First Regular Session Seventy-fifth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REVISED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted on Second Reading in the Second House

LLS NO. 25-0463.01 Michael Dohr x4347

HOUSE BILL 25-1147

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

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Judiciary

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101	CONCERNING MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT MUNICIPAL COURT
102	DEFENDANTS ARE SUBJECT TO SIMILAR CONDITIONS AS STATE
103	COURT DEFENDANTS.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

The bill caps the maximum incarceration sentence for a municipal violation that has a comparable state law crime at the same length as the state-level offense. When there is no comparable state-level offense, the maximum period of incarceration is capped at the maximum for a state-level petty offense. Mandatory minimums and increased penalties

SENATE Amended 2nd Reading April 3, 2025

HOUSE 3rd Reading Unamended March 7, 2025

HOUSE Amended 2nd Reading March 5, 2025

Shading denotes HOUSE amendment. <u>Double underlining denotes SENATE amendment.</u>

Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing law.

Dashes through the words or numbers indicate deletions from existing law.

based on prior convictions are prohibited unless the person is convicted of a municipal offense for which there is a comparable state offense or of an infraction that allows imposition of the same mandatory minimum or increased penalties based on prior convictions. The bill also caps a consecutive municipal sentence at 2 times the highest charge in the case.

The bill clarifies that municipal court defendants have a right to counsel and that municipal defense counsel have the same notice, case information, and opportunity to meet with their clients as do state-level defense counsel. Current law prohibits paying indigent municipal defense counsel on a fixed or flat-fee payment structure if the municipality prosecutes domestic violence cases. The bill applies the prohibition to all municipalities.

All municipal court proceedings are required to be open to public observation. Virtual observation is required for all in-custody proceedings, and prompt resolution of municipal cases is required.

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Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado: 2 **SECTION 1. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly 3 finds and declares that: 4 (a) Fair and consistent criminal sentencing, access to counsel for indigent people accused of crimes, and transparency of court proceedings 5 6 across Colorado are matters of statewide concern: 7 Disparities in criminal sentencing reduce the fairness, 8 rationality, and equity of Colorado's criminal justice system; 9 (c) In 2020, Governor Jared Polis, in his Biennial Topics Letter, 10 directed the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice to 11 propose comprehensive reform to Colorado's sentencing laws, explaining: 12 "Our sentencing scheme should be rational, just, and consistent so that the 13 punishment fits the conduct"; 14 (d) In this letter, Governor Polis listed as "values" to guide sentencing reform: "Ensuring fair and consistent treatment" and 15 "Eliminating unjustified disparities in sentencing"; 16 Following Governor Polis' directive, the Colorado 17 (e)

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1	Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice recommended passage of
2	Senate Bill 21-271, which standardized and rationalized sentencing for
3	misdemeanors in state court. The bill was silent with regard to application
4	to municipal courts;
5	(f) Senate Bill 21-271 passed with bipartisan, law enforcement,
6	and criminal justice reformer support;
7	(g) Since the passage of Senate Bill 21-271, some municipal
8	courts have exercised their authority to sentence defendants to jail for up
9	to 364 days for crimes related to poverty, which are capped at a 10-day
10	jail sentence in state court under Senate Bill 21-271;
11	(h) The sentencing disparities between municipal and state courts
12	is a matter of statewide concern, requiring action to align sentences to
13	avoid irrational, unjust, and excessive punishments that are out of step
14	with Colorado values and legal standards;
15	(i) The sentencing disparities between municipal and state courts
16	creates a 2-tiered system of justice that ensures unequal treatment under
17	the law, which is inconsistent with Colorado values and legal standards;
18	<u>and</u>
19	(j) With respect to domestic violence offenses, implementing
20	these changes as of April 1, 2026, permits municipalities to revise their
21	ordinances to ensure the adequate protection of domestic violence victims
22	and to promote consistent sentencing practices across all such cases.
23	(2) Therefore, the general assembly expressly declares that there
24	is a need to end sentencing disparities between state and municipal courts
25	in order to ensure equal treatment under the law for all Coloradans.
26	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-1-132, amend
27	(3.5)(a)(III) and (4); and add (3.5)(a)(III.5), (3.5)(g.5), and (3.5)(h) as

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1	follows:
2	13-1-132. Use of interactive audiovisual devices and
3	communication technology in court proceedings. (3.5) (a) All
4	Colorado courts, including municipal courts, shall make any criminal
5	court proceeding conducted in open court available for remote public
6	viewing and listening in real time, at no cost to the public, through an
7	online platform, which may include a participatory web conferencing
8	platform, and post prominently on the court's website the links for remote
9	observation, unless:
10	(III) Technology or Staffing or internet issues limit or prevent
11	remote observation; or
12	(III.5) TEMPORARY OR INTERMITTENT INTERNET OR TECHNOLOGY
13	ISSUES LIMIT OR PREVENT REMOTE OBSERVATION; OR
14	(g.5) The exceptions to remote observation described in
15	SUBSECTION (3.5)(a) OF THIS SECTION ARE CASE SPECIFIC AND FACT
16	SPECIFIC, SO A COURT SHALL NOT ADOPT BLANKET RULES PROHIBITING
17	REMOTE OBSERVATION FOR ANY CATEGORIES OF CASES OR TYPES OF
18	PROCEEDINGS.
19	(h) The exceptions described in subsections $(3.5)(a)(I)$ and
20	(3.5)(a)(III) OF THIS SECTION DO NOT APPLY TO COURT PROCEEDINGS IN
21	WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS IN CUSTODY.
22	(4) The requirements of this section supersede any
23	STATUTE, JUDICIAL GUIDANCE, OR CHIEF JUSTICE DIRECTIVE LIMITING
24	REMOTE PUBLIC OBSERVATION OF CRIMINAL COURTS, INCLUDING CHIEF
25	JUSTICE DIRECTIVE 23-02 ADOPTED BEFORE THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF

HOUSE BILL 25-1147. The supreme court may prescribe rules of

procedure pursuant to section 13-2-109 to implement this section, BUT

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1	THE RULES MUST NOT NARROW OR CONFLICT WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF
2	THIS SECTION.
3	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 13-10-103 as
4	follows:
5	13-10-103. Applicability. This article 10 applies to and governs
6	the operation of municipal courts in the cities and towns of this state.
7	Except for the provisions relating to the method of salary payment for
8	municipal judges; the incarceration of children pursuant to sections
9	19-2.5-305 and 19-2.5-1511; the appearance of the parent, guardian, or
10	lawful custodian of any child under eighteen years of age who is charged
11	with a municipal offense as required by section 13-10-111; the right to a
12	trial by jury for petty offenses pursuant to section 16-10-109; relief from
13	improperly entered guilty pleas pursuant to section 18-1-410.6; the
14	prosecution of an alleged act of domestic violence, as defined in section
15	18-6-800.3; making a criminal court proceeding conducted in open court
16	available for remote public viewing and listening in real time; rules of
17	procedure promulgated ADOPTED by the supreme court; and appellate
18	procedure; SENTENCING LIMITATIONS IN SECTION 13-10-113; AND THE
19	RIGHT TO COUNSEL FOR CERTAIN INDIGENT DEFENDANTS PURSUANT TO
20	SECTION 13-10-114.5, this article 10 may be superseded by charter or
21	ordinance enacted by a home rule city.
22	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-10-111.5, amend
23	(2), (3)(a) introductory portion, and (3)(a)(I); and add (3)(c) as follows:
24	13-10-111.5. Notice to municipal courts of municipal holds.
25	(2) Once a municipal court receives notice that the A defendant is being
26	held solely on the basis of a municipal hold, the municipal court shall
2.7	hold a hearing within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such a THE

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notice. The county sheriff OR MUNICIPAL JAIL ADMINISTRATOR shall make the in-custody defendant available to appear in a timely manner before a municipal judge for a hearing required by this subsection (2) at the date and time mutually agreed to by the county sheriff and municipal court. This subsection (2) must not be construed to require the county sheriff OR MUNICIPAL JAIL ADMINISTRATOR to transport the in-custody defendant to the municipal court. It is not a violation of this section if a bond hearing is not held within forty-eight hours when the delay is caused by circumstances in which the defendant refuses to attend court, is unable to attend court due to drug or alcohol use, a serious medical or behavioral health emergency, or when the delay is caused by an emergency that requires the court to close. When the A defendant is unable to attend court, the sheriff OR MUNICIPAL JAIL ADMINISTRATOR shall provide the court AND MUNICIPAL PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE, IF ONE EXISTS, with a list of people subject to this section who did not timely attend court, the date of the person's arrest, and the location where the person is in custody. The sheriff OR MUNICIPAL JAIL ADMINISTRATOR shall document the length of the delay, the reason for the delay, and the efforts to abate the emergency. As soon as the emergency has sufficiently abated, the sheriff OR MUNICIPAL JAIL ADMINISTRATOR shall make the in-custody defendant available to appear before the municipal court at the next scheduled bond hearing. Use of audiovisual conferencing technology is permissible to expedite the hearing. When high-speed internet access is unavailable, making audiovisual conferencing impossible, the court may conduct the hearing telephonically.

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(3) (a) At the hearing required in PURSUANT TO subsection (2) of this section, the municipal court shall either:

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1	(1) Arraign the defendant, INCLUDING ADVISEMENT, BOND
2	SETTING, AND PLEA, UNLESS THE DEFENDANT SEEKS A PLEA CONTINUANCE;
3	or
4	(c) (I) At the hearing required pursuant to subsection (2)
5	OF THIS SECTION, THE DEFENDANT HAS THE RIGHT TO BE REPRESENTED BY
6	COURT-APPOINTED INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL PURSUANT TO SECTION
7	13-10-114.5.
8	(II) Before the hearing required pursuant to subsection (2)
9	OF THIS SECTION, THE COURT SHALL NOTIFY INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL
10	OF EACH PERSON IN CUSTODY AND PROVIDE INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL
11	SUFFICIENT TIME TO PREPARE FOR AND PRESENT AN INDIVIDUALIZED
12	ARGUMENT REGARDING THE TYPE OF BOND AND CONDITIONS OF RELEASE
13	AT THE HEARING, CONSISTENT WITH THE COURT'S DOCKET AND
14	SCHEDULING PRIORITIES.
15	(III) THE MUNICIPAL COURT SHALL NOTIFY THE PROSECUTING
16	ATTORNEY OF EACH PERSON WHOSE MATTER IS SET FOR A HEARING
17	REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION. THE
18	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY MAY APPEAR AT ALL INITIAL HEARINGS TO
19	PROVIDE THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S POSITION REGARDING THE TYPE
20	OF BOND AND CONDITIONS OF RELEASE, AND THE COURT SHALL PROVIDE
21	THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY SUFFICIENT TIME TO PREPARE FOR AND
22	PRESENT ANY RELEVANT ARGUMENT, CONSISTENT WITH THE COURT'S
23	DOCKET AND SCHEDULING PRIORITIES.
24	(IV) PRIOR TO THE HEARING REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION
25	(2) of this section, any pretrial services agency operating in that
26	MUNICIPALITY, OR ANY OTHER AGENCY THAT REPORTS TO THE COURT,
27	THAT HAS CONDUCTED A PRETRIAL RELEASE ASSESSMENT OR GATHERED

