

CRES Legislation Tracker 2023

Bill	Sponsors	Topic	Issue	Date	Action	Next Date	Next Action	Amend.	Description	CRES position	CRES Action/Persons
HB23-1005	Rep. B. Titone, Rep. J. Willford, Sen. S. Jaquez Lewis	C-PACE	Expansion & Revision	3/8/2023	Governor Signed			L.004	The commercial property assessed clean energy program (C-PACE) is part of the new energy improvement program. C-PACE allows owners of eligible real property to apply to the Colorado new energy improvement district (district) to finance certain energy efficiency improvements. The bill allows owners to also apply to the district to finance resiliency improvements and water efficiency improvements. Additionally, when the district approves a C-PACE application, an owner consents to the district levying a special assessment on an owner's eligible real property. Current law requires the district to notify district members and existing lienholders about the special assessment and the availability of a hearing to resolve any complaints or objections. After a hearing, current law further requires the district to pass a resolution resolving any complaints or objections. The bill eliminates the requirements for the district to give notice about a hearing, conduct a hearing, and pass a resolution resolving complaints or objections. Instead of notifying district members and existing lienholders about the availability of a hearing, the bill requires the district to send a notice of assessment, which specifies the amount of the special assessment to be levied on the eligible real property, explains that the special assessment constitutes a lien against the eligible real property, and explains that the district is not a party to any private financing agreements.	Support	Letter of Support
HB23-1039	Rep. S. Bird, Sen. R. Rodriguez, Sen. F. Winter	Electric Resource Planning	Adequacy Reporting	4/25/2023	Governor Signed			L.001 J.001 L.003	On or before April 1, 2024, and on or before April 1 of each year thereafter, an entity with an obligation to provide retail or wholesale electricity services in the state (load-serving entity) must file with the entity responsible for approving the resource plans or rates of the load-serving entity (regulatory oversight entity) an annual report detailing the adequacy of its electric resources (resource adequacy annual report). On or before April 30, 2024, and on or before April 30 of each year thereafter, each regulatory oversight entity must submit any resource adequacy annual reports to the Colorado energy office. On or before July 1, 2024, and on or before July 1 of each year thereafter, the Colorado energy office must aggregate the resource adequacy annual reports received from the regulatory oversight entities into a statewide resource adequacy aggregate annual report. If a load-serving entity participates in an active organized wholesale market, which is a regional transmission organization or an independent system operator established for the purpose of coordinating and managing the dispatch and transmission of electricity on a multistate or regional basis, or, if the load-serving entity is participating in a voluntary regional resource adequacy reporting program, the load-serving entity's obligation to provide a resource adequacy annual report terminates on the date that the load-serving entity begins participating in an organized wholesale market or in the year following the submission of a compliance report required by the program.	Support	Letter of Support to Committee
HB23-1069	Rep. K. McCormick, Sen. L. Cutter	Biochar	Plugging Oil & Gas Wells	5/6/2023	Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments			L.001 L.002 L.004 J.003	The bill creates the biochar in oil and gas well plugging working advisory group (work group) in the oil and gas conservation commission (commission). The work group's purpose is to make recommendations for the development of a pilot program to study the use of biochar in the plugging of oil and gas wells. No later than September 1, 2023, the work group must submit a draft report to the commission detailing its recommendations for the pilot program. After coordinating with the commission to develop a final report, no later than February 1, 2024, the work group must present the report to the transportation and energy committee of the senate and the energy and environment committee of the house of representatives.		Ron L and Rebecca working on a different Biochar bill
HB23-1074	Rep. J. Amabile, Rep. R. Dickson	Workforce Transition	Study	5/2/2023	House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass			L.001 L.002 L.003 J.001 L.004	The bill requires the office of future of work (office) to contract with a third party to study workforce transitions in Colorado's economy. The workforce transitions study (study) must: Evaluate the skill transferability of workers in the oil and gas industry and in occupations in Colorado that are facing the most disruption due to automation; Explore training availability, skills needed, and transition strategies; and Provide recommendations for programs and policies to prepare the workforce for these transitions. On or before December 1, 2024, the office is required to submit a report of the study's research and findings to the governor and to the business, labor, and technology committee of the senate and the business affairs and labor committee of the house of representatives.		
HB23-1121	Rep. S. Bird, Sen. C. Hansen, Sen. L. Liston, Sen. C. Kolker	Oil	Tax Break Repeal	3/23/2023	Governor Signed				The bill repeals the following infrequently used tax expenditures: ! The crop hail insurance premium tax exemption (section 1 of the bill); ! The in-state investment pre-1959 insurance premium tax deduction (section 1); ! The corporate condemnation capital gains income tax deduction (section 2); ! The oil shale excess percentage depletion income tax deduction (section 2); ! The mining and milling impact assistance corporate income tax credit (section 3); ! The oil shale equipment and machinery severance tax deduction (section 4); ! The oil shale processing severance tax deduction (section 4); ! The oil shale severance tax rate reductions (section 4); ! The oil shale noncommercial production severance tax exemption (section 4); and ! The mineral and mineral fuels impact assistance severance tax credit (section 5).		

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HB23-1134	Rep. J. Joseph, Rep. C. Kipp, Sen. L. Cutter, Rep. L. Garcia, Rep. W. Lindstedt, Rep. D. Ortiz, Rep. S. Sharbini, Rep. E. Velasco, Rep. J. Willford, Sen. J. Marchman	Electrification	Residential Warranty Service Contracts	3/31/2023	Governor Signed			L.001 L.007 L.010 L.011	The bill requires that, on and after January 1, 2024, every home warranty service contract that provides coverage for the replacement of any of certain gas-fueled appliances must include terms: - Allowing the homeowner to replace the gas-fueled appliance with a similar device of the homeowner's choosing that operates on electricity rather than gas; - Describing minimum efficiency and performance standards for each gas-fueled appliance and for electric replacements; and - Allowing the homeowner to receive an equivalent cash value of a gas-fueled appliance in lieu of a replacement appliance.	Support	David to draft a letter of Support
HB23-1137	Rep. M. Lukens, Rep. A. Valdez, Sen. C. Hansen, Sen. D. Roberts	Solar Gardens	Credit Stabilization	4/17/2023	Governor Signed			L.002 L.004	Current law requires an electric retail utility (utility) to offer a net metering credit as the means of purchasing output from a community solar garden (CSG) located within the utility's service territory and establishes the means of calculating the net metering credit. The bill maintains that calculation if the CSG indicates to the utility that the CSG's subscribers' bill credits change annually. However, if the CSG indicates to the utility that the CSG's subscribers' bill credits remain fixed, the bill provides a different calculation for determining the net metering credit.	Support	Letter to Sponsors

