



DENVER
THE MILE HIGH CITY



City & County of Denver 2024 Colorado Legislative Session Report & Summary

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Legislative Session Summary & Narrative

The Colorado General Assembly debated 705 bills in the 120-day lawmaking term that began January 10th, 2024, and ended May 8th, 2024.

Democrats hold a 23-12 majority in the Senate and a 46-19 majority in the House. The party also controls the governorship, creating a Democratic state government trifecta. At the start of the 2024 session, Colorado was one of 21 state legislatures where neither party had a veto-proof supermajority in both chambers.

The Capitol in many respects is the most hostile workplace in Colorado. Two Democratic lawmakers, citing the vitriolic environment of the legislature, resigned late last year. And despite a call for civility from Speaker Julie McCluskie at the outset of the 2024 session, it was clear that member-on-member intimidation continued (at times) to mar public business at the Capitol.

But public business did get done. Unlike last year, the end of the Colorado legislative session came with no fireworks — no protest walkouts, no intra-caucus tensions boiling over into public, and no last-minute implosions of keystone policy bills.

The final weeks of lawmakers’ nearly four-month session instead was dominated by noticeably brighter spirits as the General Assembly put the finishing touches on a slew of legislation that had dominated the final weeks. Notable bills touched on tax credits, property tax reform, gun restrictions and major land use changes that will shape the state for years and, supporters hope, decades to come.

Contentious housing bills that died or were vetoed last year were brought back, in varying forms, and passed. Lawmakers and the governor struck grand bargains to defuse ballot measures. And Democrats have settled into a now-familiar — if not consistently united — seat at the head of the legislative table.

The 2024 Colorado legislative session was an active one, including a resurgence of the “oil and gas wars” and a subsequent truce, unprecedented momentum on sustainable housing development, the establishment of dedicated funding for transit via fees on polluting industries, state action to reduce ozone pollution, and a defense against federal attacks on clean water. There was also progress made on building electrification and renewable energy siting, setting the state up for more comprehensive standards in the future.

Much like last year, housing was arguably the issue of the session: This year's session began with the same overarching policy debate that also dominated last year's session: housing. In 2023, Democrats failed to get a sweeping land-use bill across the finish line. They went at the issue again this year in smaller chunks, and they succeeded in passing several bills that attempt to create more affordable housing in the state. These include bills that will boost the creation of accessory dwelling units, spur denser housing development along transit corridors, eliminate local occupancy limits, and ease parking minimum requirements. Renters also scored a major win this year in a Democratic "for cause eviction" bill, which says landlords can no longer evict someone or decline to renew a tenant's lease without a defined reason.

At the end of session, legislative leaders characterized the recently ended session as a "breakthrough" four months that laid crucial policy groundwork for transformation of the state's housing, transportation, and environmental situations. Governor Polis, first elected in 2018, described it as the most "significant legislative session" while he has been governor.

A couple key takeaways from the session:

1) Lawmakers found agreement on difficult subjects.

- In a sharp contrast to last year's session, Democrats and Republicans found common ground on several big subjects that have, for years, eluded bipartisan cooperation.
- Notably, they agreed on legislation that sets up a new Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) refund mechanism and provides an income tax rate cut, bringing together Republican lawmakers who have long advocated for income tax rate reductions and their Democratic colleagues who want the governor's support for bills that use the TABOR surplus to pay for workforce and child poverty issues.
- They also agreed on a proposal that supporters said would address skyrocketing property taxes. The measure reduces property tax assessment rates for homeowners and commercial building owners.

2) Some hot-button proposals failed.

- Republicans and Democrats found more success when tackling more practical problems, while the more ideologically driven and hot-button proposals once more failed.
- Notably, lawmakers killed a proposal that sought a legislative path toward allowing facilities where people can use illegal drugs under the supervision of medical professionals.
- An effort to encourage condominium construction in Colorado by reducing the chance of lawsuits over building errors also failed, a sign of how complicated and politically fraught the issue is.
- And, for the second year in a row, Democrats' efforts to pass a bill banning so-called "assault weapons" didn't go anywhere, though this year's version made it further in the process, making it to the state Senate before being postponed by its sponsor.

3) The property tax fight is far from over.

- The end of the legislative session heralds the beginning of a ballot measure battle over property taxes, as a group insists that the legislative approach adopted by Democrats and Republicans is insufficient.
- One ballot initiative championed by Advance Colorado seeks to reduce residential and business property tax rates down to roughly 2022 levels and cap future revenue growth to no more than 4% year over year.
- Initiative advocates said they are not convinced the agreement struck by Gov. Jared Polis, Democrats and Republicans, along with several groups, would offer meaningful relief to businesses and homeowners.
- Meanwhile, the deal's supporters said it would do exactly that — while taking into account the fiscal needs of local government and school districts.

- The points raised by both sides will likely form the backbone of the arguments the public will hear during the general election in November.

The end of Colorado’s 2024 legislative session means the end of an era in the General Assembly: When Colorado’s legislature returns next year, there will be no more Democratic senators or representatives who were at one point in the minority and no more Republicans who served in the majority.

You would have to go back 60-some years to find another period where there were no Democrats serving in Colorado’s legislature who hadn’t at one point been in the minority, as well as no Republican senators or representatives who hadn’t served in the majority. Democrats controlled the General Assembly for a period from the mid-1950s into the early 1960s. Republicans, however, controlled both chambers of the Colorado legislature for decades from the late 1970s into the 2000s.

The Senate: That institutional knowledge and experience is departing with six senators who are leaving the legislature after reaching their term limits. For the first two years of each of their two terms in the Senate, Republicans controlled the chamber. Democrats have controlled the 35-member Senate since 2019. The party now has a 23-12 majority in the chamber — one vote shy of a supermajority — and the GOP won’t have a shot at winning back the gavel until at least 2026. That means the earliest Republicans could control the Senate is 2027.

