



Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

Memorandum

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Updated September 8, 2022

TO: Interested Persons

FROM: Juliann Jenson, Senior Research Analyst, 303-866-3264

SUBJECT: Criminal Justice Reform Bills

Summary

This memorandum provides a listing of criminal justice reform bills passed in Colorado over the past several years. More specifically, the attached table provides the bill number, title, and description of the criminal justice reform legislation, organized by category (i.e., bail, juvenile, sentencing, etc.).

Please note that this listing only highlights legislation that is typically considered to be reformative in nature, in that it aims to fix or improve upon perceived errors or current practices in the criminal justice system. Criminal justice reform encompasses every step in the criminal justice system, from what a state chooses to criminalize, to law enforcement and prosecutor engagement with communities and the accused, to how long people are kept in prison or jail, to reintegration upon return to society.

Table 1
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022

Bill #	Title	Description
Bail, Bond, and Pretrial		
HB13-1156	Adult Pretrial Diversion Program	Creates a pre-filing diversion program for adults statewide and a state grant program for district attorneys to create or expand an adult pre-filing diversion program.
HB13-1210	Right to Legal Counsel in Plea Negotiations	Makes Colorado law consistent with a U.S. Supreme Court decision regarding the right to legal counsel during critical stages, including plea negotiations.
HB13-1236	Best Practices in Bond Setting	Repeals and reenacts provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code related to bail bonds; places a greater emphasis on evidence-based and individualized decision-making during the bond-setting process and discourages use of monetary conditions for bond.
HB13-1242	Repeal Mandatory Sentence Bail Condition Violation	Repeals mandatory sentencing provisions related to violation of bail bond conditions.
HB16-1104	Summons in Lieu of Warrant for Non-violent Crimes	Changes the rules and procedures for when a summons can be issued to a defendant in lieu of a warrant.
HB16-1309	Right to Counsel in Municipal Court	Requires counsel to be provided at first appearance to defendants who cannot afford to bond out of jail on a minor municipal offense and who face a possible jail sentence.
SB17-178	Marijuana Use as a Condition of Bond	Prohibits courts from requiring medical marijuana patients to abstain from their medicine as a condition of bond.
HB19-1225	No Monetary Bail for Certain Low-Level Offenses	Prohibits judges from requiring cash bail for anyone accused of a traffic offense, petty offense, or similar municipal offense.
SB19-036	State Court Administrator Reminder Program	Requires the state court system to implement a program that sends defendants reminders about court dates via text messages.
SB19-191	Prompt Pretrial Liberty and Fairness	Creates timelines for bond hearings and the release of people who post bail.
HB20-1393	Expand Mental Health Diversion Pilot Program	Expands the number of mental health pilot programs that divert individuals with mental health conditions to five or more judicial districts.
HB21-1280	Pretrial Detention Reform	Requires bond hearings within 48 hours (in-person, online, or by phone), and creates a bond hearing officer position to conduct weekend and holiday hearings, with priority for rural districts.
HB22-1067	Clarifying Changes to Ensure Prompt Bond Hearings	Requires municipal courts to hold a bond hearing within 48 hours.
SB22-010	Pretrial Diversion for Persons with Behavioral Health	Expands the scope of a pretrial adult diversion program to identify individuals with behavioral health disorders who committed a low-level offense in order to divert them from the criminal justice system and into community treatment programs.
SB22-018	Expand Court Reminder Program	Expands the State Court Administrator's court reminder program, making it opt-out, increasing the number of reminders sent to program participants, and creating a workgroup to study best practices.

Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022

Bill #	Title	Description
Behavioral Health		
SB17-012	Competency Restoration Services and Education	Requires court to consider out-of-custody competency services on an outpatient basis for defendants on bond or summons and for juvenile competency services to be provided in the least restrictive environment.
SB17-021	Assistance to Released Mentally Ill Offenders	Establishes a housing program that provides vouchers and other support services to people with a mental health or co-occurring behavioral health disorder who are transitioning out of Department of Corrections (DOC), Division of Youth Corrections, or a county jail.
SB17-207	Strengthen Colorado Behavioral Health Crisis System	Establishes a coordinated behavioral health crisis response system.
HB18-1050	Competency to Proceed Juvenile Justice System	Establishes juvenile-specific definition of competent to proceed and incompetent to proceed for juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system.
SB18-249	Redirection Criminal Justice Behavioral Health	Establishes alternative programs in the criminal justice system to divert individuals with a mental health condition to community treatment.
SB18-250	Jail Based Behavioral Health Services	Establishes the Jail Based Behavioral Health Services program within the Office of Behavioral Health.
SB18-251	Statewide Behavioral Health Court Liaison Program	Creates a behavioral health court liaison program within the Office of the State Court Administrator.
SB19-008	Substance Use Disorder Treatment in the Criminal Justice System	Requires jails to have policies in place as to how they will provide Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) to people who are incarcerated with a history of opiate use. Also creates a harm reduction grant program.
SB19-222	Improving Access to Behavioral Health Services for Individuals At Risk of Institutionalization	Asks the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing as well as the Department of Human Services to improve access to behavioral health services for people at risk of being institutionalized.
SB19-223	Actions Related to Competency to Proceed	Overhauls the competency-to-proceed process so that people who are not competent to stand trial due to a mental illness receive treatment sooner.
HB20-1017	Substance Use Disorder Treatment in Criminal Justice System	Makes several changes concerning substance use disorder treatment and the criminal justice system, including availability of opiate agonist and antagonists in correctional facilities and jails, safe stations, post-release resources, criminal record sealing, and contracting with local governments for criminal justice diversion programs.
SB20-042	Extend Committee on Treatment of Persons with Mental Health Disorders in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems.	Extends the Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning the Treatment of Persons with Mental Health Disorders in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems and the associated task force until July 1, 2023.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
		Behavioral Health (Cont.)
SB20-181	Measures on Incompetent to Proceed	Makes changes to competency reports provided by evaluators and bond release for defendants who are incompetent to proceed, and allows for certain charges to be dropped when a defendant is incompetent.
HB21-1021	Peer Support Professionals Behavioral Health	Expands the reach of peer support service programs and addresses availability, compensation, and training.
HB21-1097	Establish Behavioral Health Administration	Requires the Department of Human Services to develop a plan for the creation of a Behavioral Health Administration by July 2022.
SB21-066	Juvenile Diversion Programs	Expands juvenile diversion programs and requires district attorneys to use a risk-screening tool to determine program eligibility.
SB21-137	Behavioral Health Recovery Act	Extends, modifies, and finances behavioral health programs throughout state government and creates a new cash fund for federal funds related to behavioral health.
SB21-138	Improve Brain Injury Support in Criminal Justice System	Creates a brain injury pilot program in the DOC and establishes a related task force.
HB22-1061	Modifications to Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	Allows the court to release certain individuals found not guilty for reason of insanity on bond, establishes new information to be included in evaluations, and requires annual evaluations for those in inpatient care.
HB22-1303	Increase Residential Behavioral Health Beds	Increases the number of residential behavioral health beds, which may be used for persons needing competency services until the waitlist for competency services is eliminated or trending downward.
HB22-1386	Competency to Proceed and Restoration to Competency	Clarifies and modifies state laws regarding competency evaluations and proceedings, and requires funding for inpatient beds and a feasibility study related to facility renovation.
SB22-021	Treatment Behavioral Health Disorders Justice System	Extends the Legislative Oversight Committee Concerning the Treatment of Persons with Mental Health Disorders in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems and the associated task force and changes the name and scope to address behavioral health disorders.
