. The department may adopt rules governing the authorized agent's use of such an interface with the electronic system. The bill requires the department to develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive contingency plan to ensure continuity of operations and the protection of critical services in the event of a disruption in vehicle licensing operations. Standards are set for the contingency plan. The governor's office of information technology must provide the appropriate network and equipment support to the department. Current law provides for the keep Colorado wild pass, which allows people to obtain a Colorado parks pass for a motor vehicle for a reduced fee when registering the motor vehicle. The bill requires the authorized agent of the department t...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Finance</a></b></p> <p>Feb 09, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	



CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26- 1054</a>	<a href="#">Manny Rutinel Elizabeth Velasco</a>	<b>Protections for Worker Safety</b>  Section 1 of the bill requires an employer to ensure the employer's workplace is free from recognized hazards, as interpreted consistent with the federal occupational safety and health administration's interpretation of the general duty clause of the "Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970" (OSH Act) as of September 1, 2025. Additionally, employers have the general duty to: Ensure that each workplace is constructed, equipped, arranged, operated, and conducted as to provide reasonable and adequate protection to the lives, health, and safety of all individuals employed or working in the workplace; and Comply with standards for workplace health and safety adopted by rule by the division of labor standards and statistics in the department of labor and employment (division). The bill authorizes the following actions to address workplace health and safety concerns: The attorney general or the division may refer workplace health and safety concerns to relevant state or local authorities; The attorney general, the division, a labor organization, or a person aggrieved by a violation of the bill may file a civil action; For each violation of the bill or of rules adopted pursuant to the bill, a court may order the person that violates the bill or rules to pay statutory damages to a person aggrieved by the violation; and A court may order a person that violates the bill or rules adopted pursuant to the bill to pay a penalty to the attorney general for each violation. The bill creates...  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Business Affairs &amp; Labor</a></b>  Feb 18, 2026 HCR 0112 Upon Adjournment		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Business Affairs & Labor	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26- 1061</a>	<a href="#">Max Brooks</a>	<b>Community Integration Housing Tax Credits</b>  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 ...  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Transportation, Housing &amp; Local Government</a></b>  Feb 18, 2026 01:30pm LSB A		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26- 1064</a>	<a href="#">Jamie Jackson Gretchen Rydin Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Youthful Offender System Updates</b>  Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning the Treatment of Persons with Behavioral Health Disorders in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems. Current law establishes the youthful offender system (system) in the department of corrections (department) as a sentencing option that provides a continuum of services. The bill: Updates references to the juveniles and young adults who are eligible for or participating in the system; Revises certain legislative intent provisions to emphasize lasting behavioral changes in preparation for reentry, trauma-		House, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	

		<p>informed care, addressing criminogenic risk, accountability, healthy relationship building, and system participant and staff safety; Expresses the general assembly's intent that juveniles and young adults with physical, intellectual, mental, or behavioral health disabilities or conditions, receive equitable treatment in sentencing to the system and reasonable accommodations once in the system; Adds certain data related to system completion rates to an existing annual reporting requirement for the department; Adds requirements for evidence-informed rehabilitative treatment and life skills programming and for individual therapy, family therapy, or substance use disorder treatment; Establishes requirements for system participant evaluations, plans for addressing participants' needs and skills, and case manager duties; Requires the department, in consultation with relevant experts, to make and publish on its website recommendations for...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Health &amp; Human Services</a></b></p> <p>Feb 10, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1066</a>	<a href="#">Rebekah Stewart</a> <a href="#">Katie Stewart</a> <a href="#">Matt Ball</a>	<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><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Finance</a></b></p> <p>Feb 23, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0112</p>	<p>Are we certain about removing this bill? Might be worth flagging for DOF since it concerns property taxes. (Dom)</p>	House, Jan 21, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Introduced (01/21/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1069</a>	<a href="#">Lisa Feret</a> <a href="#">Katie Stewart</a> <a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a>	<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). The use of telemedicine when an insured person has encountered an ambulance service or agency to prevent the need to transport the person to an emergency department is included in the definition of "emergency services", which services are required to be made available to insured persons 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The bill defines "first responder" to include: A peace officer; A firefighter; A volunteer firefighter; An emergency medical service provider; or A mental health professional who responds in a professional capacity to a justifiable medical emergency. The bill requires the executive director of the department of public health and environment to adopt rules by June 1, 2027, authorizing an emergency medical service provider with a community paramedic endorsement who is employed by, volunteering for, or contracting with a licensed agency to provide for the inventory, compliance, and administration of, or to directly administer, medications, procedures, or diagnostic testing. Beginning January 1, 2027, the bill requires the department of health care policy and financing to reimburse the following entities under the "Colorado Medical Assistance Act": An ambulance service or an agency for transportation by an ambulance or other vehicle to a hospital or other destination as dee...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Health &amp; Human Services</a></b></p> <p>Feb 24, 2026 HCR 0112 Upon Adjournment</p>		House, Jan 27, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services	<a href="#">Introduced (01/27/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1071</a>	<a href="#">Tisha Mauro</a>	<p><b>Local Government Vehicle Identification System on Interstate Highways</b></p> <p>Current law allows the state to locate an automated vehicle identification system (AVIS) on a highway that is part of the federal interstate highway system but prohibits a county, city and county, or municipality (local government) from doing so. The bill authorizes a local government to locate an AVIS on a highway that is part of the</p>		House, Jan 27, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	<a href="#">Introduced (01/27/2026)</a>	



