



2020

Crime Classification Guide

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Introduction

This guide is a compilation of crimes and traffic infractions in Colorado. For each offense, a brief description of the elements of the crime and the statutory citation is provided. The compilation of crimes is organized in two parts as follows:

- *Crimes Listed by Level of Offense* — This section organizes crimes by the offense type and level, as follows:
 - felony classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and unclassified;
 - drug felony levels 1, 2, 3, and 4;
 - misdemeanor classes 1, 2, 3, and unclassified;
 - drug misdemeanor levels 1 and 2;
 - misdemeanor traffic offense classes 1, 2, and unclassified;
 - petty offense classes 1, 2, and unclassified;
 - drug petty offenses;
 - unclassified offenses; and
 - traffic infraction classes A, B, and unclassified.

Each of these sections includes an introduction that provides an overview on sentencing schemes, where applicable.

Crimes Listed by Crime Type — This section organizes crimes in the order they appear in the Colorado Revised Statutes. The crimes in Title 18 are further divided into categories such as: Offenses Against the Person, Offenses Against Property, and so on.

Please consult the table of contents on the following page for a detailed listing of the crimes listed in each of the two sections.

The list of offenses is current through the 2020 regular legislative session. This guide is regularly updated. Any comments, corrections, or suggestions for improvement may be sent to lcs.ga@state.co.us.



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FELONIES

This section contains a current listing of felony offenses, excluding drug felonies. Felony offenses are categorized as classes 1 through 6 and unclassified. The penalty for the commission of a certain felony offense depends on its classification and the date the felony was committed. The penalty scheme for felonies committed on or after July 1, 1993, but before July 1, 2018, is shown in Table 1, and the penalty scheme for felonies committed on or after July 1, 2018, is shown in Table 2.

Table 1
Sentencing Scheme for Felonies Committed between July 1, 1993, and July 1, 2018

Class of Crime	Minimum Sentence^a	Maximum Sentence^a	Mandatory Parole
Class 1^b	Life Imprisonment	Death	—
Class 2 (crime of violence)^c	16 years, \$5,000 fine	48 years, \$1,000,000 fine	5 years
Class 2	8 years, \$5,000 fine	24 years, \$1,000,000 fine	5 years
Class 3 (crime of violence)^c	10 years, \$3,000 fine	32 years, \$750,000 fine	5 years
Class 3 (extraordinary risk of harm)^d	4 years, \$3,000 fine	16 years, \$750,000 fine	5 years
Class 3	4 years, \$3,000 fine	12 years, \$750,000 fine	5 years
Class 4 (crime of violence)^c	5 years, \$2,000 fine	16 years, \$500,000 fine	3 years
Class 4 (extraordinary risk of harm)^d	2 years, \$2,000 fine	8 years, \$500,000 fine	3 years
Class 4	2 years, \$2,000 fine	6 years, \$500,000 fine	3 years
Class 5 (crime of violence)^c	30 months, \$1,000 fine	8 years, \$100,000 fine	3 years
Class 5 (extraordinary risk of harm)^d	1 year, \$1,000 fine	4 years, \$100,000 fine	2 years
Class 5	1 year, \$1,000 fine	3 years, \$100,000 fine	2 years
Class 6 (crime of violence)^c	18 months, \$1,000 fine	4 years, \$100,000 fine	1 year
Class 6 (extraordinary risk of harm)^d	1 year, \$1,000 fine	2 years, \$100,000 fine	1 year
Class 6	1 year, \$1,000 fine	18 months, \$100,000 fine	1 year
Unclassified Felonies	Specified in statute	Specified in statute	—

^aSentences may include imprisonment, fine, or both.

^bJuveniles convicted as adults for class 1 felonies may be sentenced to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole after serving 40 years (Section 18-1.3-401 (4), C.R.S.).

^cUnder Section 18-1.3-406, C.R.S., the presumptive sentencing range for crimes of violence is at least the midpoint in the presumptive range but not more than twice the maximum term authorized in the presumptive range, subject to extraordinary risk of harm enhancements, for the punishment of that class felony.

