



## Legislative Report | January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2023

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## **Health & Human Services**

Chair: Pending

Vice Chair: Pending

CCI Staff: Gini Pingenot / Katie First

### **HB23-1043, Emergency and Continued Placement with Relative or Kin**

HB23-1043, a CCI initiated bill, makes several changes to the types of convictions that would limit relatives or kin from being considered as a possible emergency and/or long-term placement option for kids in the child a system.

Specifically, HB23-1043:

- 1.) Removes misdemeanor convictions
- 2.) Adds time frames for certain felony convictions
- 3.) Continues to prohibit relatives or kin with sex abuse related convictions from being considered as an emergency and/or long-term placement option

Even with these changes to statute, a thorough assessment of the relative or kin's home and situation will occur before placement occurs to ensure a safe situation for children and youth. These changes to statute will ensure and increase safe placements of children with relatives or kin while reducing trauma for children, preserving safety, and sustaining familial ties that can increase positive outcomes for children involved in dependency and neglect cases.

Additionally, the Federal Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) prioritizes these types of placements over foster and congregate care. HB 1043 will help Colorado meet the goals of FFPSA and provide safe care for children in need of out-of-home care in child abuse and neglect cases.

You can find CCI's Factsheet on HB 1043 [here](#).

Position: Support (CCI Initiated Bill)

Sponsors: Reps. Lindsay & Pugliese, Sens. Ginal & Rich



## **Taxation & Finance**

Chair: Pending

Vice Chair: Pending

CCI Staff: Gini Pingnot

### **HB23-1054, Property Valuation**

HB 1054 proposes a series of property valuation changes for the 2023 property tax year (payable in 2024), a revised multi-family assessment rate for the 2024 property tax year (payable in 2025), and a one-time change impacting which assessment cycle will be used for the notice of valuations that will be sent to property owners this spring.

To see a visual of all of the proposed changes in HB 1054 and how those would interact with legislation that passed in the last two years, click [here](#).

CCI will be hosting Rep. Frizell & Pugliese and Sen. Byron Pelton on Friday, January 20<sup>th</sup> from 1:30-2:30pm. These legislators are interested in hearing commissioner feedback on this bill and a [proposed property tax task force bill](#).

Position: Pending

Sponsors: Reps. Frizell, Sen. B Pelton

### **SB23-035, Middle-Income Housing Authority Act**

The Middle Income Housing Authority (MIHA) is an independent, special-purpose authority for promoting affordable rental housing projects for middle-income workforce housing. It was created by [SB22-232](#), which gave it the power to make and enter into agreements with public or private entities to facilitate public-private partnerships.

[SB23-035](#) clarifies this power to enter into public-private partnerships by specifying that the affordable rental housing component of a public-private partnership is exempt from state and local taxation, including local government property tax and sales and use tax. MIHA may agree to make payments to a local government in lieu of property or sales and use taxes but is not required to do so. Property that is not part of the affordable rental housing component in a public-private partnership remains subject to all taxation. Note that SB23-035 does not remove a local government's ability to say 'No' to a project. Local governments can still say 'No,' but if they say 'Yes,' they must exempt the tax revenue associated with the affordable housing component of the project.

The bill also clarifies that a public-private partnership may provide for the transfer of the interest in an affordable rental housing project to an entity other than MIHA; that MIHA may issue bonds to finance the affordable rental housing component in a public-private partnership; and that bonds issued by MIHA may be payable from the revenue and assets of the affordable rental housing component of a public-private partnership or solely from the revenue or assets of MIHA as current law requires.

Additionally, the MIHA board of directors is expanded from 14 to 16 by the addition of two nonvoting members. The senate majority leader and the house majority leader will each appoint a member of the general assembly from their respective chambers, unless the senate majority leader and house majority leader are from the same political party, in which case the house minority leader will appoint the member from the house.

Position: Pending

Sponsors: Sens. Bridges & Moreno, Rep. Herod