SB22-188	Behavioral Health Support for Criminal Justice Advocates	Creates and funds the Public Defender and Prosecutor Behavioral Health Support Program in the Department of Local Affairs.
SB22-196	Health Needs of Persons in Criminal Justice System	Provides funding for behavioral health needs and continuity of care for individuals in the criminal justice system.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
Collateral Consequences		
HB18-1344	Relief from Collateral Consequences	Allows an individual to request an order of collateral relief after the time of sentencing and adds juvenile courts.
HB18-1418	Use of Criminal Convictions in Employment	Makes a number of changes regarding the use of criminal history information in public employment and licensure-related credentialing decisions.
SB18-150	Voter Registration Individuals Criminal Justice System	Facilitates voter registration of individuals in the criminal justice system.
HB19-1025	Limits on Job Applicant Criminal History Inquiries	Bans the box that asks about criminal history on employment applications.
HB19-1266	Restore Voting Rights Parolees	Restores voting rights for parolees.
SB19-170	Inquiry into College Applicant Criminal History	Bans the box on college applications regarding criminal history.
Corrections		
SB14-064	Use of Solitary Confinement Mental Illness	Prohibits placing an offender with serious mental illness in long-term isolated confinement except when exigent circumstances are present.
SB15-182	DOC Transfer Offenders to Youthful Offender System	Allows DOC to transfer certain offenders in the youthful offender system to participate in age-appropriate programs.
HB16-1328	Use of Restraint and Seclusion on Individuals	Strengthens the safety provisions for the use of restraint and seclusion, particularly for youths, who are being detained by a state or local agency.
HB17-1330	No Escape Convictions for Habitual Criminals	Clarifies current law that states a conviction for an escape or an attempt to escape cannot be used to declare a person a habitual criminal unless it is the basis of the conviction.
HB18-1040	Inmate Treatment Incentive Plans	Requires DOC to monitor the number of inmates who are not receiving required sex offender treatment and develop incentive plans to attract additional mental health providers to geographic areas where inmates are not receiving treatment and services.
HB18-1251	Community Corrections Transition Placements	Modifies the procedures for community corrections transition placement referrals between the State Board of Parole, the DOC, and community corrections boards and programs.
HB18-1410	Prison Population Management Measures	Requires DOC to take proactive measures when the prison bed vacancy rate drops to 2 percent or less, or exceeds 3 percent, for 30 days, as well as establishes a process by which an inmate's release date may be set up to 30 days prior to the inmate's mandatory release date.
HB19-1224	Free Menstrual Hygiene Products in Custody:	Requires jail, prisons, and the Department of Human Services facilities to provide free tampons and pads to people in custody.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
		Corrections (Cont.)
SB19-259	Use CSP II to House Inmates in an Emergency	Allows for the temporary use of the south campus of the Centennial Correctional Facility when the state male inmate vacant bed rate falls below 1 percent for two consecutive months.
HB20-1019	Prison Population Reduction and Management	Allows the DOC to house up to 650 inmates at Centennial Correctional Facility's south campus; requires a study of future prison bed needs in the state; creates a new crime of unauthorized absence; and requires a new sentencing hearing when an offender is terminated from a community corrections program, among other provisions.
HB20-1409	CDPHE Inspections of Penal Institutions	Clarifies the definition of penal institution for purposes of health inspections, allows additional inspections of state penal institutions, and requires an inspection and report of facilities that house or detain noncitizens by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment by January 1, 2021.
HB21-1201	Transparency Telecommunications Correctional Facilities	Requires providers of jail and prison telecommunication services to maintain and report certain data to the Public Utilities Commission, and grants the commission regulatory authority over these service providers.
HB21-1211	Regulation of Restrictive Housing in Jail	Restricts the use of solitary confinement in the state's largest jails.
SB21-192	Housing Mentors in Youthful Offender Facility	Allows for an offender involved in a mentorship program to be housed in a youthful offender facility under certain circumstances.
SB21-193	Protection of Pregnant People in Perinatal Period	Strengthens legal protections for pregnant patients' rights, including the treatment of those in correctional facilities.
HB22-1063	Jail Standards Commission	Establishes the Colorado Jail Standards Commission and a legislative oversight committee to recommend statewide standards for Colorado's jails.
HB22-1368	Community Corrections Programs Access	Requires the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice to create a task force to study the appropriateness of community corrections programs for persons convicted of misdemeanors.
