

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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During the 2010 legislative session, the General Assembly considered and passed a wide variety of bills related to criminal justice. These bills covered issues ranging from penalty adjustments and sentencing reform for crimes related to controlled substances, to limitations on the use of juvenile direct file, to increased penalties for offenders who are convicted of multiple traffic offenses involving alcohol or drugs.

## **Controlled Substances**

The General Assembly devoted considerable attention this session to the regulation of medical marijuana. **House Bill 10-1284** regulates medical marijuana by creating the state and local medical marijuana licensing authority. The bill restricts the location of medical marijuana centers and limits the amount of marijuana that a center may have at any given time. In addition, the bill prohibits certain individuals from operating a medical marijuana center, such as physicians, people under 21 years of age, or a member of law enforcement. Under the provisions of the bill, both the local and state licensing authorities have the authority to suspend and revoke licenses and to issue fines for violations of the medical marijuana code. Violations specified in the bill include smoking medical marijuana at a center or possessing more than 6 plants and 2 ounces of marijuana for each patient who is registered with the center. Violations of the code are a class 2 misdemeanor. Finally, the bill amends the statute concerning the medical marijuana program to regulate the role of caregivers.

**Senate Bill 10-109** focuses specifically on the physician-patient relationship for medical marijuana patients. The bill regulates the role of physicians in certifying that an individual may benefit from medical marijuana as follows:

- a physician and a patient must have a "bona fide" relationship before a physician may certify that a patient would benefit from medical marijuana;
- the physician is available or offers to provide follow-up care and treatment to the patient after he or she begins using medical marijuana;
- the physician is to maintain a record-keeping system for all patients certified by the registry;
- the physician is not to offer a discount to a patient who uses a particular dispensary or caregiver or diagnose a patient for a debilitating medical condition at a place where medical marijuana is sold or distributed;
- the physician is not to accept, solicit, or offer payment to or from any provider of medical marijuana or hold an economic interest in any marijuana dispensary;
- the physician must hold a doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathic medicine from an accredited medical school, have a valid, unrestricted license to practice medicine, and a valid, unrestricted U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) controlled substances registration; and
- after the physician determines that a patient has a debilitating condition and that the patient would benefit from the use of medical marijuana, the physician must certify this determination to the state health agency and must specify the patient's chronic or debilitating disease or condition and the cause of the disease or condition, if known.

In addition to the bills concerning medical marijuana, the General Assembly also adopted **House Bill 10-1352**, which adjusts the penalties for several offenses related to controlled substances and also provides new sentencing guidelines for offenders convicted of such offenses. In particular, the bill:

- lowers the penalty for the unlawful use of a controlled substance from various levels, depending on the circumstances, to a class 2 misdemeanor, regardless of the circumstances;
- separates the crime of possession of a controlled substance (other than marijuana) from the crime of manufacturing, dispensing, selling, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute;
- adds the sale of a controlled substance to a minor (under the age of 18) to the definition of unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance. Sale of a controlled substance to a minor is a class 3 felony and carries a mandatory prison sentence;
- lowers the penalties for the crimes of unlawful possession of a controlled substance and manufacturing, dispensing, selling, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute;
- substantially changes offenses related to marijuana with regard to the amount required to constitute a crime and lowers associated penalties;
- requires the court, in a case in which an individual who is 18 or older is convicted of transferring or dispensing any amount of marijuana to a person under the age of 15, to sentence the defendant to a mandatory period of incarceration;
- increases the amount of a schedule I or II controlled substance necessary for a defendant, who is convicted of unlawfully introducing, distributing, or importing such a substance into Colorado, to be designated as a special offender for sentencing purposes;
- clarifies the conditions under which possession of a firearm in the commission of a drug offense designates a defendant as a special offender;
- lowers the penalty for fraud and deceit related to a controlled substance to a class 6 felony;
- directs the General Assembly to appropriate the savings generated by the bill to the Drug Offender Treatment Fund;
- requires that moneys appropriated pursuant to the bill be deposited in the Drug Offender Surcharge Fund and allocated according to a plan developed by specified stakeholders to cover the costs associated with the treatment of substance abuse or co-occurring disorders of adult offenders who are assessed to be in need of treatment and who are:
  - ▶ on probation;
  - ▶ on diversion;
  - ▶ on parole;
  - ▶ in community corrections; or
  - ▶ in jail; and
- requires the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) in the Department of Public Safety to annually analyze the amount of fiscal savings the bill generates over the previous fiscal year and report such analysis to the Joint Budget Committee.