The House: A majority in the House is widely seen as out of reach for Republicans for the foreseeable future. It is worth noting that the 19-member Colorado House Republican caucus is losing all but one of its most experienced members. That leaves 13 returning GOP representatives — assuming they all win reelection — with the caucus veteran being Rep. Matt Soper, who was first elected in 2018. Every other member of the caucus was either elected in 2020 or 2022. Assuming they win reelection, Democrats will have several representatives who were elected in 2018 returning, including House Speaker Julie McCluskie and House Majority Leader Monica Duran. Democrats have had continuous control of the 65-member House since 2013 and currently have a 46-19 supermajority in the chamber.

City & County of Denver Engagement

The City & County of Denver ended the 2024 legislative session with the following bill positions:

- **44 Support Positions**
- **1 Oppose Position**
- **15 Monitor Positions**
- **8 Amend Positions**

The city was deeply engaged in the legislative process this year, taking 68 official positions on legislation during the 120-day legislative session. The city weighed in on numerous areas of policy, including items related to local government, housing, human services, transportation, workforce, education, mental health, equity, criminal justice, taxation and more.

A few examples of city engagement include:

HB24-1313	Support	Housing in Transit-Oriented Communities	Fiscal Note
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This bill encourages the development of more housing near transit and commercial centers, which will allow more people to live closer to public transportation options, increase housing supply, and facilitate higher transit ridership, taking cars off the road. The bill requires urban communities with frequent transit to set housing density targets, along with affordability and displacement mitigation strategies. The bill also establishes a grant program to help local governments upgrade infrastructure to facilitate increased density near transit.

SB24-174	Support	Sustainable Affordable Housing Assistance	Fiscal Note
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This bill requires the development of statewide and local housing needs assessments, along with housing action plans. The bill also requires the inclusion of strategic growth strategies within master plans to discourage sprawl and promote development in underutilized land near existing infrastructure.

SB24-090	Oppose	Possess Identification While Driving	Fiscal Note
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The bill would have modified two identification-related traffic offenses – allowing the use of a digital version of their license or permit when not in immediate possession of their physical license or permit altering penalties under the law for not showing identifying documents. This bill would have changed what is now a basic traffic violation into a jailable offense, was unnecessary and concerning because it would unfairly target immigrants in Colorado. The bill was ultimately postponed indefinitely.

HB24-1241	Support	Alignment of Petty Property Crime Threshold	Fiscal Note
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The bill closes a technical loophole to ensure Coloradans accused of the lowest level property crimes are treated equally in municipal courts and state courts. The bill aligns state and municipal practice by prohibiting municipal courts from setting cash bonds for municipal charges that mirror state petty property crimes.

SB24-218	Support	Modernize Energy Distribution Systems	Fiscal Note
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This bill ensures Colorado’s largest utility, Xcel Energy, meets growing customer demand for electric cars, trucks, homes, and appliances. The bill aligns Xcel investments in its electrical distribution system with state goals to expand the use of electric vehicles, beneficial electrification, and distributed solar. The bill also establishes a grant program for worker apprenticeships and requires utilities to staff up to meet customer needs.

The city also engaged in offering technical expertise and/or amending several significant pieces of legislation, including:

- HB24-1031 Accessibility for Persons in Child Welfare Matters
- HB24-1056 Issuance of Treasurer's Deeds
- HB24-1152 Accessory Dwelling Units
- HB24-1165 Denver Airport Accessibility
- HB24-1235 Reduce Aviation Impacts on Communities
- SB24-081 Perfluoroalkyl & Polyfluoroalkyl Chemicals
- SB24-127 Regulate Dredged & Fill Material State Waters
- SB24-136 Uniform Guardianship & Conservatorship Act

**An appendix with all the legislation City & County of Denver took a formal position on sorted by position can be found at the end of this document.*

Key Policy Issues & Notable Legislation

Housing: *In all, six major land-use reform bills passed the legislature before it adjourned. This includes measures dealing with minimum parking requirements, density goals near transit and accessory-dwelling units, and a ban on local occupancy limits that aren't safety related.*

- [House Bill 24-1007](#): Starting July 1, local governments will be prohibited from limiting how many people are allowed to live together in the same dwelling, regardless of their familial relationship, under this bill signed into law by the governor. The only exceptions are if the limit is linked to health or safety concerns or to comply with affordable housing guidelines. The bill has been signed by the governor.

- [House Bill 24-1098](#): Landlords are now required to renew a tenant’s lease unless they have cause not to do so under this measure signed into law by the governor. Known as the “for-cause eviction” law, it still allows landlords to evict tenants in the middle of their lease for nonpayment and other violations. They could also refuse to renew a lease if they plan to make major renovations, take the property off the rental market or rent it to a family member. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1152](#): People who live in parts of the state that are in metropolitan planning organizations — a list that covers most of the Front Range and the Grand Junction area — would be allowed to build accessory dwelling units or “granny flats” on their properties under this legislation, which is awaiting the governor’s signature. Parking would have to be identified for the new unit. The legislation would also block many existing local regulations that prohibit ADUs. Finally, the bill would create state grant and loan programs to help finance the construction of ADUs built by low-to-moderate income homeowners units and for local governments to incentivize their regulatory work on ADUs. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1175](#): This legislation would give local governments a new “right of first refusal” to buy publicly subsidized affordable housing properties when their rental restrictions expire. The measure would also require landlords to notify the government if they plan to sell older apartment complexes that aren’t subject to rental restrictions. The local government would then have the right to make a first offer on the property in order to turn it into affordable low-income housing. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1233](#): This measure would roll back a requirement in a bill passed by the legislature in 2022 that homeowners associations must physically post a notice on a home when an owner owes them money. However, it adds that the HOA must mail a notice and contact the owner by two of the following: telephone, email or text message. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1304](#): Cities and towns would be prohibited from establishing or enforcing minimum parking requirements for residential buildings in specific areas under this legislation, which is awaiting the governor’s signature. The measure would take effect June 30, 2025, and apply to parts of the state that are in a metropolitan planning organization — a list that covers most of the Front Range and the Grand Junction area — and near certain bus or train stops or routes. Additionally, the legislation would only apply to multifamily residential developments, buildings redeveloped for residential purposes and buildings redeveloped for mixed-use in which at least 50% of the new use is residential. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1313](#): An estimated 31 local governments — most of them along the Interstate 25 corridor — would be required to change their zoning laws to allow more housing units near major bus and rail corridors under House Bill 1313. The measure would require that those local governments zone for 40 units per acre within a quarter mile of bus stops and a half mile from rail stations. The legislation, a key piece of Gov. Jared Polis’ housing agenda, includes \$35 million in financial incentives over four years for communities that comply. The money could go toward things like affordable housing projects. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1316](#): This measure would create a pilot program to offer a new tax credit to developers of middle-income housing. Based on the affordable housing tax credit for low-income families, it would subsidize housing that’s affordable for those who make between 80% and 120% of the area median income. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1337](#): This measure would cap the attorneys fees a homeowner’s association can charge a homeowner facing eviction at half of the homeowner’s unpaid assessments and any other money owed to the association, or \$5,000, whichever is less. There would be an exception for people who are able to pay higher amounts but willfully did not pay their debts to the HOA and the cap would increase annually based on inflation. Additionally, the measure would impose a “first right of redemption” on HOA-foreclosed homes sold at auction, giving homeowners, tenants, affordable housing nonprofits, a community land trust, a cooperative housing corporation and the state or local government — in that priority order — 30 days to