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1	INFORMATION FOR THE COURT'S CONSIDERATION AT THE HEARING SHALL
2	PROVIDE THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY AND THE DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY
3	ALL INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE COURT REGARDING THE DEFENDANT
4	IN CUSTODY, WHICH MUST INCLUDE, IF PROVIDED TO THE COURT, THE
5	ARREST WARRANT, THE PROBABLE CAUSE STATEMENT, AND THE
6	DEFENDANT'S CRIMINAL HISTORY.
7	(V) BEFORE THE HEARING REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION
8	(2) OF THIS SECTION, THE SHERIFF AND JAIL PERSONNEL SHALL PROVIDE
9	INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL ACCESS TO THE DEFENDANT WHO WILL BE
10	APPEARING AT THE HEARING AND SHALL ALLOW INDIGENT DEFENSE
11	COUNSEL SUFFICIENT TIME WITH THE DEFENDANT PRIOR TO THE HEARING
12	IN ORDER TO PREPARE FOR THE HEARING.
13	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-10-112, add (3)
14	and (4) as follows:
15	13-10-112. Powers and procedures. (3) EACHMUNICIPAL COURT
16	SHALL ENSURE ALL COURT PROCEEDINGS, INCLUDING COURT PROCEEDINGS
17	FOR DEFENDANTS IN CUSTODY, ARE ACCESSIBLE TO ANY MEMBER OF THE
18	PUBLIC FOR PUBLIC OBSERVATION.
19	(4) IF A MUNICIPAL COURT RECEIVES NOTICE THAT A DEFENDANT
20	WHO HAS A CRIMINAL OR TRAFFIC MATTER PENDING BEFORE THE COURT IS
21	IN CUSTODY IN COLORADO FOR ANY REASON, THE MUNICIPAL COURT
22	SHALL MAKE DILIGENT EFFORTS TO TIMELY RESOLVE THE MUNICIPAL
23	MATTER, INCLUDING TAKING REASONABLE STEPS TO PROMPTLY BRING THE
24	DEFENDANT BEFORE THE COURT. THE COURT SHALL ASSIGN INDIGENT
25	DEFENSE COUNSEL IN THE SAME MANNER AS REQUIRED BY SECTION
26	13-10-114.5. A MUNICIPAL COURT SHALL NOT DENY A DEFENDANT THE
27	ABILITY TO APPEAR BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL COURT BECAUSE THE

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1	DEFENDANT IS IN CUSTODY FOR ANOTHER, NON-MUNICIPAL MATTER. FOR
2	A HEARING OTHER THAN A TRIAL OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESOLUTION BY
3	PLEA, THE COURT MAY PERMIT COUNSEL TO APPEAR ON BEHALF OF THE
4	DEFENDANT PURSUANT TO THE COLORADO MUNICIPAL COURT RULES AND
5	PERMIT APPEARANCE THROUGH AUDIOVISUAL OR TELEPHONIC MEANS, IF
6	AVAILABLE. THIS SUBSECTION (4) DOES NOT PRECLUDE A DEFENDANT
7	FROM EXPRESSLY AGREEING TO DELAY A MATTER ONCE THE DEFENDANT
8	APPEARS BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL COURT.
9	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-10-113, amend
10	(1), (1.5), and (2) as follows:
11	13-10-113. Fines and penalties. (1) (a) Except as provided in
12	subsection (1)(b) of this section, Any A person convicted of violating a
13	municipal ordinance in a municipal court of record may be incarcerated
14	for a period not to exceed three hundred sixty-four days or fined an
15	amount not to exceed two thousand six hundred fifty dollars, or both,
16	SUBJECT TO THE LIMITATIONS IN SUBSECTIONS (1)(b) TO $\underline{(1)(e)}$ OF THIS
17	SECTION.
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19	(b) (I) The limitation on municipal court fines set forth in
20	paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION
21	shall be adjusted for inflation on January 1, 2014, and on January 1 of
22	each year thereafter.
23	(II) As used in this paragraph (b) SUBSECTION (1)(b), "inflation"
24	means the annual percentage change in the United States department of
25	labor, bureau of labor statistics, consumer price index for
26	Denver-Boulder, all items, all urban consumers, or its successor index.
27	(c) A MUNICIPAL COURT OF RECORD SHALL NOT IMPOSE A