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HB23-1161	Rep. C. Kipp, Rep. J. Willford, Sen. L. Cutter, Sen. K. Priola	Efficiency	Appliance Standards	5/1/2023	Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments			L.012 J.001 L.020 L.023 L.024 L.026 L.027 L.028 L.029 L.030 L.031 L.032 L.034	<p>Current law establishes water and energy efficiency standards (standards) for certain appliances and fixtures sold in Colorado. Sections 1 through 7 of the bill expand the appliances and fixtures that are subject to the standards and update the standards. Specifically, section 4 updates standards for certain appliances and fixtures that are sold in Colorado on and after certain dates, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certain faucets and urinals; - Certain lamps; - Commercial hot food holding cabinets; - Portable electric spas; - Residential ventilating fans; and - Spray sprinkler bodies. <p>Section 4 also creates new standards for certain appliances and other fixtures that are sold in Colorado on and after January 1, 2024, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air purifiers; - Commercial ovens; - Electric storage water heaters; - Electric vehicle supply equipment; - Gas fireplaces; - Irrigation controllers; - Tub spout diverters and showerhead tub spout diverter combinations; and - Certain residential windows, residential doors, and residential skylights. <p>Section 4 also removes standards for air compressors, general service lamps, and uninterruptible power supplies. Section 5 requires the executive director of the department of public health and environment (executive director) to promulgate rules on or before January 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopting a more recent version of any standard; and - Establishing standards for appliances and other devices that are not subject to the standards if certain conditions are met. <p>Section 6 exempts manufacturers of products subject to the standards from having to demonstrate that a product complies with the law if the product appears in the state appliance standards database maintained by the Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships, or a successor organization. Section 6 also requires the executive director to conduct periodic, unannounced inspections of major distributors or retailers, including online retailers, of new products in order to determine compliance with the standards.</p> <p>Under current law, any person who sells or offers to sell in the state any new consumer product that is required to meet an efficiency standard but that the person knows does not meet that standard is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$2,000 for each violation, which amount is credited to the general fund. Section 7 credits any penalties imposed to the energy fund created in the Colorado energy office rather than to the general fund and specifies that each transaction or online for-sale product listing constitutes a separate violation. Section 8 establishes the "Clean Lighting Act" to phase out the sale of general-purpose fluorescent light bulbs that contain mercury. With certain exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On and after January 1, 2024, a person shall not manufacture, distribute, sell, or offer for sale in Colorado any new compact fluorescent lamp with a screw- or bayonet-type base; and - On and after January 1, 2025, a person shall not manufacture, distribute, sell, or offer for sale in Colorado any linear fluorescent lamp or any compact fluorescent lamp with a pin-type base. <p>Section 9 establishes standards for heating and water heating appliances. With certain exceptions, on and after January 1, 2025, a person shall not manufacture, distribute, sell, offer for sale, lease, or offer for lease in Colorado any new water heater, boiler, or fan-type central furnace unless the emissions of the product do not exceed certain limits on emissions. On or before January 1, 2029, the air quality control commission in the department of public health and environment must promulgate rules lowering the emission limits. Section 9 also requires manufacturers to use certain testing protocols, display certain information on each product, and demonstrate compliance through one of various described means. Sections 8 and 9 both require the executive director to conduct periodic, unannounced inspections of major distributors or retailers, including online retailers, of new products to determine compliance and to report violations to the attorney general. If the attorney general has probable cause to believe that a violation occurred, the attorney general may bring a civil action on behalf of the state to seek the imposition of civil penalties, and any civil penalties are to be deposited in the energy fund.</p>	Support	Ann drafted Letter

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HB23-1210	Rep. R. Dickson, Sen. C. Hansen	Carbon Management	Grants and Roadmap	5/6/2023	Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments			L.001 L.012 L.013 J.002	<p>"Carbon management" is defined by the bill as any combination of carbon dioxide removal, carbon storage, carbon capture, and carbon utilization. The bill ensures that carbon management projects, except for agricultural, forestry, and enhanced oil recovery projects, are eligible for money under the industrial and manufacturing operations clean air grant program.</p> <p>The bill also requires the Colorado energy office (office) and the office of economic development to contract with an organization for the development of a carbon management roadmap for the state. After receiving a draft of the roadmap, the office will solicit feedback on the roadmap and the contracted organization will use that feedback to update the roadmap. The office will present the updated roadmap to the relevant committees in the general assembly and then later update the general assembly on the implementation of the roadmap.</p>	Support	Sent letter of support and Amendment proposal
HB23-1216	Rep. T. Story	Gas	Pipeline Safety	5/7/2023	First Conference Committee Result was to Committee Recessed			L.001 L.003 L.007 L.008 L.009	<p>The bill requires the public utilities commission's (commission) gas pipeline safety rules, on or before March 1, 2024, to address requirements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The inspection of gas meters and service regulators no more often than every 36 months and the recorded documentation of each inspection; and - The installation or reinstallation of service regulators so that any vents associated with the service regulators are at least 12 inches above ground level or 12 inches above any anticipated precipitation, whichever is higher. <p>The bill requires the commission to promulgate rules, on or before March 1, 2024, to establish a process for determining whether an owner or operator of a natural gas distribution system (owner or operator) or a customer is responsible for the maintenance and repairs of the portion of the service line, if installed on or after August 14, 1995, and before March 1, 2024, that extends from the gas meter to the customer's primary residential or commercial structure that is serviced with natural gas (customer-owned service line).</p> <p>The bill also requires the commission to promulgate rules, on or before March 1, 2024, requiring an owner or operator that distributes gas to a customer-owned service line installed on or after March 1, 2024, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide written notice to the customer, within 90 days after the installation of the customer-owned service line, informing the customer whether the owner or operator or the customer is responsible for the maintenance and repairs of the customer-owned service line; and - Obtain a signed copy of the written notice from the customer. <p>An owner or operator that fails to obtain a signed copy of the written notice must repair and maintain the customer-owned service line for the lifetime of the customer-owned service line.</p>		

