

Agriculture, Wildlife & Rural Affairs	
Bill #	<u>SB20-189</u>
Title	Local Government Pesticide No Preemption
H-Spon	L. Cutter, M. Duran
S-Spon	S. Fenberg
Summary	<p>Current state law prohibits local governments from substantively regulating the use and application of pesticides. The bill authorizes local governments to regulate pesticide use and application. In connection with this authorization, the bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declares pesticide regulation a matter of both statewide and local concern; • Repeals provisions that prohibit local regulation of pesticide use and application and explicitly authorizes a county to enact this type of regulation; • Permits local governments to regulate pesticide use and application except in connection with the cultivation of marijuana and the production of agricultural products; • Clarifies that a local government must meet the requirements of state and federal law; and • Gives state courts exclusive jurisdiction to review local pesticide laws.
Position	Oppose
Status	
General Government	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1029</u>
Title	Allow County Officers to Accept Lower Salary
H-Spon	R. Pelton
S-Spon	
Summary	The annual salary of an elected county officer (officer) is currently

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	specified in statute. The bill expressly allows an officer to make an election to receive less than the amount specified in law. The officer may subsequently elect to increase or decrease his or her salary annually as long as it does not exceed the amount allowed in statute.
Position	Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1073</u>
Title	County Commissioner Districts Gerrymandering
H-Spon	C. Kennedy
S-Spon	
Summary	<p>The bill requires the creation of independent county commissioner redistricting commissions (commissions) to divide counties that have any number of their county commissioners not elected by the voters of the whole county into county commissioner districts. The bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifies that commissions are appointed both for counties that have any number of their county commissioners not elected by the voters of the whole county after each federal decennial census of the United States and when a county that has all of its commissioners elected by the voters of the whole county elects to have only some of its commissioners elected by the voters of the whole county; • Specifies that the commissions consist of 7 members, 2 of whom must be registered with the state's largest political party, 2 of whom must be registered with the state's second largest political party, and 3 of whom must not be registered with any political party; • Establishes the qualifications to serve on the commissions and the method by which commissioners are appointed;

- Authorizes the commissions to adopt rules and specifies how the commissions are staffed, how the commissions are funded, how the commissions are organized, and sets forth the ethical obligations of the commissioners;
- Requires the commissions to provide the opportunity for public involvement, including multiple hearings, the ability to propose maps, and to testify at commission hearings, and requires hearings to comply with state statutes regarding open meetings;
- Mandates that paid lobbying of the commissions be disclosed to the secretary of state by the lobbyist within 72 hours of when the lobbying occurred or when the payment for lobbying occurred, whichever is earlier;
- Establishes prioritized factors for the commissions to use in drawing districts, including federal requirements, the preservation of communities of interest and political subdivisions, and maximizing the number of competitive districts;
- Prohibits the commissions from approving a map if it has been drawn for the purpose of protecting one or more members of or candidates for county commissioner or a political party, and codifies current federal law and related existing federal requirements prohibiting maps drawn for the purpose of or that results in the denial or abridgement of a person's right to vote or electoral influence on account of a person's race, ethnic origin, or membership in a protected language group;
- Requires a majority of commissioners to approve a redistricting map and specifies the date by which a final map must be approved;
- Specifies that the nonpartisan staff of each commission will draft a preliminary redistricting map and up to 3 additional maps, and, in the event of deadlock by a commission, creates a process by which nonpartisan staff submit a final map to a panel of district court judges for review based on

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	<p>specified criteria; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires judicial review of a commission-approved or nonpartisan staff-submitted redistricting map, and limits district court judicial panel review to whether a commission or the staff committed an abuse of discretion. The bill also repeals anachronistic county precinct size rules and allows county clerk and recorders to redraw precincts less often.
Position	Oppose
Status	
Bill #	HB20-1077
Title	Modifications of County Treasurer Duties
H-Spon	J. Rich
S-Spon	C. Holbert
Summary	The bill modifies the authority of the county treasurer of each county by making a wide number of statutory changes to the duties – all at the request of the county treasurers.
Position	Support
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	HB20-1081
Title	Multilingual Ballot Access
H-Spon	Y. Caraveo
S-Spon	J. Gonzales
Summary	The bill requires the secretary of state (secretary) and county clerk and recorders (county clerk) of certain counties to provide multilingual ballot access. The secretary is required to establish a multilingual ballot hotline (hotline) to provide access to qualified translators in each of the languages in which the most recent

decennial census was offered, to assist electors in translating ballot language. The secretary is required to establish the hotline for use during the general election held in November 2020, and for every general election and statewide odd-year election thereafter. The secretary is also required to:

- Provide notice of the hotline to electors through election day;
- Ensure that the translators who provide translations for the multilingual hotline are qualified translators; and
- Promulgate rules as may be necessary to create and administer the hotline.

The county clerk of any county that satisfies specified criteria is required to create, in coordination with the secretary, a minority language sample ballot (sample ballot) in any minority language spoken in the county that satisfies the following:

- The minority language is spoken by at least 2,000 citizens in the county age 18 years or older who speak English less than very well and who speak the minority language at home; or
- The minority language is spoken by at least 2.5% of citizens in the county age 18 years or older who speak English less than very well and who speak the minority language at home. The bill specifies the information that the county clerk is required to include on the sample ballot as well as the format of the sample ballot. In addition, the bill requires that the sample ballots be available for the general election held in November 2020, and for each general election and statewide odd-year election thereafter. The county clerk of any county that satisfies specified criteria is required to provide, upon the request of an elector, an in-person minority language ballot (in-person ballot) in any minority language spoken in the county that satisfies the same criteria specified for sample ballots. An in-person ballot can be a ballot on demand, a ballot from a printed stock of ballots, or a ballot via an electronic voting device. The bill specifies the information that the county clerk is required to include on the in-person ballot and specifies that in-person ballots are required to be available for the

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	<p>general election held in November 2022, and for each general election and statewide odd-year election thereafter. The secretary is required to determine, pursuant to specified criteria, which counties in the state are required to provide multilingual ballot access by creating a sample ballot and providing an in-person ballot, and to notify the county clerk of any county that is required to provide such multilingual ballot access. The secretary is required to provide each county clerk that is required to provide multilingual ballot access with a translation in the applicable minority language or languages of all federal and statewide candidates for election, all statewide ballot questions, and all statewide questions regarding the retention of judges for use by the county clerk.</p>
Position	Oppose
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1089</u>
Title	Employee Protection Lawful Off-duty Activities
H-Spon	J. Melton
S-Spon	
Summary	The bill prohibits an employer from terminating an employee for the employee's lawful off-duty activities that are lawful under state law even if those activities are not lawful under federal law.
Position	Oppose
Status	P.I.'d
Bill #	<u>HB20-1093</u>
Title	County Authority to License and Regulate Short-Term Rentals

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H-Spon	J. Wilson, J. McLuskie
S-Spon	K. Donovan. B. Rankin
Summary	The bill grants a board of county commissioners the authority to license and regulate short-term lodging rentals or advertising for such rentals, and to fix the fees, terms, and manner for issuing and revoking licenses issued therefor.
Position	CCI Bill - Support
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	<u>HB20-1121</u>
Title	Retaliation Against an Elected Official
H-Spon	K. Mullica, M. Soper
S-Spon	
Summary	Under current law, there is a crime of retaliation against a judge if an individual makes a credible threat or commits an act of harassment or an act of harm or injury upon a person or property as retaliation or retribution against a judge. The crime is a class 4 felony. The bill adds elected officials and their families to the crime.
Position	Support
Status	PI'd
Bill #	<u>HB20-1132</u>
Title	County Reimbursement for Local Elections Supplies
H-Spon	S. Lontine
S-Spon	S. Feinberg
Summary	The bill expands the types of election equipment and supplies for which counties can be reimbursed from the local elections assistance cash fund. It also allows counties to be reimbursed for

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	the incremental increase in costs to lease that equipment, in addition to purchases of equipment that are currently eligible for reimbursement.
Position	Support
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	<u>HB20-1165</u>
Title	Interior Design Practice
H-Spon	T. Kraft-Tharp, H. McKean
S-Spon	D. Coram, R. Zenzinger
Summary	<p>Interior design work is exempted from the types of work regulated under the laws governing the practice of architecture. The bill modifies the interior design exemption to remove an inconsistency in the language of that exemption whereby one portion of the exemption requires that interior designers not be engaged in work that affects the life safety of building occupants and another portion of the exemption requires that interior designers engage in their work with due concern for the life safety of the occupants of the building. The bill removes the language of the first portion and retains the language of the second portion of the exemption. The bill authorizes a city, city and county, or regional building authority to reject a building permit application filed by an interior designer only for a reason provided by law. The bill also modifies the eligibility criteria for interior designers by removing references to educational requirements. The national certification requirement that is maintained in the statute itself includes educational requirements. Finally, the bill modifies the description of nonstructural or nonseismic work that is within an interior designer's scope of practice.</p>
Position	Monitor

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Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	<u>HB20-1190</u>
Title	Disabled Veteran Registration Fees and Ownership Tax
H-Spon	L. Landgraf, D. Valdez
S-Spon	R. Fields
Summary	Current law provides 2 means by which veterans with qualifying disabilities may be exempted from paying vehicle ownership tax and registration fees: The first exemption is associated with the issuance of a disabled veteran license plate, but the second exemption is not specifically associated with the issuance of the disabled veteran license plate. The bill clarifies that a veteran who is disabled need not obtain the disabled veteran license plate to qualify for the second exemption.
Position	Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1281</u>
Title	Change Salary Categorizations for Certain Counties
H-Spon	D. Valdez, R. Pelton
S-Spon	
Summary	Current law categorizes each county for purposes of establishing the salaries of elected county officials in the county. The statutory salary amounts are adjusted every 2 years for inflation and take effect for terms commencing after any change is made. The bill modifies the categories of 2 counties with the accompanying percentage decrease in salary as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alamosa county changes from category III-A to category III-B (7.7% decrease); and • Yuma county changes from category IV-B to category