		<p>federal interstate highway system. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Transportation, Housing &amp; Local Government</a></b></p> <p>Feb 18, 2026 01:30pm LSB A</p>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26- 1075</a>	<a href="#">Eliza Hamrick</a> <a href="#">Lisa Frizell</a>	<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>		House, Feb 2, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services	<a href="#">Introduced (02/02/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26- 1097</a>	<a href="#">Carlos Barron</a> <a href="#">Byron Pelton</a>	<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>		House, Feb 3, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	<a href="#">Introduced (02/03/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26- 1101</a>	<a href="#">Cecelia Espinoza</a> <a href="#">Matt Soper</a> <a href="#">William Lindstedt</a>	<p><b>Criminal Offenses Related to Critical Infrastructure Metals</b></p> <p>The bill defines critical infrastructure related to commodity metals and adds several different criminal offenses related to the sale of, possession of, and failure to report stolen critical infrastructure. The bill prohibits an owner, keeper, or proprietor (owner) of a junk shop, junk store, salvage yard, or junk cart or other vehicle and every collector of or dealer in junk, salvage, or other 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 donor of the commodity metal. A buyer who unknowingly takes possession of commodity metals from critical infrastructure as part of a load of otherwise non-commodity metals without a written certification has a duty to notify the appropriate law enforcement agency or municipal code enforcement agency. An owner of a junk shop, junk store, salvage yard, or junk cart must make their book or register available to a law enforcement agency or municipal code enforcement agency upon request. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		House, Feb 3, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (02/03/2026)</a>	

CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26- 1102</a>	<a href="#">Mandy Lindsay</a>	<b>Funding for Colorado DRIVES Account</b>  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, to charge a fee for an individual who fails to appear at a scheduled appointment for a driver's license, identification card, or related service or who cancels a scheduled appointment within the 24-hour period preceding the appointment time, and crediting this fee to the DRIVES account ( section 3 ); and Beginning on July 1, 2026, increases revenue to the DRIVES account by redirecting fees for special vehicle registrations for personalized license plates from the HUTF to the DRIVES account, except that, consistent with current law, \$2 of each fee is remitted to the county general fund ( sections 1, 2, and 5 ). (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		House, Feb 3, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Introduced (02/03/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26- 1103</a>	<a href="#">Lorena Garcia Lori Goldstein Lisa Cutter</a>	<b>Report Child Sexual Assault &amp; Courtroom Testimony</b>  The bill requires a law enforcement entity that receives a report alleging an offense involving sexual assault or abuse of a child to contact a child advocacy center within the judicial district where the alleged crime occurred, or the nearest child advocacy center if the judicial district where the alleged crime occurred does not have a child advocacy center, within 24 hours 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. The bill creates a rebuttable presumption that a witness who is a child or a person who has an intellectual and developmental disability will suffer serious emotional distress or trauma from courtroom testimony when the defendant is present. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House Judiciary</a></b>  Feb 18, 2026 01:30pm HCR 0107		House, Feb 3, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (02/03/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26- 1106</a>	<a href="#">Mandy Lindsay Elizabeth Velasco Dafna Michaelson Jenet</a>	<b>Eviction Protections for Tenants</b>  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; and Extend the trial date. The bill repeals appeals bond in eviction cases. The bill extends the time for executing a writ of restitution in an eviction action from 48 hours to 30 days, except in cases involving substantial violations. The ...		House, Feb 3, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (02/03/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A	<a href="#">Amy Paschal Lesley Smith</a>	<b>Regulation of Underground Injection Control Wells</b>		House, Feb 3, 2026: Introduced In House	<a href="#">Introduced (02/03/2026)</a>	