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HB23-1233	Rep. T. Mauro, Rep. A. Valdez, Sen. K. Priola, Sen. F. Winter, Rep. K. Brown, Rep. S. Woodrow	EV	Charging & Parking	5/4/2023	House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass			L.001 L.002 L.003 L.004 L.005 L.007 L.018 MORE	<p>Section 2 of the bill requires the state electrical board (board) to adopt rules requiring compliance, starting January 1, 2024, with the provisions of the model electric ready and solar ready code that require multifamily buildings to be electric vehicle (EV) capable and EV ready and to have EV supply equipment installed. The board is precluded from adopting rules that prohibit the installation or use of EV charging stations unless the rules address a bona fide safety concern.</p> <p>Current law prohibits a landlord from unreasonably prohibiting the installation of EV charging equipment in the leased premises. This prohibition applies only to residential rental property. Section 3 broadens this prohibition to apply to an assigned or a deeded parking space for the leased premises, to parking spaces accessible to both the tenant and other tenants, and to commercial rental property. Section 3 also requires a landlord to allow an EV or a plug-in hybrid vehicle to park on the premises.</p> <p>Current law prohibits, when a person owns a unit in a common interest community, such as a condominium, the association that manages the community (association) from unreasonably prohibiting the installation of EV charging equipment in the unit. Section 4 broadens this prohibition to apply to assigned or deeded parking spaces for the unit or parking spaces accessible to both the unit owner and other unit owners. Section 4 also requires a common interest community to allow an EV or a plug-in hybrid vehicle to park at the premises.</p> <p>Current law grants a local government the ability to regulate parking, and this regulation includes requiring that buildings meet minimum parking standards. Sections 5, 6, and 7 require the local government, when counting minimum parking spaces, to count: Any parking space that is served by an EV charging station as at least one standard automobile parking space; and Any van-accessible parking space that is wheelchair accessible and served by an EV charging station as at least 2 standard automobile parking spaces.</p> <p>Sections 8 and 9 prohibit local governments from adopting an ordinance or a resolution that prohibits the installation or use of EV charging stations unless the ordinance or resolution addresses a bona fide safety concern. Section 10 exempts, until 2030, EV charging systems from the levy and collection of property tax.</p> <p>Federal law prohibits the construction of automotive service stations or other commercial establishments for serving motor vehicle users along interstate highway rights-of-way, including rest areas. Due to this prohibition, the state cannot construct EV charging systems along interstate highway rights-of-way, including rest areas, in the state. Section 11 specifies that, when the federal law no longer prohibits the construction of EV charging systems along interstate highway rights-of-way, the department of transportation may collaborate with public or private entities to develop projects for the construction of EV charging systems along interstate highway rights-of-way.</p>	Support	Letter sent to Sponsors
HB23-1234	Rep. K. Brown, Rep. M. Soper, Sen. D. Roberts	Solar Permitting	Grants to Automate	5/5/2023	Sent to the Governor			L.003 L.005 L.006 L.009 L.010 J.001 L.012 J.002	<p>The bill creates the streamlined solar permitting and inspection grant program (program). The program will grant money to local governments to implement free automated permitting and inspection software. To support the implementation of free automated permitting and inspection software by local governments, the state treasurer will transfer one million dollars from the general fund to the program in fiscal year 2022-23. The money is continuously appropriated.</p> <p>The bill requires the Colorado energy office (office) to administer the program by developing procedures to award money to applicants, establishing a process for applicants to apply for money, requiring applicants to demonstrate expected costs to implement the automated permitting and inspection software, and beginning to approve applicants no later than June 30, 2024. A grantee must implement the free automated permitting software within 180 days of receipt of grant money. Grantees are required to report to the office the implementation status of the free automated permitting software one year after being granted the money and each year thereafter for 4 years. The office is required to report to the house of representatives energy and environment committee, the senate transportation committee, and the joint budget committee the progress of the grant program yearly beginning on January 1, 2025, and continuing until the repeal of the program on July 1, 2034.</p>	Support	Thank you letter to sponsors.