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1	SENTENCE OF INCARCERATION FOR A DEFENDANT CONVICTED OF
2	VIOLATING A MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE FOR A PERIOD THAT EXCEEDS THE
3	MAXIMUM PENALTY ALLOWED FOR ANY COMPARABLE MISDEMEANOR,
4	PETTY OFFENSE, CIVIL INFRACTION, TRAFFIC OFFENSE, OR TRAFFIC
5	INFRACTION PURSUANT TO STATE LAW. FOR CONVICTIONS BASED ON A
6	VIOLATION OF A MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE FOR WHICH THERE IS NO
7	COMPARABLE MISDEMEANOR, PETTY OFFENSE, CIVIL INFRACTION, TRAFFIC
8	OFFENSE, OR TRAFFIC INFRACTION PURSUANT TO STATE LAW, THE
9	MUNICIPAL COURT SHALL NOT IMPOSE A SENTENCE OF INCARCERATION
10	THAT EXCEEDS THE MAXIMUM SENTENCE FOR A PETTY OFFENSE PURSUANT
11	TO STATE LAW. A MUNICIPALITY SHALL NOT REQUIRE IMPOSITION OF A
12	MANDATORY MINIMUM JAIL SENTENCE UNLESS THE PERSON IS CONVICTED
13	OF A MUNICIPAL OFFENSE FOR WHICH THERE IS A COMPARABLE STATE
14	OFFENSE OR INFRACTION THAT REQUIRES IMPOSITION OF THE SAME
15	MANDATORY MINIMUM JAIL SENTENCE. A MUNICIPALITY SHALL NOT
16	IMPOSE INCREASED PENALTIES BASED ON A PRIOR CONVICTION UNLESS THE
17	PERSON IS CONVICTED OF A MUNICIPAL OFFENSE FOR WHICH THERE IS A
18	COMPARABLE STATE OFFENSE OR INFRACTION THAT ALLOWS IMPOSITION
19	OF THE SAME INCREASED PENALTIES BASED ON A PRIOR CONVICTION.
20	(d) A MUNICIPAL COURT SHALL NOT IMPOSE A FINE THAT EXCEEDS
21	THE MAXIMUM FINE FOR ANY COMPARABLE STATE OFFENSE OR
22	INFRACTION UNDER STATE LAW. FOR CONVICTIONS BASED ON A MUNICIPAL
23	ORDINANCE FOR WHICH THERE IS NO COMPARABLE STATE OFFENSE OR
24	INFRACTION AND FOR WHICH THE MUNICIPAL CODE ALLOWS FOR A
25	POSSIBLE SENTENCE OF INCARCERATION, THE MUNICIPAL COURT SHALL
26	NOT IMPOSE A FINE THAT EXCEEDS THE MAXIMUM FINE FOR A PETTY
27	OFFENSE PURSUANT TO STATE LAW.

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1	(e) A MUNICIPAL COURT SHALL NOT IMPOSE A MAXIMUM
2	CONSECUTIVE SENTENCE OF INCARCERATION FOR MUNICIPAL OFFENSES
3	CHARGED IN A SINGLE CASE THAT IS MORE THAN TWICE THE MAXIMUM
4	SENTENCE FOR THE HIGHEST CHARGE IN THE CASE.
5	(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
6	PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTIONS (1)(b) TO (1)(d) OF THIS SECTION,
7	SUBSECTION (1.5) OF THIS SECTION, AND SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION
8	DO NOT APPLY TO A VIOLATION OF A MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE WITH AN
9	UNDERLYING FACTUAL BASIS THAT INCLUDES AN ACT OF DOMESTIC
10	VIOLENCE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 18-6-800.3, COMMITTED BEFORE APRIL
11	<u>1, 2026.</u>
12	(1.5) Any A MUNICIPAL COURT SHALL NOT SENTENCE TO
13	INCARCERATION A person convicted of violating a municipal ordinance in
14	a municipal court which THAT is not of record may be incarcerated for a
15	period not to exceed ninety days or fined OR FINE THE PERSON IN an
16	amount not to exceed THAT EXCEEDS three hundred dollars. or both
17	(2) In sentencing or fining a violator, the municipal judge COURT
18	shall not exceed the sentence or fine limitations established by ordinance
19	SENTENCE THE VIOLATOR USING THE SENTENCING OR FINE LIMITATIONS
20	ESTABLISHED BY EITHER MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE OR STATE LAW, BASED ON
21	WHICHEVER LIMITATION IS LOWER. Any other provision of the law to the
22	contrary notwithstanding, the municipal judge COURT may suspend the
23	sentence or fine of any A violator and place him THE VIOLATOR on
24	probation for a period not to exceed one year.
25	SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend as it exists
26	until July 1, 2025, 13-10-114.5 as follows:
27	13-10-114.5. Representation by counsel-independent indigent

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defense - definitions. (1) At the time of first appearance on a municipal charge, if the defendant is in custody and the charged offense includes a possible sentence of incarceration, the court shall appoint counsel to represent the defendant for purposes of the initial appearance unless, after a full advisement pursuant to C.M.C.R. 210 and section 16-7-207, C.R.S., the defendant makes a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver of his or her right to counsel. A MUNICIPALITY SHALL PROVIDE DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR EACH INDIGENT DEFENDANT CHARGED WITH A MUNICIPAL VIOLATION FOR WHICH THE MUNICIPAL CODE ALLOWS A POSSIBLE SENTENCE OF INCARCERATION UNLESS, AFTER BEING FULLY ADVISED PURSUANT TO C.M.C.R. 210 AND SECTION 16-7-207, THE DEFENDANT MAKES A KNOWING, INTELLIGENT, AND VOLUNTARY WAIVER OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL.

