First Regular Session Seventy-fifth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

PREAMENDED

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LLS NO. 25-0270.01 Michael Dohr x4347

HOUSE BILL 25-1136

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Clifford and Bacon,

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

(None),

House Committees

Senate Committees

Judiciary

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING MATTERS RELATED TO PEACE OFFICERS.

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.)

Law enforcement is required to report to the peace officers standards and training board (P.O.S.T. board) certain information related to peace officer conduct for inclusion in a searchable database. The bill requires the head of the law enforcement agency providing the report to certify the accuracy of the information in the report. The agency providing the report shall provide the P.O.S.T. board with all documents relevant to the discipline for which the officer was placed in the database upon request of the P.O.S.T. board. If a law enforcement agency refuses

to provide the records, the P.O.S.T. board may subpoen the records. If the court grants the subpoena, the court shall order the law enforcement agency to pay the P.O.S.T. board's attorney fees, costs, and fees related to the subpoena. The bill prohibits the P.O.S.T. board from including information in the database if the information is received from an agency that does not employ or has not employed the subject of the information. If an agency fails to report the information, the agency is subject to a fine or loss of P.O.S.T. board funding.

A peace officer who is included in the searchable database can appeal the officer's inclusion in the database. When a peace officer is added to the database, the P.O.S.T. board shall provide the peace officer with information about how to appeal that action. The bill requires the peace officer's disciplining law enforcement agency to provide the P.O.S.T. board with all documents relevant to the discipline for which the officer was placed in the database. If a law enforcement agency refuses to provide the records, the P.O.S.T. board may subpoena the records. If the court grants the subpoena, the court shall order the law enforcement agency to pay the P.O.S.T. board's attorney fees, costs, and fees related to the subpoena.

The bill gives the P.O.S.T. board director the authority to remove entries from the database that are in error.

Under current law, the P.O.S.T. board shall permanently revoke a peace officer's certification and record that information in the database if the officer is found civilly liable for the use of unlawful physical force or is found civilly liable for failure to intervene in the use of unlawful force and the incident resulted in serious bodily injury or death to another person. The bill gives the P.O.S.T. board the discretion to permanently revoke in those cases.

If a law enforcement agency is investigating a peace officer for an incident that could result in a database report, the law enforcement agency shall inform the peace officer of the agency's duty to report that information and the consequences of the reporting.

The bill prohibits a law enforcement agency from agreeing to a settlement with a peace officer that includes the agency agreeing to not report the information to the database.

Current law requires a law enforcement agency to provide a peace officer's personnel records when they receive a waiver for the records to another law enforcement agency that is considering employing the peace officer. A law enforcement agency or governmental agency that submits the waiver to another agency and does not receive the records shall report that fact to the P.O.S.T. board. The P.O.S.T. board shall contact the agency, and if the agency does not provide the disclosure within 6 calendar days, the P.O.S.T. board shall not provide the agency with P.O.S.T. board funding for a period of one year and the agency may be subject to fines.

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The bill allows a person to maintain their P.O.S.T. certification if they are not working as a peace officer but are working for a law enforcement agency in a non-peace-officer role.

In 2024, the general assembly provided temporary peace officer status to administrators of judicial security. The bill makes the status permanent.

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado: 2 SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 24-31-303, amend 3 (1)(r) as follows: 4 24-31-303. Duties - powers of the P.O.S.T. board - definition. 5 (1) The P.O.S.T. board has the following duties: 6 (r) (I) Subject to available appropriations, beginning on January 7 1, 2022, to create and maintain a database in a searchable format to be 8 published on its website, containing information related to a peace 9 officer's CONDUCT PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 24-31-321. 10 (A) Untruthfulness; 11 (B) Three or more failures to follow P.O.S.T. board training 12 requirements within ten consecutive years; 13 (C) Revocation of the certification by the P.O.S.T. board, 14 including the basis for the revocation; 15 (D) Termination for cause by the peace officer's employer unless 16 the termination is overturned or reversed by an appellate process. A 17 notation must be placed next to the officer's name during the pendency of 18 any appellate process. 19 (E) Resignation or retirement while under investigation by the 20 peace officer's employing law enforcement agency, a district attorney, or 21 the attorney general that could result in being entered into the database in 22 this subsection (1)(r);