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HB23-1242	Rep. A. Boesenecker, Rep. J. Joseph, Sen. L. Cutter	Oil & Gas	Water Conservation	5/7/2023	House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass			L.001 L.002 L.003 J.001 MORE	The bill requires an oil and gas operator in the state (operator), on or before January 31, 2024, and at least annually thereafter, to report information to the Colorado oil and gas conservation commission (commission) regarding the operator's use of water entering, utilized at, or exiting each of the operator's oil and gas locations. The bill also requires the commission to adopt rules requiring that: - When issuing an operator a new or renewed oil and gas permit on or after June 1, 2024, the commission include as a condition of the permit a requirement that the operator use a decreasing percentage of fresh water and a corresponding increasing percentage of recycled or reused water in the operator's oil and gas operations; and - Each oil and gas operator, on and after January 1, 2024, report on a monthly basis to the commission about the daily vehicle miles traveled for any trucks hauling water to, within, or from the operator's oil and gas operations in the state. From the information reported to the commission under the bill, the commission is required to: - Include the information as part of the commission's annual reporting on cumulative impacts of oil and gas operations; - Report to the division of administration (division) in the department of public health and environment, on a per-incident basis, any indication of technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material or PFAS chemicals present in produced water; and - On a quarterly basis, submit a cumulative report to the division and the department of transportation on reported vehicle miles traveled and public roads traveled.		
HB23-1247	Rep. M. Lukens, Rep. T. Winter, Sen. R. Pelton, Sen. D. Roberts	Advanced Energy	Rural Colorado Study	5/3/2023	Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments			L.001 J.001 L.002 L.003 L.006	The bill requires the director of the Colorado energy office or the director's designee (director) to conduct studies to assess the use of advanced energy solutions in rural Colorado. One study must consider ways to assist northwestern and west end of Montrose county Colorado as it transitions to producing advanced firm dispatchable energy resources. The other study must consider the potential for the development of new energy resources in southeastern Colorado. The bill specifies information that the director is required to consider in both studies. On or before July 1, 2025, the director is required to submit the director's findings and conclusions of both studies to the legislative committees with jurisdiction over energy matters.	Monitor	
HB23-1252	Rep. C. Kipp, Rep. S. Lieder	Thermal Energy	Promotion	5/3/2023	Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments			L.001 L.002 L.003 L.005	Section 2 of the bill authorizes the Colorado energy office to award grants for retrofitting existing buildings for installation of a geothermal system for heating and cooling under the single-structure geothermal grant that the office administers and for generating geothermal energy through direct air capture technology under the geothermal electricity generation grant that the office administers. Section 3 establishes labor standards for thermal energy public projects that a state agency or a state institution of higher education procures. In Colorado, a gas distribution utility providing gas service to more than 90,000 retail customers is required to file with the public utilities commission (commission) a clean heat plan, which is a plan demonstrating how the utility will use clean heat resources to meet clean heat targets for reducing carbon dioxide and methane emissions. Section 4 adds thermal energy as an eligible clean heat resource for helping to meet clean heat targets. Section 5 authorizes a gas utility that is regulated by the commission to apply for review and approval of the use of thermal energy networks in the gas utility's service area. A gas utility that is regulated by the commission and that serves more than 500,000 customers is required to propose pilot thermal energy network projects for the commission's review and approval. The commission shall initiate a proceeding on or before January 1, 2025, to determine if rule-making or legislative changes are needed to facilitate the development of thermal energy in the state. Section 6 repeals the "Geothermal Heat Suppliers Act", which act requires geothermal heat suppliers to obtain operating permits from the commission.	Monitor	Chuck writing letter to sponsors.
HB23-1272	Rep. J. Joseph, Rep. M. Weissman, Sen. S. Fenberg	Carbon	Tax Policy	5/5/2023	Sent to the Governor			L.001 L.002 L.003 L.004 L.005 L.006 L.007 MORE	As the summary is quite long, please read it here . Also, as the list of Amendments is now quite long, fine them all at the same location.	Monitor	

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HB23-1281	Rep. B. Titone, Rep. S. Vigil	Clean Hydrogen	PUC IOU Promotion	5/6/2023	Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments			L.001 L.003 L.004 L.006 MORE	<p>Section 2 of the bill defines clean hydrogen (clean hydrogen) as hydrogen that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Derived from a clean energy resource that uses water as the source of hydrogen; or ! Produced through a process that results in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions rates that are less than 1.5 kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen, as set forth in applicable federal law. <p>Section 2 also directs the public utilities commission (commission) to establish a stand-alone application, review, and approval process for investor-owned utility projects that result in the production of clean hydrogen (clean hydrogen project). For a clean hydrogen project to be approved by the commission, an investor-owned utility must submit an application to the commission demonstrating that the clean hydrogen project involves collaboration between the investor-owned utility and a state or federal agency. Any application for a clean hydrogen project must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Best practices utilized by the investor-owned utility to reduce air emissions and environmental impacts, conduct leak detection monitoring, and increase public safety; ! If the investor-owned utility's clean hydrogen production facilities are located in a disproportionately impacted community, a cumulative impact analysis that evaluates past, present, and future impacts; and ! An assessment of the annual volume of water used in electrolysis of water to produce clean hydrogen for the clean hydrogen project. <p>Section 2 also requires the commission to allow an investor-owned utility to sell clean hydrogen to third parties under a clean hydrogen tariff. For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2024, but before January 1, 2033, section 3 creates a state income tax credit in specified amounts per kilogram of clean hydrogen used for industrial operations, for operating a heavy-duty vehicle, or for aviation (tax credit). Any taxpayer seeking to claim the tax credit must first apply for and receive a tax credit certificate from the Colorado energy office.</p>	Monitor	Waiting but may oppose
HB23-1294	Rep. J. Bacon, Rep. J. Willford, Sen. J. Gonzales, Sen. F. Winter	Pollution	Community Protection	5/8/2023	House Considered Senate Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass			L.001 MORE	Given the length of the summary, please find it here .	Support	Ron wrote Letter
SB23-006	Sen. J. Rich, Sen. D. Roberts, Rep. M. Catlin, Rep. B. McLachlan	Workforce Transition	Rural Opportunity Office	5/5/2023	Sent to the Governor			L.001 J.001 L.002	<p>In 2019, the rural opportunity office (office) began its work in the office of economic development. The bill codifies the office. The director of the office is designated by and reports to the director of the office of economic development.</p> <p>The office is required to serve as Colorado's central coordinator of rural economic development matters, work with coal transitioning communities to explore unique business and economic development opportunities, make recommendations that inform the governor's policy on rural economic development matters, and measure the success of program outreach and determine whether Colorado's rural communities receive more state-wide funding as a result of the efforts of the office.</p>		