Under current law, any individual who is convicted or receives a deferred sentence for a drug-related crime is required to pay a surcharge. The amount of the surcharge paid by each offender is based on the class of the offense. The bill raises the surcharge for class 4, 5, and 6 felonies, class 1, 2, and 3 misdemeanors, and class 2 petty offenses related to the possession of marijuana.

## **Driving Offenses**

During the 2010 session, as in past years, the General Assembly considered a primary seat belt law. Under current law, the driver, any front seat passengers, and children aged six and older must wear a seat belt when the vehicle is in motion. Small children under age six must be in an appropriate child car seat. Violation of these requirements is a class B traffic infraction. **Senate Bill 10-110** modifies child restraint requirements for children up to age eight. With some exceptions, these children must be in an age- and size-appropriate child seat in the rear seat of the vehicle. From ages 8 to 16, children can sit in the front or back seat so long as they use a safety belt or are in an appropriate child restraint device. The state patrol and local law enforcement agencies are required to keep compilations of manufacturer's instructions for best-selling child restraint systems.

Under current law, law enforcement officers can only issue a ticket for adult seat belt offenses if the driver is pulled over for another traffic infraction with the seat belt violation as a secondary offense. With some exceptions, law enforcement officers may pull over a driver for violation of child restraint provisions as a primary offense. This bill makes child restraint provisions a secondary offense, requiring law enforcement officers to pull over the driver for another infraction. From August 1, 2010, to August 1, 2011, drivers violating child restraint provisions will only be issued a warning.

The General Assembly considered two bills related to traffic offenses involving alcohol or drugs. **House Bill 10-1347**, which was recommended by the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ), was ultimately adopted. The bill concerns misdemeanor penalties for individuals who are convicted of multiple traffic offenses involving alcohol or drugs. Current law provides one set of penalties for a first offense of driving under the influence (DUI), DUI per se, driving while ability impaired (DWAI), and driving as a habitual user of a controlled substance. A second, more restrictive set of penalties exists for any subsequent convictions of those offenses. House Bill 10-1347 adjusts the penalties for a second offense and creates a new set of penalties for a third or subsequent offense. The bill also restricts an individual's participation in certain county jail sentencing alternatives (i.e. work, educational, and medical release), except under certain circumstances. In addition, repeat offenders are not eligible for earned time, good time, or trusty prisoner status while serving their mandatory jail sentences, and must complete a period of probation of at least two years. The bill provides guidelines for the conditions of probation and raises the minimum persistent drunk driver surcharge from \$50 to \$100.

A separate bill related to sentencing for DUI offenses was postponed indefinitely by the House Judiciary Committee. **House Bill 10-1184** would have created a class 6 felony offense for individuals convicted of a third or subsequent DUI or DUI per se. It would have required the court to order the offender to complete an alcohol treatment program at his or her own expense and to attend at least one meeting of an advocacy group for victims and family members of victims of drunk drivers.

The General Assembly passed **House Bill 10-1090**, which concerns the punishment for a person convicted of driving while under restraint. A person's license is considered under restraint if the license was denied, revoked, or suspended in either Colorado or in another state. Currently, a person convicted of driving while under restraint is subject to a mandatory five-day jail sentence. This bill removes the mandatory sentence requirement, but still allows a judge to sentence an offender to jail time. It does not change sentencing requirements for persons whose license restraint is due to an alcohol-related offense, such as driving under the influence (DUI). The General Assembly also adopted **Senate Bill 10-204**, which increases the penalty for careless driving resulting in death from 4 points to 8 points. Under the bill, careless driving resulting in death is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.

**House Bill 10-1246**, which was recommended by the Legislative Audit Committee, was postponed indefinitely by the House Judiciary Committee. The bill would have addressed liability issues with unauthorized drivers. Currently, loaning a vehicle to someone who is unlicensed is a class B traffic infraction. If the unlicensed driver is in an accident, the vehicle's owner is not liable for damages. The bill would have stipulated that a person who loans a vehicle to an unlicensed driver is liable for damages caused by an accident involving the vehicle.