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1	(1) Resignation of retirement following an increase that reads to
2	the opening of an investigation within six months following the peace
3	officer's resignation or retirement that could result in being entered into
4	the database in this subsection (1)(r);
5	(G) Being the subject of a criminal investigation for a crime that
6	could result in revocation or suspension of certification pursuant to
7	section 24-31-305 or 24-31-904 or the filing of criminal charges for such
8	a crime. The investigating law enforcement agency shall notify the
9	P.O.S.T. board of the investigation or filing of criminal charges as soon
10	as practicable, in a manner prescribed in P.O.S.T. board rule, so long as
11	such notification is unlikely to disrupt or impede an investigation.
12	(H) Actions as described by the applicable statutory provision
13	identifying the basis for the credibility disclosure notification as set forth
14	in section 16-2.5-502 (2)(c)(I).
15	(II) Law enforcement agencies shall report to the P.O.S.T. board
16	the information required in this subsection (1)(r) in a format determined
17	by the P.O.S.T. board. Failure to submit such information is subject to a
18	fine set in rule by the P.O.S.T. board.
19	(III) For purposes of this subsection (1)(r), "untruthfulness" means
20	a peace officer knowingly made an untruthful statement concerning a
21	material fact or knowingly omitted a material fact on an official criminal
22	justice record, while testifying under oath, or during an internal affairs
23	investigation or administrative investigation and disciplinary process.
24	(IV) Termination for cause.
25	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 24-31-321 as
26	follows:
27	24-31-321. Peace officer conduct database - definition. (1) THE

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2	SEARCHABLE FORMAT TO BE PUBLISHED ON ITS WEBSITE CONTAINING
3	INFORMATION RELATED TO A PEACE OFFICER'S:
4	(a) Untruthfulness;
5	(b) Three or more failures to follow P.O.S.T. Board
6	TRAINING REQUIREMENTS WITHIN TEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS;
7	(c) REVOCATION OF THE CERTIFICATION BY THE P.O.S.T. BOARD,
8	INCLUDING THE BASIS FOR THE REVOCATION;
9	(d) TERMINATION FOR CAUSE BY THE PEACE OFFICER'S EMPLOYER;
10	
11	(e) RESIGNATION OR RETIREMENT WHILE UNDER INVESTIGATION
12	BY THE PEACE OFFICER'S EMPLOYING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, A
13	DISTRICT ATTORNEY, OR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL;
14	(f) RESIGNATION OR RETIREMENT FOLLOWING AN INCIDENT THAT
15	LEADS TO THE OPENING OF AN INVESTIGATION WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER
16	THE PEACE OFFICER'S RESIGNATION OR RETIREMENT;
17	(g) RESIGNATION IN LIEU OF TERMINATION FOR CAUSE;
18	(h) BEING CHARGED WITH A CRIME THAT COULD RESULT IN
19	REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION
20	24-31-305 or $24-31-904$. The employing law enforcement agency
21	SHALL NOTIFY THE P.O.S.T. BOARD OF THE FILING OF CRIMINAL
22	CHARGES AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE, IN A MANNER PRESCRIBED IN P.O.S.T.
23	BOARD RULE.
24	(i) ACTIONS AS DESCRIBED BY THE APPLICABLE STATUTORY
25	PROVISION IDENTIFYING THE BASIS FOR THE CREDIBILITY DISCLOSURE
26	NOTIFICATION AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 16-2.5-502 (2)(c)(I).
27	(2) (a) LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES SHALL REPORT TO THE