^dFelony crimes that present an extraordinary risk of harm to society include the following: aggravated robbery; child abuse; unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance with the intent to sell, distribute, manufacture, or dispense; any Section 18-1.3-406, C.R.S., crime of violence; stalking; the sale or distribution of materials to manufacture a controlled substance; felony invasion of privacy for sexual gratification; human trafficking for involuntary servitude; human trafficking for sexual servitude; and second degree assault by strangulation (Section 18-1.3-401 (10), C.R.S.).

Table 2
Sentencing Scheme for Felonies Committed on or after July 1, 2018

Class of Crime	Minimum Sentence^a	Maximum Sentence^a	Mandatory Parole
Class 1^b	Life Imprisonment	Death for convictions prior to July 1, 2020	—
Class 2 (crime of violence)^c	16 years, \$5,000 fine	48 years, \$1,000,000 fine	5 years
Class 2	8 years, \$5,000 fine	24 years, \$1,000,000 fine	3 years
Class 3 (crime of violence)^c	10 years, \$3,000 fine	32 years, \$750,000 fine	5 years
Class 3 (extraordinary risk of harm)^d	4 years, \$3,000 fine	16 years, \$750,000 fine	5 years
Class 3	4 years, \$3,000 fine	12 years, \$750,000 fine	3 years
Class 4 (crime of violence)^c	5 years, \$2,000 fine	16 years, \$500,000 fine	3 years
Class 4 (extraordinary risk of harm)^d	2 years, \$2,000 fine	8 years, \$500,000 fine	3 years
Class 4	2 years, \$2,000 fine	6 years, \$500,000 fine	3 years
Class 5 (crime of violence)^c	30 months, \$1,000 fine	8 years, \$100,000 fine	3 years
Class 5 (extraordinary risk of harm)^d	1 year, \$1,000 fine	4 years, \$100,000 fine	2 years
Class 5	1 year, \$1,000 fine	3 years, \$100,000 fine	2 years
Class 6 (crime of violence)^c	18 months, \$1,000 fine	4 years, \$100,000 fine	1 year
Class 6 (extraordinary risk of harm)^d	1 year, \$1,000 fine	2 years, \$100,000 fine	1 year
Class 6	1 year, \$1,000 fine	18 months, \$100,000 fine	1 year
Unclassified Felonies	Specified in statute	Specified in statute	—

^aSentences may include imprisonment, fine, or both.

^bJuveniles convicted as adults for class 1 felonies may be sentenced to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole after serving 40 years (Section 18-1.3-401 (4), C.R.S.). The death penalty was repealed during the 2020 Legislative Session (Section 16-11-90, C.R.S.) for convictions after July 1, 2020.

^cUnder Section 18-1.3-406, C.R.S., the presumptive sentencing range for crimes of violence is at least the midpoint in the presumptive range but not more than twice the maximum term authorized in the presumptive range, subject to extraordinary risk of harm enhancements, for the punishment of that class felony.

^dFelony crimes that present an extraordinary risk of harm to society include the following: aggravated robbery; child abuse; unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance with the intent to sell, distribute, manufacture, or dispense; any Section 18-1.3-406, C.R.S., crime of violence; stalking; the sale or distribution of materials to manufacture a controlled substance; felony invasion of privacy for sexual gratification; human trafficking for involuntary servitude; human trafficking for sexual servitude; and second degree assault by strangulation (Section 18-1.3-401 (10), C.R.S.).

It is important to note that not all persons convicted of a felony offense receive a sentence to prison. Colorado law authorizes many alternatives to prison including deferred prosecution, deferred sentencing, probation, and community corrections. In addition, there are several special sentencing categories that may increase or decrease the presumptive sentencing range for a felony.

The crimes in this listing are grouped according to the statutory title in which they appear. In addition, those crimes that appear in Title 18, the Criminal Code, are further designated by their article.

All listings are current through the 2020 regular session laws.