file an affidavit stating their intent to purchase the property. They would then have 180 days after the sale to come up with the money and complete the deal. The bill has yet to be signed.

- [House Bill 24-1434](#): This measure would expand Colorado's affordable housing tax credit, which helps fund development of low-income housing. The bill, which the governor is expected to sign, would allow the state to issue \$20 million in new credits this tax year, then lesser amounts through 2027. The bill also includes \$30 million through 2029 to fund grants for transit-oriented communities. The bill has yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-94](#): This legislation, which the governor signed into law, updates Colorado's so-called warranty of habitability law, including to require that landlords complete repairs for most issues — like fixing loose tiles or ensuring adequate trash pickups — within 14 days. The bill would give landlords seven days to resolve more serious conditions that can threaten a person's life, safety or health, like gas leaks, broken heating systems, inadequate running water and pest infestations. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [Senate Bill 24-111](#): Senior homeowners wouldn't lose a popular property tax break if they move under this bill that makes the so-called senior homestead exemption portable. The bill has not yet been signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-134](#): This legislation prohibits a homeowners association from restricting someone who lives in their community from operating a business out of their home. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [Senate Bill 24-174](#): Under this measure, local governments would be required to conduct housing needs assessments every six years and create action plans to meet those needs. Local governments that make progress on their housing plans would have an advantage in winning grant dollars from several state agencies. The bill has yet to be signed.

Firearms: *Legislators voted on a number of firearms bills this session. While many lawmakers supported these efforts, several bills drew criticism from Republicans, who claimed they would violate the Second Amendment, while Democrats argued they would enhance public safety.*

- [House Bill 24-1174](#): This measure would change Colorado's laws around who can obtain a concealed carry permit and how they obtain that permit. It would mandate that training classes to qualify for a concealed carry permit offer at least eight hours of instruction, including a live-fire test where participants shoot at least 50 rounds. Passing the live-fire test, as well as a written exam, would be mandatory to get a concealed carry permit. The bill has yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1348](#): A gun would have to be in a locked, hard-sided container — including a glove box or center console — out of view when kept in a vehicle under this bill. The bill would also require the vehicle to be locked. Violators would face a fine, though there would be exceptions for people who work on farms and ranches or for the military or as law enforcement. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1349](#): Colorado voters will be asked in November to impose a 6.5% excise tax on firearms and ammunition sold in the state beginning on April 1, 2025, under this measure passed by the legislature. The revenue would go to crime victims, schools and behavioral health programs. The bill has yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1353](#): This measure would require firearms dealers in Colorado to obtain a state permit and be subject to random and regular inspections. The legislation would also require employee background checks and training for employees to identify people trying to illegally purchase guns. Employees would have to report anyone who tries to unlawfully purchase a gun to law enforcement within 48 hours. Finally, the measure would require gun stores to lock up their firearms. The bill has yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-3](#): This legislation would give the Colorado Bureau of Investigation authority to investigate firearms crimes. It would also allocate \$1.7 million to the agency to investigate people convicted of felonies who are attempting to illegally purchase a gun. The bill has been signed by the governor.

- [Senate Bill 24-66](#): This measure, which requires that credit card companies assign specific merchant codes to firearms and ammunition dealers by May 2025. The legislation is aimed at making it easier to track gun purchases. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [Senate Bill 24-131](#): The Colorado Capitol, courthouses, child care facilities, K-12 schools, colleges and polling locations would be added to the list of places where the open or concealed carry of a firearm is prohibited under this measure. The bill has yet to be signed.

Transportation: *This year legislators focused on creating a new fee on rental cars to fund construction of long-distance passenger rail throughout the state, enshrining grant programs that allow transit agencies to offer free transit during ozone season and provide free transit for youth year-round, and a failed effort focused on reforming the Regional Transportation District (RTD).*

- [Senate Bill 24-65](#): Colorado drivers would be prohibited from using a mobile electronic device, such as a cellphone, while driving under this measure. The measure has exceptions for drivers using hand-free accessories or those making a call in an emergency. The bill has yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-79](#): Starting in August, motorcycle riders will be allowed to “lane split,” or drive between vehicles in two lanes, when traveling up to 15 miles per hour and overtaking stopped traffic under this measure signed into law by the governor. The change will expire on Sept. 1, 2027, unless extended by the legislature. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [Senate Bill 24-100](#): Commercial vehicles would be prohibited starting in August from traveling in the left lane on treacherous sections of Interstate 70 through Colorado’s high country, including Floyd Hill, Georgetown Hill, near the Eisenhower-Johnson Memorial Tunnels, Vail Pass, Dowd Junction and Glenwood Canyon, under this measure. Additionally, the bill would increase fines for commercial vehicles that speed through Glenwood Canyon and add a list of mountain routes to the areas where commercial vehicle drivers must carry chains between Sept. 1 and May 31. Finally, the legislation would require the Colorado Department of Transportation to study locations on I-70 through the mountains where additional chain-up and chain-down stations can be built, as well as how to improve existing stations. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-182](#): This legislation, which hasn’t been signed into law yet, would make it easier for people living in the country illegally to obtain a driver’s license by eliminating the state’s requirement that they be a Colorado resident, have filed a tax return and have a social security or taxpayer identification number. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-184](#): Colorado’s daily rental car fee would increase to \$5.13 from \$2.13 under this measure awaiting the governor’s signature. The revenue generated — estimated to be more than \$55 million annually — would go toward transit projects, predominantly efforts to build a Front Range passenger rail system. The fee would start in 2025 and increase annually based on inflation starting on July 1, 2026. The bill is yet to be signed.