(2) If the defendant remains in custody, the appointment of counsel continues until the defendant is released from custody. If the defendant is released from custody, he or she may apply for court-appointed counsel, and the court shall appoint counsel if the court determines that the defendant is indigent and the charged offense includes a possible sentence of incarceration. An in-custody municipal defendant is presumed indigent and automatically entitled to representation by court-appointed counsel at and during every in-custody court appearance. A municipality that authorizes law enforcement to arrest an individual for an alleged municipal code violation shall ensure indigent defense counsel is present and available to represent an in-custody defendant at all court appearances and that court appearances occur within the time frames established in section 13-10-111.5 (2). For

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A COURT APPEARANCE AT WHICH THE MUNICIPAL COURT IS REQUIRED TO

SET A PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE BOND, THE RIGHT TO INDIGENT DEFENSE

COUNSEL AT THE HEARING REMAINS IN PLACE, AS DOES THE REQUIREMENT

THAT THE COURT CONDUCT PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SETTING BOND AS

REQUIRED BY SECTION 13-10-111.5 (3).

(3) IF A DEFENDANT IS IN CUSTODY, CANNOT POST BAIL OR IS NOT

ALLOWED TO POST BAIL, AND HAS A MUNICIPAL HOLD, INDIGENT DEFENSE

ALLOWED TO POST BAIL, AND HAS A MUNICIPAL HOLD, INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR THE HOLDING MUNICIPALITY MAY AUTOMATICALLY ELECT TO REPRESENT THE DEFENDANT IN THE MUNICIPAL CASE AND SHALL NOTIFY THE MUNICIPAL COURT EITHER VERBALLY OR IN WRITING OF THE REPRESENTATION. IF A MUNICIPAL COURT RECEIVES NOTICE, INCLUDING FROM AN INCARCERATED DEFENDANT, JAIL, OR CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, OF A DEFENDANT IN CUSTODY WHO CANNOT POST BAIL OR IS NOT ALLOWED TO POST BAIL, AND HAS A MUNICIPAL HOLD, THE HOLDING MUNICIPAL COURT SHALL EITHER APPOINT INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL TO REPRESENT THE DEFENDANT IN THE MUNICIPAL CASE WHILE THE DEFENDANT IS IN CUSTODY OR NOTIFY THE DEFENDANT'S INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL TO ALLOW INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL THE OPPORTUNITY TO AUTOMATICALLY ELECT TO REPRESENT THE DEFENDANT WHILE THE DEFENDANT IS IN CUSTODY.

(3.5) AT THE TIME OF A DEFENDANT'S FIRST OUT-OF-CUSTODY APPEARANCE IN MUNICIPAL COURT FOR A VIOLATION FOR WHICH THE MUNICIPAL CODE ALLOWS A POSSIBLE SENTENCE OF INCARCERATION, THE COURT SHALL ADVISE THE DEFENDANT OF THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO COUNSEL. THE COURT MAY INQUIRE AND MAKE A DETERMINATION AS TO INDIGENCE IMMEDIATELY UPON REQUEST OR SHALL ADVISE THE DEFENDANT OF THE PROCEDURE TO APPLY FOR COURT-APPOINTED

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1	INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL. IF THE COURT DETERMINES THE DEFENDANT
2	IS INDIGENT, THE COURT SHALL APPOINT INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL IN
3	THE MUNICIPAL CASE UNLESS, AFTER BEING FULLY ADVISED PURSUANT TO
4	RULE 210 OF THE COLORADO MUNICIPAL COURT RULES AND SECTION
5	16-7-207, THE DEFENDANT MAKES A KNOWING, INTELLIGENT, AND
6	VOLUNTARY WAIVER OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL. NOTHING IN THIS
7	SECTION PREVENTS THE COURT FROM MAKING A DETERMINATION OF
8	INDIGENCE IN ADVANCE OF AN OUT-OF-CUSTODY HEARING OR AT THE
9	SAME HEARING WHEN THE DEFENDANT REQUESTS APPOINTMENT OF
10	COUNSEL.
11	(3) (4) (a) On and after January 1, 2020, each municipality shall
12	provide independent indigent defense for each indigent defendant charged
13	with a municipal code violation for which there is a possible sentence of
14	incarceration. Independent indigent defense requires, at minimum, that a
15	nonpartisan entity independent of the municipal court and municipal
16	officials oversee or evaluate indigent defense counsel.
17	(b) (I) Because the office of alternate defense counsel created in
18	section 21-2-101 is an independent system of indigent defense overseen
19	by an independent commission, provision of indigent defense by lawyers
20	evaluated or overseen by the office of alternate defense counsel satisfies
21	the requirement described in subsection (3)(a) SUBSECTION (4)(a) of this
22	section.

(II) Because a legal aid clinic at any Colorado law school accredited by the American bar association is an independent system of indigent defense overseen by the dean of the law school with which it is affiliated, any A provision or oversight of indigent defense through a legal aid clinic associated with any Colorado law school accredited by the

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American bar association satisfies the requirement described in subsection (3)(a) SUBSECTION (4)(a) of this section.