SB22-050	Work Opportunities for Offenders in the Department of Corrections	Reframes the purpose of DOC work programs and requires offenders to be paid at least the state minimum wage when working for private individuals, among other modifications.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
Courts		
HB13-1035	Add One Judge to 5 th and 9 th Judicial Districts	Increases the number of judges in the 5 th and 9 th judicial districts.
HB14-1050	Increase Judges in 18 th Judicial District	Increases the number of district court judges for the 18 th judicial district from 21 to 23.
HB15-1034	Add Judge in 12 th Judicial District	Increases the number of district court judges in the 12 th judicial district from 3 to 4.
HB18-1078	Court Programs for Veterans	Establishes programs for defendants in the United States Armed Forces or veterans of such forces.
SB19-043	Increasing Number of District Court Judges	Increases 15 district court judges across 10 judicial districts.
HB20-1026	Create 23 rd Judicial District	Creates a new 23 rd Judicial District comprised of Douglas, Elbert, and Lincoln Counties beginning on January 7, 2025 and also authorizes a new judge on that date.
SB20-083	Prohibit Courthouse Civil Arrest	Bars U.S. Immigration and Customs agents from making arrests inside of and around courthouses across the state and excludes civil arrests related to a judge's contempt-of-court order or other judicially issued process.
HB21-1016	Transfer Jurisdiction to Veteran's Specialty Court	Allows veteran defendants to petition that their case be transferred to a jurisdiction with a veteran's specialty court, if such a court is unavailable in their jurisdiction.
HB21-1136	Judicial Division Retirees Temporary Judicial Duties Compensation	Allows retired judges to perform judicial duties without pay and makes associated changes to benefits.
SB22-201	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Makes numerous changes to the judicial discipline process and addresses funding, staffing, information-sharing, complaints, legal immunity, and rule-making; establishes the Office of Judicial Discipline; and, creates the Legislative Interim Committee on Judicial Discipline.
Crimes and Sentencing		
HB13-1166	Repeal Crimes with Marital Status as Element	Repeals the crimes of adultery and promoting sexual immorality and a requirement that peace officer standards and training certification be denied to a person convicted of promoting sexual immorality.
SB13-229	Criminal Omnibus	Addresses several areas of law governing criminal offenses and court proceedings, including juvenile offenses.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
Crimes and Sentencing (Cont.)		
SB13-250	Drug Sentencing Changes	Creates a stand-alone sentencing scheme for drug offenses; consolidates all drug possession of scheduled substances into one felony level and allows that felony to be reduced to a misdemeanor upon successful completion of probation or a community corrections sentence; requires the court to exhaust all appropriate and available sentencing options for convictions of a level 4 drug felony; allows people convicted of a misdemeanor to be supervised on intensive supervised probation if assessed at a higher risk; and expands access to treatment for people serving a sentence for a drug offense.
HB15-1042	Presentence Reports by Probation Officers	Requires presentence investigations concerning a defendant's eligibility for release from incarceration.
HB15-1203	Earned Time for Habitual Offenders Before 1993	Permits certain offenders sentenced before July 1, 1993, to accrue earned time.
HB15-1303	Sentencing for Certain 2 nd Degree Assaults	Removes the mandatory minimum of four years for a 2 nd degree assault on a peace officer and aligns this offense with other class 4 felonies; allows the judge to take into consideration the circumstances of the individual case.
SB16-051	Judge's Discretion Regarding Consecutive Sentences	Increases judicial discretion regarding the imposition of consecutive sentences for violent crimes.
SB16-102	Repeal Certain Mandatory Minimum Prison Sentences	Removes the mandatory term of incarceration that must accompany convictions of certain types of second degree assault or violations of bail bond conditions.
HB17-1015	Clarify Good Time Sentence Reduction in Jails	Provides uniform earned time standards for jails.
HB17-1162	Outstanding Judgments and Driver Licenses	Repeals driver license penalties for failure to pay certain traffic infractions and provides courts the option of withholding a driver's state income tax refund in order to satisfy the outstanding judgment.
SB17-008	Legalize Gravity Knives and Switchblades	Legalizes the possession of a gravity or switchblade knife by removing such knives from the definition of "illegal weapon."
HB19-1148	Change Maximum Penalty One Year to 364 Days	Changes the maximum jail sentence for a class 2 misdemeanor, misdemeanors without a fixed statutory penalty, and municipal ordinance violations from one year to 364 days.
HB19-1263	Offense Level for Controlled Substance Possession	Changes the penalty for possessing personal-use levels of narcotics from a felony to a misdemeanor.
SB20-100	Repeal the Death Penalty	Repeals the death penalty and makes conforming amendments.
SB20-221	Gay Panic or Transgender Panic Defense	Makes it impermissible for a defendant to argue a crime was committed on impulse, after learning a victim's sexual orientation or gender identity.

Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022

Bill #	Title	Description
Crimes and Sentencing (Cont.)		
HB21-1090	Criminal Marijuana Offenses	Removes the petty drug offense of possessing less than two ounces of marijuana and streamlines and expands the record-sealing process for certain marijuana convictions.
SB21-124	Changes to Felony Murder	Lowers the automatic sentence of life without parole to between 16 and 48 years for individuals convicted of being present at, but not responsible for, a murder.
SB21-271	Misdemeanor Reform	Overhauls and restructures misdemeanor sentencing laws.
HB22-1257	2022 Criminal and Juvenile Justice Commission Recommendations	Makes modifications to sentencing reform provisions in Senate Bill 21-271, primarily regarding previous felony offenders who are not permitted to possess a weapon; modifies probation officer arrest authority; requires the probation division to use a system of individualized behavioral responses; and creates and modifies certain crimes.
HB22-1326	Fentanyl Accountability and Prevention	Creates programs for fentanyl use prevention, education, and treatment and updates fentanyl-related offenses, including making it a felony to possess more than one gram of fentanyl compound/mixture.
SB22-103	Remedy for Improper Guilty Pleas	Allows a defendant to challenge a guilty plea for a municipal offense or a class 1 or 2 misdemeanor if they were not advised of the immigration consequences of a guilty plea.
Juveniles		
HB14-1023	Social Workers for Juveniles	Allows the state public defender to hire social workers to assist in defending juveniles.
HB14-1032	Defense Counsel for Juvenile Offenders	Makes changes to the procedures concerning the appointment of counsel for juveniles and requires that information about right to counsel be provided on a promise to appear or summons.
HB15-1022	Juvenile Petty Offense Contracts	Creates a new type of pre-diversion program for juveniles committing minor offenses.
SB16-180	DOC Program for Juvenile Offenders	Requires the DOC to create a specialized program for offenders who committed a felony as a juvenile and were sentenced as an adult.
SB16-181	Sentencing Juveniles Convicted of Class 1 Felonies	Creates a procedure for resentencing offenders who were sentenced as juveniles to life without parole.
HB17-1207	No Detention Facility Requirement Youth Ages 10-12	Prohibits incarceration of youth under age 13 unless they are charged with a felony.
HB17-1302	Juvenile Sexting Crime	Makes consensual exchanges of nude images by children a civil infraction and gives prosecutors a range of options, from a petty offense to a felony, for teens who possess or distribute sexts against a victim's will.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
Juveniles (Cont.)		
HB17-1329	Reform Division of Youth Corrections	Changes the name from Division of Youth Corrections to Division of Youth Services (DYS), establishes a pilot program that includes trauma informed care, and provides for independent evaluations.
HB18-1010	Department of Human Services Report Data and Add Members to Working Group	Adds two members (Child Protection Ombudsman and a parent) to the Youth Restraint and Seclusion Working Group that advises DHS on policies, procedures, and best practices related to restraint and seclusion.
HB18-1156	Limit Penalties for Juvenile Truancy	Prohibits a court from placing a child in a juvenile detention facility for truancy.
SB18-154	Juvenile Planning Committee Crossover Youth Plans	Requires local juvenile services planning committees to develop a plan for identifying youths in the juvenile justice system who also are or have been involved in the child welfare system.
SB19-108	Juvenile Justice Reform	Recommends a series of changes to how youth offenders are treated, including provisions related to treatment, deferred sentences, and the number of youth in detention.
HB21-1064	Update Processes Juvenile Sex Offender Registry	Makes a number of changes to juvenile sex offender registration requirements, including when juveniles can be removed from the registry, when they can petition a court to be removed, and when information from the registry about a juvenile can be released.
HB21-1091	Sentencing Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court	Aligns sentencing statutes for juveniles being charged as adults.
SB21-059	Juvenile Justice Code Reorganization	Reorganizes juvenile justice-related provisions of the Children's Code.
SB21-071	Limit the Detention of Juveniles	Reduces the number of detention beds and eliminates cash bail for juveniles.
HB22-1003	Youth Delinquency Prevention and Intervention Grants	Creates a two-year pilot grant program for collaborative projects aimed at reducing violence, crime, and delinquency among youth.
HB22-1038	Right to Counsel for Youth	Requires youth, twelve years of age or older, to be appointed client-directed legal counsel in dependency and neglect hearings.
HB22-1131	Reduce Justice-involvement for Young Children	Creates the Pre-adolescent Services Task Force to examine gaps in services for juveniles aged 10 to 13 if the minimum age of juvenile prosecution is increased to 13.
HB22-1383	Employment Opportunities for Juveniles	Allows expenditures for vocational training programs in DHS facilities and prohibits employers from asking or seeking certain information related to a job applicant's juvenile delinquency records.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
Legal Financial Obligations		
HB14-1035	Restitution Collection Deferred Judgment	Clarifies that restitution ordered as a part of a deferred judgment can be collected by the court after the deferred judgment is dismissed until the restitution judgment is satisfied.
HB14-1061	Eliminate Prison for Inability to Pay Fines	Requires that a defendant must be given time to pay any monetary fine or fee and is required to be given proper notice and due process before taken into custody for failure to pay.
HB14-1266	Value-based Crime Threshold Level Changes	Adjusts the penalties for certain value-based crimes based on the value of the goods or property stolen, making some current felonies into misdemeanors and some current misdemeanors into lower level offenses.
SB15-283	Debt Collections Actions and Exemptions	Modifies exemptions and procedures in certain debt collection actions; allows alternative methods to notify debtors of a pending levy.
HB16-1311	Procedures when Orders Require Monetary Payment	Prohibits a court from jailing a defendant when the defendant's only remaining obligation is money owed to the court, except when a defendant willfully failed to pay.