## **Firearms**

The General Assembly considered four bills related to firearms during the 2010 session. Two bills, both concerning the grounds for the denial of a firearm transfer, were ultimately adopted. **House Bill 10-1411** amends the current statute concerning grounds for denial of a firearm. Under current law, an individual is denied the transfer of a firearm if he or she has been arrested for or charged with a crime that would prohibit the individual from possessing a firearm under state or federal law and there has been no final disposition of the case or the final disposition is unknown. If an individual wants to appeal the denial, he or she must provide the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) with documentation concerning the final disposition of the case. Under this bill, when an individual is denied a firearm transfer because the final disposition of the case is unknown *and the individual files an appeal*, the CBI is responsible for conducting the research to confirm or reverse the denial.

**House Bill 10-1391** eliminates the repeal date of July 1, 2010, for the provision of current law that denies a firearm transfer if the prospective transferee has been arrested or charged with a crime that, if convicted, would prohibit the individual from purchasing or possessing a firearm or if the individual has been indicted for a crime that is punishable by imprisonment of more than a year according to federal law.

Two bills concerning the regulation of firearms were postponed indefinitely. **Senate Bill 10-051** would have eliminated the authority of the Governor to suspend or limit the sale, distribution, or transportation of firearms during a state disaster emergency. **Senate Bill 10-092** would have exempted from federal regulation any personal firearms, firearms accessories, and ammunition made in Colorado and remaining in the state. Under the bill, such items would have been exempt from regulation because they are made and sold within the state and are not subject to federal regulation for interstate commerce. The bill would have required that the significant parts of a firearm must also have been manufactured in the state. The firearm would have been required

to have the words "Made in Colorado" stamped on it to be exempt from federal regulation. The bill specified several exceptions, such as any firearm that fires two or more shots with the activation of the trigger.

## **Increased Penalties and New Crimes**

The General Assembly addressed several bills regarding increased penalties and new crimes. **House Bill 10-1334** changes the criminal statutes concerning public indecency and indecent exposure in the following ways:

- moves masturbation from the statutes governing public indecency to the statutes governing indecent exposure;
- moves the knowing exposure of a person's genitals with the purpose of causing affront or alarm from the statutes governing indecent exposure to the statutes governing public indecency;
- makes a subsequent offense of exposing a person's genitals with the purpose of causing affront or alarm a class 1 misdemeanor and unlawful sexual behavior under the Colorado Sex Offender Registration Act; and
- makes the exposure of a person's genitals with the intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desire of any person part of the indecent exposure statute.

Public indecency is a class 1 petty offense and indecent exposure is a class 1 misdemeanor.

**Senate Bill 10-128** moves the offense of invasion of privacy for sexual gratification from the unlawful sexual contact statute to its own statute. The penalty for invasion of privacy for sexual gratification is raised from a class 1 misdemeanor to a class 6 felony when it is the second or subsequent offense or when the person observed or photographed is under the age of 15. The definition of "photograph" for the purpose of invasion of privacy for sexual gratification and criminal invasion of privacy is expanded to include a live feed. The penalty for the offense of eavesdropping is lowered from a class 6 felony to a class 1 misdemeanor.

Two bills added new crimes to the definition of racketeering activity under the Colorado Organized Crime Control Act (COCCA). **Senate Bill 10-140** repeals and relocates, with amendments, statutory provisions related to trafficking in adults, trafficking in children, and coercion of involuntary servitude. All three offenses are added to the definition of racketeering activity under the COCCA. **House Bill 10-1081** relocates the money laundering laws in statute. Currently, money laundering is part of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992. The bill places money laundering under the offenses involving fraud and adds money laundering to the offenses for a racketeering activity as part of the COCCA. Money laundering is defined as receiving, giving, or directing money that has been used in a criminal offense. Money laundering is a class 3 felony. The current placement of money laundering in the statutes limits its use to those crimes pertaining to drugs.