P.O.S.T. BOARD SHALL CREATE AND MAINTAIN A DATABASE IN A

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1	P.O.S.T. BOARD THE INFORMATION REQUIRED IN SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS
2	SECTION IN A FORMAT DETERMINED BY THE P.O.S.T. BOARD. THE P.O.S.T.
3	BOARD SHALL NOT INCLUDE INFORMATION IN THE DATABASE IF THE
4	INFORMATION IS RECEIVED FROM AN AGENCY THAT DOES NOT EMPLOY OR
5	HAS NOT EMPLOYED THE PEACE OFFICER WHO IS THE SUBJECT OF THE
6	INFORMATION. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER PROVISION TO THE
7	CONTRARY, THE P.O.S.T. BOARD MAY BECOME THE CUSTODIAN OF
8	RECORDS AND MAY ENTER REPORTS INTO THE DATABASE ON BEHALF OF A
9	LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY THAT NO LONGER EXISTS. THE HEAD OF THE
10	LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PROVIDING THE REPORT SHALL CERTIFY
11	THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION IN THE REPORT. A KNOWING OR
12	WILLFUL FAILURE TO SUBMIT THE INFORMATION OR CERTIFICATION OR A
13	KNOWING OR WILLFUL SUBMITTAL OF FALSE OR INACCURATE
14	INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO A FINE IMPOSED BY THE P.O.S.T. BOARD.
15	WHEN A FAILURE TO SUBMIT THE INFORMATION OR CERTIFICATION OR
16	SUBMITTAL OF FALSE OR INACCURATE INFORMATION IS DETERMINED, THE
17	P.O.S.T. BOARD SHALL REFER THE MATTER TO THE APPROPRIATE DISTRICT
18	ATTORNEY AND REQUEST THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO CONDUCT A
19	CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.
20	(b) AFTER RECEIVING A NOTIFICATION AND UPON REQUEST OF THE
21	P.O.S.T. BOARD, THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PROVIDING THE REPORT
22	SHALL PROVIDE THE P.O.S.T. BOARD WITH ALL DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO
23	THE INVESTIGATION OR CAUSE FOR WHICH THE OFFICER WAS PLACED IN
24	THE DATABASE. IF A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY REFUSES TO PROVIDE
25	THE RECORDS PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (2), THE P.O.S.T. BOARD
26	MAY SUBPOENA THE RECORDS. IF THE COURT OR ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
27	JUDGE GRANTS THE SUBPOENA, AND SUBSEQUENTLY DOES NOT GRANT A

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1 MOTION TO QUASH THE SUBPOENA, THE COURT MAY ORDER THE LAW 2 ENFORCEMENT AGENCY TO PAY THE P.O.S.T. BOARD'S ATTORNEY FEES, 3 COSTS, AND FEES RELATED TO THE SUBPOENA. 4 (c) IF THE P.O.S.T. BOARD RECEIVED INFORMATION REGARDING AN 5 INCIDENT INVOLVING A PEACE OFFICER THAT WOULD REQUIRE A REPORT 6 PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION, THE ORGANIZATION 7 EMPLOYING THE PEACE OFFICER SHALL PROVIDE THE P.O.S.T. BOARD WITH 8 ALL DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE INCIDENT UPON REQUEST OF THE 9 P.O.S.T. BOARD. IF A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY REFUSES TO PROVIDE 10 THE RECORDS PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (2), THE P.O.S.T. BOARD 11 MAY SUBPOENA THE RECORDS. IF THE COURT OR ADMINISTRATIVE LAW 12 JUDGE GRANTS THE SUBPOENA, AND SUBSEQUENTLY DOES NOT GRANT A 13 MOTION TO QUASH THE SUBPOENA, THE COURT MAY ORDER THE LAW 14 ENFORCEMENT AGENCY TO PAY THE P.O.S.T. BOARD'S ATTORNEY FEES, 15 COSTS, AND FEES RELATED TO THE SUBPOENA. 16 (d) THE RECORDS OF ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY THAT ARE 17 SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW BY THE P.O.S.T. BOARD FOR THE PURPOSES OF 18 THIS SUBSECTION (2) REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE REPORTING LAW 19 ENFORCEMENT AGENCY AND ARE NOT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC RELEASE BY THE 20 P.O.S.T. BOARD. 21 (3) (a) THE P.O.S.T. BOARD SHALL CREATE AN APPEAL PROCESS 22 FOR A PEACE OFFICER TO APPEAL THE OFFICER'S INCLUSION IN THE 23 DATABASE CREATED IN THIS SECTION. THE APPEAL MUST BE CONDUCTED 24 PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION AND P.O.S.T. BOARD 25 RULES. THE P.O.S.T. BOARD SHALL GIVE CONSIDERATION TO AN OFFICER'S 26 WHISTLE BLOWER STATUS DURING THE APPEAL. WHEN A PEACE OFFICER 27 IS ADDED TO THE DATABASE, THE P.O.S.T. BOARD SHALL PROVIDE THE