<a href="#">HB 26-1112</a>	<a href="#">Nick Hinrichsen</a>	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.)		- Assigned to Energy & Environment		
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 have an area larger than 2,000 square feet if the parcel's residential use is limited to a single family home. The bill exempts certain types of parcels from this requirement. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)		House, Feb 3, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Transportation, Housing & Local Government	<a href="#">Introduced (02/03/2026)</a>	
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, replaces the former telecommunications relay service charge. The bill makes the following modifications to the laws implementing the 3 prepaid wireless telecommunications services: Sections 1 and 10 of the bill correct erroneous cross references in connection with the prepaid wireless telecommunications services. Section 2 modifies the definition of "prepaid wireless telecommunications service" (prepaid wireless definition) in the statute that implements the prepaid wireless 911 charge to include a wireless telecommunications service that is paid in advance, sold in predetermined units of time or money that decline with use or provides unlimited use of the service for a fixed time, and allows a user to make 911 calls. In addition, section 7 adds a cross reference to the prepaid wireless definition to the statute that implements the prepaid wireless TDA charge. Section 7 also adds a cross reference to an existing definition of "telecommunications service" to the prepaid wireless TDA charge statute, and section 9 adds the same cross reference to the prepaid wireless 988 charge statute. Current law obligates a provider of free prepaid wireless services that uses federally supported services or programs to pay the prepa...		House, Feb 4, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Introduced (02/04/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1123</a>	<a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a> <a href="#">Katie Stewart</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Preventing Sexual Abuse in Jails</b>		House, Feb 4, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (02/04/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">HB 26-1134</a>	<a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a> <a href="#">Elizabeth Velasco</a> <a href="#">Judy Amabile</a>	<b>Fairness &amp; Transparency in Municipal Court</b>  The bill clarifies that municipal court defendants have a right to counsel and that municipal defense counsel have the same notice, case information, and opportunity to meet with their clients as do state-level defense counsel. Current law prohibits paying indigent municipal defense counsel on a fixed or flat-fee payment structure if		House, Feb 4, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (02/04/2026)</a>	

		the municipality prosecutes domestic violence cases. The bill applies the prohibition to all municipalities. All municipal court proceedings are required to be open to public observation. Virtual observation is required for all in-custody proceedings, and prompt resolution of municipal cases is required. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)				
CO 2026A <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; and Notify the chair of the applicable committee of reference and the staff of the legislative council that the legislative measure will have a local government impact hearing. If a member of the legislative leadership selects a legislative measure to have a local government impact hearing, the staff of the legislative council is required to include the local government impact hearing on the calendar as part of the regularly scheduled legislative hearing for ...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House State, Civic, Military, &amp; Veterans Affairs</a></b></p> <p>Feb 12, 2026 LSB AUpon Adjournment</p>		House, Feb 4, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs	<a href="#">Introduced (02/04/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26- 002</a>	<a href="#">Tony Exum</a> <a href="#">Cathy Kipp</a> <a href="#">Jenny Willford</a>	<p><b>Energy Affordability</b></p> <p>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.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Transportation &amp; Energy</a></b></p> <p>Feb 11, 2026 01:30pm SCR 352</p>		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26- 003</a>	<a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a> <a href="#">Katie Wallace</a> <a href="#">Kyle Brown</a>	<p><b>End-of-Life Management of Electric Vehicle Batteries</b></p> <p>Senate Bill 25-163 created the "Battery Stewardship Act", which requires the establishment of battery stewardship organizations (organizations) and the submittal of battery stewardship plans (plans) to the executive director of the department of public health and environment (executive director) for the collection, transportation, processing, and recycling of certain batteries. The bill expands the scope of</p>		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	