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	IV-C (8.3% decrease).
Position	Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1308</u>
Title	Non-substantive Emails and Open Meetings Law
H-Spon	J. Arndt
S-Spon	
Summary	<p>Under current provisions of the Open Meetings Law (OML), if elected officials use electronic mail to discuss pending legislation or other public business among themselves, the electronic mail constitutes a meeting that is subject to the OML's requirements. The bill substitutes the word exchange for the word use in describing the type of electronic mail communication that triggers the application of the OML. The bill clarifies existing statutory provisions to specify that electronic mail communication between elected officials that does not relate to the merits or substance of pending legislation or other public business is not a meeting for OML purposes. Under the bill, the type of electronic communication that also does not constitute a meeting for OML purposes includes electronic communication regarding scheduling and availability as well as electronic communication that is sent by an elected official for the purpose of forwarding information, responding to an inquiry from an individual who is not a member of the state or local public body, or posing a question for later discussion by the public body.</p>
Position	Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1313</u>

Title	Administration of Late Ballots
H-Spon	T. Sullivan
S-Spon	
Summary	<p>The bill specifies the following requirements in connection with the administration of ballots mailed to electors towards the end of the voting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commencing the 15th day before an election through the 8th day before an election, section 1 of the bill requires the county clerk and recorder (clerk) to process all voter registration applications and updates to a voter registration record that requires a new ballot to be sent to an elector within 48 hours. • Section 3 permits an eligible elector to obtain a replacement ballot if the ballot that was originally mailed to the elector was destroyed, spoiled, lost, or for some other reason not received by the elector. The bill specifies the process by which the elector requests a replacement ballot. • The clerk is required to mail a replacement ballot to each eligible elector who, after the date on which mail ballots are sent, updated their voter registration address or registered to vote. • The bill requires the clerk to deliver any original or replacement ballot to the United States postal service within one business day after processing a registration application or update to a voter registration record that requires a new ballot to be sent to an elector. • Commencing a certain period before the election, the bill requires the clerk to mail all mail ballots to electors by first class mail. • Section 4 imposes a duty on any person responsible for preparing, issuing, transporting, or mailing ballots who has personal knowledge that mail ballots under that person's care have been either lost or stolen or will, for any reason, not be timely delivered to electors, to report the issue to the

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	county clerk and recorder and to the secretary of state. A violation results in a civil penalty.
Position	
Status	
Bill #	HB20-1328
Title	Outdoor Emergency Marijuana Contingency Plans
H-Spon	A. Valdez, D. Esgar
S-Spon	R. Rodriguez, J. Bridges
Summary	By January 1, 2021, the bill requires the marijuana state licensing authority to promulgate rules regarding the process and procedure for filing and approving contingency plans for outdoor cultivation facilities when there is a threat to operations due to an adverse weather event or other catastrophe. A medical marijuana cultivation facility or retail marijuana cultivation facility may file a contingency plan with the state licensing authority and, if the plan is approved, may follow the plan if there is an adverse weather event or other catastrophe. Prior to January 1, 2021, a medical marijuana cultivation facility licensee or retail marijuana cultivation facility licensee that cultivates marijuana outdoors may take any reasonable and necessary action to prevent or ameliorate crop loss due to an adverse weather event. The action is not a violation of state or local law or regulations unless the state licensing authority or local authorities can show that the action was not reasonable and necessary to prevent or ameliorate crop loss due to an adverse weather event
Position	Support / Amends
Status	
Bill #	SB20-035

Title	Kiosk Program Provider Vehicle and Identity Services
H-Spon	
S-Spon	R. Scott
Summary	<p>Under current law, a county clerk may conduct a pilot kiosk program using private providers to issue driver's licenses, register motor vehicles, or issue certificates of title. The bill eliminates the program's pilot status, converting it to a regular program, and makes the following substantive changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands the services the program may provide; • Deletes the cap of \$3.00 on the convenience fee; and • Adds data security and accessibility requirements for the provider. <p>Counties are authorized and encouraged to provide services across county jurisdictions.</p>
Position	Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>SB20-053</u>
Title	Retail Liquor Stores Additional Licenses
H-Spon	
S-Spon	J. Bridges
Summary	<p>Under current law, a retail liquor store licensee that was licensed on or before January 1, 2016, and is a Colorado resident is permitted to obtain one additional retail liquor store license on or after January 1, 2017; 2 additional retail liquor store licenses on or after January 1, 2022; and 3 additional retail liquor store licenses on or after January 1, 2027.</p> <p>The bill modifies the provisions governing the ability of a retail liquor store to obtain additional retail liquor store licenses as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retains the ability of a retail liquor store owner that applied

	<p>for a license on or before January 1, 2016, to obtain one additional retail liquor store license on or after January 1, 2017, but removes the requirement that the licensee be a Colorado resident;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On or after the effective date of the bill, mirrors the multiple license provisions applicable to liquor-licensed drugstore licenses by allowing a retail liquor store owner to obtain: A maximum of 5 total retail liquor store licenses between the effective date of the bill and December 31, 2021; a maximum of 8 total retail liquor store licenses between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2026; a maximum of 13 total retail liquor store licenses between January 1, 2027, and December 31, 2031; a maximum of 20 total retail liquor store licenses between January 1, 2032, and December 31, 2036; and an unlimited number of retail liquor store licenses on or after January 1, 2037; and • For additional licenses obtained on or after the effective date of the bill, requires a person seeking additional licenses to apply to transfer ownership of, change location of, and merge at least 2 retail liquor store licenses located within the same local licensing authority jurisdiction as the applicant's premises into a single retail liquor store license. Additionally, the bill prohibits a retail liquor store from allowing customers to use a self-checkout to complete an alcohol beverage purchase and requires a retail liquor store to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify the age of a customer attempting to purchase an alcohol beverage by examining the customer's valid identification; and • Maintain certification as a responsible alcohol beverage vendor. <p>The bill sets state and local application fees for a retail liquor store licensee applying for a transfer of ownership, change of location, and merger of 2 retail liquor store licenses.</p>
Position	No Position

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Status	
Bill #	<u>SB20-078</u>
Title	Dogs On Restaurant Patios
H-Spon	A. Garnett
S-Spon	K. Donovan
Summary	The bill authorizes a retail food establishment to allow a person to bring a pet dog to an outdoor dining area if certain conditions are met. Local governing bodies may prohibit the presence of pet dogs for all retail food establishments within the governing body's jurisdiction.
Position	Support
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	<u>SB20-092</u>
Title	Robotic Device Deliver Cargo
H-Spon	
S-Spon	J. Bridges
Summary	<p>The bill regulates the use of mobile carrying devices and personal delivery devices (robotic devices). A mobile carrying device is a self-propelled robot that transports cargo within a pedestrian area while remaining within 25 feet of a human operator. A personal delivery device is a self-propelled robot that transports cargo within a pedestrian area or on a highway with the remote and supervision of a human. These robotic devices are not vehicles for the purposes of the traffic code. The bill establishes the following regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A robotic device may be used to deliver cargo within a pedestrian area or, if the robotic device is a personal delivery device, on a highway;

- A business is deemed the operator of a robotic device for compliance with traffic laws when the device is used to deliver cargo within a pedestrian area, but if an agent of the business is acting outside the scope of the agent's office or employment, the agent is the operator;
- A person is not an operator of a robotic device merely because the person requests delivery or because the person dispatched the device;
- To use a robotic device to deliver cargo within a pedestrian area, a person must ensure that the device:
 - Complies with pedestrian traffic laws and local regulations;
 - Yields to or does not obstruct the right-of-way of other traffic;
 - Is not used to transport hazardous materials; and
 - Is monitored and controlled;
- To use a personal delivery device within a pedestrian area or on a highway or to use a mobile carrying device within a pedestrian area, the device must be equipped with an adequate braking system;
- To use a personal delivery device to deliver cargo within a pedestrian area or on a highway, the device must be equipped with:
 - The name and contact information of the owner and a unique identification number; and
 - Adequate lights if used at night;
- The speed of a robotic device is limited to no more than 12 miles per hour within a pedestrian area and no more than 20 miles per hour on a highway; and
- To use a robotic device to deliver cargo within a pedestrian area or on a highway, a person must maintain an insurance policy of at least one hundred thousand dollars for damages caused by the device.

A local authority may regulate these robotic devices, but the

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	regulation may not conflict with the bill, limit the hours of operation or zones of operation, or substantially prohibit the use of robotic devices.
Position	Oppose
Status	
Bill #	SB20-104
Title	Powers of Bureau of Animal Protection Agents
H-Spon	D. Roberts
S-Spon	J. Cooke
Summary	The bill grants additional duties and powers to bureau of animal protection agents (agent), including the authority to conduct investigations; to take possession of and impound any animal that the agent has probable cause to believe is a victim of cruelty to animals; and to take possession of and impound a dog if the agent has probable cause to believe the dog is a dangerous dog.
Position	Monitor
Status	
Bill #	SB20-197
Title	Aligning State And Federal Law on Hemp
H-Spon	
S-Spon	V. Marble, S. Fenberg
Summary	The bill aligns Colorado statutes on hemp with federal law, including adopting federal definitions; requiring authorized samplers to collect samples from each lot; changing the appointing authority for the industrial hemp advisory committee to the state agricultural commission; requiring that all key participants provide a criminal history record check from the

	federal bureau of investigation; eliminating authority to grow hemp for research and development purposes but authorizing a separate registration and waiver requirement; creating new reporting requirements; specifying unlawful acts and creating civil penalties for violations; and giving the commissioner of agriculture investigatory and subpoena authority.
Position	Support
Status	
Health & Human Services	
CHILD CARE	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1138</u>
Title	Public Real Property Index
H-Spon	J. Coleman, C. Larson
S-Spon	J. Bridges, R. Gardner
Summary	<p>As amended, the bill requires each state agency, state institution of higher education, and certain political subdivision of the state to submit to the office of the state architect (office) a list of all usable real property owned by or under the control of the agency, institution, or political subdivision of the state. This list must include, if applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The address where the real property is located; • Contact information for the state agency, institution, or political subdivision of the state that owns or controls the real property; • Available square feet of the property
Position	Oppose
Status	