Environment: *Despite bipartisan agreement on a handful of key reforms, Colorado’s 2024 legislative session highlighted the deep divides and entrenched interests that define some of the state’s thorniest and longest-running environmental challenges. Colorado Democrats and environmental groups began the year with an ambitious plan to crack down on ozone pollution from the oil and gas industry. It was the most significant new attempt to regulate drilling since a sweeping health and safety overhaul passed by Democrats in 2019, and the opposition it drew from deep-pocketed industry groups was similarly intense.*

- [House Bill 24-1379](#): This measure was introduced in response to a U.S. Supreme Court decision curbing the federal government’s power to regulate wetlands. The bill would hand the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment that responsibility and require the agency to create a framework to protect the waterways the federal government no longer oversees. The bill is yet to be signed.

- [House Bill 24-1436](#): Colorado voters will be asked in November whether to let the state keep all of the sports betting tax revenue it collects under this measure that passed the legislature. Right now, the state is required under the Taxpayer’s Bill of Rights to refund any sports betting revenue it collects in excess of \$29 million. If voters reject the ballot question, the excess will be refunded to casinos. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-81](#): This bill would close loopholes in a 2022 state ban on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl chemicals, known as “forever chemicals,” that are polluting the water supply. It would move up the deadlines to phase out the sale of certain products with those chemicals, and also expand the list of those products. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [Senate Bill 24-171](#): Colorado Parks and Wildlife would be authorized to reintroduce the North American Wolverine in Colorado under this measure awaiting the governor’s signature. CPW would be required to create rules to repay livestock owners for losses caused by wolverines. Lawmakers allocated more than \$100,000 next fiscal year for the reintroduction efforts. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-218](#): This measure would direct Xcel Energy to develop more comprehensive plans to upgrade the distribution grid, which brings electricity to homes and businesses and is under pressure from increased use. The bill, which is awaiting the governor’s signature, would allow the utility to recover costs by adding charges to residential and commercial bills. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-229](#): State regulators would be required by Aug. 31, 2026, to adopt rules to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions from the oil and gas industry by 50% between May 1 and September 30 from their 2017 levels by 2030 under this bill. The measure would also change how the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment enforces emissions violations and requires the agency to gather and publish data and publish that enforcement work. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-230](#): This measure would impose a new fee on oil and gas produced in Colorado, generating an estimated \$138 million a year, 80% of which would go to transit projects and the rest of which would go to public lands. The bill would also require the Regional Transportation District to prioritize completion of its long-promised commuter rail lines between Denver and Longmont and Denver and north Adams County. The bill is yet to be signed.

Health Care: *In recent years, the Colorado General Assembly has seen several initiatives related to health care reform, including the creation of the Colorado Option program and a rejected ballot measure that would have established a statewide universal healthcare system through a constitutional amendment.*

- [House Bill 24-1058](#): Starting in August, the Colorado Privacy Act will be expanded to protect biological data, including neural data, gathered through new neurotechnology, used for everything from anxiety treatment to dating app optimization, under this first-in-the-nation bill. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1081](#): The sale or transfer of products with a potency of 10% or greater of sodium nitrite will be limited starting July 1 to verified commercial businesses under this measure. The measure is aimed at preventing people from obtaining the chemical to kill themselves. Sodium nitrite products will also have to contain a warning that they are deadly if ingested. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1136](#): Starting in 2026, social media platforms would be required under this measure to give pop-up warnings to Colorado youths after one hour of daily use if a teen is using social media after 10 p.m. The notifications would provide information on the harm of social media use, which has been linked to anxiety and depression. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1231](#): Colorado will create its third medical college — at the University of Northern Colorado, likely in 2026 — that also includes a plan to develop a Health Institute Tower at Metropolitan State University of Denver, construct a veterinary health education complex for Colorado State University

in Fort Collins and renovate and expand the main building at Trinidad State College's valley campus in Alamosa to house all the school's health care programs. The bill has been signed by the governor.

- [House Bill 24-1380](#): This measure would prevent hospitals from publicly concealing their involvement in debt collection lawsuits against patients. It was introduced following a joint Colorado Sun/9News investigation into the practice. The bill would apply to all debt collection lawsuits broadly, not just those over medical debt. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1456](#): Rates of syphilis infections are booming in Colorado, as they are across the country. This has also led to an increase in the number of babies infected in utero. Current law requires health care providers to offer testing for syphilis — which is treatable by antibiotics — early in the first trimester. This bill would also require providers to offer syphilis testing early in the third trimester. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-68](#): Colorado's waiting period for terminally ill people seeking to use the state's medical-aid-in-dying law would be shortened in August to seven days from 15 under this bill passed by the legislature. The measure would also waive the waiting period for people expected to die within 48 hours and let advanced practice nurses prescribe aid-in-dying medication. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-203](#): People who live with rare diseases are worried that actions by Colorado's Prescription Drug Affordability Board could make their drugs unavailable. The board has the power to set price caps on drugs it declares unaffordable. But patients fear that a cap might cause a pharmaceutical company to pull out of the market in Colorado or cause pharmacies to stop selling the drug. This bill would require the board to consult with the state's Rare Disease Advisory Council before reviewing a drug. The bill is yet to be signed.

Taxes: Predictably, lawmakers entered the 2024 legislative session with a focus on affordability for Coloradans as average costs rise for housing, groceries, and other living expenses. They did so by passing a series of tax credits and tax-related fiscal measures that seek to keep more money in people's pockets or find a way to return it during tax season.