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SB23-016	Sen. C. Hansen, Rep. K. McCormick, Rep. E. Sirota	GHG	Reduction Measures	5/7/2023	First Conference Committee Result was to Adopt Rerevised w/ Amendments			L.001 L.002 L.003 L.004 L.008 L.010 L.014 L.022 J.001 MORE	<p>Section 1 of the bill requires that, beginning in 2024, each insurance company issued a certificate of authority to transact insurance business that reports more than \$100 million on its annual schedule T filing with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) must participate in and complete the NAIC's "Insurer Climate Risk Disclosure Survey" or successor survey or reporting mechanism.</p> <p>Section 2 requires the public employees' retirement association (PERA) board, on or before June 1, 2024, to adopt proxy voting procedures that ensure that the board's voting decisions align with, and are supportive of, the statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction goals.</p> <p>Section 3 requires PERA to include as part of its annual investment stewardship report, which report is posted on the PERA board's website, a description of climate-related investment risks, impacts, and strategies.</p> <p>Section 4 adds wastewater thermal energy equipment to the definition of "pollution control equipment", which equipment may be certified by the division of administration (division) in the department of public health and environment (CDPHE). Similarly, section 5 adds wastewater thermal energy to the definition of "clean heat resource", which resource a gas distribution utility includes in its clean heat plan filed with the public utilities commission.</p> <p>Section 6 updates the statewide GHG emission reduction goals to add a 65% reduction goal for 2035, an 80% reduction goal for 2040, and a 90% reduction goal for 2045 when compared to 2005 GHG pollution levels. Section 6 also increases the 2050 GHG emission reduction goal from 90% of 2005 GHG pollution levels to 100%.</p> <p>Section 7 gives the oil and gas conservation commission (COGCC) authority over class VI injection wells used for sequestration of GHG if the governor and COGCC determine, in accordance with a study that the COGCC conducted in 2021, that the state has sufficient resources to ensure the safe and effective regulation of the sequestration of GHG. If the governor and the COGCC determine there are sufficient resources, the COGCC may seek primacy under the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act" and, when granted, may issue and enforce permits for class VI injection wells. The COGCC shall require, as part of its regulation of class VI injection wells, that operators of the wells maintain adequate financial assurance until the COGCC approves the closure of a class VI injection well site.</p> <p>Section 8 establishes a state income tax credit in an amount equal to 30% of the purchase price for new, electric-powered lawn equipment for purchases made in income tax years 2024 through 2026. A seller of new, electric-powered lawn equipment that demonstrates that it provided a purchaser a 30% discount from the purchase price of new, electric-powered lawn equipment may claim the tax credit. Current law requires an electric retail utility (utility) to offer a net metering credit as the means of purchasing output from a community solar garden (CSG) located within the utility's service territory and establishes the means of calculating the net metering credit.</p> <p>Section 9 maintains that calculation if the CSG indicates to the utility that the CSG's subscribers' bill credits change annually. If the CSG indicates to the utility that the CSG's subscribers' bill credits remain fixed, however, section 9 provides a different calculation for determining the net metering credit.</p> <p>Sections 10 through 12 incorporate projects to renovate or recondition existing utility transmission lines into the "Colorado Electric Transmission Authority Act", allowing the Colorado electric transmission authority to finance and renovate, rebuild, or recondition existing transmission lines in order to update and optimize the transmission lines.</p> <p>Section 13 requires a local government to expedite its review of a land use application that proposes a project to renovate, rebuild, or recondition existing transmission lines.</p> <p>Section 14 makes a conforming amendment regarding the updated statewide GHG emission reduction goals set forth in section 6.</p>	Support with Amendments	Morey to Review with Leslie, etc.

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SB23-051	Sen. N. Hinrichsen, Sen. T. Sullivan	Workforce Transition	Office of Future of Work	3/23/2023	Governor Signed			L.001 L.002 L.003	<p>The office of future of work (OFW) was created in the department of labor and employment (department) by executive order of the governor in 2019 for the purpose of studying unemployment assistance. The bill creates the OFW in statute and expands the duties of the OFW. The purpose of the OFW is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Identify opportunities for Colorado's communities to transition effectively to emerging industries; ! Ensure the inclusion of key stakeholders and engage partnerships across public and private sectors; ! Host, organize, and convene task forces, summits, and other appropriate meetings with diverse stakeholders, designed to improve the state's understanding of the social and economic impacts of the changing nature of work; ! Explore ways that the state can prepare for current and future impacts, including through the modernization of worker benefits and protections, the development of a skilled and resilient workforce through coordination of registered apprenticeship programs, and the identification of new policy and program solutions; and ! Undertake studies, research, and factual reports related to issues of concern and importance to Colorado's future workforce. <p>The executive director of the department is required to submit a report to the governor, at least once per calendar year, that includes recommendations for potential policy initiatives. In 2021, House Bill 21-1007 created the state apprenticeship agency (SAA) in the department. The bill amends Colorado statutes to enable the United States department of labor's office of apprenticeship to recognize Colorado's state apprenticeship agency and authorize the SAA to register and oversee apprenticeship programs. To conform with regulations promulgated by the United States secretary of labor under the federal "National Apprenticeship Act", the bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Modifies references to apprenticeships in Colorado statutes; ! Changes the state apprenticeship council to the council for apprenticeship in the building and construction trades; and ! Changes the interagency advisory committee on apprenticeship to the council for apprenticeship in new and emerging industries. 		
SB23-092	Sen. C. Hansen, Sen. C. Simpson, Rep. K. McCormick, Rep. M. Soper	Solar	Agrivoltaics	5/8/2023	Senate Considered House Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass			L.001 L.002 L.003 L.004 L.005 L.006 L.007 MORE	<p>In support of the use of agrivoltaics, which is the integration of solar energy generation facilities with agricultural activities, section 2 of the bill authorizes the agricultural drought and climate resilience office (office) to award grants for new or ongoing demonstration or research projects that demonstrate or study the use of agrivoltaics. On or before October 1, 2023, the office is required to convene a stakeholder group to advise on whether the office should impose any operational requirements for agrivoltaic projects that apply for grants. Section 4 authorizes the Colorado water conservation board (board) to finance a project to study the feasibility of using aquavoltaics, which are solar energy generation facilities placed over, or floating on, irrigation canals or reservoirs. Section 1 requires the director of the division of parks and wildlife to consult on the impacts on wildlife of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any research projects for which the office awards money to study the use of agrivoltaics; and - The project that the board finances to study the feasibility of using aquavoltaics in the state. <p>Section 5 amends the statutory definition of "solar energy facility", used in determining the valuation of public utilities for property tax purposes, to include agrivoltaics and aquavoltaics. Section 3 requires the commissioner of agriculture or the commissioner's designee (commissioner), in consultation with the Colorado energy office, the air quality control commission, and an institution of higher education with expertise in climate change mitigation, adaptation benefits, and other environmental benefits related to agricultural research, to examine greenhouse gas reduction and carbon sequestration opportunities in the agricultural sector, including the use of dry digesters and the potential for creating and offering a certified greenhouse gas offset program and credit instruments in the agricultural sector. Section 3 requires the commissioner to submit a progress report on the study to the general assembly on or before October 1, 2024, and a final report, including any recommendations, on or before October 1, 2025. Section 3 also authorizes the commissioner to adopt rules to implement the recommendations, but requires that any greenhouse gas offset program or other greenhouse gas reduction and carbon sequestration program or mechanism established in rule not mandate participation by agricultural producers.</p>	Support	Vince sent letter