		<p>the "Battery Stewardship Act" to cover the end-of-life management of propulsion batteries, which are batteries that are primarily used to supply power to an electric or hybrid vehicle, and establishes requirements concerning propulsion batteries that differ from the requirements for the batteries currently contemplated by the "Battery Stewardship Act". No later than April 1, 2028, and every 5 years thereafter, an organization must submit a plan for the collection, transportation, processing, reuse, repurposing, and recycling of propulsion batteries as part of a battery stewardship program. The bill specifies what a plan must contain to be approved by the executive director. On and after August 1, 2028, a provider of propulsion batteries selling, making available for sale, or distributing propulsion batteries or vehicles containing a propulsion battery in or into the state is required to participate in and finance an organization that has submitted a plan. An organization implementing a plan on behalf of providers of propulsion batteries is required to develop a website tha...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Transportation &amp; Energy</a></b></p> <p>Feb 11, 2026 01:30pm SCR 352</p>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-004</a>	<a href="#">Julie Gonzales</a> <a href="#">Tom Sullivan</a> <a href="#">Meg Froelich</a>	<p><b>Expand List of Petitioners for Protection Order</b></p> <p>The bill adds a health-care facility that employs a health-care professional or mental health professional and a co-responder who is part of a co-responder community response to the list of community members who may petition the court for an extreme risk protection order. The bill adds health-care facilities, behavioral health treatment facilities, K-12 schools, and institutions of higher education as institutional petitioners that may petition a court for an extreme risk protection order. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">House State, Civic, Military, &amp; Veterans Affairs</a></b></p> <p>Mar 02, 2026 01:30pm Old State Library</p>		House, Feb 4, 2026: Introduced In House - Assigned to State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs	<a href="#">Reengrossed (02/03/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-005</a>	<a href="#">Julie Gonzales</a> <a href="#">Mike Weissman</a> <a href="#">Javier Mabrey</a>	<p><b>Rights Violation in Immigration Enforcement Remedy</b></p> <p>The bill creates a statutory cause of action for a person who is injured during a civil immigration enforcement action by another person who, whether or not under color of law, violates the United States constitution while participating in civil immigration enforcement. A person who violates the United States constitution while participating in civil immigration enforcement is liable to the injured party for legal or equitable relief or any other appropriate relief. The action must be commenced within 2 years after the cause of action accrues. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		Senate, Feb 2, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Appropriations	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (02/03/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-007</a>	<a href="#">Kyle Mullica</a> <a href="#">Lisa Feret</a> <a href="#">Sheila Lieder</a>	<p><b>Medical Marijuana Use in Health Facilities</b></p> <p>The bill mandates that a health facility allow patients who are terminally ill and who are registered in the state's medical marijuana program to use medical marijuana within the health facility, subject to certain parameters. The bill requires that a health facility develop guidelines for the use of medical marijuana and impose restrictions on the usage and storage of medical marijuana to ensure the safety of others, safe facility operations, and compliance with other laws. The bill prohibits the department of public health and environment from requiring compliance with the bill as a condition for a health facility to obtain or renew a license or certification that it is required to carry to operate as a health facility. Lastly, the bill allows a health facility to suspend compliance with the bill's provisions in the event that, and only as long as, a listed federal entity takes an action that requires the health facility to suspend its compliance with the bill. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Health & Human Services	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	

CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26- 014</a>	<a href="#">Judy Amabile</a> <a href="#">Dafna Michaelson</a> <a href="#">Jenet Gretchen Rydin</a>	<p><b>Modification to Defense of Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity</b></p> <p>Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning the Treatment of Persons with Behavioral Health Disorders in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems. Current law requires the defense to furnish a copy of any report of examination of the defendant that is made at the instance of the defense to the prosecution in a reasonable amount of time in advance of trial. The bill requires a copy of the report to also be furnished to the court who, upon receipt of the copy, shall provide a copy to the department of human services. The bill authorizes community placement of a defendant for treatment and rehabilitation. The bill clarifies the legal standard for a defendant's conditional or unconditional release from the department. The bill makes technical corrections. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills •</b> <b><a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>Feb 09, 2026 10:00am Senate Chamber</p>		Senate, Feb 4, 2026: Senate Committee on Judiciary Refer Amended to Senate Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (02/05/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26- 015</a>	<a href="#">Byron Pelton</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts Jarvis Caldwell</a>	<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 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>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Judiciary</a></b></p> <p>Feb 09, 2026 01:30pm Old Supreme Court</p>		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced PA1 (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26- 016</a>	<a href="#">Lisa Cutter</a> <a href="#">Lesley Smith</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: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills •</b> <b><a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></b></p> <p>Feb 09, 2026 10:00am Senate Chamber</p>		Senate, Feb 4, 2026: Senate Committee on Transportation & Energy Refer Amended to Senate Committee of the Whole	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (02/05/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26- 019</a>	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Scott Bright</a> <a href="#">Emily Sirota</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</p>		Senate, Feb 6, 2026: Senate Second Reading Laid Over to 02/09/2026 - No Amendments	<a href="#">Preamended PA1 (02/03/2026)</a>	



		<p>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. Current law requires a council to develop a strategic plan based upon an assessment of the early childhood needs in the council's designated service area (strategic plan). The bill requires a strategic plan to address specified issues, including: Assisting families in applying for programs and services; Coordinating outreach efforts with other councils, county departments of human or social services, school districts, local and regional service providers, and tribal agencies; Recruiting and coordinating p...</p> <p><b>General Orders - Second Reading of Bills •</b>  <a href="#">Senate Floor Work</a></p> <p>Feb 06, 2026 09:00am  Senate Chamber</p>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-020</a>	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Scott Bright</a> <a href="#">Emily Sirota</a>	<p><b>Child Care Provider Licensing &amp; Quality</b></p> <p>The bill requires the department of early childhood (department) to make reasonable efforts to expand and standardize the use of a digital data platform as a centralized digital file system for certain child care provider information (digital provider file system). The digital provider file system must integrate the professional development information system currently administered by the department and must house records related to staff background checks and child care provider policy documents, consistent with applicable privacy protections. Current law permits the department to authorize or contract with a third party to investigate and inspect a facility applying for certain types of child care licenses. The bill requires the department, on or before July 1, 2026, to begin phasing out its reliance on third parties where feasible and to prioritize the use of department personnel to conduct the investigations and inspections instead. The department shall establish standardized training, protocols, and supervision for department personnel and authorized or contracted third parties. The bill permits the department to grant a provisional license for up to 9 months to a child care facility that has satisfied all state-level licensing standards pending resolution of a delay or dispute with a statutory or home rule city, town, city and county, or county where the facility is situated (local governing authority) that prevents compliance with applicable zoning and land use develop...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item •</b> <a href="#">Senate Education</a></p> <p>Feb 23, 2026 01:30pm  SCR 357</p>		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Education	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-022</a>	<a href="#">Cleave Simpson</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a> <a href="#">Jarvis Caldwell</a>	<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</p>		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	