CHILD WELFARE	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1012</u>
Title	Child Welfare Program Children Developmental Disabilities
H-Spon	L. Landgraf, M. Young
S-Spon	N. Todd, R. Gardner
Summary	The bill makes changes to a program (program) within the department of human services (department) for children and youth with intellectual and developmental disabilities or co-occurring disorders (children and youth). Current law only allows for a county department of human or social services to submit an application to the program for a child or youth. The bill extends this option to the parent or legal guardian of the child or youth to avoid situations whereby parents have to give up custody in order to secure services for their child. Counties will continue to have access to 3 of 10 beds that are reserved solely for children in the child welfare system. Beginning on or before September 1, 2020, the department is required to compile and make public an annual report on the program to help document the need for more beds.
Position	Monitor
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1071</u>
Title	Driving Instruction for Foster Children
H-Spon	T. Exum Sr., M. Duran
S-Spon	K. Donovan, D. Hisey
Summary	Transportation Legislation Review Committee. As amended, the bill creates the foster children's driver education program (program) in the state department of human services (state

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	<p>department) to reimburse county departments of human or social services (county departments) for costs paid to private and public driving schools for providing driving instruction to persons in the custody of the county department who are at least 15 years and less than 18 years of age. The state department shall administer the program and award grants to county departments. The bill protects counties from liability when a foster youth is enrolled in a driving instruction program <u>and</u> when the foster youth is operating a vehicle (beyond the instruction program). The bill states that a certified court order is sufficient to establish the legal name, identity, date of birth, lawful presence in the United States, or Colorado residency of a person who is in the custody of the state department, is at least 15 years and less than 18 years of age, and is applying for a driver's license.</p>
Position	Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1105</u>
Title	Colorado TRAILS System Requirements
H-Spon	T. Geitner
S-Spon	
Summary	<p>The bill prohibits the department of human services (department) from including information about a person suspected of child abuse or neglect to the Colorado TRAILS system (system) absent notice and a hearing. The bill requires the department to provide the person with written notice of the department's intent to list the person's name in the system and request a hearing before a department administrative law judge (ALJ) within 14 days after making a finding substantiating the allegations. A hearing is not required if a court has issued an order in a proceeding in which allegations of child abuse or neglect are at issue. The bill</p>

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	<p>specifies the procedural requirements for a hearing before an ALJ. The department is prohibited from releasing information about the person or the allegations against the person to a third party until all appeals are exhausted or waived. The bill requires the department to maintain each report of suspected child abuse or neglect for 2 years from the date the report is received. Two years after the date of the original adjudication, a person listed in the system may request to have the person's name expunged from the system by submitting a written request to the department. If the request for expungement is denied, the person must wait an additional 2 years before submitting another request for expungement. The department may administratively expunge the person's name from the system.</p>
Position	
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1147</u>
Title	Reasonable Independence for Children in Activities
H-Spon	J. Buckner, K. Ranson
S-Spon	
Summary	<p>Under current law, a child is neglected or dependent if the child's environment is injurious to the child's welfare. The bill clarifies that the child's environment is injurious to the child's welfare because the child's parent has placed the child in or failed to remove the child from a situation that a reasonable person would realize requires judgment or actions beyond the child's level of maturity, physical condition, or mental ability and that results in bodily injury or a substantial risk of immediate and grave harm as a result of a blatant disregard of parent or caretaker responsibilities. A child is not neglected or dependent if a child who is of sufficient maturity, physical condition, and mental ability is left by the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian,</p>

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	under conditions that are reasonably deemed safe and secure sufficient to avoid substantial risk of physical harm, to engage in independent activities specified in the bill. The bill amends the criminal code to reflect that a person does not commit child abuse if the person is exercising reasonable judgment in allowing a child to engage in independent activities as described in language added to the dependency or neglect statute in the bill.
Position	Monitor
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1237</u>
Title	Medicaid Managed Care Assignment for Child Welfare
H-Spon	M. Young, Larson
S-Spon	J. Sonnenberg, D. Moreno
Summary	For a child or youth who obtains services under the state's Medicaid program through the initiation of a dependency and neglect action or juvenile delinquency action, the bill directs the department of health care policy and financing (department) to assign the child or youth to the managed care entity (MCE) (aka Regional Accountability Entity) in the county in which the action was initiated. The department shall only change the MCE designation if requested by the county or the child's or youth's legal guardian.
Position	CCI Bill - Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1277</u>
Title	Notification of Rights Investigation Child Abuse
H-Spon	T. Geitner

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S-Spon	
Summary	The bill requires the office of respondent parents' counsel and the office of the child protection ombudsman to work collaboratively to develop and make recommendations to the department of human services (department) regarding a written document containing notice of the rights afforded to all parties involved in an investigation of child abuse or neglect. The department is required to prepare a standard written document based on those recommendations that must be provided to any party that is subject to an investigation of child abuse or neglect at the start of any such investigation.
Position	
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1297</u>
Title	Immunization Status and Child Abuse Neglect
H-Spon	M. Baisley
S-Spon	P. Lundeen
Summary	The bill adds language to Colorado's children's code to clarify that a child's immunization status or a parent's or legal guardian's decision to delay or decline one or more immunizations for his or her child does not alone constitute child abuse or neglect.
Position	Monitor
Status	
Bill #	<u>SB20-162</u>
Title	Changes Related to Federal Family First Policy
H-Spon	S. Gonzales-Gutierrez
S-Spon	D. Moreno, B. Rankin

Summary

The bill updates Colorado's statutory provisions related to foster care prevention services and s (prevention services) in the context of the federal Family First Prevention Services Act, including:

- Updating the definition of kin to ensure that kin are eligible for prevention services;
- Updating the definition of qualified individual to clarify eligibility;
- Clarifying the elements of reviews of qualified residential treatment program placements (placements) to ensure that the placement of children, juveniles, and youth are reviewed initially by the court and not by the administrative review division;
- Updating language referring to children to include juveniles and youth to ensure that delinquent youth are also identified as a population that is eligible for prevention services and meet the requirements for placements;
- Adding information about prevention services and the authority of county departments of human and social services (county departments) to provide prevention services, including developing a form to inform affected parents and caregivers of their rights and remedies;
- Requiring that when a youth is committed to the state department of human services, the court shall make additional findings to ensure the commitment is not the result of a lack of available appropriate placements;
- Adding requirements to a court to make specific findings when it deviates from the assessor's recommendation of a placement;
- Setting a new requirement that residential child care facilities must renew licenses annually; and
- Requiring the existing delivery of child welfare services task force to make recommendations on the reduction of state reimbursements for certain out-of-home placements on or before July 31, 2020

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Position	Support / Seek Amendments
Status	
Bill #	<u>SB20-202</u>
Title	Foster Care Student Services Coordination
H-Spon	D. Michaelson-Jenet
S-Spon	D. Moreno
Summary	<p>The bill amends provisions concerning students in out-of-home placement that mandate cooperation between schools and county departments of human services relating to education. Specifically, the bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends the definition student in out-of-home placement to align with those students in custody of county departments of human or social services; • Streamlines billing practices for transportation services provided to students in out-of-home placement by requiring the use of invoices and forms approved by both the department of education and the state department of human services; and • Authorizes school districts and the state charter school institute establishing transportation plans with county departments of human or social services, as required by law, to establish transportation plans by region or through a board of cooperative services.
Position	
Status	
SUBSTANCE AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1284</u>
Title	Secure Transportation Behavioral Health Crisis

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Updated As of 4/2/2020

H-Spon	T. Kraft-Tharp, J. McCluskie
S-Spon	J. Bridges, J. Smallwood
Summary	<p>The bill creates a regulatory and service system to provide secure transportation services, with different requirements than traditional ambulance services, for individuals experiencing a behavioral health crisis. Mobile crisis services, units linked to the walk-in crisis services, and crisis respite services may arrange for secure transportation in response to a behavioral health crisis. The board of county commissioners of the county in which the secure transportation service is based (commissioners) shall issue a license to an entity (licensee), valid for one year, that provides secure transportation services if the minimum requirements set by rule by the state board of health are met or exceeded. (This is similar to the existing county authority to issue ground ambulance licenses.) The commissioners shall also issue operating permits, valid for 12 months following issuance, to each vehicle operated by the licensee. A fee may be charged for each license to reflect the direct and indirect costs to the applicable county in implementing secure transportation services licensure. The state board of health is given authority to promulgate rules concerning secure transportation licensure. The department of health care policy and financing is directed to create and implement a secure transportation benefit on or before January 1, 2022. Language is added to exempt secure transportation services from regulation under the public utilities commission.</p>
Position	Support
Status	
COLORADO WORKS (TANF)	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1100</u>
Title	Pass-through Child Payments

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Updated 4/2/2020

H-Spon	M. Froelich
S-Spon	L. Crowder
Summary	The bill allows the department of human services to promulgate rules to ensure child payments are not passed through to temporary assistance for needy families recipients if the general assembly appropriates funds insufficient to maintain the program.
Position	Support
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	SB20-029
Title	Cost of Living Adjustment for Colorado Works Program
H-Spon	J. Coleman, M. Duran
S-Spon	R. Fields, D. Moreno
Summary	As amended, for the state fiscal year commencing July 1, 2020, the amount of basic cash assistance a Colorado works program recipient (recipient) receives must increase by 5%. Commencing July 1, 2021, the department must annually increase the amount of basic cash assistance a recipient receives by a cost of living adjustment equal to 1.5%. The joint budget committee (JBC) must review the sustainability of the Colorado long-term works reserve to fund the cost of living adjustment, and, if the JBC deems necessary, identify additional sources of funding, which must not include county reserves.
Position	Support
Status	
Adult Protection	
Bill #	HB20-1302
Title	CAPS Check Program Changes