CLASS 1 FELONIES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person	
Homicide and Related Offenses	
<i>Murder in the first degree.</i> A person commits the class 1 felony of murder in the first degree if:	18-3-102
• after deliberation and with the intent to cause the death of another person, he or she causes the death of that person or of another person; or	18-3-102 (1)(a)
• acting either alone or with one or more persons, he or she commits or attempts to commit arson, robbery, burglary, kidnapping, sexual assault in the first or second degree as prohibited by Sections 18-3-402 or 18-3-403, C.R.S., or a class 3 felony for sexual assault on a child as provided in Section 18-3-405 (2), C.R.S., or the crime of escape as provided in Section 18-8-208, C.R.S., and, in the course of or in furtherance of the crime that he or she is committing or attempting to commit, or of immediate flight therefrom, the death of a person, other than one of the participants, is caused by anyone (felony murder); or	18-3-102 (1)(b)
• by perjury or subornation of perjury he or she procures the conviction and execution of any innocent person; or	18-3-102 (1)(c)
• under circumstances evidencing an attitude of universal malice manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life generally, he or she knowingly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another person or persons, and thereby causes the death of another; or	18-3-102 (1)(d)
• he or she commits unlawful distribution, dispensation, or sale of a controlled substance to a person under the age of eighteen years on school grounds as provided in Section 18-18-407 (2), C.R.S., and the death of such person is caused by the use of such controlled substance; or	18-3-102 (1)(e)
• he or she knowingly causes the death of a child who has not yet attained twelve years of age, and was in a position of trust with respect to the victim.	18-3-102 (1)(f)
<i>First degree murder of a peace officer or firefighter.</i> A person who commits murder in the first degree and the victim is a peace officer, firefighter, or emergency medical service provider engaged in the performance of official duties, commits the class 1 felony of first degree murder of a peace officer or firefighter.	18-3-107 (1)
Kidnapping	
<i>First degree kidnapping.</i> Any person who does any of the following acts with the intent thereby to force the victim or any other person to make any concession or give up anything of value in order to secure a release of a person under the offender's actual or apparent control commits first degree kidnapping:	18-3-301 (1)
• forcibly seizes and carries any person from one place to another; or	18-3-301 (1)(a)
• entices or persuades any person to go from one place to another; or	18-3-301 (1)(b)
• imprisons or forcibly secretes any person.	18-3-301 (1)(c)
First degree kidnapping is a class 1 felony if the person kidnapped suffered bodily injury; but no person convicted of first degree kidnapping may be sentenced to death if the person kidnapped was liberated alive prior to the conviction of the kidnapper.	18-3-301 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations	
Wrongs to Children	
<i>Child abuse.</i> A person who knowingly causes the death of a child under the age of 12 and who is in a position of trust with respect to the child commits murder in the first degree, which is a class 1 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(c)
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody	
<i>Assault during escape.</i> Any person confined in any lawful place of confinement within the state who, while escaping or attempting to escape, commits an assault with intent to commit bodily injury upon another person with a deadly weapon, or by any means of force likely to produce serious bodily injury, commits a class 1 felony if the person has been convicted of a class 1 felony.	18-8-206 (1)(a)

CLASS 1 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Disloyalty	
Treason and Related Offenses	
Treason. A person commits the class 1 felony of treason if he or she levies war against the state of Colorado or adheres to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort.	18-11-101