SB16-065	Restitution in Criminal Cases	Modifies the treatment of restitution for criminal offense and lowers the rate of interest on unpaid restitution; repeals the prohibition against reinstating a person's license until all restitution has been paid; allows juvenile delinquency records to be expunged upon satisfaction of a restitution order or by being current with a restitution payment plan to the court.
HB19-1310	Interest on Orders of Restitution	Lowers the interest rate charged on restitution and suspends interest while someone is incarcerated or for juvenile delinquency cases under the age of 21.
HB21-1314	Department of Revenue Action Against Certain Documents	Prohibits drivers' licenses suspension because of unpaid court debt.
HB21-1315	Costs Assessed to Juveniles in the Criminal Justice System	Abolishes certain juvenile justice system fees and forgives outstanding debt.
HB22-1373	Court-Ordered Restitution Payed by Juveniles	Prohibits juvenile courts from ordering juveniles to pay restitution to an insurance company.
SB22-043	Restitution Services for Victims	Makes several changes to the assessment of restitution and creates the Office of Restitution Services.
Policing		
HB15-1285	Law Enforcement Use of Body-worn Cameras	Establishes the body-worn camera grant program for law enforcement agencies to purchase body-worn cameras and to train law enforcement officers on their use.
HB15-1290	Stop Police Interference Cop Incident Recordings	Prohibits a peace officer from interfering with a person lawfully recording a peace officer-involved incident.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
Policing (Cont.)		
SB15-218	Disclose Misrepresentations by Peace Officers	Prevents peace officers from hiding unfavorable entries in their personnel files simply by joining a different police force.
SB15-219	Peace Officer Shooting Transparency Measures	Requires law enforcement agencies to develop protocols for participating in a multi-agency team involving the investigation of a peace officer-involved shooting.
HB16-1263	Racial Profiling Prohibition	Updates the police profiling definition to include national origin, language, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability.
HB16-1264	Ban Law Enforcement Use of a Chokehold	Prohibits a peace officer from intentionally using a chokehold against another person.
HB16-1390	Immunity When Overdoses Reported	Removes the threat of prosecution or arrest for individuals who report drug or alcohol overdoses.
SB17-254	Long Bill	Funding for the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion Programs in four Colorado jurisdictions.
HB17-1313	Civil Forfeiture Reforms	Increases transparency of asset forfeiture through reporting of both state and federal asset forfeitures and encourages the use of the state's forfeiture laws (rather than federal), by limiting the proceeds available to state and local governments.
HB18-1020	Civil Forfeiture Reforms	In addition to civil forfeiture provisions, creates the law enforcement Community Services Grant Program to improve services to the community through policing; outreach; drug intervention, prevention, treatment, and recovery; technology; training; and other community services.
HB19-1119	Peace Officer Internal Investigations Open Records	Allows the public to inspect records related to a closed internal investigation of a peace officer who was the subject of an incident of alleged misconduct involving a member of the public.
HB20-1229	Peace Officers Standards and Training Board Scholarship Rural And Small Law Enforcement	Allows the Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Board to establish a scholarship program for law enforcement agencies in rural and small jurisdictions for tuition costs to attend an approved basic law enforcement training academy.
SB20-217	Enhance Law Enforcement Integrity	Ends qualified immunity for law enforcement officers; requires local law enforcement and the Colorado State Patrol to use body-worn cameras and release recordings to the public; requires data reporting about certain incidents and contacts with the public; creates a public database of officers who have been decertified, fired, found to be untruthful or in violation of training standards; limits the acceptable use of force by all peace officers and creates a duty to report excessive use of force; bans chokeholds and carotid holds; allows for the Attorney General to intervene in instances where a government authority engages in a pattern or practice that deprives persons of their constitutional rights; increases citizen protections from police tear gas and projectiles; and, declares that the issues addressed within the bill are a matter of statewide concern.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
Policing (Cont.)		
HB21-1142	Eyewitness Identification Showup Regulations	Creates new procedures and data collection requirements when a showup identification is used in a criminal investigation.
HB21-1250	Measures to Address Law Enforcement Accountability	Makes adjustments to provisions in SB20-217 described above and addresses officer de-escalation techniques; clarifies use of force and imminent danger; adds the Colorado State Patrol; expands uses for body worn cameras; makes new contact reporting requirements; and, closes a loophole that allowed for officers to avoid personal liability for misconduct, among other changes.
HB21-1251	Appropriate Use of Chemical Restraints on a Person	Limits a paramedic's use of ketamine and other chemical restraints and prohibits peace officers from influencing or directing the drug's use on an individual.
SB21-174	Policies for Peace Officer Credibility Disclosures	Creates the Peace Officer Credibility Disclosure Notification Committee tasked with developing a statewide model for constitutionally required credibility notifications.
SB22-001	Crime Prevention Through Safer Streets	Creates a grant program in the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to assist local governments in evaluating and designing safer streets and neighborhood models that discourage crime.
SB22-005	Law Enforcement Agency Peace Officer Services	Modifies and increases funds to an existing grant program for law enforcement mental health services.
SB22-145	Resources to Improve Community Safety	Requires DPS to implement three new grant programs to improve community safety and law enforcement, and host a statewide crime prevention forum.

Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022

Bill #	Title	Description
Probation, Parole, and Reentry		
HB13-1129	Evidence-based Practices for Offender Services	Creates the evidence-based practices implementation for capacity resource center in the Division of Criminal Justice in DPS.
HB14-1355	Reentry Programs for Adult Offenders	Mandates reentry planning and programming for individuals leaving DOC and returning to the community. Funds additional reentry planning services within DOC and also creates a grant program to support community-based programs.
HB15-1122	Parole Application and Revocation	Clarifies procedures regarding parole for offenders under the supervision of DOC to align statute with current DOC practice.
HB15-1267	Use of Medical Marijuana During Probation	Exempts medical marijuana from probation conditions unless the person is convicted of an offense related to medical marijuana.
SB15-124	Reduce Parole Revocations for Technical Violations	Reduces parole revocations for technical violations and requires that parole officers use all available intermediate sanctions and community support services prior to filing a complaint for revocation with certain exceptions.
HB16-1215	Purposes of Parole	Redefines the purposes of parole to focus on successful reintegration.
HB16-1278	Residential Drug Treatment for Probationers	Expands the discretion of judges to sentence offenders to residential drug treatment as a term of probation, even if the underlying charge is not a drug offense.
HB16-1359	Use of Medical Marijuana While on Probation	Eliminates an exception related to an assessment to determine medical marijuana use for a person on probation.
HB17-1308	Individualized Conditions of Parole	Removes mandatory requirements placed on parolees and instead leaves the decision to impose these requirements at the discretion of the State Board of Parole and parole officers.
HB17-1326	Justice Reinvestment Crime Prevention Initiative	Redirects cost savings from parole reforms into crime prevention initiatives in north Aurora and southeast Colorado with a focus on community/economic development and direct services.
HB18-1029	Lowering Mandatory Parole from 5 Years to 3 Years	Reduces from five years to three years the mandatory parole periods for those released from prison who served time for class 3 felony crimes committed on and after July 1, 2018, and for class 2 felony crimes that are not crimes of violence.
HB18-1109	Discretionary Parole of Special Needs Offenders	Lowers the age from 60 to 55 years of age the threshold for qualifying as a special needs offender under one category, and adds a third category of special needs offenders to include those determined to be incompetent to complete any sentence and not likely to pose a risk to public safety.
HB18-1176	Sunset Offender Reentry Grant Program	Reauthorizes the DOC reentry grant program for another five years.
SB19-064	Retain Criminal Justice Program Funding	Retains criminal justice program funding for reentry grant programs, crime prevention, and victim services.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
Probation, Parole, and Reentry (Cont.)		
SB19-143	Parole Changes	Changes the state's parole system and makes it harder for the Parole Board to deny release to and to bring a person back to prison for many technical violations.
SB19-165	Increase Parole Board Membership	Increase the Parole Board by two members.
HB21-1209	Parole Eligibility for Youthful Offenders	Expands the Juveniles Convicted as Adults Program to offenders who committed a felony offense up until age 21, if specific criteria are met.
SB21-012	Former Inmates with Fire Service Experience	Allows the state of Colorado to hire back former members of the State Wildland Inmate Fire Team.
SB21-146	Improve Prison Release Outcomes	Makes changes to parole eligibility and re-entry requirements for senior and special needs inmates.
SB21-153	Department of Corrections Offender Identification Program	Requires the DOC to operate a program to assist offenders with acquiring state-issued identification cards and other identification documents.
Restorative Justice		
HB13-1254	Restorative Justice	Creates a restorative justice pilot project for juveniles in four Judicial Districts
HB15-1094	Restorative Justice Council and Pilot Changes	Makes several changes to restorative justice programs in the Judicial Department.