- [House Bill 24-1311](#): The new Family Affordability Tax Credit will be available to families with children up to 16 years old as an effort to dramatically reduce childhood poverty. The credit amount would depend on income, inflation and economic growth and would be a maximum of \$3,200. It will be available to single filers who make up to \$75,000 or joint filers who make up to \$85,000. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1052](#): Under this bill, qualifying seniors aged 65 and older who make under \$75,000 will be able to claim a tax refund up to \$800 for the 2024 tax year. Those who claim a homestead property exemption would not be eligible. Seniors who receive a property tax and rent assistance grant or heat assistance grant can get the maximum refund regardless of income. This bill passed with near unanimous, bipartisan support. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1134](#): This bill implements a few tax-related adjustments, including expanding the state's Earned Income Tax Credit for low-income households. It would set that credit at 50% of the federal EITC for 2024, 35% for 2025 and at least 30% for 2026 and beyond. The credit could go back up to 50% in years with strong economic growth. It would apply to households that make up to \$65,000. The bill also merges the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit and the Low-income Child Care Expenses Tax Credit and creates the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit. That new tax credit expands the state's scope of qualified dependent to match the federal definition. It would apply to taxpayers who make up to \$60,000. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [Senate Bill 24-228](#): This bill would create temporary income tax cuts in years when the state collects a certain amount of revenue over a state constitutional cap as a method to refund money to taxpayers. This year, for example, it would cut the income tax rate from 4.4% to 4.25% for about \$450 million in relief. If the revenue surplus is above \$1.5 billion, the sales tax rate would be cut under the bill as well. The bill has been signed by the governor.

- [Senate Bill 24-233](#): This bill came at the tail end of session after months of work from the bipartisan Property Tax Commission. This year, the bill will cut residential property assessment rates and save homeowners a few hundred dollars. It caps local property tax growth at 5.5% starting in 2025. It will also decouple assessment rates for school districts and other taxing districts, putting school districts at a flat 7.15% assessment rate and other entities at 6.95%. It will also set an annual revenue growth cap at 5.5%. Additionally, it will exempt 10% of the value of homes under \$700,000. The bill will not take effect if voters pass a property tax-related ballot measure this November. The bill has been signed by the governor.

Business: *For business groups, this session may go down not only as one where they once again beat back multiple bills that they say would have made it more difficult to operate in this state but actually passed several proposals that will improve Colorado's competitive landscape.*

- [House Bill 24-1121](#): This so-called right to repair legislation would require tech and appliance companies to make available tools and software to repair their products. Sponsors of the measure say it would apply to everything from blenders to cellphones. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1008](#): This bill aims to protect construction workers from pervasive wage theft in the industry. The bill would make prime contractors responsible for their subcontractors' payments to laborers, so if a painter or drywall professional is underpaid or not paid at all, that prime contractor ultimately would be liable for the worker's wage theft claim. It uses a 2023 Denver law as its framework but nixes that law's need for unpaid workers to move up a ladder of subcontractors to recover wages, instead letting them to go directly to general contractors who hired the subcontractors that led to the hiring of complainant workers. The bill has yet to be signed by the governor and may be vetoed.
- [House Bill 24-1129](#): This measure would place new requirements on third-party delivery companies like DoorDash or UberEats, including that all tips be paid to drivers, that drivers be told up front how much they are expected to earn for a trip and that the companies develop a driver deactivation policy that is made available in multiple languages. The bill would also require that the companies give drivers at least a minute to decide whether to accept a delivery. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1378](#): Venues would be required to admit ticket holders to an event regardless of where they purchased the ticket under this measure awaiting the governor's signature. The bill would also make it a deceptive trade practice for a company to not disclose fees associated with a ticket purchase before a buyer tries to complete their transaction. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-173](#): This measure would require funeral directors, mortuary science practitioners, embalmers, creationists and natural reductionists to obtain a state license starting in 2027. To get a license, people working in those professions would have to graduate from an accredited institution, pass a national board exam, complete an apprenticeship and be subject to a criminal background check. Colorado is currently the only state does doesn't require licensure for directors and others who work in the funeral industry. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-75](#): Ride-share companies like Uber and Lyft would have to disclose to their drivers starting next year how much riders are paying for each trip and make it clear to riders how much their drivers are being paid under this bill. The legislation would make a host of other changes to the way the state regulates the rideshare industry. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-205](#): Companies that use artificial intelligence to make "consequential" decisions — such as whether a Coloradan gets a job, house, loan or medical coverage — would have to disclose to consumers when they are using AI under this measure. Some in the AI business community criticized the bill as coming too early, while consumer advocates feel it doesn't go far enough. While other states have been pursuing similar legislation this year, the Colorado bill appears to be the first of its kind nationwide. If signed, it would take effect Feb. 1, 2026. The bill is yet to be signed and may be vetoed.

Criminal Justice: *Democrats last year passed several criminal justice reform bills, including a law to help protect children from being tricked by law enforcement in police interrogations, and another to curb local immigration detention. Those successes helped fuel cautious progressive ambition for 2024, though it didn't take long for familiar political dynamics to reemerge this year.*