- (c) To satisfy the requirement described in subsection (3)(a) SUBSECTION (4)(a) of this section, a municipality that contracts directly with one or more defense attorneys to provide counsel to indigent defendants shall ensure that:
- (I) The process to select indigent defense attorneys is transparent and based on merit; and
- (II) Each contracted indigent defense attorney is periodically evaluated by an independent entity for competency and independence. The municipality shall evaluate each newly hired defense attorney as soon as practicable but no later than one year after he or she THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY is hired. Otherwise, the municipality shall evaluate each defense attorney at least every three years. An independent entity that evaluates defense attorneys pursuant to this subsection (3)(c)(II) SUBSECTION (4)(c)(II) shall provide evaluation results and any recommendations for corrective action in writing to the municipality. For the purpose of this subsection (3) SUBSECTION (4), "independent entity" means:
 - (A) The office of alternate defense counsel;
- (B) An attorney or a group of attorneys, each of whom has substantial experience practicing criminal defense in Colorado within the preceding five years, so long as the attorney or group of attorneys is not affiliated with the municipality receiving the services, including any A municipal judge, prosecutor, or indigent defense attorney; or
- (C) A local or regional independent indigent defense commission, as described in subsection (3)(d) SUBSECTION (4)(d) of this section.

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(d) (I) To satisfy the requirement described in subsection (3)(a) SUBSECTION (4)(a) of this section, a municipality may establish a local independent indigent defense commission or coordinate with one or more other municipalities to establish a regional independent indigent defense commission. Any local or regional independent indigent defense commission in existence as of January 1, 2018, is deemed to be in compliance with this subsection (3)(d) SUBSECTION (4)(d) and may continue as established.

- (II) Each local or regional independent indigent defense commission ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d) must include at least three members, each of whom is selected by the chief municipal judge in consultation with the Colorado criminal defense bar, the office of alternate defense counsel, or the office of the state public defender. Prior to serving on a commission, any commission member who is selected by a chief municipal judge must be approved by the office of alternate defense counsel. The office of alternate defense counsel shall approve such appointed commission members whom the office, in its discretion, deems likely to promote the provision of competent and independent indigent defense.
- (III) The terms and procedures for the members of a local or regional independent indigent defense commission must be ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d) ARE determined by the municipality or municipalities that establish ESTABLISHED the independent indigent defense commission.
- (IV) A local or regional independent indigent defense commission established pursuant to this subsection (3)(d) SUBSECTION (4)(d) has the responsibility and exclusive authority to appoint indigent defense counsel

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for a term of at least one year or more to be served until a successor is appointed. The independent indigent defense commission retains sole authority to supervise the indigent defense counsel and discharge him or her THEM for cause.

(V) A local or regional independent indigent defense commission ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d), through its ability to supervise, appoint, and discharge the indigent defense counsel PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (4)(d)(IV) OF THIS SECTION, shall ensure that indigent defendants accused of violations of municipal ordinances for which there is a possible sentence of incarceration are represented independently of any political considerations or private interests, that such THE indigent defendants receive legal services that are commensurate with those available to nonindigent defendants, and that municipal indigent defense attorneys provide representation in accordance with the Colorado rules of professional conduct and the American bar association standards relating to the administration of criminal justice.

(VI) A local or regional independent indigent defense commission ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d) shall not interfere with the discretion, judgment, and zealous advocacy of indigent defense attorneys in specific cases.

(VII) A local or regional independent indigent defense commission ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d) shall make recommendations to its municipality or municipalities regarding the provision of adequate monetary resources to provide legal services to indigent defendants accused of violations of such municipal ordinances.

(VIII) The members of an independent indigent defense commission ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d) shall

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serve without compensation; except that a municipality that establishes a local independent indigent defense commission or that coordinates with one or more other municipalities to establish a regional independent indigent defense commission shall reimburse the members of the commission for actual and reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(5) If a defendant remains in custody, the appointment of counsel continues until the defendant is released from custody. If a defendant is released from custody, the defendant may apply for court-appointed counsel, and the court shall appoint counsel if the court determines that the defendant is indigent and the charged offense includes a possible sentence of incarceration.

SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend as it will** become effective July 1, 2025, 13-10-114.5 as follows:

defense - definitions. (1) At the time of first appearance on a municipal charge, if the defendant is in custody and the charged offense includes a possible sentence of incarceration, the court shall appoint counsel to represent the defendant for purposes of the initial appearance unless, after a full advisement pursuant to C.M.C.R. 210 and section 16-7-207, C.R.S., the defendant makes a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver of his or her right to counsel. A MUNICIPALITY SHALL PROVIDE DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR EACH INDIGENT DEFENDANT CHARGED WITH A MUNICIPAL VIOLATION FOR WHICH THE MUNICIPAL CODE ALLOWS A POSSIBLE SENTENCE OF INCARCERATION UNLESS, AFTER BEING FULLY ADVISED PURSUANT TO C.M.C.R. 210 AND SECTION 16-7-207, THE DEFENDANT

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1 MAKES A KNOWING, INTELLIGENT, AND VOLUNTARY WAIVER OF THE RIGHT
2 TO COUNSEL.