Two bills that would have made harming an unborn child or fetus a felony in certain circumstances were postponed indefinitely. **House Bill 10-1261** would have made killing an unborn child a class 1 felony if the fetus has surpassed 16 weeks in utero and one of the following circumstances occurs:

- an individual intends to cause the death or harm of another person and causes the death of a fetus;
- an individual knows that his or her actions may cause the harm or death of another person and causes the death of a fetus; or
- an individual attempts or commits a felony and causes the death of a fetus.

The bill also would have created the felony 3 crime of voluntary manslaughter of an unborn child if the fetus has surpassed 16 weeks in utero and one of the following circumstances occurs:

- an individual intends to cause the death of another person during a heat of passion and causes the death of a fetus;
- an individual commits a misdemeanor with such force that the death or serious bodily harm of another could be foreseen and this causes the death of a fetus; or
- an individual causes the death of a fetus because of threats or coercion.

The bill specified that the law would not be applicable to the death of a fetus during medical treatment or in an act of self-defense.

**Senate Bill 10-113** would have made killing a fetus a class 1 felony in the following circumstances:

- if the death of a fetus occurs in conjunction with the death of another person;
- if an individual commits another crime and causes the death of a fetus; or
- if an individual engages in behavior that creates a grave risk to the fetus and ultimately causes the death of the fetus.

The bill specified that the law would not be applicable to the death of a fetus during medical treatment or caused by a physician who is trying to preserve the life of the mother.

The General Assembly considered but ultimately postponed indefinitely **House Bill 10-1120**, which would have prohibited a person other than a parent or legal guardian from furnishing a minor with graffiti materials without the written consent of the minor's parents or legal guardian. Graffiti materials include aerosol paint containers, broad-tipped markers, or paint sticks. The bill would have created a new unclassified misdemeanor offense for anyone who violated the prohibition.

## **Juvenile Justice**

This session, the General Assembly discussed several bills on the topic of juvenile justice, the most significant of which was **House Bill 10-1413**, concerning charges filed against juveniles tried as adults. Current law allows a district attorney to file criminal charges against a juvenile as young as 14 in district court, a process known as "direct filing" of charges. This bill repeals and reenacts the direct file statute with changes. It raises the minimum age to 16, except in cases of:

- first degree murder;
- second degree murder;
- a sex offense combined with one of the following:
  - ▶ the alleged crime is a crime of violence;
  - ▶ the juvenile used or threatened the use of a deadly weapon during the commission of the crime;
  - ▶ the juvenile has, within the previous two years, been adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent for committing a class 3 felony;
  - ▶ the juvenile has previously had charges direct filed or transferred, unless he or she was found not guilty of such charges; or
  - ▶ the juvenile is determined to be a habitual juvenile offender.

A juvenile who has been charged with a felony and who is at least 14 years old at the time of the commission of the alleged offense may be eligible for direct filing if he or she has previously been subject to proceedings in district court as a result of a direct filing or a transfer.

Under the provisions of the bill, a district attorney who intends to direct file charges against a juvenile must provide notice of his or her intent with the juvenile court at least 14 days prior to doing so. At the discretion of the district attorney, the 14-day notice requirement does not apply to cases of first degree murder, second degree murder, or sex offenses. In addition, the district attorney is:

- required to consider specific criteria in determining whether to direct file;
- permitted to extend the 14-day period for consideration, at his or her discretion;
- encouraged to meet with the defense counsel to discuss information relevant to the factors being considered; and
- required to provide written notice about which factors led to such a decision.

Current law prohibits the court from sentencing a juvenile convicted of a class 2 felony in district court to the Youthful Offender System (YOS) in the Department of Corrections (DOC). This bill allows judges the discretion to sentence juveniles who were convicted of class 2 felonies (excluding sex offenses) to the YOS except in the case of a second or subsequent sentence to the DOC or to the YOS.