- [House Bill 24-1004](#): This bill would make it easier for people with nonviolent criminal records to meet state credential and licensing requirements for certain professions. The legislation would create a uniform process that prohibits automatic denial of an applicant due to a criminal record and requires state regulators to consider each individual applicant's criminal record and present circumstances. The goal of the program is to remove barriers for people with criminal records as they look to meet credential and licensing requirements for certain professions regulated by the Department of Regulatory Agencies. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1372](#): This bill would limit law enforcement's use of prone restraint, which is when an officer holds someone face down on the ground with their hands behind their back. As soon as a suspect is handcuffed in the prone position, officers would be required to immediately take the person off the ground to ensure they can properly breathe, placing them in a so-called recovery position. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1054](#): This bill extends the work of the Legislative Oversight Committee for Colorado Jail Standards through September 2033, as it was originally set to expire in July. It also creates an advisory committee that will advise conduct assessments of county jails and make recommendations for standards and procedures to the oversight committee. Every county jail in the state will be required to comply with the standards the oversight committee sets by July 1, 2026. The attorney general will have the authority to investigate any violations of the standards. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-29](#): Metrics on how the state measures effectiveness of the criminal justice system could be changed under a new study approved by the Colorado legislature. A working group including state agencies and community members will study potential metrics other than recidivism to better gauge outcomes for people who have been involved with the criminal justice system. The group will submit a report to relevant legislative committees by July 1, 2025. Other metrics the group will consider include comprehensive measures including housing, education, mental health and well-being, social support, and community engagement, as well as risk-reduction outcomes to supplement recidivism data. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1071](#): This bill would add gender-affirming care to the definition of good cause for when a person convicted of a felony petitions to change their legal name. The bill intends to make it easier for a transgender person convicted of a felony to change their legal name to match their gender identity. The name change petition would still need to go in front of a judge for a final decision. A new legal name would still be attached to the person's previous name in criminal justice records, social security number and identifying characteristics like fingerprints. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Concurrent Resolution 24-1002](#): This resolution will send a question to voters asking if people charged with first-degree murder should be denied bail "when proof is evident or presumption is great" that the person will be found guilty. Colorado repealed the death penalty in 2020, but the state Constitution still references "capital offenses." Previously, a court could deny bail for death penalty cases, such as when the charge was first-degree murder. But the Colorado Supreme Court ruled in 2023 that first-degree murder cases could not be considered capital offenses for the purposes of denying bail since the death penalty is no longer a potential sentence. For a defendant charged with first-degree murder to be denied bail under the proposed amendment, prosecutors would have to show a judge that at trial they are likely to prove the defendant is guilty of first-degree murder. The bipartisan measure requires approval from 55% of voters, because it would amend the Colorado Constitution. The CR has been signed by legislative leadership.

Education: *Schools and funding loomed large in the 2024 Colorado legislative session. State lawmakers approved a new school funding formula 10 years in the making. They passed a "fully funded" K-12 budget, provided financial relief for districts enrolling an influx of newcomer students, and gave a big budget boost to public colleges and universities. The new school funding formula prompted the most heated discussions.*

- [House Bill 24-1003](#): This measure gives school bus drivers and other school employees who accompany students on buses the same civil and criminal immunity as other staffers when it comes to administering opioid overdose drugs. The legislation also lets schools keep a supply of fentanyl test strips and provides civil and criminal immunity to school personnel who use them. Finally, the bill also lets districts keep those overdose reversal drugs at schools, on school buses and at school-sponsored events. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1017](#): The measure gives foster children their own official “bill of rights,” strengthening a number of existing protections in state child welfare laws. The rights include freedom from discrimination and harassment, invasions of privacy and unreasonable searches. Transgender children would also have the right to be referred to by their preferred name and pronouns. The law, signed by Polis in April, requires the state to notify foster kids of their rights at every placement and explain what to do if their foster parents violate those freedoms. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1039](#): Public school employees are required to address pupils by their chosen name and knowingly or intentionally using a different name would be considered discriminatory under this measure. The legislation defines chosen name as “any name that a student requests to be known as that differs from the student’s legal name, to reflect the student’s gender identity.” The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1044](#): Under this new law, hundreds more retired public school teachers can return to work after they’ve begun drawing pension benefits through the Colorado Public Employees’ Retirement Association. The measure raises the current limit of 10 retired teachers per K-12 district, allowing schools to hire one more retiree for every 1,000 students in districts with 10,000 or more pupils. The pension system is required to report every five years on the financial impact of the changes, which could add as much as \$200 million to PERA’s unfunded debt. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1164](#): Under this measure, K-12 schools across the state would be required to provide free menstrual products to students in all applicable bathrooms as soon as the 2025-26 year. Initially, the requirements would only apply to urban and suburban school districts and charter schools; they would kick in for rural schools and the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind starting in July 2028. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1394](#): Starting next school year, the state will provide additional funding to state-sponsored charter schools in communities where local voters have increased property taxes for traditional public and charter schools. The bipartisan measure equalizes the per-student funding received by Charter School Institute schools that don’t benefit from the local property tax bumps, known as mill levy overrides. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [House Bill 24-1448](#): Many rural schools and districts with high concentrations of at-risk kids would benefit under this attempt to rewrite the school finance formula for the first time in 30 years. But wealthier districts with a high cost of living could lose out under the measure, which would prioritize student need-based factors over local economic conditions that districts say make it hard to pay teachers a living wage. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-188](#): Next school year, Colorado would fully fund K-12 education for the first time since the Great Recession under the annual School Finance Act, which has passed both chambers and is expected to be signed into law. The measure boosts base funding per pupil to \$8,496 and eliminates Colorado’s long-running school funding deficit, known as the budget stabilization factor. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [Senate Bill 24-216](#): Public libraries in Colorado would be prohibited from banning books or other resources based on the ethnic origin or gender identity of the creator, nor could they enact a ban because of partisan disapproval under this bill. The bill would also prohibit a public library employee from being fired, demoted, disciplined, or otherwise retaliated against for refusing to remove a book or other resource before it has been reviewed in accordance with the library’s policies. The bill is yet to be signed.

Elections: *With a presidential election on the horizon this year, Colorado legislators passed a variety of bills to add protections for voters and further secure the state's elections. Colorado Secretary of State Jena Griswold's priorities going into the 2024 legislative session focused on protecting voters from manipulative campaign content, particularly related to artificial intelligence.*