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H-Spon	S. Lontine
S-Spon	
Summary	<p>Under current law, when an employer is going to hire a person to work in a position in which the person has contact with at-risk adults, the employer must perform a check of the system that contains substantiated claims of mistreatment against an at-risk adult (CAPS check). The bill makes various clarifying changes to the adult protection statutes related to the CAPS check program. The bill states that if an employer receives a CAPS check on a person and does not hire the person at the time of receiving the check but wants to hire the person at a subsequent time, the employer shall request a new CAPS check prior to hiring the person. The bill requires that if the employer is also an employee, the employer and employer's parent or oversight agency would get the results if the employer was a substantiated perpetrator. The bill prohibits using a CAPS check request for a person who is not going to be an employee. The bill prohibits an employee or volunteers from knowingly providing inaccurate information for a CAPS check or an employer or other person or entity conducting an employee screening on behalf of the employer from knowingly providing inaccurate information in the request for a CAPS check. The bill requires entities that care for at-risk adults to cooperate with a county or district department of human or social services in investigations into allegations of mistreatment at the entities' facilities.</p>
Position	Support / Amends
Status	
MISC	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1052</u>
Title	Privacy Protections for Human Services Workers

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Updated 4/2/2020

H-Spon	T. Carver, J. Singer
S-Spon	R. Gardner, P. Lee
Summary	<p>Under current law, it is unlawful for a person to make available on the internet personal information of a law enforcement official (official) or child abuse or neglect caseworker (caseworker), or the official's or caseworker's family if the dissemination of the personal information poses an imminent and serious threat to the official's or caseworker's safety or the safety of his or her family. The bill expands these protections to caseworkers that are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigating allegations of mistreatment of an at-risk adult • Establishing, modifying, and enforcing child orders • Determining eligibility for public programs <p>Human services worker also includes employees of juvenile detention facilities who have contact with juveniles.</p>
Position	Support
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	<u>HB20-1197</u>
Title	2-1-1 Statewide Human Services Referral System
H-Spon	M. Snyder, J. Rich
S-Spon	J. Bridges
Summary	<p>The bill amends with relocated provisions the human services referral service authorized by the Colorado 2-1-1 collaborative to provide assistance through the dissemination of information to residents of Colorado about applicable programs and services provided by government, private, nonprofit, and faith-based organizations and local communities regarding emergency shelter and food, as well as human services programs. Human services referral services include, in part, providing statewide referral services; enabling referrals through telephone, text, chat, and e-mail; providing trained professionals to perform problem</p>

	assessments and service navigation; and providing information regarding vital services, such as food and shelter. The bill includes an appropriation to the department of \$200,000 for the 2020-21 state fiscal year for the Colorado 2-1-1 collaborative.
Position	Support
Status	
Justice & Public Safety	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1017</u>
Title	Substance Use Disorder Treatment in Criminal Justice System
H-Spon	C. Kennedy, L. Herod
S-Spon	K. Priola, K. Donovan
Summary	Opioid and Other Substance Use Disorders Study Committee. The bill requires the department of corrections, local jails, multijurisdictional jails, municipal jails, and state department of human services facilities to make available at least one opioid agonist and one opioid antagonist to a person in custody with an opioid use disorder throughout the duration of the person's incarceration or commitment. The bill allows a person to dispose of any controlled substances at a safe station and request assistance in gaining access to treatment for a substance use disorder. The bill defines a safe station as any municipal police station; county sheriff's office; or municipal, county, or fire protection district fire station. The bill requires the department of corrections and jails to ensure that continuity of care is provided to inmates prior to release. The bill requires the executive director of the department of corrections, in consultation with the offices of behavioral health and economic security in the department of human services, the department of health care policy and financing, the department of local

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	<p>affairs, and local service providers to develop resources for inmates post-release that provide information to help prepare inmates for release and reintegration into their communities. If a person who is the subject of a petition to seal criminal records has entered into or successfully completed a licensed substance use disorder treatment program, the court is required to consider such factor favorably in determining whether to issue the order. The bill allows the office of behavioral health in the department of human services to contract with cities and counties for the creation, maintenance, or expansion of criminal justice diversion programs. The bill requires the department of human services to include an update regarding the current status of funding and implementation of the criminal justice diversion programs in its annual SMART presentation. The bill appropriates money to the office of behavioral health in the department of human services for criminal justice diversion programs.</p>
Position	Oppose unless amended
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1019</u>
Title	Prison Population Reduction And Management
H-Spon	L. Herod
S-Spon	J. Gonzales
Summary	<p>Prison Population Management Interim Study Committee. Under current law, the Centennial south campus of the Centennial correctional facility is only able to house inmates under limited circumstances. The bill would open the facility for close custody inmates and require that for each inmate who is housed at the facility, an inmate must be removed from a private prison until the facility is full. The bill directs the department of corrections (department) to study how to end the practice of</p>

using private prisons by 2025 in a responsible way. The study must include:

- Evidence-based strategies to stop using private prisons and move individuals into alternative facilities or programs;
- An analysis of the economic impacts on affected communities, including the loss of local tax revenue;
- An analysis of the impact that reducing private prison beds would have on local governments and community-based providers;
- A utilization analysis of all state-operated facilities and all other facilities that can be used for housing inmates;
- An analysis of the effect of releasing sex offenders who are assessed as low risk;
- An analysis of what state-operated facilities and programs may be utilized to keep pace with demand;
- An analysis of the best practices and programs that are necessary for successful reintegration of offenders;
- An analysis of the feasibility of the department to obtain private prison facilities in Colorado; and
- An analysis of the resources necessary to accomplish the strategies required to transition the state away from private prisons.

The bill adds to the list of achievements that allow an inmate to receive earned time showing exemplary leadership through mentoring, community service, and distinguished actions benefiting the health, safety, environment, and culture for staff and other inmates. Under current law, an offender is not entitled to an evidentiary hearing for resentencing when the offender is rejected for placement in a community corrections program. The bill requires the sentencing court to provide the offender with an evidentiary hearing, or in the alternative a new sentencing hearing, for any termination from a community corrections program. The bill amends the escape statutes to exclude direct sentences, transitioning from the department to a community corrections

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	program, or placement in an intensive supervision parole program from the concepts of custody or confinement for purposes of escape. The bill lowers the penalties for escape and attempted escape crimes. The bill creates a new crime of absconding if the location of a person on intensive supervision parole or a person in a community corrections program is unknown to the authorized agency responsible for the person's supervision.
Position	Support with Senate Amendments
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	HB20-1142
Title	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
H-Spon	L. Cutter, M. Soper
S-Spon	
Summary	Section 1 of the bill creates the hazard mitigation enterprise (enterprise). The enterprise collects a fee on insurance companies that offer certain insurance policies and use the fee revenue to finance the hazard mitigation grant program, provide public education on the importance of insurance in buying down risk and for the continuity of business operations, and provide local governments technical information and on natural hazard mitigation through land use and building codes. The enterprise awards hazard mitigation grants to assist entities that apply for federal grants that require matching funds and are dedicated to assisting in the implementation of pre-disaster hazard mitigation measures. Section 2 sets the fee at .05% of the insurance premiums collected by insurance companies that offer certain insurance policies. The enterprise shall submit a report by July 1 of each year to the committees of reference of the general assembly to which the department of public safety is assigned regarding the grant program.
Position	Support with Amendments

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Status	
Bill #	<u>SB20-070</u>
Title	Traffic Offense Classification and Penalties
H-Spon	M. Catlin
S-Spon	D. Coram
Summary	<p>Under existing law, there is a presumptive range of fines for traffic misdemeanors and traffic infractions (traffic offenses) and there are specified fines and surcharges for certain traffic offenses. The bill increases the presumptive ranges of fines for traffic offenses and increases specified fines and surcharges for certain traffic offenses. The bill requires that 25% of the fine collected for a traffic misdemeanor and 50% of the fine collected for a traffic infraction be transmitted to the county in which the violation occurs. Counties are permitted to use the money for traffic safety improvements, traffic enforcement, prosecution of traffic violations, or any other use consistent with the state constitution. Under existing law, driving without a valid driver's license or instruction permit or driving a vehicle for which a person has not been issued the correct type or class of license is a class 2 traffic misdemeanor. The bill reclassifies those offenses as class A traffic infractions. Under existing law, operating or permitting the operation of a motor vehicle or low-power scooter without an insurance policy in effect or failing to present evidence of insurance following an accident or when asked to do so by a peace officer is a class 1 traffic misdemeanor. The bill reclassifies a first violation of each of those offenses as a class A traffic infraction punishable by a \$500 fine. A court must reduce the fine to \$250 upon a showing that the person has appropriate insurance. A second or subsequent violation within 5 years remains a class 1 traffic misdemeanor and is punishable by a \$1,000 fine that may not be reduced by the court.</p>

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Position	CCI Bill - Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>SB20-161</u>
Title	Pretrial Release
H-Spon	L. Herod, M. Soper
S-Spon	P. Lee, R. Gardner
Summary	<p>The bill requires each judicial district to implement a pretrial release assessment process to assess arrested persons as soon as practicable but no later than 24 hours after admission to a detention facility. Each judicial district shall also adopt written criteria in an administrative order allowing for the immediate pretrial release of certain arrested persons on a summons or an unsecured personal recognizance bond without any monetary condition after a pretrial release assessment is completed and without an initial hearing before the court. The division of criminal justice in the department of public safety (DCJ) shall develop statewide standards and guidelines for the development of the pretrial release assessment process, the written criteria for immediate pretrial release, and standards for the setting of the type of bond and conditions of release. The DCJ shall also compile an inventory of approved pretrial risk assessment instruments available for use in Colorado. By October 1, 2022, and every October 1 thereafter, the DCJ shall evaluate the outcome of the bond setting process, including the type of bond set, the amount of any secured or unsecured monetary condition of bond, and any other conditions of release, if available, for bias on the basis of race, ethnicity, or gender by judicial district. Beginning April 1, 2021, if a person is not released without a monetary bond pursuant to an administrative order, the court shall hold a hearing as soon as practicable to determine bond and the conditions of release. The bill creates a presumption that a</p>