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1	PEACE OFFICER WITH INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO APPEAL THAT ACTION
2	ON ITS WEBSITE. IF A PEACE OFFICER INITIATES AN APPEAL PURSUANT TO
3	THIS SUBSECTION (3), THE REPORTING AGENCY SHALL PROVIDE THE
4	P.O.S.T. BOARD WITH ALL DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE DISCIPLINE FOR
5	WHICH THE OFFICER WAS PLACED IN THE DATABASE UPON REQUEST OF THE
6	P.O.S.T. BOARD. IF A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY REFUSES TO PROVIDE
7	THE RECORDS PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (3), THE P.O.S.T. BOARD
8	MAY SUBPOENA THE RECORDS. IF THE COURT OR ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
9	JUDGE GRANTS THE SUBPOENA, AND SUBSEQUENTLY DOES NOT GRANT A
10	MOTION TO QUASH THE SUBPOENA, THE COURT MAY ORDER THE LAW
11	ENFORCEMENT AGENCY TO PAY THE P.O.S.T. BOARD'S ATTORNEY FEES,
12	COSTS, AND FEES RELATED TO THE SUBPOENA.
13	(b) THE RECORDS OF ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY THAT ARE
14	SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW BY THE P.O.S.T. BOARD FOR THE PURPOSES OF
15	SUBSECTION (3)(a) OF THIS SECTION REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE
16	REPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY AND ARE NOT SUBJECT TO PUBLIC
17	RELEASE BY THE P.O.S.T. BOARD.
18	(4) If a law enforcement agency reports information
19	REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION AND
20	SUBSEQUENTLY DETERMINES THE ENTRY WAS IN ERROR AND INFORMS THE
21	P.O.S.T. BOARD OF THE ERROR REGARDLESS OF WHEN THE ERROR
22	OCCURRED, THE P.O.S.T. BOARD SHALL REMOVE THE ENTRY FROM THE
23	DATABASE AFTER THE P.O.S.T. BOARD DETERMINES THE ENTRY WAS IN
24	ERROR.

(5) FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, "UNTRUTHFULNESS" MEANS
A PEACE OFFICER KNOWINGLY MADE AN UNTRUTHFUL STATEMENT
CONCERNING A MATERIAL FACT OR KNOWINGLY OMITTED A MATERIAL

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1	FACT ON AN OFFICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE RECORD, WHILE TESTIFYING
2	UNDER OATH, OR DURING AN INTERNAL AFFAIRS INVESTIGATION OR
3	ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION AND DISCIPLINARY PROCESS.
4	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 24-31-904, repeal
5	(1)(a)(II) and (2)(a)(II); and add (1.5), (2.5), (5), and (6) as follows:
6	24-31-904. Peace officer certification discipline.
7	(1) (a) Notwithstanding any provision of law, the P.O.S.T. board shall
8	permanently revoke a peace officer's certification if:
9	(II) The P.O.S.T. certified peace officer is found civilly liable for
10	the use of unlawful physical force, or is found civilly liable for failure to
11	intervene in the use of unlawful force and the incident resulted in serious
12	bodily injury or death to another person;
13	(1.5) THE P.O.S.T. BOARD MAY PERMANENTLY REVOKE A PEACE
14	OFFICER'S CERTIFICATION IF THE P.O.S.TCERTIFIED PEACE OFFICER IS
15	FOUND CIVILLY LIABLE FOR THE USE OF EXCESSIVE OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL
16	PHYSICAL FORCE OR IS FOUND CIVILLY LIABLE FOR FAILURE TO INTERVENE
17	IN THE USE OF EXCESSIVE OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL FORCE, AND THE
18	INCIDENT RESULTED IN SERIOUS BODILY INJURY OR DEATH TO ANOTHER
19	PERSON.
20	(2) (a) Notwithstanding any provision of law, the P.O.S.T. board
21	shall suspend a peace officer's certification for at least a year if:
22	(II) The P.O.S.T. certified peace officer is found civilly liable for
23	the use or threatened use of unlawful physical force, or is found civilly
24	liable for failure to intervene in the use of unlawful force and the incident
25	did not result in serious bodily injury or death to another person;
26	(2.5) THE P.O.S.T. BOARD MAY SUSPEND A PEACE OFFICER'S
27	CERTIFICATION FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR IF THE P.O.S.TCERTIFIED PEACE