- [House Bill 24-1147](#): Under this bill Colorado candidates will need to disclose if they use generative artificial intelligence in their campaign communications under this bill. It would require political candidates to clearly label advertisements that feature content generated by AI. That includes fake voices, videos and images created by a computer to look or sound like an individual, which are known as deepfakes. It is focused on identifying AI-generated political content, rather than controlling its distribution. Candidates who are subject to an undisclosed deepfake could pursue civil action under the bill. The bill is yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1150](#): After the 2020 election saw a slew of fake electors, Colorado lawmakers made it illegal to serve as a fake elector ahead of the 2024 presidential election. The law creates a fine of up to \$10,000 for anyone who contributes to a fake elector scheme, and it would disqualify that person, if convicted, from holding public office in Colorado. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [Senate Bill 24-72](#): This bill would require county sheriffs to designate someone who would be responsible for informing confined individuals of their eligibility to vote and coordinating with the county clerk to set up a temporary, in-person voting center at their local county jail. The bill is the first of its kind in the nation. The bill has yet to be signed.
- [House Bill 24-1067](#): This bill will require that access to the caucus nominating process is accessible to candidates with disabilities. Sponsored by Rep. David Ortiz, a Littleton Democrat and the first Colorado legislator to use a wheelchair, the bill also requires that a virtual option remain available for any nominating process, as knocking on doors to gain petition signatures isn't an accessible option for many people with disabilities. The bill has been signed by the governor.
- [Senate Bill 24-210](#): Colorado Senate President Steve Fenberg led a second round of modifications to the state's election laws. He sponsored a similar bill last year making changes to Colorado election law. One significant change would recalibrate the number of people who serve on a party's vacancy committees — which select candidates for state House and Senate seats in the event of an opening — to ensure better proportionality across various districts. The 56-page bill makes many small changes to Colorado's election code and the Fair Campaign Practices Act. Another change allows voters to file a complaint if they suspect a public official isn't complying with financial disclosure requirements. The bill is yet to be signed.

FY25 State Budget

Colorado Gov. Jared Polis signed the state's \$40.6 billion budget for the upcoming fiscal year in April, praising the historic funding for public education and bipartisan work of legislators for crafting a more normal budget as pandemic relief funds dry up.

The 2024-25 budget is \$2 billion more than the current's year spending allocation. Those increases are driven by bigger allocations for health care, a significant expansion in the state's workforce and more money for schools seeing increased enrollment of immigrant students whose families illegally crossed America's southern border and traveled to Colorado. It is a 3.7% increase over last year's budget and reflects an increase of about \$1 billion in general fund spending.

Highlights: The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF) will see the biggest bump in general fund dollars with a \$512 million increase — mostly due to increased Medicaid costs — followed by the Department of Human Services (DHS) with a \$204 million increase, the Department of Treasury with a \$152 million increase, the Judicial Department with a \$75 million increase and the Department of Corrections with a \$71 million increase.

The spending plan also calls for \$68 million to help reduce the state's waitlist for psychiatric beds, addressing a top priority of Polis and budget writers alike. DHS officials say the money would help the state open three forensic

health units and provide dozens more beds that had closed due to lack of staffing. Another \$18.6 million will cover increases in community provider rates in five division departments.

As noted, the largest percentage increase, at almost 49%, goes to the state Treasury, which received a \$152 million in general fund increase over 2023-24. About \$583,000 is dedicated to the Unclaimed Property Division for updating its technology system. But most of that increase is tied to adjustments for out-year impacts from previous year's legislation, most notably payments to address the unfunded liability for the Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA).

Perhaps most notably, the budget achieves a longstanding goal to fully fund public K-12 education in the state for the first time in 14 years by eliminating the so-called budget stabilization factor. The school-funding shortfall has been in place since the Great Recession and essentially amounts to a \$10 billion IOU to schools. The budget, through the school finance act, devotes about \$141 million to get rid of it.

Though funding for public schools will increase by more than \$500 million and \$737 per pupil, spending will be at 1989 levels when adjusted for inflation.

Additional insights: The powerful budget committee began drafting the state budget in November, after hearing recommendations from the governor, but they had to backtrack after a new forecast showed a roughly \$170 million shortfall in revenue expectations.

Lawmakers scrambled to find money, pulling from other accounts, and deploying several accounting tricks, such as reclassifying how money from gaming and cigarette taxes is counted to allow \$32 million more spending. The relaxed rules around spending the final \$197 million in ARPA dollars also helped.

Most of the amendments the House and Senate tacked onto the budget during floor debates did not make it into the signed version. The Joint Budget Committee retained parts of the amendments that fund services for aging adults, crime victim services, a youth services program and school security grants.

Other elements in the spending package that will take effect July 1 include:

- A \$420 increase in per-pupil spending, a key legislative priority that brings the individual total to \$8,496.
- \$229 million to increase state employee pay 3% across the board and add 3.7% bonuses for longevity, amounting to the largest increase in at least a decade.
- A 3% tuition increase for Colorado residents at public colleges and universities and a 4% hike for out-of-state students.
- \$65 million in the HCPF to increase the wages of workers in the home and community-based services. That sets the base wage for those workers at \$16.55 statewide.
- \$56 million to cover a shortfall in the Proposition FF program to provide free lunches to all students.
- Over \$9 million in the DOC and about \$700,000 in the Department of Military and Veteran Affairs for workforce development and retention.

Gubernatorial Vetoes

Here in Colorado, the Governor has three options for each bill that reaches his/her desk:

- First, the Governor can sign a bill into law.
- Second, the Governor can veto it.
- Third, the Governor can allow the bill to become law without his/her signature. In Colorado, there is no “pocket veto” option.

Some important things to keep in mind.:

- During a legislative session, the Governor has 10 days to decide which of those three options will be used for each bill that reaches his/her desk. This clock expired in the final weeks of session.
- Now, after the close of session, the Governor has 30 days to make those decisions. So, this clock is now ticking.

If the Governor takes no action on a bill, then when the applicable timeframe has elapsed, the bill becomes law without his/her signature.

In 2019, his first year as governor, Jared Polis vetoed five measures. In 2020, he vetoed three. He vetoed four bills in each 2021 and 2022. And last year Polis vetoed 10 bills passed by the General Assembly, a record for our current governor.

Polis’ predecessor, John Hickenlooper, also a Democrat, vetoed 14 bills in his first seven years as governor. He didn’t veto any in 2013. But in 2018, Hickenlooper’s eighth and final year as governor, he vetoed nine bills as he prepared to launch an ultimately unsuccessful presidential campaign. Hickenlooper was elected to the U.S. Senate in 2020. The record of most vetoes goes to Gov. Bill Owens, a Republican, with a prodigious 47 vetoes in 2005.

If prior years are any guide, we can expect Governor Polis to veto between 3 to 6 bills. However, given budget constraints, Polis may choose to wield his pen to rein in spending on high-cost legislation. Current speculation is that legislation on the potential chopping block are the AI bill and a bill focused on wage theft.

Governor Polis has until June 7 to sign or veto bills that came out of the 2024 legislative session.