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	<p>person will be released without any monetary conditions of release. The court is required to use specified criteria in determining the bond and conditions of release. The bill specifies the types of bond that the court can order including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An unsecured personal recognizance bond; • An unsecured personal recognizance bond with additional nonmonetary conditions of release; • A bond with a monetary condition; or • A bond with secured real estate conditions. <p>The bill specifies the required conditions of release and permissive conditions of release. The bill requires all counties to develop a pretrial services program by April 1, 2021, which is approved by the chief judge of the judicial district where the county is located. The pretrial services program shall use a pretrial risk assessment instrument approved by the DCJ. Each pretrial services program shall provide an annual report to the department of public safety, which shall provide a report to specified legislative committees. The bill creates a pretrial services fund to provide counties with funds to operate or assist in the operation of a pretrial services program.</p>
Position	Oppose unless Amended
Status	
Bill #	SB20-172
Title	Bail Hearing Within 48 Hours of Arrest
H-Spon	L. Herod, M. Soper
S-Spon	P. Lee, V. Marble
Summary	<p>The bill requires a court to hold a bond setting hearing within 48 hours after an arrestee's arrival at a jail or holding center beginning on July 1, 2021, for in-county arrestees and July 1, 2022, for out-of-county arrestees. The bill creates the position of</p>

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	<p>a bond hearing officer to conduct bond hearings on weekends and holidays throughout the state using audiovisual technology. The bond hearing officer conducts bond hearings throughout the state in the counties that request the service of the bond hearing officer. The public will be able to view the hearings. The bill creates the county assistance for bond hearings grant program, which will allow the state court administrator to provide grants to counties to purchase or upgrade audiovisual devices to allow jails and district attorneys to connect with the court to allow remote audiovisual bond hearings.</p>
Position	Oppose unless Amended
Status	
Land Use & Natural Resources	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1004</u>
Title	Assistance Landowner Wildfire Mitigation
H-Spon	L. Cutter, P. Will
S-Spon	P. Lee
Summary	<p>Wildfire Matters Review Committee. The bill establishes the wildfire mitigation resources and best practices grant program (grant program) within the division of local government in the department of local affairs. Grant recipients use grant money to conduct outreach among landowners to inform them of resources available for wildfire mitigation and best practices for wildfire mitigation. The grant program only awards grants to applicants conducting outreach to landowners in high wildfire hazard areas and prioritizes applications based on the potential impact of the applicant's proposed outreach. The bill also extends the increased wildfire mitigation income tax deduction that allows a landowner to claim 100%, rather than 50%, of the costs they incur in performing wildfire mitigation measures.</p>

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Position	Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1057</u>
Title	Modify Wildfire Risk Mitigation Grant Program
H-Spon	T. Carver, J. McCluskie
S-Spon	D. Coram, S. Fenberg
Summary	<p>The bill makes the following modifications to the existing "Forest Restoration and Wildfire Risk Mitigation Act" and, specifically, the grant program funded by the act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, grant applicants are required to self-finance 50% of the cost of a project funded by a grant. The bill, in the case of a project that is located in an area with fewer economic resources, lessens this requirement so that grant applicants are required to self-finance 25% of the total cost of the project. The forest service is required to establish a policy that specifies the criteria by which a project will satisfy such requirements. • Permits a grant project eligible to receive funding to ongoing maintenance efforts undertaken by eligible recipients to reduce the threat of large, high-intensity wildfires. • Adds to the list of recipients eligible to receive grant funding a fire protection district and a nonprofit organization or entity engaged in firefighting or fire management activities. • Extends the date by which the grant program will be repealed to September 1, 2029.
Position	Support
Status	Governor Signed

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Bill #	<u>HB20-1070</u>
Title	Local Government Liable Fracking Ban Oil and Gas Moratorium
H-Spon	P. Buck
S-Spon	
Summary	The bill specifies that a local government that bans hydraulic fracturing of an oil and gas well is liable to the mineral interest owner for the value of the mineral interest and that a local government that enacts a moratorium on oil and gas activities shall compensate oil and gas operators, mineral lessees, and royalty owners for all costs, damages, and losses of fair market value associated with the moratorium.
Position	Monitor
Status	PI'd
Bill #	<u>HB20-1094</u>
Title	Repeal Fee Cap On-site Wastewater Treatment System
H-Spon	J. Arndt, M. Catlin
S-Spon	J. Ginal, D. Coram
Summary	Current law requires that a local board of health set the permit fee for on-site wastewater treatment system permits in an amount to recover the actual indirect and direct costs associated with the permit and sets a \$1,000 cap on the fee. The bill repeals the dollar limitation on the fee.
Position	CCI Bill-Support
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	<u>HB20-1095</u>
Title	Local Governments Water Elements in Master Plans

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H-Spon	J. Arndt
S-Spon	J. Bridges
Summary	The bill authorizes a local government master plan to include goals specified in the state water plan and to include policies that condition development approvals on implementation of those goals.
Position	Oppose
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	<u>HB20-1126</u>
Title	Local Control Approvals Oil and Gas Applications
H-Spon	P. Buck, L. Saine
S-Spon	V. Marble, J. Cooke
Summary	Current law allows the director of the oil and gas conservation commission to delay the final determination regarding an oil and gas permit application pursuant to specified objective criteria. The bill repeals this authority and specifies that if a local government that has so-called House Bill 1041 authority approves an oil and gas application, the commission or director shall approve the application for a permit to drill.
Position	Oppose
Status	PI'd
Bill #	<u>HB20-1129</u>
Title	Battery-charged Electric Fences
H-Spon	K. Van Winkel, M. Froelich
S-Spon	
Summary	The bill defines what a battery-charged fence is and limits the

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	extent to which a local government can impose requirements relating to the installation or use of a battery-charged fence.
Position	Oppose
Status	Deemed Lost
Bill #	<u>HB20-1133</u>
Title	Land Use Entitlements and Municipal Disconnection
H-Spon	T. Kraft-Tharp, H. McKean
S-Spon	J. Tate
Summary	HB20-1133 clarifies what land regulations apply and what conditions must be met when tract of land disconnects, or “de-annexes” from a municipality. The bill prohibits a landowner from having the tract disconnected until vested property rights have either been terminated or have expired. The bill makes land that has been disconnected subject to the county's zoning resolution and map and other land development regulations within 90 days after the effective date of the disconnection. Once the land has been disconnected, the county may, through its zoning resolution or zoning plan (or other land development regulations), allow the land subject to disconnection to obtain the necessary land entitlements. Once zoning has been enacted, the bill permits a county to subdivide the land any time after the disconnection has been completed and the ordinance has been filed with the county clerk and recorder.
Position	Support
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	<u>HB20-1161</u>
Title	Private Activity Bond Allocation
H-Spon	S. Bird

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S-Spon	F. Winter, J. Tate
Summary	Federal law limits the amount of tax-exempt private activity bonds that may be issued within each state and allows each state to provide by law a formula for allocating the limited amount of bonding authority among eligible bond issuers. The bill eliminates the bond allocation committee that currently reviews and makes recommendations to the executive director of the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) regarding statewide priorities for the allocation of the limited amount of bonding authority, and requires the state housing board to conduct the review and make the recommendations instead. The bill also eliminates a cap on the amount of the direct allocation fee paid to DOLA by bond issuers that use the direct allocation of bonding authority to issue private activity bonds or that make a mortgage credit certificate election and eliminates the executive director's authority to promulgate rules to implement the statutes that govern private activity bond allocation.
Position	Monitor
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	<u>HB20-1163</u>
Title	Management of Single-Use Plastics
H-Spon	A.Valdez, E. Sirota
S-Spon	J. Gonzales
Summary	The bill prohibits stores and retail food establishments from providing single-use products (plastic carryout bags, stirrers, and straws) to customers at the point of sale. The department of public health and environment (CDPHE) is charged with enforcing the prohibition. The prohibition does not apply to inventory purchased before July 1, 2021, and used on or before

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	<p>December 31, 2021.</p> <p>On or after July 1, 2021, a store or retail food establishment may furnish recyclable paper carryout bags to a customer at a charge of at least 10 cents per customer, which amount the store or establishment may retain 40%, and the remaining 60% is remitted to the local jurisdiction where the store or food establishment is located. A local government, on or after July 1, 2021, is preempted from enacting an ordinance, resolution, rule, or charter provision that is less stringent than the statewide prohibition, but may enact an ordinance setting a higher charge for carryout bags.</p>
Position	Oppose
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1233</u>
Title	Basic Life Functions In Public Spaces
H-Spon	J. Melton, A. Benavidez
S-Spon	
Summary	<p>The bill prohibits the state and any city, county, city and county, municipality, or other political subdivision (government entity) from restricting any person from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting basic life functions in a public space unless the government entity can offer alternative adequate shelter to the person and the person denies the alternative adequate shelter; and • Occupying a motor vehicle, provided that the motor vehicle is legally parked on public property or parked on private property with the permission of the property owner.
Position	Oppose
Status	PI'd

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Bill #	<u>HB20-1351</u>
Title	Local Government Authority Promote Affordable Housing Units
H-Spon	S. Lontine, S. Gonzales-Gutierrez
S-Spon	J. Gonzalez, R. Rodriguez
Summary	The bill clarifies that the existing authority of cities and counties (local governments) to plan for and regulate the use of land includes the authority to regulate development or redevelopment in order to promote the construction of new affordable housing units. The provisions of the state's rent control statute do not apply to any land use regulation that restricts rents on newly constructed or redeveloped housing units as long as the regulation provides a choice of options to the property owner or land developer and creates one or more alternatives to the construction of new affordable housing units on the building site.
Position	Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>SB20-010</u>
Title	Repeal Ban on Local Government Regulation of Plastics
H-Spon	M. Froelich, A. Valdez
S-Spon	K. Donovan
Summary	The bill repeals language that prohibits local governments from banning the use or sale of specific types of plastic materials or restricting or mandating packaging or labeling of any consumer products.
Position	Support if amended
Status	PI'd