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1	OFFICER IS FOUND CIVILLY LIABLE FOR THE USE OF UNLAWFUL PHYSICAL
2	FORCE OR IS FOUND CIVILLY LIABLE FOR FAILURE TO INTERVENE IN THE
3	USE OF UNLAWFUL FORCE, AND THE INCIDENT DID NOT RESULT IN SERIOUS
4	BODILY INJURY OR DEATH TO ANOTHER PERSON.
5	(5) IF A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IS INVESTIGATING A PEACE
6	OFFICER FOR AN INCIDENT THAT COULD RESULT IN A REPORT PURSUANT TO
7	SECTION 24-31-321 (1), THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY SHALL INFORM
8	THE PEACE OFFICER OF THE AGENCY'S DUTY TO REPORT THAT
9	INFORMATION AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE REPORTING.
10	(6) AN EMPLOYER SHALL NOT AGREE TO A SETTLEMENT WITH A
11	PEACE OFFICER THAT INCLUDES THE EMPLOYING AGENCY AGREEING TO
12	NOT REPORT THE INFORMATION REQUIRED PURSUANT TO SECTION
13	24-31-321 (1).
14	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 24-33.5-115, amend
15	(1) as follows:
16	24-33.5-115. Peace officer hiring - required use of waiver -
17	definitions. (1) A state or local law enforcement agency, including
18	higher education law enforcement agencies and public transit law
19	enforcement agencies, shall require each candidate that it interviews
20	RECEIVES A CONDITIONAL JOB OFFER for a peace officer position who has
21	been employed by another law enforcement agency or governmental
22	agency to execute a written waiver that explicitly authorizes each law
23	enforcement agency or governmental agency that has employed the
24	candidate to disclose the applicant's files, including internal affairs files,
25	to the state or local law enforcement agency and releases the interviewing
26	agency and each law enforcement agency or governmental agency that
27	employed the candidate from any liability related to the use and disclosure

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1	of the files. A law enforcement agency or governmental agency may
2	disclose the applicant's files by either providing copies or allowing the
3	interviewing agency to review the files at the law enforcement agency's
4	office or governmental agency's office. A candidate who refuses to
5	execute the waiver shall not be considered for employment by the
6	interviewing agency. The agency interviewing the candidate shall, at least
7	twenty-one days prior to making the hiring decision, submit the waiver to
8	each law enforcement agency or governmental agency that has employed
9	the candidate. A state or local law enforcement agency or governmental
10	agency that receives such a waiver shall provide the disclosure to the
11	agency that is considering the candidate for employment not more than
12	twenty-one days after such receipt. A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OR
13	GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY THAT SUBMITS THE WAIVER TO ANOTHER
14	AGENCY AND DOES NOT RECEIVE THE DISCLOSURE SHALL REPORT THAT
15	FACT TO THE P.O.S.T. BOARD. UPON RECEIPT OF THE NOTICE, THE P.O.S.T.
16	BOARD MAY CONTACT THE AGENCY, AND IF THE AGENCY DOES NOT
17	PROVIDE THE DISCLOSURE WITHIN SIX CALENDAR DAYS, THE P.O.S.T.
18	BOARD SHALL NOT PROVIDE THE AGENCY WITH P.O.S.T. BOARD FUNDING
19	FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR OR SHALL IMPOSE FINES THROUGH THE
20	ATTORNEY GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECTION 24-31-307 AND P.O.S.T.
21	BOARD RULE, OR BOTH.
22	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 24-31-305, amend
23	(1.7) as follows:
24	24-31-305. Certification - issuance - renewal - revocation -
25	rules - definition. (1.7) (a) Unless revoked or voluntarily surrendered,
26	a basic certification or reserve certification issued pursuant to this part 3
27	is valid as long as the certificate holder is continuously serving as a peace

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officer, or reserve peace officer, or works for a law enforcement agency in a non-peace-officer role and maintains annual training requirements established by the P.O.S.T. board.