		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 ...				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-025</a>	<a href="#">Janice Rich</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a> <a href="#">Bob Marshall</a>	<b>Monument Records Placement Submission Maintenance</b>  The bill permits setting reference monuments where a monument or marker is impractical or unsafe due to location in a traveled road within a federal, state, or other public right-of-way. The bill also requires land surveyors to submit monument records in electronic format and allows counties to maintain monument records in electronic format. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Transportation &amp; Energy</a></b>  Feb 18, 2026 01:30pm SCR 352		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-028</a>	<a href="#">Rod Pelton</a>	<b>Removal of Wind Energy from State Energy Goals</b>  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.)  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Transportation &amp; Energy</a></b>  Feb 18, 2026 01:30pm SCR 352		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-030</a>	<a href="#">Mark Baisley</a>	<b>Local Access State Parks Grant Program</b>  In accordance with the "Keep Colorado Wild Pass Act", a person registering their motor vehicle in Colorado may, at the time of registration, elect to purchase a keep Colorado wild pass as an annual state parks and public lands pass for their motor vehicle. The keep Colorado wild pass provides the person access by car, bike, or foot to any Colorado state park or other participating public land for the duration of the vehicle's registration period. The option to purchase a keep Colorado wild pass is offered at the time of registration of any passenger motor vehicle, light-weight truck, motorcycle, or recreational vehicle. Currently, the cost for a keep Colorado wild pass is \$29. All money collected from the purchase and sale of the keep Colorado wild pass is remitted to the department of revenue, which in turn transmits the money, minus administrative costs, to the state treasurer. By statute, the first \$36 million collected from the keep Colorado wild pass is allocated to the following 3 funds: \$32.5 million to the parks and outdoor recreation cash fund for state parks maintenance, staffing, and resources; \$2.5 million to the backcountry search and rescue fund, in furtherance of the goal of supporting Colorado's search and rescue volunteers who respond to backcountry emergencies and who develop educational programs and campaigns to promote backcountry safety; and \$1 million to the Colorado avalanche information center fund, in furtherance of the goal of protecting winter recre...  <b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate State, Veterans, &amp; Military Affairs</a></b>  Feb 10, 2026 02:00pm Old Supreme Court		Senate, Jan 14, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to State, Veterans, & Military Affairs	<a href="#">Introduced (01/14/2026)</a>	
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		Senate, Jan 26, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to State, Veterans, & Military Affairs	<a href="#">Introduced (01/26/2026)</a>	



		<p>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, ...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate State, Veterans, &amp; Military Affairs</a></b></p> <p>Feb 17, 2026 02:00pm Old Supreme Court</p>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-035</a>	<a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a>	<p><b>Increase of Traffic Violation Penalties</b></p> <p>The bill increases the penalties for illegally overtaking a vehicle on the left in a no-passing zone and clarifies that no-passing zones are indicated by a solid yellow line or line pavement markings. The bill requires the Colorado department of transportation to prioritize installing signage on roadways with increased incidents of illegal overtaking on the left. The bill increases the penalties for multiple speeding violations within a one-year, 2-year, or 5-year period. The bill requires that drivers who have multiple speeding violations within a one-year, 2-year, or 5-year period receive a summons and complaint upon committing their violation instead of a penalty assessment notice. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Transportation &amp; Energy</a></b></p> <p>Feb 25, 2026 01:30pm SCR 352</p>		Senate, Jan 26, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Transportation & Energy	<a href="#">Introduced (01/26/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-036</a>	<a href="#">Julie Gonzales</a> <a href="#">Mike Weissman</a> <a href="#">Jennifer Bacon</a>	<p><b>Prison Population Management Measures</b></p> <p>The bill requires the executive director of the department of corrections (department) to report, no later than the fifth day of each month, the department's previous month's compliance with the prison population management mandates, including, if certain measures must be in effect, actions taken by the department and the documented impact of implementing the required measures. When the prison bed vacancy rate in correctional facilities and state-funded private contract prisons falls below 3% for 30 consecutive days, current law requires the department to notify certain individuals and entities (notification) and implement prison population management measures. The bill includes additional individuals and entities that are required to receive the notification and requires the notification to occur within 48 hours of the vacancy rate falling below 3% for 30 consecutive days. The bill requires the individuals and entities that receive the notification to acknowledge receipt of the notification and confirm compliance with the prison population management measures. The bill includes additional prison population management measures, including measures to: Transition certain inmates from a community corrections program to nonresidential status, require the division of adult parole to notify community parole officers of the prison bed shortage and consider alternate sanctions for technical violations, and identify potential alternative placements for transition inmates at risk of bei...</p>		Senate, Jan 26, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (01/26/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-040</a>	<a href="#">Judy Amabile</a> <a href="#">Cleave Simpson</a> <a href="#">Katie Stewart</a>	<p><b>Affordable Home Ownership Program</b></p> <p>The division of housing in the department of local affairs (division) administers an affordable home ownership program (program) that makes grants to nonprofit organizations, local governments, tribal governments, community development financial institutions, and community land trusts (eligible organizations) to support affordable home</p>		Senate, Jan 27, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing	<a href="#">Introduced (01/27/2026)</a>	