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SB23-186	Sen. R. Pelton, Sen. F. Winter, Rep. J. Willford, Rep. T. Winter	Methane	Seepage Study & Regulation	5/6/2023	House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments			L.002 J.001 L.005 L.006 L.008	<p>The bill requires the Colorado oil and gas conservation commission (commission), in consultation with local governments, to perform a study that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognizes best management practices for capturing methane seepage in the Raton basin; - Confirms the high quality of water resulting from such methane capture operations; and - Confirms the high potential to preserve and make beneficial use of such water. <p>The commission must complete the study and submit it to legislative committees of reference by December 1, 2023.</p> <p>The bill also requires the commission to implement a regulatory category for methane recovery in the Raton basin, which category includes consideration of enforcement, financial assurance, flow lines, forms, operator guidance, orphan well programs, rules, and policies and allows for beneficial uses deemed prudent by local governments.</p>	Monitor	
SB23-191	Sen. L. Cutter, Rep. J. Joseph, Rep. C. Kipp	Biochar	Organics Diversion Study	5/2/2023	House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments			L.002 L.003 L.004	<p>The bill requires the department of public health and environment (department) to study the impacts, benefits, and feasibility of requiring diversion of organic materials from landfills. The organics diversion study (study) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate and utilize data contained in the statewide organics management plan and other existing Colorado studies and research from other states; - Explore how to leverage existing organics diversion pilot projects in Colorado to inform implementation of broader organics diversion projects across the state; - Evaluate the environmental benefits of diversion of organic materials from landfills; - Review and identify the infrastructure needed to enable diversion of organic materials from landfills and create a plan for infrastructure development; - Create actionable parameters for local governments to use to determine if, where, and what types of organics processing infrastructure is needed and basic toolkits to help local governments build the infrastructure; - Create a timeline to effectively and equitably phase in required diversion of organic materials from landfills by region using the 4 regions of the state as identified in the state organics management plan; - Outline and recommend policies and regulations that would enable diversion of organic materials from landfills; - Assess informational resources necessary to enable diversion of organic materials from landfills; and - Identify opportunities for end-market development of organic materials diverted from landfills. <p>On or before August 1, 2024, the department is required to submit a report of the study's research and findings to specified committees of reference in the senate and the house of representatives.</p> <p>The bill authorizes the use of money in the front range waste diversion cash fund and the recycling resources economic opportunity fund to pay for costs associated with conducting the study.</p>	Support	Letter to Sponsors
SB23-198	Sen. F. Winter, Rep. M. Weissman	Clean Energy Planning	Adequacy Reporting	5/2/2023	House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments			MORE	As the summary is quite long, please read it here .	Support	Rebecca wrote letter
SB23-236	Sen. J. Bridges, Sen. B. Kirkmeyer, Rep. R. Bockenfeld, Rep. E. Sirota, Sen. R. Zenzinger, Rep. S. Bird	EV	Funding National Guard Charging Stations	4/17/2023	Governor Signed			J.001	<p>In order to allow the department of military and veterans affairs (department) to impose charges for the charging of electric vehicles using electric vehicle services equipment (equipment) provided by the department at Colorado National Guard facilities and to use the revenue to fund the ongoing operation of the equipment, the bill:</p> <p>Creates the electric vehicle service equipment fund (fund);</p> <p>Requires all money received by the department from such charges to be credited to the fund;</p> <p>Authorizes the department to accept gifts, grants, and donations to be credited to the fund;</p> <p>Subject to annual appropriation, authorizes the department to expend money from the fund to defray the costs associated with operation of the equipment; and</p> <p>Appropriates \$50,000 from the fund to the department for state fiscal year 2023-24</p>		

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SB23-250	Sen. B. Kirkmeyer, Sen. K. Mullica, Rep. S. Bird, Rep. M. Catlin, Sen. J. Bridges, Sen. J. Buckner, Sen. L. Cutter, Sen. S. Fenberg, Sen. R. Fields, Sen. J. Ginal, Sen. C. Hansen, Sen. L. Liston, Sen. D. Moreno, Sen. B. Pelton, Sen. R. Pelton, Sen. K. Priola, Sen. J. Rich, Sen. D. Roberts, Sen. T. Sullivan, Sen. P. Will, Sen. R. Zenzinger	Severance Tax	Capital Transfer	4/28/2023	Governor Signed			J.001 L.001	On July 1, 2023, the state treasurer is required to transfer \$10 million from the severance tax operational fund to the capital construction fund. The money is to be used by state-supported institutions of higher education in energy impacted counties for energy-related programs or projects. For fiscal year 2023-24, the bill appropriates \$6 million to Colorado Mesa university to expand the university's campus-wide geothermal exchange system. For fiscal year 2023-24, the bill appropriates \$4 million to Western Colorado university to provide additional teaching and laboratory space for the university's petroleum geology program and to generally allow for the expansion of the natural and environmental sciences department.	Monitor	
SB23-268	Sen. K. Mullica	Transportation	Reporting	4/29/2023	House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments			L.001	For each transportation project identified in the 10-year transportation plan (plan) prepared by the department of transportation (department) under the direction of the transportation commission (commission), section 1 of the bill requires the following information to be specified and regularly updated as circumstances change: ! The time frame for project completion; ! The total estimated amount of funding required to complete the project; and ! Accounting for the total estimated amount of funding for the project, and the amount of funding from each funding source that has been allocated for the project or is anticipated to be allocated for the project. The plan must always identify specific funding sources and amounts that taken together account for full funding for each project identified in the plan but may indicate, both with respect to the plan generally and with respect to any specific project, the extent to which and reasons why the source and amounts of funding listed are uncertain and subject to change. Section 1 also requires the department to provide to state and local government elected officials, without creating a new position or hiring additional personnel, a designated and readily available department contact to receive and respond to their questions about the status and funding of specific transportation projects and to inform such elected officials of the existence of the designated contact and the means by which the designated contact may be reached. Section 2 requires the department to annually report to the transportation legislation review committee (TLRC) on the status of project delivery for the projects identified in the plan and requires the commission to include an update on the plan in its annual proposed budget allocation plan presented to the joint budget committee. As part of its reporting to the TLRC, the department is required to provide guidance to the TLRC as to how to access and understand the plan, and the TLRC may, if it determines that the plan does not include all the information required by section 1, instruct the department to ensure that any missing required information is promptly added to the plan.	Monitor	
SB23-285	Sen. C. Hansen, Sen. K. Priola, Rep. K. McCormick	Carbon	COGCC Changes	5/8/2023	Senate Considered House Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass			L.001 L.002 L.003 L.004 MORE	Concerning energy and carbon management regulation in Colorado, and, in connection therewith, changing the name of the oil and gas conservation commission to the energy and carbon management commission and broadening the commission's regulatory authority to include the regulation of certain geothermal resource operations and intrastate underground natural gas storage facilities.	Oppose	Reaching our to WRA