- (b) If a basic or reserve certificate holder has not served as a peace officer or reserve peace officer for a total of at least six months during any consecutive three-year period, the certification automatically expires at the end of such three-year period, unless the certificate holder is then serving as a peace officer or reserve peace officer or had previously voluntarily surrendered his or her THEIR certificate OR THEN WORKS FOR A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IN A NON-PEACE-OFFICER ROLE.
- (c) The P.O.S.T. board may promulgate ADOPT rules for the renewal of certification that expired pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection (1.7) SUBSECTION (1.7)(b) OF THIS SECTION.
- **SECTION 6.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 16-2.5-152 as follows:

16-2.5-152. Administrators of judicial security. Administrators of judicial security employed by the judicial department are peace officers WHILE ENGAGED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES WHOSE PRIMARY AUTHORITY INCLUDES THE PROTECTION AND SECURITY OF THE JUDICIARY, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL, AND JUDICIAL FACILITIES AND WHO MAY COOPERATE WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND whose authority includes the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado, and the administrators of judicial security must be certified by the P.O.S.T. board. For the purpose of seeking peace officer status for additional personnel under the title of judicial security administrator, notwithstanding the provisions of section 16-2.5-201, additional administrators of judicial security are granted temporary peace officer status pending application

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and review by the P.O.S.T. board. Following review by the P.O.S.T. board pursuant to section 16-2.5-201 and upon a favorable recommendation for peace officer status from the P.O.S.T. board to the general assembly, temporary peace officer status for additional administrators is permanent. If the P.O.S.T. board does not recommend peace officer status for additional personnel under the title of judicial security administrator, the temporary peace officer status expires on June 30, 2025, unless the general assembly provides otherwise. Any peace officer positions created pursuant to this section after January 1, 2025, shall be approved by the general assembly through a decision item in the judicial department's annual budget request.

SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 16-2.5-102 as follows:

16-2.5-102. Certified peace officer - P.O.S.T. certification required. The following peace officers shall meet all the standards imposed by law on a peace officer and shall be certified by the peace officers standards and training board, referred to in this article as the "P.O.S.T. board": A chief of police; a police officer; a sheriff; an undersheriff; a deputy sheriff; a Colorado state patrol officer; a town marshal; a deputy town marshal; a reserve police officer; a reserve deputy sheriff; a reserve deputy town marshal; a police officer or reserve police officer employed by a state institution of higher education; a Colorado wildlife officer; a Colorado parks and recreation officer; a Colorado police administrator or police officer employed by the Colorado mental health institute at Pueblo; an attorney general criminal investigator; a community parole officer; a public transit officer; a municipal court marshal; ADMINISTRATORS OF JUDICIAL SECURITY; and the department of

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1	corrections inspector general.
2	SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 16-2.5-130
3	as follows:
4	16-2.5-130. P.O.S.T. director - P.O.S.T. board investigators
5	The director of the P.O.S.T. board, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, and a P.O.S.T.
6	board investigator are peace officers while engaged in the performance
7	of their duties whose primary authority shall include the enforcement of
8	laws and rules pertaining to the training and certification of peace officers
9	and shall include the enforcement of all laws of the state of Colorado and
10	who may be certified by the P.O.S.T. board.
11	SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 16-2.5-502, repeal
12	(3)(e) as follows:
13	16-2.5-502. Peace officer credibility disclosures - policies and
14	procedures. (3) On or before February 1, 2022, each district attorney
15	shall make available to the public the policies and procedures created and
16	implemented pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. The policies and
17	procedures must include, but need not be limited to, a process for a
18	district attorney to:
19	(e) Remove any credibility disclosure notification records when
20	appropriate and lawful.
21	SECTION 10. Safety clause. The general assembly finds
22	determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
23	preservation of the public peace, health, or safety or for appropriations for
24	the support and maintenance of the departments of the state and state
25	institutions.

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