**Senate Bill 10-054** requires school districts to provide educational services for no more than four hours per week during the regular school year to juveniles who are charged as adults in criminal matters and who are being held pending trial in county jails or other facilities that detain adult offenders. The school districts are required to comply with the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education act when the juvenile has a disability. The districts are not required to provide educational services to juveniles who have graduated from high school, received a GED, or refused services. Juveniles who refuse services must be offered a weekly chance to accept services. Educational services do not need to be provided in the absence of an appropriate and safe environment for the provision of such services or if the juvenile is violent toward or physically injures a school district employee or contractor. Further, when determining the appropriate placement for a juvenile offender who is charged as an adult, the juvenile justice community in the appropriate judicial district, the district attorney, and the defense counsel are required to consider the juvenile's educational needs.

Finally, the General Assembly adopted **House Bill 10-1065**. The bill prohibits the Department of Human Services from counting the time a juvenile, committed to the custody of the department, spends on escape status toward completion of his or her sentence.

## **Law Enforcement Authority and Procedures**

The General Assembly considered several bills related to law enforcement authority and procedures. **Senate Bill 10-193** prohibits the use of restraints on pregnant inmates in the Department of Corrections, private contract prisons, county and municipal jails, and Department of Human Services facilities under certain circumstances. The use of any restraints is prohibited during labor and delivery. In addition, the use of leg shackles and waist restraints is prohibited during postpartum recovery and transport to or from a medical facility for childbirth.

Restraints may be used in the above situations if the restraints are necessary for a safe childbirth, the inmate poses serious risk of harm to herself or the medical staff, or the inmate poses a substantial risk for escape. If restraints are used, the facility is to maintain a written record of the restraints used, why they were used, and for how long. Such records must be maintained for five years and be available for public inspection, with personal identifying information redacted.

The bill also specifies that when an inmate is pregnant and during postpartum recovery and transport to or from a correctional facility, facility staff are to use the least restrictive restraints necessary. When the inmate returns to custody after giving birth, she is also entitled to have a medical staff person present to ensure that any strip search is conducted in a manner that does not increase the risk of infection or cause pain.

**House Bill 10-1201** requires a law enforcement officer intending to perform a consensual search of a person, the person's effects, or the person's car to articulate the factors related to the search to the person and to obtain the person's consent to the search. If a defendant is searched in violation of this law and moves to suppress the evidence obtained in that search, the court must consider the failure to comply with the law in determining the voluntariness of the consent. The consent requirement only applies to searches for which there is no other legal basis.

The General Assembly considered but did not adopt **Senate Bill 10-084**. As amended by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the bill would have created a Peace Officers' Bill of Rights applicable to all peace officers in Colorado at the state and local level. Specifically, the bill would have provided rights to peace officers, including the following:

- the employing agency was prohibited from placing an adverse comment in a peace officer's file without the peace officer having the opportunity to review and respond to the comment;
- a peace officer was allowed to form, join, support, or participate in any employee organization and the employing agency is required to honor a payroll deduction for an employee organization;
- prior to deciding to impose major disciplinary action, a peace officer had a right to a predisciplinary hearing with the deciding authority; and

- a peace officer had the right to appeal a major disciplinary action. The appeal is to be conducted by the state Personnel Board, if applicable, or a mutually agreed upon third party, such as an arbitrator or administrative law judge.

The bill was deemed lost by the Senate.

## **Sex Offenders**

The General Assembly considered four bills related to sex offenders during the 2010 session. Two of the bills were ultimately adopted, one was postponed indefinitely, and one was vetoed by the Governor.

**House Bill 10-1089** requires that a parolee who is designated by the court as a sexually violent predator and has his or her parole revoked by the State Parole Board be confined to a place of confinement designated by the executive director of the Department of Corrections. Currently, at the discretion of the parole board, some individuals on revoked parole may spend up to 180 days in a community return to custody facility, which are contract facilities with a significant amount of freedom and flexibility regarding offenders.

**House Bill 10-1374** directs the Sex Offender Management Board (in consultation with the Department of Corrections, the Judicial Branch, the Division of Criminal Justice, and the State Board of Parole) to develop specific sex offender release guidelines for use by the State Board of Parole in determining when to release a sex offender on parole. The Division of Criminal Justice and the Parole Board are directed to develop an administrative release guideline for use by the board in evaluating all applications for parole. The guidelines are to include release recommendations for each risk category of offender. The Department of Corrections and the Parole Board are directed to develop administrative revocation guidelines for use by the board in making decisions about parole revocation. Training will be provided on the use of the administrative release and administrative revocation guidelines. The bill specifies additional guidelines concerning earned time and the administration of the parole board.