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(2) If the defendant remains in custody, the appointment of counsel continues until the defendant is released from custody. If the defendant is released from custody, he or she may apply for court-appointed counsel, and the court shall appoint counsel if the court determines that the defendant is indigent and the charged offense includes a possible sentence of incarceration. AN IN-CUSTODY MUNICIPAL DEFENDANT IS PRESUMED INDIGENT AND AUTOMATICALLY ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL AT AND DURING EVERY IN-CUSTODY COURT APPEARANCE. A MUNICIPALITY THAT AUTHORIZES LAW ENFORCEMENT TO ARREST AN INDIVIDUAL FOR AN ALLEGED MUNICIPAL CODE VIOLATION SHALL ENSURE INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL IS PRESENT AND AVAILABLE TO REPRESENT AN IN-CUSTODY DEFENDANT AT ALL COURT APPEARANCES AND THAT COURT APPEARANCES OCCUR WITHIN THE TIME FRAMES ESTABLISHED IN SECTION 13-10-111.5 (2). FOR A COURT APPEARANCE AT WHICH THE MUNICIPAL COURT IS REQUIRED TO SET A PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE BOND, THE RIGHT TO INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL AT THE HEARING REMAINS IN PLACE, AS DOES THE REQUIREMENT THAT THE COURT CONDUCT PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SETTING BOND AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 13-10-111.5 (3).

(3) If a defendant is in custody, cannot post bail or is not allowed to post bail, and has a municipal hold, indigent defense counsel for the holding municipality may automatically elect to represent the defendant in the municipal case and shall notify the municipal court either verbally or in writing of the representation. If a municipal court receives notice, including

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1	FROM AN INCARCERATED DEFENDANT, JAIL, OR CORRECTIONAL FACILITY,
2	OF A DEFENDANT IN CUSTODY WHO CANNOT POST BAIL OR IS NOT
3	ALLOWED TO POST BAIL, AND HAS A MUNICIPAL HOLD, THE HOLDING
4	MUNICIPAL COURT SHALL EITHER APPOINT INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL TO
5	REPRESENT THE DEFENDANT WHILE THE DEFENDANT IS IN CUSTODY OR
6	NOTIFY THE DEFENDANT'S INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL TO ALLOW
7	INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL THE OPPORTUNITY TO AUTOMATICALLY
8	ELECT TO REPRESENT THE DEFENDANT WHILE THE DEFENDANT IS IN
9	CUSTODY.
10	(3.5) At the time of a defendant's first out-of-custody
11	APPEARANCE IN MUNICIPAL COURT FOR A VIOLATION FOR WHICH THE
12	MUNICIPAL CODE ALLOWS A POSSIBLE SENTENCE OF INCARCERATION, THE
13	COURT SHALL ADVISE THE DEFENDANT OF THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO
14	COUNSEL. THE COURT MAY INQUIRE AND MAKE A DETERMINATION AS TO
15	INDIGENCE IMMEDIATELY UPON REQUEST OR SHALL ADVISE THE
16	DEFENDANT OF THE PROCEDURE TO APPLY FOR COURT-APPOINTED
17	INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL. IF THE COURT DETERMINES THE DEFENDANT
18	IS INDIGENT, THE COURT SHALL APPOINT INDIGENT DEFENSE COUNSEL IN
19	THE MUNICIPAL CASE UNLESS, AFTER BEING FULLY ADVISED PURSUANT TO
20	RULE 210 OF THE COLORADO MUNICIPAL COURT RULES AND SECTION
21	16-7-207, THE DEFENDANT MAKES A KNOWING, INTELLIGENT, AND
22	VOLUNTARY WAIVER OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL. NOTHING IN THIS
23	SECTION PREVENTS THE COURT FROM MAKING A DETERMINATION OF
24	INDIGENCE IN ADVANCE OF AN OUT-OF-CUSTODY HEARING OR AT THE
25	SAME HEARING WHEN THE DEFENDANT REQUESTS APPOINTMENT OF
26	COUNSEL.
2.7	(3) (4) (a) On and after January 1, 2020, each municipality shall

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provide independent indigent defense for each indigent defendant charged with a municipal code violation for which there is a possible sentence of incarceration. Independent indigent defense requires, at minimum, that a nonpartisan entity independent of the municipal court and municipal officials oversee or evaluate indigent defense counsel.

- (b) (I) Because the office of alternate defense counsel created in section 21-2-101 is an independent system of indigent defense overseen by an independent commission, provision of indigent defense by lawyers evaluated or overseen by the office of alternate defense counsel satisfies the requirement described in subsection (3)(a) SUBSECTION (4)(a) of this section.
- (II) Because a legal aid clinic at any Colorado law school accredited by the American bar association is an independent system of indigent defense overseen by the dean of the law school with which it is affiliated, any THE provision or oversight of indigent defense through a legal aid clinic associated with any Colorado law school accredited by the American bar association satisfies the requirement described in subsection (3)(a) SUBSECTION (4)(a) of this section.
- (c) To satisfy the requirement described in subsection (3)(a) SUBSECTION (4)(a) of this section, a municipality that contracts directly with one or more defense attorneys to provide counsel to indigent defendants shall ensure that:
- (I) The process to select indigent defense attorneys is transparent and based on merit;
- (II) Each contracted indigent defense attorney is periodically evaluated by an independent entity for competency and independence.