City & County of Denver – Positions on Legislation

Bill #	Position	Short Title	Fiscal Note
HB24-1031	Amend	Accessibility for Persons in Child Welfare Matters	Fiscal Note
HB24-1056	Amend	Issuance of Treasurer's Deeds	Fiscal Note
HB24-1152	Amend	Accessory Dwelling Units	Fiscal Note
HB24-1165	Amend	Denver Airport Accessibility	Fiscal Note
HB24-1235	Amend	Reduce Aviation Impacts on Communities	Fiscal Note
SB24-081	Amend	Perfluoroalkyl & Polyfluoroalkyl Chemicals	Fiscal Note
SB24-127	Amend	Regulate Dredged & Fill Material State Waters	Fiscal Note
SB24-136	Amend	Uniform Guardianship & Conservatorship Act	Fiscal Note
HB24-1007	Monitor	Prohibit Residential Occupancy Limits	Fiscal Note
HB24-1061	Monitor	Marijuana Industry & Social Equity	Fiscal Note
HB24-1101	Monitor	Empower Victims through Access Restorative Justice	Fiscal Note
HB24-1114	Monitor	Pet Animal Facility Requirements Before Euthanasia	Fiscal Note
HB24-1130	Monitor	Privacy of Biometric Identifiers & Data	Fiscal Note
HB24-1137	Monitor	Implement Fraudulent Filings Group Recommendations	Fiscal Note
HB24-1168	Monitor	Equal Access to Public Meetings	Fiscal Note
HB24-1173	Monitor	Electric Vehicle Charging System Permits	Fiscal Note
HB24-1239	Monitor	Single-Exit Stairway Multifamily Structure	Fiscal Note
HB24-1314	Monitor	Modification Tax Credit Preservation Historic Structures	Fiscal Note
HB24-1330	Monitor	Air Quality Permitting	Fiscal Note
SB24-005	Monitor	Prohibit Landscaping Practices for Water Conservation	Fiscal Note
SB24-022	Monitor	Regulate Flavored Tobacco Products	Fiscal Note
SB24-024	Monitor	Local Lodging Tax Reporting on Sales Return	Fiscal Note
SB24-091	Monitor	Rights-of-Way Permits for Broadband Deployment	Fiscal Note
SB24-090	Oppose	Possess Identification While Driving	Fiscal Note
HB24-1008	Support	Wage Claims Construction Industry Contractors	Fiscal Note
HB24-1012	Support	Front Range Passenger Rail District Efficiency	Fiscal Note
HB24-1016	Support	Defined Personnel for Emergency Telephone Services	Fiscal Note
HB24-1018	Support	College Textbook Sales Use Tax Exemption	Fiscal Note
HB24-1038	Support	High-Acuity Crisis for Children & Youth	Fiscal Note
HB24-1049	Support	School Mental Health Professional Loan Repayment Program	Fiscal Note
HB24-1054	Support	Jail Standards Commission Recommendations	Fiscal Note
HB24-1057	Support	Prohibit Algorithmic Devices Used for Rent Setting	Fiscal Note

HB24-1089	Support	Vehicle Electronic Notifications	Fiscal Note
HB24-1098	Support	Cause Required for Eviction of Residential Tenant	Fiscal Note
HB24-1099	Support	Defendant Filing Fees in Evictions	Fiscal Note
HB24-1103	Support	Prohibiting Term Excited Delirium	Fiscal Note
HB24-1105	Support	Creating the Chicano Special License Plate	Fiscal Note
HB24-1125	Support	Tax Credit Commercial Building Conversion	Fiscal Note
HB24-1133	Support	Criminal Record Sealing & Expungement Changes	Fiscal Note
HB24-1160	Support	Economic Development Organization Action Grant Program	Fiscal Note
HB24-1174	Support	Concealed Carry Permits & Training	Fiscal Note
HB24-1216	Support	Supports for Youth in Juvenile Justice System	Fiscal Note
HB24-1223	Support	Improved Access to the Child Care Assistance Program	Fiscal Note
HB24-1241	Support	Alignment of Petty Property Crime Threshold	Fiscal Note
HB24-1280	Support	Welcome, Reception, & Integration Grant Program	Fiscal Note
HB24-1292	Support	Prohibit Certain Weapons Used in Mass Shootings	Fiscal Note
HB24-1313	Support	Housing in Transit-Oriented Communities	Fiscal Note
HB24-1322	Support	Medicaid Coverage Housing & Nutrition Services	Fiscal Note
HB24-1337	Support	Real Property Owner Unit Association Collections	Fiscal Note
HB24-1338	Support	Cumulative Impacts & Environmental Justice	Fiscal Note
HB24-1339	Support	Disproportionately Impact Community Air Pollution	Fiscal Note
HB24-1352	Support	Appliance Requirements & Incentives	Fiscal Note
HB24-1360	Support	Colorado Disability Opportunity Office	Fiscal Note
HB24-1371	Support	More Uniform Local Massage Facilities Regulation	Fiscal Note
HB24-1372	Support	Regulating Law Enforcement Use of Prone Restraint	Fiscal Note
HB24-1377	Support	Court-Appointed Special Advocate Volunteers Working with Foster Youth	Fiscal Note
SB24-001	Support	Continue Youth Mental Health Services Program	Fiscal Note
SB24-008	Support	Kinship Foster Care Homes	Fiscal Note
SB24-032	Support	Methods to Increase the Use of Transit	Fiscal Note
SB24-053	Support	Racial Equity Study	Fiscal Note
SB24-059	Support	Children's Behavioral Health Statewide System of Care	Fiscal Note
SB24-072	Support	Voting for Confined Eligible Electors	Fiscal Note
SB24-094	Support	Safe Housing for Residential Tenants	Fiscal Note
SB24-125	Support	Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children	Fiscal Note
SB24-174	Support	Sustainable Affordable Housing Assistance	Fiscal Note
SB24-182	Support	Immigrant Identification Document Issuance	Fiscal Note
SB24-200	Support	Equity, Diversity, & Inclusion in Child Welfare	Fiscal Note
SB24-218	Support	Modernize Energy Distribution Systems	Fiscal Note