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SB23-291	Sen. L. Cutter, Sen. S. Fenberg, Rep. M. Martinez, Rep. C. deGruy Kennedy	PUC	IOU Regulation	5/8/2023	Senate Considered House Amendments - Result was to Concur - Repass			J.001 MORE	Given the length of the summary, please find it here .	Support	Letter to Sponsors
SB23-292	Sen. S. Fenberg, Sen. C. Hansen, Rep. S. Bird, Rep. M. Duran	Labor	Union Bill	5/6/2023	House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments			L.001 L.002 L.004 L.005 J.001 L.006 L.009	Given the length of the summary, please find it here .		
XB23-062	Sen. R. Fields, Sen. R. Rodriguez, Rep. A. Boesenecker, Rep. D. Michaelson Jenet	Electric Resource Acquisition	PUC Oversight	5/1/2023	Senate Committee on Transportation & Energy Postpone Indefinitely				Legislative Audit Committee. Under current law, when the public utilities commission (PUC) evaluates electric resource acquisitions and requests for certificates of public convenience and necessity for construction or expansion of generating facilities, the PUC must consider best value regarding employment of Colorado labor and positive impacts on the long-term economic viability of Colorado communities. To this end, the PUC must require electric utilities to obtain certain information regarding certain "best value" employment metrics and report this information to the PUC for its consideration. The bill: Requires the PUC to promulgate rules requiring utilities, when submitting annual progress reports for an electric resource acquisition, to collect and provide to the PUC information concerning the implementation of "best value" employment metrics; Requires the PUC to report annually to committees of reference of the general assembly concerning the information that is reported; and Repeals language requiring the state auditor to conduct a performance audit, which performance audit the state auditor completed in July 2022.		
XB23-079	Sen. L. Liston, Sen. M. Baisley, Sen. B. Gardner, Sen. B. Kirkmeyer, Sen. P. Lundeen, Sen. B. Pelton, Sen. R. Pelton, Sen. J. Rich, Sen. C. Simpson, Sen. K. Van Winkle, Sen. P. Will	Nuclear Energy	Define as "Clean"	2/14/2023	Senate Committee on Transportation & Energy Postpone Indefinitely				The bill updates statutory definitions of "clean energy" and "clean energy resource" to include nuclear energy.	Oppose	Take action if moves to House.
XB23-1054	Rep. L. Frizell, Sen. B. Pelton, Rep. R. Pugliese	Oil & Gas	Property Valuation	3/9/2023	House Committee on Finance Postpone Indefinitely				Most real property is reassessed every odd-numbered year. The bill establishes a one-time exception by making the reassessment cycle beginning on January 1, 2021, a 4-year cycle so that the next reassessment cycle will begin in 2025 instead of 2023. Under current law, for the 2023 property tax year, the actual value used for purposes of valuation for assessment is reduced for commercial real property by \$30,000 and for residential real property by \$15,000. The bill eliminates these reductions. The bill also sets the assessment rates for nonresidential real property and multi-family residential real property for the 2024 property tax year, so that they are the same rates as for the 2023 property tax year. Lastly, the bill ensures that the actual value of property used for purposes of valuation for assessment does not increase by more than 5% between 2022 and 2025, for property that does not have an unusual condition which results in an increase or decrease in actual value.		