		<p>ownership, including the development of residential housing units that are described in an eligible organization's funding request (project). Current law specifies that only a household with an income less than or equal to 120% of the area median income is eligible for assistance through the program, but it is unclear whether this requirement applies to housing units constructed by an eligible organization through one of its projects. The bill clarifies that only a household with an income less than or equal to 120% of the statewide area median income is eligible for housing constructed by an eligible organization through one of its projects. In addition, the program requires that housing offered through the program, including all taxes and fees, costs not more than 35% of a household's monthly income. The bill allows the division to modify this percentage as applied to a residential unit constructed by an eligible organization as part of an affordable housing project pursuant to a waiver process initiated by an eligible organization if a substantial need for housing the project's target population exists, the unit has been adequately marketed ...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Local Government &amp; Housing</a></b></p> <p>Feb 26, 2026 01:30pm SCR 357</p>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-042</a>	<a href="#">Judy Amabile</a> <a href="#">Mike Weissman</a> <a href="#">Emily Sirota</a>	<p><b>Revenue Classification Taxpayers Bill of Rights</b></p> <p>Section 20 of article X of the state constitution (TABOR) defines "fiscal year spending" as excluding "collections for another government" and "damage awards". Although TABOR does not define either "collections for another government" or "damage awards", the TABOR implementing statutes define both terms. The bill clarifies both of these definitions for state fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 2025. The bill clarifies that "collections for another government", as used for the purpose of determining whether specific money received by the state is subject to the TABOR limitation on state fiscal year spending, includes revenue from the excise tax on gasoline used as fuel for the propulsion of specified aircraft collected by the state and distributed to governmental or airport entities operating an FAA-designated public use airport. The bill also clarifies that "damage award", as used for the purpose of determining whether specific money received by the state is subject to the TABOR limitation on state fiscal year spending, includes certain civil fines and penalties imposed by the state. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Finance</a></b></p> <p>Feb 10, 2026 02:00pm SCR 357</p>		Senate, Jan 27, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Introduced (01/27/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-046</a>	<a href="#">Matt Ball</a> <a href="#">Lisa Frizell</a> <a href="#">Chris Richardson</a>	<p><b>Property Tax Administrative Procedures</b></p> <p>The bill makes multiple changes to procedural requirements for the administration of property tax in 2 broad categories: Deadlines and requirements for transmitting information. Modifications to deadlines. The bill modifies property tax-related deadlines as follows: Aligns the regular and late application dates for the qualified-senior primary residence real property classification and the property tax exemption for qualifying veterans with disabilities and their spouses with those for the property tax exemption for qualifying seniors and their spouses. The regular application deadline is July 15 and late applications may be accepted until August 15 (sections 1, 5, and 6 of the bill). Increases from \$10,000 to \$20,000 the current threshold for a board of county commissioners (board) to recommend, or a county assessor with the approval of a board to settle, an abatement or refund of taxes. The threshold for the board being required to submit recommended abatement applications to the property tax administrator (administrator) for review is similarly increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The board is not required to submit an application to the administrator in the case of an abatement or refund caused by a valuation change made to ensure matching values within the same</p>		Senate, Jan 27, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Finance	<a href="#">Introduced (01/27/2026)</a>	