**House Bill 10-1366**, which was postponed indefinitely by the Senate Finance Committee, would have prohibited an individual from circulating a petition for an initiative or a referendum if the individual was on probation or parole for an offense involving unlawful sexual behavior or felony fraud, unless the individual received written permission from either the Parole Board, the court, or an appropriate probation officer. To ensure compliance, the bill would have made the prohibition a condition of an individual's probation or parole.

**House Bill 10-1364**, which was vetoed by the Governor, would have extended the repeal date for the Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) from July 1, 2010, to July 1, 2015. The bill would have added definitions of *adult sex offender* and *juvenile who has committed a sex offense* to the statutory section concerning the SOMB. In various statutory sections, juvenile offenders are referred to as *juveniles who have committed a sexual offense* rather than *juvenile sex offenders*.

The statutory section governing the creation, duties, and repeal of the SOMB would have been repealed and reenacted with amendments. Under the bill, the membership and terms of the board would have stayed the same, although the members of the SOMB would now have been required to elect a chair and vice-chair from among the board membership, rather than having the executive director of the Department of Public Safety choose the chair and vice-chair. The bill would have made the following changes to the duties of the board:

- language stating that there is no known cure for the propensity to commit sex abuse was amended in the requirement that the SOMB prescribe a standardized procedure for the evaluation and identification of adult sex offenders to acknowledge that certain adult sex offenders are extremely habituated and cannot or will not respond to treatment;
- the requirement that the SOMB develop and implement standards for a system of programs for the treatment of adult and juvenile sex offenders was removed;
- family counseling and shared living arrangements were added to the continuum of treatment programs that may be used for all sex offenders;
- clarifying language was included stating that, to the extent possible, treatment programs may be accessed by all offenders, including those with mental illness and co-occurring disorders;
- the standards adopted by the SOMB must have included a requirement that anyone who provides sex offender evaluation, treatment, or polygraph services must provide the SOMB with the data and information the board deems necessary to carry out its duties; and
- the SOMB's existing duty to research and analyze the effectiveness of evaluation, identification, and treatment procedures included a review of the "no known cure" philosophy and the containment model for sex offender management and treatment.

The statutory section concerning sex offender evaluation and treatment would have been repealed and reenacted with amendments. Specifically, the bill would have made the following changes to existing law. It:

- stated that each offender required to undergo treatment must be given a choice of at least three different approved treatment providers, where available;
- granted the SOMB specific authority to develop an application and review process for approving individuals to be included on a list of persons who may provide sex offender evaluation, treatment, and polygraph services, including a renewal process for those on the list;
- established a formal process for the review of complaints and grievances against individuals who provide services to sex offenders that involves referring such complaints to the Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA) for review;
- required DORA to investigate the complaints and grievances and take appropriate disciplinary action against the individual and share the results of the investigation and disciplinary action with the SOMB;
- permitted the SOMB to take additional disciplinary action against the individual, including removing the individual from the provider list; and
- permitted the SOMB to determine requirements for returning a provider to the list after he or she has been removed following disciplinary action or another reason.

The SOMB would have been required to annually report the following information to the Judiciary committees of the House and Senate:

- the board's research and analysis of the effectiveness of evaluation, identification, and treatment procedures including a review of the "no known cure" philosophy and the containment model for sex offender management and treatment;
- best practices for the treatment and management of sex offenders;
- the number of treatment providers in the state;
- numbers of individuals who have committed sex offenses and information about treatment; and
- a summary of the complaints or grievances against providers that were reviewed and investigated by DORA and the resolution of those complaints.

A statutory provision concerning the designation of sexually violent predators was amended to clarify when an offender convicted of a sex offense in another state or jurisdiction would be designated a sexually violent predator in Colorado. Anyone so designated has the right to appeal the designation in district court. The executive director of the Department of Public Safety was required, after consultation with the SOMB and the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, to promulgate rules regarding sex offender treatment standards, lifetime supervision criteria, and eligibility standards for treatment providers. Finally, DORA was required to conduct a sunset review of the SOMB prior to July 1, 2015.