CLASS 2 FELONIES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Probate, Trusts, and Fiduciaries	
Offenses Related to Declarations – Future Medical Treatment	
<i>Falsifying or forging a declaration.</i> Any person who falsifies or forges a declaration as to medical treatment of another, and the terms of the declaration are carried out, resulting in the death of the purported declarant, commits a class 2 felony.	15-18-113 (3)
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Inchoate Offenses	
<i>Criminal attempt.</i> If a person intentionally engages in conduct that constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of a class 1 felony, that person commits a class 2 felony.	18-2-101 (4)
<i>Criminal conspiracy.</i> A person who agrees with another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a class 1 felony or an attempt to commit a class 1 felony, with the intent to facilitate or promote the commission of such a crime, or agrees to aid another person in planning or committing the crime or attempting to commit the crime, commits a class 2 felony.	18-2-206 (1)
<i>Criminal solicitation.</i> A person who attempts to persuade another person to commit a class 1 felony commits a class 2 felony.	18-2-301 (5)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person	
Homicide and Related Offenses	
<i>Murder in the second degree.</i> A person commits the class 2 felony of murder in the second degree if he or she knowingly causes the death of a person.	18-3-103 (3)(a)
Kidnapping	
<i>First degree kidnapping.</i> First degree kidnapping is a class 2 felony if the kidnapped person was liberated unharmed prior to the actor's conviction.	18-3-301 (3)
<i>Second degree kidnapping.</i> Second degree kidnapping is a class 2 felony if the person kidnapped is a victim of a sexual offense or a robbery.	18-3-302 (3)(a)
Unlawful Sexual Offenses	
<i>Sexual assault.</i> Sexual assault is a class 2 felony when: a) more than one person aids the actor in the assault; b) the victim suffers serious bodily injury; or c) the actor uses a deadly weapon, or uses an article fashioned in a manner to cause a person to reasonably believe that the article is a deadly weapon, or represents verbally that the actor is armed with a deadly weapon, and uses the deadly weapon, article, or representation to cause the victim to submit.	18-3-402 (5)
Human Trafficking and Slavery	
<i>Human trafficking for involuntary servitude – human trafficking of a minor for involuntary servitude.</i> A person who knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, entices, provides, receives, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of coercing the other person to perform labor or services, and that person is a minor commits the class 2 felony of human trafficking of a minor for involuntary servitude.	18-3-503
<i>Human trafficking for sexual servitude – human trafficking of a minor for sexual servitude.</i> A person who knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, entices, provides, receives, obtains by any means, maintains, or makes available a minor for the purpose of commercial sexual activity, or knowingly advertises, offers to sell, or sells travel services that facilitate such an activity, commits the class 2 felony of human trafficking of a minor for sexual servitude.	18-3-504 (2)
Offenses Against Pregnant Women	
<i>Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the first degree.</i> A person who, with intent to unlawfully terminate the pregnancy of another, terminates the other's pregnancy commits unlawful termination of pregnancy in the first degree, a class 2 felony if the woman dies as a result.	18-3.5-103 (2)

CLASS 2 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property	
Burglary and Related Offenses	
First degree burglary of controlled substances. A person who engages in first degree burglary involving controlled substances within a pharmacy or other place that has lawful possession thereof commits a class 2 felony.	18-4-202 (3)
Robbery	
Aggravated robbery of controlled substances. It is a class 2 felony if robbery of controlled substances involves the use of a deadly weapon, placing the victim in fear of death or injury, or being aided and abetted by an armed confederate.	18-4-303 (2)
Theft	
Theft. A person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains, retains, or exercises control over anything of value belonging to another without authorization, or by threat or deception, or receives, loans money on, or disposes of anything of value or belonging to another that he or she knows or believes to have been stolen and: a) intends to deprive the other person permanently of the use or benefit of the thing of value; b) knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value in such a manner as to deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; c) uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value intending that such use, concealment, or abandonment will deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; or d) demands any consideration to which he or she is not legally entitled as a condition of restoring the thing of value to the owner; or e) knowingly retains the thing of value for more than 72 hours after the agreed-upon time of return in any lease or hire agreement. It is also theft to:	18-4-401 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Assistive Technology Act of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-409
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Facilitative Technology Act under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-508
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer convicted of intentionally refusing to pay a wage claim, falsely denying a wage claim with the intent to not pay, or underpaying the claim to harass or defraud the person owed the wage; 	8-4-114
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer or other person who intentionally, individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation or other person, pays or causes to be paid to any such employee a wage less than the minimum wage; 	8-6-116
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust fund provisions of law regarding preneed funeral contracts or any other misappropriation of funds; 	10-15-118 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme; 	18-9-309 (3)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another; 	18-9-309 (3)(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain public assistance or vendor payments or medical assistance to which the person is not entitled or in an amount greater than that to which the person is justly entitled or payment of any forfeited installment grants or benefits to which the person is not entitled or in a greater amount than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-1-127 (1)