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Bill #	SB20-147
Title	County Impacts from Municipal Annexation
H-Spon	
S-Spon	R. Gardner
Summary	The bill makes modifications to the Municipal Annexation Act of 1965 in an attempt to minimize the impact of municipal development on county infrastructure, and reduce friction among counties and municipalities. <i>Some</i> of the proposed revisions to the Act include (1) changing contiguity requirements, (2) requiring adoption of a comprehensive annexation plan by the municipality two years in advance of the annexation, (3) modifying criteria establishing a community of interest as a condition of annexation, (4) requiring the municipality to determine if any of the land to be annexed is owned or maintained by the county, (5) making annexation subject to the terms of an intergovernmental agreement (IGA), and (6) permitting the BOCC to file a lawsuit seeking injunctive relief if an annexing municipality fails to enter into an IGA, or violates any of the terms of such agreement.
Position	No Position
Status	PI'd
Public Lands	
Bill #	
Title	
H-Spon	
S-Spon	
Summary	
Position	

Status	
Taxation & Finance	
BPP	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1059</u>
Title	Valuation of Energy Storage Equipment
H-Spon	C. Hansen, D. Jackson
S-Spon	J. Tate, F. Winter
Summary	Energy Legislation Review Interim Study Committee. The bill ensures that clean energy resources and energy storage systems used to store electricity are assessed for valuation for the purpose of property taxation in a similar manner to renewable energy facility property used to generate and deliver electricity.
Position	Oppose
Status	
SEVERANCE TAX	
Bill #	<u>SB20-168</u>
Title	Sustainable Severance & Property Tax Policies
H-Spon	A. Valdez
S-Spon	C. Hansen, B. Petersen
Summary	The bill modifies the community solar garden property tax exemption, which exempts the percentage of alternating current electricity capacity of a community solar garden that is attributed to subscribers who are tax exempt, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending the exemption for 5 more property tax years (section 1 of the bill); and • Expanding the exemption to apply to a community solar

garden that is a solar energy facility, which is assessed statewide (**section 2**). For the period that the exemption is extended, the state will reimburse local governments for the lost property tax revenues that result from the newly expanded credit. These payments will be made from the sustainable energy tax policy fund, which consists of the increased revenue as a result of changes to the coal tax made in **sections 4 and 5**, and the general fund if there is insufficient money in the fund. In years when the state is required to refund excess state revenues under section 20 of article X of the state constitution (TABOR), the reimbursements to the counties are a TABOR refund mechanism. This refund mechanism only applies after the refunds made to counties for the reimbursements for the senior homestead exemption (**sections 1 and 6**). Locally assessed solar energy facilities are valued by assessors using valuation procedures developed by the property tax administrator (administrator). Currently, the administrator is required to utilize a cost approach to valuation for all renewable energy facilities. This valuation currently involves a tax factor based on a 20-year period. Section 2 extends this period by 10 years and specifies that after the 30 years, a tax factor is not applied and the taxable value shall not exceed the depreciated value floor calculated using the cost basis method. Under **section 3**, the administrator will be required to utilize the income approach used for solar energy facilities for a renewable energy facility that would qualify as a solar energy facility if it generated more energy, so that all similar facilities will be valued in the same manner. For purposes of the severance tax on coal, beginning July 1, 2021, **section 4** eliminates the quarterly exemption on the first 300,000 tons of coal and the credit for coal produced from underground mines and for the production of lignitic coal. Prior to June 30, 2026, the additional severance tax that results from these changes will be credited to the sustainable energy policy fund, and thereafter it is allocated like other severance tax revenue (section 5).

Position	Oppose
Status	
SALES TAX & USE TAX	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1022</u>
Title	Sales and Use Tax Simplification Task Force
H-Spon	T. Kraft-Tharp, K. Van Winkle
S-Spon	A. Williams, J. Tate
Summary	Sales and Use Tax Simplification Task Force. The bill continues the sales and use tax simplification task force for 5 years and modifies the task force's duties.
Position	Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1023</u>
Title	State Address Data for Sales and Use Tax Collection
H-Spon	T. Kraft-Tharp, K. Van Winkle
S-Spon	A. Williams, J. Tate
Summary	<p>Sales and Use Tax Simplification Task Force. The bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes a hold harmless provision for vendors who use the state's geographic information system database (GIS database) to determine the jurisdictions to which sales or use tax is owed and to calculate appropriate sales or use tax rates for individual addresses; • Requires the department of revenue to notify vendors when the GIS database is online, tested, and verified in writing by the department of revenue to be operational, ed, and available for use; and • Requires the department of revenue to ensure that the GIS database data is at least 95% accurate based on a statistically valid

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	sample of addresses from the database, or based on another acceptable method of proving accuracy
Position	Support
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	<u>HB20-1115</u>
Title	Sales Tax Exemption for Farm Fencing Material
H-Spon	M. Catlin, B. McLachlan
S-Spon	D. Coram
Summary	The bill creates a sales tax exemption for fencing material used in a farm operation. The bill will be amended to state that this exemption is optional at the local level which will allow commissioners to decide if they wish to apply this exemption to their county sales tax.
Position	Support if Amended
Status	
COUNTY ROAD & BRIDGE FUND	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1124</u>
Title	Disaster Emergency Transfers From County General Funds
H-Spon	H. McKean
S-Spon	M. Snyder
Summary	Current law allows a board of county commissioners to transfer money from the county general fund to the county road and bridge fund if the governor declares a disaster emergency in the applicable county. The transfers are allowed for 8 years following the date of the governor's declaration of a disaster in the county. The bill clarifies that the 8 years begins the day after the date of

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	the governor's final declaration of an emergency for the disaster, including all extensions to the declaration.
Position	Support
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	<u>SB20-139</u>
Title	County Loans for Public Infrastructure Projects
H-Spon	
S-Spon	M. Foote
Summary	<p>The bill authorizes a county to lend money to a governmental entity that is created by or located within the county subject to the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The source of the loan must be legally available money that is not otherwise encumbered or obligated; • The loan must have a specified repayment term; • The loan recipient is required to pay the county interest on the loan at an initial rate that is equal to or greater than the rate of return earned on all county financial investments; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loan recipient shall use loan proceeds for the sole purpose of funding public infrastructure projects within the county.
Position	Oppose
Status	
TREASURER	
Bill #	
Title	
H-Spon	

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S-Spon	
Summary	
Position	
Status	
ASSESSOR	
Bill #	
Title	
H-Spon	
S-Spon	
Summary	
Position	
Status	
PROPERTY TAX & ASSESSMENT	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1083</u>
Title	Nursing Home Definition for Residential Property Tax
H-Spon	T. Kraft-Tharp, K. VanWinkle
S-Spon	C. Holbert
Summary	<p>According to a memorandum issued by the state's property tax administrator on April 17, 2019, facilities that provide long-term nursing, rest, and assisted living services, where residents reside for more than 30 days, are classified as residential properties. However, facilities that provide short-term convalescent care and rehabilitation services, where patrons visit the facility periodically or temporarily reside there for less than 30 days, are valued and classified according to the procedures for nonresidential property.</p>

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	The bill defines a nursing home to include, among other things, a nursing home that provides convalescent care and rehabilitation services. The bill specifies that land on which a nursing home is situated and any improvements affixed to that land is classified and assessed as residential real property, regardless of a resident's length of stay.
Position	Monitor
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1342</u>
Title	Property Tax Valuation Appeals
H-Spon	M. Gray, C. Larson
S-Spon	
Summary	Sections 1 and 2 of the bill establish authority for the board of assessment appeals to refer a matter before it to a hearing officer for an expedited hearing, upon the request of a taxpayer in certain circumstances. There are deadlines for requesting and conducting the hearing and for the hearing officer to make his or her order. The procedure for the hearing is similar to those hearings conducted before the board. If unchanged by the board of assessment appeals, a hearing officer's order is appealable in the same manner as an order issued by the board. Section 3 creates the property tax valuation protest deadline task force. The task force consists of 7 members: The property tax administrator or the administrator's designee and 6 members appointed by the governor. The task force meets over one year and is required to consider and make recommendations to legislative committees to extend the taxpayer's deadline to protest a property tax valuation and to adjust other related deadlines. Under current law, an assessor may, with the permission of the board of county commissioners, include an estimate of property taxes owed in a

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	notice of valuation. Section 4 requires an assessor to include this estimate and allows the assessor to include a range of values. If in the consideration of a protest an assessor finds that he or she made a systematic error and the valuations of other similar properties are incorrect, section 5 requires the assessor to correct the error for the other similar properties.
Position	Oppose unless Amended
Status	
Bill #	<u>SB20-109</u>
Title	Short-term Rentals Property Tax
H-Spon	
S-Spon	R. Gardner
Summary	For purposes of the property tax, the bill classifies an improvement that is used to provide short-term stays, which is overnight lodging for less than 30 consecutive days in exchange for a monetary payment. A building or a portion of a building that is designed and used as a residency by a person, a family, or families and that is leased or available to be leased for short-term stays is a residential improvement and, therefore, it is classified as residential property. A short-term rental unit is excluded from the definition of residential improvements and, therefore, it is classified as nonresidential property. A short-term rental unit is defined to mean a building or a portion of a building that is designed for use predominantly as a place of residency by a person, a family, or families, but that is leased or available to be leased for short-term stays during the property tax year and is occupied by the owner for less than 30 days in a year.
Position	Monitor
Status	PI'd

SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP TAX	
Bill #	<u>SB20-067</u>
Title	Vehicle Specific Ownership Tax Actual Price
H-Spon	
S-Spon	L. Crowder
Summary	Current law uses the manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP) of a vehicle to determine taxable value, which is used to determine the amount of the specific ownership tax. For class A and B vehicles that weigh 16,000 pounds or less, current law uses 75% of the MSRP; for class C and D vehicles, current law uses 85% of MSRP. The bill changes this taxable value from MSRP to the actual purchase price.
Position	Oppose
Status	PI'd
TABOR Related	
Bill #	
Title	
H-Spon	
S-Spon	
Summary	
Position	
Status	
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1001</u>
Title	Nicotine Product Regulation
H-Spon	K. Mullica, C. Larson