 The municipality shall evaluate each newly hired defense attorney as soon

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as practicable but no later than one year after he or she THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY is hired. Otherwise, the municipality shall evaluate each defense attorney at least every three years. An independent entity that evaluates defense attorneys pursuant to this subsection (3)(c)(II) SUBSECTION (4)(c)(II) shall provide evaluation results and any recommendations for corrective action in writing to the municipality. For the purpose of this subsection (3) SUBSECTION (4), "independent entity" means:

(A) The office of alternate defense counsel;

- (B) An attorney or a group of attorneys, each of whom has substantial experience practicing criminal defense in Colorado within the preceding five years, so long as the attorney or group of attorneys is not affiliated with the municipality receiving the services, including any A municipal judge, prosecutor, or indigent defense attorney; or
- (C) A local or regional independent indigent defense commission, as described in subsection (3)(d) SUBSECTION (4)(d) of this section.
- (III) (A) The contract does not use a fixed or flat-fee payment structure for indigent defense services but instead uses the same payment structure and rates that are paid by the state of Colorado to attorneys and other interdisciplinary team members under contract with the office of alternate defense counsel created in section 21-2-101 and that are consistent with chief justice directive 04-04, or any successor chief justice directive.
- (B) This subsection (3)(c)(III) only applies to a municipality that prosecutes an act of domestic violence, as defined in section 18-6-800.3.
- (C) For the purposes of this subsection (3)(c) SUBSECTION (4)(c), "fixed or flat-fee payment structure" means a fee paid as a MAXIMUM

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fixed amount for specified legal services, regardless of the time or effort involved, but does not include an amount paid as a salary or on a salary basis.

- (d) (I) To satisfy the requirement described in subsection (3)(a) SUBSECTION (4)(a) of this section, a municipality may establish a local independent indigent defense commission or coordinate with one or more other municipalities to establish a regional independent indigent defense commission. Any A local or regional independent indigent defense commission in existence as of January 1, 2018, is deemed to be in compliance with this subsection (3)(d) SUBSECTION (4)(d) and may continue as established.
- (II) Each local or regional independent indigent defense commission ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d) must include at least three members, each of whom is selected by the chief municipal judge in consultation with the Colorado criminal defense bar, the office of alternate defense counsel, or the office of the state public defender. Prior to serving on a commission, any commission member who is selected by a chief municipal judge must be approved by the office of alternate defense counsel. The office of alternate defense counsel shall approve such appointed commission members whom the office, in its discretion, deems likely to promote the provision of competent and independent indigent defense.
- (III) The terms and procedures for the members of a local or regional independent indigent defense commission must be ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d) ARE determined by the municipality or municipalities that establish ESTABLISHED the independent indigent defense commission.

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(IV) A local or regional independent indigent defense commission established pursuant to this subsection (3)(d) SUBSECTION (4)(d) has the responsibility and exclusive authority to appoint indigent defense counsel for a term of at least one year or more to be served until a successor is appointed. The independent indigent defense commission retains sole authority to supervise the indigent defense counsel and discharge him or her THEM for cause.

(V) A local or regional independent indigent defense commission ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d), through its ability to supervise, appoint, and discharge the indigent defense counsel PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (4)(d)(IV) OF THIS SECTION, shall ensure that indigent defendants accused of violations of municipal ordinances for which there is a possible sentence of incarceration are represented independently of any political considerations or private interests, that such indigent defendants receive legal services that are commensurate with those available to nonindigent defendants, and that municipal indigent defense attorneys provide representation in accordance with the Colorado rules of professional conduct and the American bar association standards relating to the administration of criminal justice.

(VI) A local or regional independent indigent defense commission ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d) shall not interfere with the discretion, judgment, and zealous advocacy of indigent defense attorneys in specific cases.

(VII) A local or regional independent indigent defense commission ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d) shall make recommendations to its municipality or municipalities regarding the provision of adequate monetary resources to provide legal services to

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1	indigent defendants accused of violations of such municipal ordinances.
2	(VIII) The members of an independent indigent defense
3	commission ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4)(d) shall
4	serve without compensation; except that a municipality that establishes
5	a local independent indigent defense commission or that coordinates with
6	one or more other municipalities to establish a regional independent
7	indigent defense commission shall reimburse the members of the
8	commission for actual and reasonable expenses incurred in the
9	performance of their duties.
10	(5) IF A DEFENDANT REMAINS IN CUSTODY, THE APPOINTMENT OF
11	COUNSEL CONTINUES UNTIL THE DEFENDANT IS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.
12	IF A DEFENDANT IS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY, THE DEFENDANT MAY
13	APPLY FOR COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL, AND THE COURT SHALL APPOINT
14	COUNSEL IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE DEFENDANT IS INDIGENT
15	AND THE CHARGED OFFENSE INCLUDES A POSSIBLE SENTENCE OF
16	INCARCERATION.
17	SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 21-2-103, amend (5)
18	as follows:
19	21-2-103. Representation of persons who are indigent -
20	definition. (5) The office of alternate defense counsel may, but is not
21	required to, evaluate the performance of attorneys providing indigent
22	defense in municipal courts at the request of any municipality, as
23	described in section 13-10-114.5 (3)(c)(II) SECTION 13-10-114.5
24	(4)(c)(II). The office of alternate defense counsel shall not perform any
25	such evaluations without sufficient funding for personnel to perform such
26	evaluations.

SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 21-2-108, amend

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(2)	as	fol	lows:
(~)	as	101	10 11 5.

21-2-108. Conflict-free defense for indigent persons in
municipal courts - fund created. (2) A municipality that wants to utilize
the services of the office of alternate defense counsel to evaluate the
provision of defense counsel to indigent defendants as described in
section 13-10-114.5 (3)(c)(II)(A) SECTION 13-10-114.5 (4)(c)(II)(A)
during the next calendar year shall request such services on or before
September 1, 2018, and on or before September 1 each year thereafter.
SECTION 11. Safety clause. The general assembly finds,
determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
preservation of the public peace, health, or safety or for appropriations for
the support and maintenance of the departments of the state and state
institutions.

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