		<p>reassessment cycle ( section 3 ). Changes the real property protest deadline from June 8 to June 1 ( sections 7 and 8 );Changes the deadline for a county assessor to send a notice of valuation of personal p...</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Finance</a></b></p> <p>Feb 17, 2026 02:00pm SCR 357</p>				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-061</a>	<a href="#">Janice Rich</a> <a href="#">Dylan Roberts</a> <a href="#">Meghan Lukens</a>	<p><b>Publication Counties Without Legal Newspapers</b></p> <p>Current law requires a county to publish a legal notice or advertisement (notice) in a legal newspaper that satisfies certain requirements, including a publication period requirement (legal newspaper). If a legal newspaper does not exist in a county, the county is permitted to use certain alternatives. The bill removes the publication period requirement for a newspaper to be considered a legal newspaper. The bill also expands and clarifies the alternatives for a county to publish a notice when the county does not have a legal newspaper. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p> <p><b>Hearing Item • <a href="#">Senate Local Government &amp; Housing</a></b></p> <p>Feb 19, 2026 01:30pm SCR 357</p>		Senate, Jan 28, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Local Government & Housing	<a href="#">Introduced (01/28/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-072</a>	<a href="#">John Carson</a> <a href="#">Marc Snyder</a>	<p><b>Increased Penalty for Vehicular Homicide &amp; Assault</b></p> <p>The bill clarifies the conduct by which a person can commit criminally negligent homicide to include proximately causing the death of another person while operating or driving a motor vehicle with criminal negligence. The bill increases the penalty for causing the death of another person while simultaneously driving a motor vehicle and using an electronic mobile device. Offenses categorized as vehicular homicide or vehicular assault are added to the list of crimes of violence. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		Senate, Jan 28, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (01/28/2026)</a>	
CO 2026A <a href="#">SB 26-073</a>	<a href="#">Scott Bright</a>	<p><b>Order of Additional Parenting Time</b></p> <p>The bill allows a court to order additional parenting time to a parent or legal custodian who was wrongfully denied court-ordered parenting time if the denial resulted from an investigation by a law enforcement agency, child welfare agency, or county department of human or social services and the investigation did not result in a substantial finding of abuse or neglect. The additional parenting time ordered by a court must be of the same type and duration as the parenting time that was wrongfully denied; may include weekend, holiday, or vacation periods; and must be exercised by the parent or legal custodian no later than 2 years after the date the court finds that parenting time was wrongfully denied. (Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced.)</p>		Senate, Jan 28, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	<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>	<p><b>Trafficking &amp; Commercial Sexual Activity Offenses</b></p> <p>The bill removes human trafficking for involuntary servitude and human trafficking for sexual servitude (human trafficking offenses) from the list of crimes of violence that are subject to enhanced sentencing if they involve the use, or possession and threatened use of, a deadly weapon or the infliction of serious bodily injury or death. Instead, the bill requires a court to sentence a person convicted of a human trafficking offense or a related attempt or conspiracy to the department of corrections for a term of at least the midpoint, but not more than twice the maximum, of the presumptive range authorized for the applicable offense. It clarifies that a class 3 felony human trafficking offense is also subject to sentencing modifications that are permitted under current law for crimes that present an extraordinary risk of harm to society. The bill subjects a person convicted of the following to enhanced sentencing: Pimping, if the victim is an at-risk person; and Human trafficking for involuntary servitude, or human trafficking for sexual servitude, if the victim is an at-risk adult. The bill adds the source of money posted to satisfy a monetary condition of release, including the</p>		Senate, Jan 28, 2026: Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Judiciary	<a href="#">Introduced (01/28/2026)</a>	

		likelihood that the money is derived from criminal activity, to the list of criteria a court may consider in making a determination of the type of bond and conditions of release. The bill changes terminology related to child prostitution to commercial sexual activity in the crimes of soliciting for c...				
CO 2026A <a href="#">SJR</a> <a href="#">26-</a> <a href="#">001</a>	<a href="#">Marc Catlin</a> <a href="#">Dylan</a> <a href="#">Roberts</a> <a href="#">Karen</a> <a href="#">McCormick</a>	Water Projects Eligibility Lists		Senate, Feb 2, 2026: Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments	<a href="#">Engrossed</a> <a href="#">(02/02/2026)</a>	

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