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XB23-1080	Rep. T. Winter, Sen. B. Pelton, Rep. R. Bockenfeld, Rep. B. Bradley, Rep. G. Evans, Rep. R. Holtorf, Rep. R. Weinberg, Rep. D. Wilson	Nuclear Energy	Pumped Hydro	3/29/2023	House Committee on Energy & Environment Postpone Indefinitely				Section 1 of the bill requires the director of the Colorado energy office or the director's designee (director) to conduct or cause to be conducted a study on the feasibility of using small modular nuclear reactors as a carbon-free energy source in the state (feasibility study). On or before July 1, 2025, the director is required to submit the director's findings and conclusions of the feasibility study to the legislative committees with jurisdiction over energy matters. Current law defines recycled energy for purposes of the renewable energy standard as energy produced by a generation unit with a nameplate capacity of not more than 15 megawatts. For pumped hydroelectricity generation only, section 2 specifies that the energy be produced by a generation unit with a nameplate capacity of not more than 400 megawatts.	Oppose	Take action if it gets out of the house.
XB23-1085	Rep. M. Martinez, Sen. C. Simpson	Energy Efficiency	Building Codes	2/23/2023	House Committee on Energy & Environment Postpone Indefinitely				Counties and municipalities are currently required to adopt and enforce certain energy efficient building codes concurrently with the updating of their existing building codes or, before July 1, 2023 only, concurrently with either the adoption or updating of their building codes. Counties and municipalities must adopt and enforce these specified model energy codes within particular time frames. A rural county, which is defined as a county with a population of less than 30,000 people, is permitted to adopt a less current model code if it has applied for and not been awarded a grant that significantly assists with energy code adoption and enforcement training. Section 1 of the bill extends the compliance periods for adoption and enforcement of the model energy codes by a rural county as follows: An energy code that achieves equivalent or better energy performance than the 2021 international energy conservation code and the model electric ready and solar ready code language developed by the energy board is not required prior to July 1, 2030, instead of being required concurrently with any county code building code update occurring on or after July 1, 2023, and before July 1, 2026; An energy code that achieves equivalent or better energy and carbon emissions performance than the model low energy and carbon code developed by the energy board is not required prior to July 1, 2032, instead of being required concurrently with any county code building code update occurring on or after July 1, 2026; and An energy code that achieves equivalent or better energy performance than one of the 3 most recent editions of the international energy conservation code is not required prior to July 1, 2025, instead of being required concurrently with any county code building code adoption or update occurring before July 1, 2023. Section 2 defines a rural municipality as a municipality with a population of less than 10,000 people and extends the compliance periods for adoption and enforcement of the model energy codes in an identical manner to that outlined above for rural counties. The bill adds language allowing a rural municipality to adopt a less current model code if it has applied for and not been awarded a grant that significantly assists with energy code adoption and enforcement training.		Tom says Rep. Martinez's staffer says it's been P'd
XB23-1092	Rep. R. Bockenfeld	GHG	State Investments	2/6/2023	House Committee on Finance Postpone Indefinitely				The bill prohibits state money from being used to further certain social, political, or ideological interests beyond what controlling state and federal law require. Sections 1 to 3 of the bill apply this prohibition to the public employees' retirement association (PERA) by requiring PERA to make investments solely on financial factors and prohibiting PERA from investing in an entity with a stated purpose to further certain social, political, or ideological interests beyond what federal and state law require (nonfinancial commitment). Section 1 also: Requires that PERA ensure that a designated agent commits to following guidelines that match PERA's obligation to act solely on financial factors prior to PERA entrusting member funds to the designated agent; Requires that a designated agent ensure that a proxy advisor or other service provider has committed to following guidelines that match PERA's obligation to act solely on financial factors prior to the designated agent following a recommendation of the proxy advisor or service provider; and Gives the attorney general the authority to enforce these investment requirements. Section 2 requires PERA to invest solely in the financial interest of PERA members and beneficiaries. Section 3 clarifies that the fiduciary duties of PERA's board of trustees include the obligation to act in the financial interest of PERA members and benefit recipients. Section 4 requires a government contract to include a verification that a company entering into a government contract does not, and will not during the term of the contract, engage in an economic boycott of another company to further certain social, political, or ideological interests. Section 4 prohibits a person from penalizing a financial institution for complying with the non-economic boycott verification requirement. Section 4 also gives the attorney general the authority to enforce the newly created article. Section 5 requires the state treasurer to make investments solely on financial factors, prohibits the state treasurer from investing in entities with a stated nonfinancial commitment, and gives the attorney general authority to enforce these investment requirements. Sections 6 to 10 make conforming amendments.	Monitor	If moves to Senate, reengage

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XB23-1127	Rep. T. Winter, Sen. M. Baisley, Rep. A. Hartsook, Rep. R. Weinberg	Gas	Prohibit Limitation	2/9/2023	House Committee on Energy & Environment Postpone Indefinitely				The bill prohibits a state agency, local government, or common interest community from limiting or prohibiting the use of natural gas, propane, solar photovoltaics, micro wind turbines, or micro hydroelectricity for generating electricity, cooking, heating water, or heating or cooling spaces in residences, units, or businesses.	Oppose	Letter of Thanks for Voting it Down
XB23-1154	Rep. A. Valdez	GHG	Report Ballot Issue	3/9/2023	House Committee on State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs Postpone Indefinitely				<p>Current law allows a legislative measure to include a greenhouse gas emissions report (report) prepared by the nonpartisan staff of the legislative council that indicates whether the legislative measure is likely to cause a net increase, decrease, or indeterminate amount of greenhouse gas pollution in the 10-year period following its enactment. A report must consider new sources of emissions, increases or decreases in existing sources of emissions, and any impact on sequestration of emissions. The department of natural resources, the Colorado energy office, and other state agencies with relevant subject matter expertise are required to cooperate with and provide information, if requested, to the legislative council staff to assist in the preparation of a report.</p> <p>The bill requires the director of research of the legislative council (director) to prepare a preliminary report that requires an analysis on whether a properly submitted initiative has a net change in greenhouse gas emissions that directly impacts the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electric power; - Natural gas and oil systems; - Transportation; - Residential, commercial, or industrial fuel use; - Industrial processes; - Coal mining and abandoned mines; - Waste management; - Land use, land use change, or forestry; and - Agriculture. <p>The director is required to provide proponents of the proposed initiative, or their representatives, and the secretary of state with the preliminary report no later than the time of the title board meeting at which the proposed initiated measure is to be considered.</p> <p>The bill requires the ballot title of a measure that has a net increase in greenhouse gas emissions as indicated by the preliminary report to begin with "Shall there be an increase in greenhouse gas emissions...". The ballot title of a measure that has a net decrease in greenhouse gas emissions as indicated by the preliminary report must begin with "Shall there be a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions...".</p> <p>If it is determined in the preliminary report that the proposed initiative is likely to directly cause a net increase or decrease, excluding any de minimis net changes, in greenhouse gas pollution in the 10-year period following the potential enactment of the initiative, staff of the legislative council are required to prepare a full report. The department of natural resources, the Colorado energy office, and other state agencies with relevant subject matter expertise are required to assist the staff of the legislative council with information in preparation of the report if requested.</p> <p>Proponents may file a motion for a rehearing with the secretary of state within 7 days after the title board sets the initiative's title on the grounds that the preliminary report is misleading or prejudicial. The title board may modify the preliminary report based on information presented at the rehearing. If the title board modifies the report, the secretary of state shall provide the director with a copy of the amended report and the director shall post the new version of the report on the legislative council's website.</p> <p>The bill further requires the ballot information booklet to include any required preliminary report for any statewide measure and provide information on how to obtain the full greenhouse gas emissions report if one is available.</p>		
XB23-1163	Rep. K. DeGraaf, Rep. S. Bottoms, Rep. T. Winter	GHG	CO2 Not a Pollutant	2/23/2023	House Committee on Energy & Environment Postpone Indefinitely				Section 1 of the bill makes legislative findings regarding the minimal negative effects of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as a contributor to greenhouse gases in comparison to other, more harmful emissions. Section 2 prohibits the classification of carbon dioxide as a pollutant in the state and establishes that, notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, state statute, executive agency rules, and any regulations of local governments or other political subdivisions of the state must not include the regulation of carbon dioxide emissions as a pollutant. Any portion of an executive agency rule that treats carbon dioxide emissions as a pollutant is void.	Oppose	Becky to draft letter thanking committee for negative vote