S-Spon	J. Bridges, K. Priola
Summary	<p>The bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Raises the minimum age of a person to whom cigarettes, tobacco products, and nicotine products (products) may be sold from 18 years of age to 21 years of age.● Prohibits a retailer from permitting a person under 18 years of age to sell or participate in the sale of products.● Increases the minimum number of compliance checks required of each retail location at which the products are sold to 2 per year or at least the minimum number annually required by federal regulation, whichever number is greater.● Requires every retailer of the products in the state, on and after July 1, 2021, to be licensed. The liquor enforcement division (division) of the department of revenue is charged with licensing retailers and coordinating with local authorities on retail location compliance checks and investigations of complaints about retailers. State licenses shall not be issued until the retailer has obtained a local license, if applicable. Local licensing requirements must be as stringent, and may be more stringent than, statewide licensing requirements (p. 14)● Prohibits new retail locations at which products are sold from being located within 500 feet of a school;● Prohibits retail locations that sell electronic smoking device products from advertising those products in a manner that is visible from outside the retail location; and delivery of products directly to consumers.● Adjusts the fine amounts for violating the prohibition against selling products to minors● Establishes fines for selling or offering to sell products

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	without a valid state license on or after July 1, 2021
Position	Support
Status	
	MISC.
Bill #	<u>HB20-1287</u>
Title	Colorado Rights Act
H-Spon	M. Soper
S-Spon	P. Lee, V. Marble
Summary	The bill allows a person who has a right, privilege, or immunity secured by the Colorado constitution that is infringed upon to bring a civil action for the violation. The attorney general can also bring an action under the same circumstances. A plaintiff who prevails in the lawsuit is entitled to reasonable attorney fees, and a defendant in an individual suit is entitled to reasonable attorney fees for defending any frivolous claims. Qualified immunity and a defendant's good faith but erroneous belief in the lawfulness of his or her conduct are not defenses to the civil action. The civil action has a two-year statute of limitations. The bill requires a public entity to indemnify its public employees in a claim unless the employee is convicted of a crime related to the claim.
Position	Oppose
Status	PI'd
Bill #	<u>HB20-1299</u>
Title	Enterprise Zone Investment Tax Credit for Renewable Energy Investments
H-Spon	R. Pelton, M. Young

S-Spon	L. Crowder, M. Foote
Summary	The bill extends the tax years that a taxpayer may elect to receive a refund of 80% of the amount of an enterprise zone investment tax credit for renewable energy investments. Under current law, if a taxpayer elects such a refund, the taxpayer forgoes the remaining 20% of the amount of the enterprise zone investment tax credit. The bill also adds investments in energy storage systems as a qualified renewable energy investment.
Position	Support
Status	
Tourism, Resorts & Economic Development	
Bill #	HB20-1035
Title	Programs To Develop Housing Services
H-Spon	J. Singer
S-Spon	R. Fields
Summary	<p>The Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning the Treatment of Persons With Mental Health Disorders in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems. The bill establishes and expands programs within the division of housing in the department of local affairs (division) to build the capacity of communities across the state to provide supportive housing services to individuals with behavioral, mental health, or substance use disorders who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and who have contact with the criminal or juvenile justice system, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding statewide training and technical assistance to help communities develop and implement supportive housing programs for individuals who have behavioral, mental health, or substance use disorders who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and who have contact with

the criminal or juvenile justice system. The program must be targeted to communities that currently face barriers to accessing existing state and federal funding for supportive housing programs.

- Establishing a predevelopment grant program that provides funding to entities working to develop supportive housing interventions for individuals who have behavioral, mental health, or substance use disorders who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and who have contact with the criminal or juvenile justice system. The grant money can be used to add new or additional staff capacity to allow the development and implementation of such programs. The division is required to prioritize applicants that will serve rural or frontier communities and to provide hands-on technical assistance to grant recipients.
- Establishing a supportive housing services and homelessness prevention grant program. Grant money can be used to cover the costs of providing supportive housing services that are currently not eligible for reimbursement through the state's medical assistance program. It can also be used to fund homelessness prevention projects for individuals who have behavioral, mental health, or substance use disorders who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and who have contact with the criminal or juvenile justice system. The division is required to prioritize applicants that will serve rural or frontier communities and provide hands-on technical assistance to grant recipients.
- Developing a plan to increase participation in regional homeless data systems, accurate data reporting, and assess housing-related needs. The program must work with regional continuums of care to evaluate how to increase participation in data systems in communities across the state, identify technical needs and associated costs for doing so, and work with communities and stakeholders to integrate or develop an integrated user interface for various data systems

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	related to housing and supportive services. It must also enhance information about best practices and training materials available to communities across the state.
Position	Monitor & Seek Amendments
Status	
Bill #	HB20-1196
Title	Mobile Home Park Act Updates
H-Spon	E. Hooten, J. McCluskie
S-Spon	P. Lee, S. Fenberg
Summary	<p>Section 1 of the bill defines new terms for the purposes of the Mobile Home Park Act (Act) and the Mobile Home Park Act Dispute Resolution and Enforcement Program (program). Section 1 also relocates, with amendments, the definition of entry fee to the Act's definitions section. Section 2 clarifies provisions relating to notices that the management of a mobile home park (management) is required to provide to home owners of the mobile home park (home owners) when the management intends to terminate a home owner's tenancy in the mobile home park (park). Section 3 restates, with amendments, the permissible reasons for which the management may terminate a home owner's tenancy and the notice requirements associated with a termination. Section 4 states that a notice to quit tenancy and a notice of nonpayment of rent must include language notifying a home owner of the home owner's right to file a complaint through the program. Section 5 replaces a gender-specific pronoun with gender-neutral language and relocates, with amendments, certain existing language concerning the administration of security deposits by landlords. Section 6 repeals the definition of entry fee from its current location in statute. Sections 7, 8, and 9 replace gender-specific pronouns with gender-neutral language. Section 10 clarifies management's duties</p>

concerning maintenance and repair of a park; creates new duties relating to the maintenance and repair of water lines, sewage, and other utilities; and replaces a gender-specific pronoun with gender-neutral language. **Section 11** requires management to annually provide certain information concerning water usage and billing to home owners and to post the information in a clearly visible location in at least one common area of the park. The management must provide each home owner a monthly water bill showing the amount owed by the home owner, the total amount owed by all the home owners in the park, the methodologies used to determine the amount billed to each home owner, and, if the management purchases the water from a provider, the total amount paid by the management to the provider. **Section 11** also prohibits management from taking retaliatory action against a home owner who exercises any right conferred upon the home owner by law. The bill states that certain actions by management are presumed to be retaliatory and that management may rebut a presumption of retaliation with sufficient evidence of a nonretaliatory purpose. **Section 12** relocates existing language prohibiting a rental agreement from including certain provisions and adds new prohibited provisions. **Section 13** adds provisions and relocates, with amendments, existing provisions concerning the amending of park rules and regulations. The bill states that management may add or amend rules and regulations only after acquiring the consent of each home owner or after providing written notice of the amendment to each home owner at least 60 days before the amendment becomes effective. A home owner may file a complaint challenging a rule, regulation, or amendment pursuant to the program within 60 days after receiving the notice. If a home owner files a complaint, management shall not enforce the rule, regulation, or amendment unless the dispute resolution process concludes with a written determination that the rule, regulation, or amendment may be enforced. **Section 14** requires management to respect the privacy of home owners. The

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	<p>management has a right of entry to the land upon which a mobile home is situated for the maintenance of utilities and to ensure compliance with applicable codes, statutes, ordinances, administrative rules, rental agreements, and the rules of the community. A landlord shall not make entry in a manner that interferes with a home owner's peaceful enjoyment of the land except in the case of an emergency. The management shall make a reasonable effort to notify a home owner of management's intention to make entry at least 48 hours before making entry. Sections 15 to 21 make conforming amendments.</p>
Position	Monitor
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1201</u>
Title	Mobile Home Park Residents Opportunity To Purchase
H-Spon	S. Gonzales-Gutierrez, E. Hooten
S-Spon	J. Ginal, D. Moreno
Summary	<p>The bill gives home owners in a mobile home park the opportunity to make an offer to buy the park if the landlord anticipates selling it or changing the use of the land. A landlord must give notice of a pending sale to the home owners, the applicable municipality or county, the division of housing in the department of local affairs, and each home owners' association, residents' association, or similar body that represents the residents of the park. The home owners then have 90 days to make an offer to purchase and arrange financing if necessary. A purchase may be made by an association representing at least 51% of the home owners. If a sale of a mobile home park occurs and the home owners are not the buyers, the landlord must send the municipality or county and the division of housing an affidavit of compliance with the requirements of the bill. The notice and purchase-option provisions do not apply if the proposed sale is to</p>

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	a family member of the landlord or to someone who is already a cotenant of the property or if a transfer occurs due to inheritance or eminent domain.
Position	Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>SB20-002</u>
Title	Rural Economic Development Initiative Grant Program
H-Spon	B. McLachlan
S-Spon	K. Donovan, D. Coram
Summary	<p>The bill creates the rural economic development initiative (REDI) grant program in the department of local affairs (department) to provide grants for projects that create new jobs through a new employer or the expansion of an existing employer and for projects that create diversity and resiliency in the local economies of rural communities. The department is required to administer the REDI grant program in collaboration with the Colorado office of economic development. Entities eligible to receive REDI grant program money include local governments and organizations or individuals working in partnership with a local government, where the local government serves as the grant administrator, including intergovernmental agencies, councils of government, housing authorities, beginning farmers, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, nonprofit economic development organizations, and private employers.</p> <p>The bill specifies criteria that the department is required to consider when evaluating grant applications and requires the department to prioritize applications that would create new jobs. The bill specifies the types of projects for which REDI grants may be awarded to eligible recipients and requires grant recipients</p>