HB17-1039	Restorative Justice Communication Issues	Allows a district attorney to include restorative justice practices as part of a recommended sentence in a plea bargain and requires a presentence report to include an assessment of the defendant's suitability for restorative justice.
SB17-220	Sunset Restorative Justice Coordinating Council	Continues the Restorative Justice Coordinating Council in the Judicial Department indefinitely.
Sealing or Expungement		
HB13-1082	Expunging Juvenile Delinquency Records	Expands eligibility for expungement of juvenile records and reduces the waiting period before one can apply for expungement.
SB13-123	Collateral Consequences	Allows petty offenses and municipal violations to be eligible for sealing through a court process and requires the court to provide written advisement about it.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
Sealing or Expungement (Cont.)		
SB14-206	Criminal Record Sealing Clean-up	Allows a person to seal an arrest record if he or she is not charged with a crime, and the statute of limitations has not run, but the person is no longer being investigated by law enforcement.
HB16-1265	Expunge Arrest Records Based on Mistaken Identity	Requires the court to expunge the arrest and criminal records of a person who was arrested as a result of mistaken identity and who did not have charges filed against him or her.
SB16-116	Private Company Accurate Criminal Data	Provides a simplified process for sealing criminal justice records.
SB16-132	Blood Alcohol Content Test Results Not Public Information	Requires the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to keep all personal identifying information related to blood alcohol content test results confidential.
HB17-1204	Juvenile Delinquency Record Expungement	Requires a written notice to the juvenile regarding the right and process of expungement.
HB17-1208	Record Sealing Clarifications	Clarifies the criminal record sealing process related to the expedited process that is available for people who have been acquitted, completed a diversion agreement or deferred judgment and sentence, and whose case has been dismissed.
HB17-1266	Seal Misdemeanor Marijuana Conviction Records	Allows persons who were convicted of misdemeanors for the use or possession of marijuana to petition for the sealing of criminal records relating to such convictions if their behavior would not have been a crime after legalization.
HB17-1360	Allow Criminal Record Sealing Subsequent Offense	Allows a person to seal records if he or she had a single non-felony conviction that did not involve domestic violence, unlawful sexual behavior, or child abuse during a three-year period and no other convictions in ten or more years from the final disposition of all criminal proceedings.
HB19-1275	Increased Eligibility for Criminal Record Sealing	Creates a streamlined process to seal certain criminal records without filing for action in civil court.
HB19-1335	Juvenile Record Expungement Clean-Up	Clarifies changes to the expungement process and clarifies that juvenile record expungement applies to municipal courts.
HB21-1214	Record Sealing Collateral Consequence Reduction	Updates criminal record sealing; creates an automatic process to seal eligible drug convictions and arrest records that did not result in conviction; and retroactively allows adults and juveniles to petition the court for relief from collateral consequences.
SB22-099	Sealing Criminal Records	Extends automatic sealing to all records that are eligible to be sealed under current law, requires the State Court Administrator to compile an initial list of eligible cases by a certain date, and excludes the use of sealed records in consumer reports.

**Table 1 (Cont.)
Criminal Justice Reform Legislation in Colorado:
2013-2022**

Bill #	Title	Description
Unclassified/Miscellaneous		
SB18-026	Make Sex Offender Registration More Effective	Clarifies that the court is required to grant a petition to discontinue being on the sex offender registry if certain conditions are met.
HB19-1297	Jail Capacity Data Collection	Requires jails to collect and report data on certain metrics, such as average daily population, average length of stay, etc.
HB21-1215	Expansion of Justice Crime Prevention Initiative	Expands the Justice Reinvestment Crime Prevention Initiative to Grand Junction and Trinidad and adds a small business grant program for formerly incarcerated persons to the initiative.
HB22-1208	Jail Data Collection Clean-Up	Continues the requirement that DPS collect and publish county jail data in perpetuity.

Source: *Legislative Council Staff.*