	<p>to provide matching funds.</p> <p>If the department determines that a rural community needs resources or assistance because it has been impacted by a significant economic event or an anticipated event that has been announced, the department may use all or a portion of the money appropriated for the purposes of the REDI grant program for the purposes of the Rural Economic Advancement of Colorado Towns (REACT) Act. The executive director of the department is required to adopt policies and procedures for the administration of the REDI grant program and is also required to produce a report summarizing the use of all money that was awarded as grants from the REDI grant program in the preceding fiscal year.</p>
Position	Support
Status	
Transportation & Telecommunications	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1137</u>
Title	Broadband Grant Certification of Unserved Area Requirement
H-Spon	J. McCluskie, M. Soper
S-Spon	K. Donovan
Summary	<p>The broadband deployment board (board) awards grants for the provision of broadband service in unserved areas of the state, which are areas deemed to have insufficient broadband service. The bill requires that an applicant for grant money from the board submit to the board a written certification from the local entity with jurisdiction over the area that the applicant proposes to serve certifying that the area is an unserved area. The board is required, both when initially considering the application and on appeal, to give substantial weight to a local entity's written certification that an area is an unserved area and, after reviewing</p>

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	all of the evidence regarding an application, may reject the conclusion of the written certification only upon the vote of at least 10 of the 15 voting members of the board.
Position	Support
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1151</u>
Title	Expand Authority for Regional Transportation Improvements
H-Spon	M. Gray
S-Spon	F. Winter
Summary	The bill authorizes a transportation planning organization (TPO) to exercise the powers of a regional transportation authority (RTA). Among other powers, the powers of an RTA include the power to impose various charges, fees, and, with voter approval, visitor benefit, sales, and use taxes to generate transportation funding. Any additional transportation funding obtained by a TPO exercising the power of an RTA are intended to supplement and not supplant state transportation funding allocated within the boundaries. Therefore, the transportation commission and the department of transportation (CDOT) are prohibited from taking such additional transportation funding into account when determining the amount of state transportation funding to be allocated within the boundaries of a TPO, and CDOT, when submitting its annual proposed budget allocation plan, is required to provide evidence that the proposed allocation of state transportation funding within the boundaries of any TPO that has obtained such additional transportation funding has not been reduced in any way on account of the additional transportation funding.
Position	Oppose

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Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1173</u>
Title	811 Locate Exemption for County Road Maintenance
H-Spon	L. Saine, M. Baisley
S-Spon	F. Winter, J. Smallwood
Summary	<p>Current law requires an individual or entity to notify the statewide notification association of all owners and operators of underground facilities of its intent to engage in excavation so that any underground facilities, such as water and sewer pipes, gas lines, and electric or cable lines, that the excavation might affect can be located and marked before excavation begins.</p> <p>Underground facilities are often located beneath county gravel and dirt roads, normally at a depth of at least 18 inches below the road surface. Counties maintain the profile and surface condition of such county roads and county road rights-of-way by engaging in routine and emergency maintenance activities that do not disturb more than 6 inches in depth. These maintenance activities currently trigger the excavation notification requirement, and the related requirement that the location of underground facilities be marked, even though they occur above the levels where underground facilities are located. To prevent such activities from triggering the excavation notification requirement, the bill specifies that excavation does not include routine or emergency maintenance of right-of-way on county-owned gravel or dirt roads performed by county employees that does not lower the existing grade or elevation of the road, shoulder, and ditches; and does not disturb more than 6 inches in depth during maintenance operations.</p>
Position	CCI Bill - Support
Status	

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Bill #	HB20-1293
Title	Emergency Telephone Service Charges
H-Spon	J. McCluskie, R. Pelton
S-Spon	D. Coram, J. Gonzales
Summary	<p>The bill amends the requirements for the imposition, collection, and uses of the emergency telephone charge imposed by local 911 governing bodies. Current law imposes a statutory cap on the amount of the emergency telephone charge that may be imposed by local governing bodies. The bill allows the public utilities commission (commission) to establish the authorized threshold amount for the charge on an annual basis. A local governing body may impose the charge in an amount up to the authorized threshold. If a governing body determines it needs to impose a higher charge to fund 911 operations in its jurisdiction, it must seek the approval of the commission. The bill amends the procedures for the collection and remittance of the emergency telephone charge by telecommunication service suppliers. It provides procedures for local bodies to assess overdue or unpaid remittances, imposes a time limitation for local governing bodies to do so, and creates a process for the service supplier and local governing body to extend that time period. Local governing bodies may audit the collections of service suppliers, and may impose interest and penalties on late remittances. A new 911 surcharge (surcharge) is established as a collection for local governing bodies. The amount of the surcharge is established each year by the commission based on the needs of the local governing bodies. Service suppliers must collect the surcharge from service users and remit the money to the commission. The commission is required to transmit the money collected to local governing bodies within 60 days, using a formula based on the number of concurrent sessions maintained in the governing</p>

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	<p>bodies' jurisdictions. The bill renames the prepaid wireless 911 charge and amends the amount of the charge. Under current law, the amount is set in statute. The bill requires the commission to establish the amount of the charge based on the average amount of the emergency telephone charges imposed by local governing bodies and the amount of the surcharge. The bill amends the allowed uses of the money collected from the 3 charges and makes other conforming amendments. Upgrades to wireless 911 service in unserved areas is added as an allowable use of the money allocated from the high cost mechanism to broadband deployment. The broadband deployment board may award money to projects to allow wireless carriers to upgrade infrastructure, software, and technology to provide wireless 911 service in unserved areas.</p>
Position	Support with Amendments
Status	
Bill #	<u>HB20-1339</u>
Title	Motor Vehicle Dealer Demonstration Plates
H-Spon	J. Melton, K. Van Winkle
S-Spon	N. Todd
Summary	<p>Current law creates demonstration plates that a motor vehicle dealership may use without registering the motor vehicle. The bill authorizes these plates to be used when the motor vehicle is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offered for sale by the dealer on the dealer's property; • Driven by a prospective buyer for demonstration-drive purposes during normal business hours; • Driven by a prospective buyer for demonstration-drive purposes outside of normal business hours if the prospective buyer has a letter from the dealer authorizing the buyer to operate the motor vehicle with the demonstration plates and the letter contains certain information; or

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driven by a dealer employee, during normal business hours, to conduct legitimate dealership business; except that the authorization excludes tow vehicles, parts pickup or delivery vehicles, courtesy shuttle vehicles, rental vehicles, haulers, or vehicles bearing the dealer's name or advertisement, other than the small dealer badge normally affixed to the rear of vehicles or the license plate holders bearing the dealer's name.
Position	Oppose
Status	
Bill #	<u>SB20-044</u>
Title	Sales and Use Tax Revenue for Transportation
H-Spon	T. Carver
S-Spon	P. Lundeen
Summary	<p>For state fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 2020, the bill requires 10% of net revenue from sales and use tax, as a portion of the sales and use taxes attributable to sales or use of vehicles and related items, to be credited to the highway users tax fund (HUTF) and thereafter allocated for state, county, and municipal highway system projects in accordance with the existing second stream formula for the allocation of HUTF money as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% to the state highway fund; • 22% to counties; and • 18% to municipalities.
Position	Monitor
Status	PI'd
Bill #	<u>SB20-128</u>
Title	Generation and Transmission Cooperative Easement Broadband

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H-Spon	J. Arndt, M. Catlin
S-Spon	D. Coram
Summary	Under current law, a cooperative electric association with an electric utility easement on real property is authorized to install or to allow a commercial broadband supplier to install broadband facilities on the real property, subject to notice and procedural requirements. The bill expands the authorization to also apply to an electric generation and transmission cooperative association with an electric utility easement on real property. The bill also authorizes the installation of new underground broadband facilities within these easements, subject to the same notice and procedural requirements.
Position	Support
Status	PI'd
Bill #	<u>SB20-138</u>
Title	Consumer Protection Construction Defect Time Period
H-Spon	
S-Spon	R. Rodriguez
Summary	The bill increases the statutory limitation period for actions based on construction defects from 6 years to 10 years; allows tolling of the limitation period on any statutory or equitable basis; and requires tolling of the limitation period until the claimant discovers not only some physical manifestation of a construction defect but also its cause.
Position	Oppose
Status	
Bill #	<u>SB20-152</u>
Title	Correct Senate Bill 19-263 Effective Date Error

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H-Spon	D. Valdez
S-Spon	R. Zenzinger, R. Woodward
Summary	<p>Statutory Revision Committee. Current law requires the state treasurer to execute up to \$500 million of lease-purchase agreements in each of the 2020-21 and 2021-22 state fiscal years for the purpose of funding transportation projects. Senate Bill 19-263 (SB 263) refers a statewide ballot issue at the 2020 general election which would, if approved, authorize the state to issue up to \$1.837 billion of transportation revenue anticipation notes (TRANs) for the purpose of funding transportation projects. When enacting SB 263, the general assembly intended that, upon approval of the ballot issue, the TRANs authorized would replace the lease-purchase agreements as a source of funding for transportation projects. However, due to an error in the effective date clause of SB 263, if the TRANs are approved, the state treasurer will still be required to execute the lease-purchase agreements. The bill amends the Session Laws of Colorado 2019 to correct the error and thereby ensure that approval of the ballot issue eliminates the requirement that the state treasurer execute the lease-purchase agreements.</p>
Position	Support
Status	Governor Signed
Bill #	SB20-157
Title	Vacation of Roadway by Municipality or County
H-Spon	
S-Spon	R. Rodriguez
Summary	<p>Under current law, when a municipality or a county vacates all or a portion of a roadway, title to the vacated land within the roadway automatically vests, without the payment of compensation to the county or municipality for the fair market</p>

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Updated 4/2/2020

	value of the vacated land and with limited exceptions, in the owners of abutting land. The bill authorizes a county or municipality to condition vacation of all or a portion of a roadway upon payment to the county or municipality of fair market value for the land included within the roadway or portion of a roadway by any person in whom title to the land being vacated will vest upon vacation.
Position	Monitor
Status	PI'd