CLASS 2 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft (Cont.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain food stamp coupons or authorization to purchase cards or an electronic benefits transfer card or similar device for delivering food stamp benefits to which the person is not entitled, or in a value greater than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-2-305 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the commodities of another; 	35-36-123 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities for less than the current market price to any person with whom one has any direct or indirect financial connection; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities out of the purchase price of which one receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the farm products of another; 	35-37-118 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if licensed as a dealer or small-volume dealer, sell farm products for less than the current market price to any person with whom such dealer has any financial connection or to sell farm products out of the purchase price of which the dealer receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-37-118 (1)(j)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purchase farm products in the state and move the products to another state and issue a check in payment for those products knowing that there are insufficient funds to pay for the products; 	35-37-121 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Beef Council Authority, or by any false pretenses, obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57-119 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or, by any false pretenses, obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.5-119 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Horse Development Authority, or by any false pretenses, obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.8-111 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding lien claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-22-127 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed; 	38-24-108
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding verified claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-26-109 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misappropriate funds held in escrow or a trustee account; 	38-40-101 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a unit operator or first purchaser, collect but fail to remit the tax from the fractional interest owners pursuant to the property tax collection article. 	39-10-106 (4)(b)(III)
Theft is a class 2 felony if the value of the thing involved is \$1 million or more.	18-4-401 (2)(j)
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief	
Criminal mischief. A person who knowingly damages real or personal property of another, including property owned by the person jointly with another person or property owned by the person in which another person has an interest, valued \$1,000,000 or more in the aggregate, commits a class 2 felony.	18-4-501 (4)(h)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud	
Fraud in Obtaining Property or Services	
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor. A person who, with the intent to defraud a creditor, impairs, renders worthless or unenforceable any security interest, or who sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, encumbers, conceals, destroys, or disposes of any collateral subject to a security interest, and the value of the collateral is \$1,000,000 or more commits a class 2 felony.	18-5-206 (1)(j)
If a creditor, with the intent to defraud a debtor, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, buys, or encumbers a promissory note or contract signed by the debtor, and the amount owed on such note or contract is \$1,000,000 or more, the creditor commits a class 2 felony.	18-5-206 (2)(j)

CLASS 2 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Financial Transaction Device Crime Act	
Unauthorized use of a financial transaction device. Any person who uses a financial transaction device for the purpose of obtaining cash, credit, property, or services or for making financial payment, with the intent to defraud, commits unauthorized use of a financial device. If such cash, credit, property, or service obtained or financial payment made is \$1,000,000 or more, it is a class 2 felony.	18-5-702 (3)(j)
Criminal Code — Cybercrime	
Cybercrime	
Cybercrime. Any person who commits a cybercrime where the loss, damage, value of services, thing of value taken, or cost of restoration or repair caused is \$1,000,000 or more, commits a class 2 felony.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(IX)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations	
Wrongs to Children	
Child abuse. A person who knowingly or recklessly commits child abuse and such abuse results in the death of a child commits a class 2 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(I)
Criminal Code — Wrongs to At-Risk Adults and At-Risk Juveniles	
Crimes Against At-Risk Adults	
Crimes against at-risk persons. A person who commits a crime of assault in the first degree when the victim is an at-risk person commits a class 2 felony.	18-6.5-103 (3)(a)
Crimes against at-risk persons. Sexual assault or first degree sexual assault against an at-risk person is a class 2 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(a)
Crimes against at-risk persons. Sexual assault on a child when the victim is an at-risk juvenile is a class 2 felony when the actor uses force, threat, threat of retaliation, or commits the abuse as part of a pattern.	18-6.5-103 (7)(d)
Crimes against at-risk persons. Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust when the victim is an at-risk juvenile is a class 2 felony when the victim is less than 15 years of age.	18-6.5-103 (7)(e)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Morals	
Child Prostitution	
Pandering of a child. Any person who induces a child to commit prostitution by threatening or intimidating the child commits a class 2 felony.	18-7-403 (2)
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody	
Aiding an escape. It is a class 2 felony to aid in the escape of a person who is in custody or confinement after being convicted of a class 1 or class 2 felony.	18-8-201 (4)
Assault during escape. It is a class 2 felony to commit an assault with intent to injure while attempting to escape from confinement after being convicted of a felony other than a class 1 felony.	18-8-206 (1)(b)
Holding hostages. If, while escaping from lawful custody or confinement, a person holds another hostage by force or threat, that person commits a class 2 felony.	18-8-207
Escape. It is a class 2 felony to knowingly escape confinement after being convicted of a class 1 or 2 felony.	18-8-208 (1)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons	
Firearms and Weapons	
Explosives or incendiary devices – chemical, biological, or radiological weapons. Any person who knowingly uses, gives, mails, or sends an explosive or incendiary device or a chemical, biological, or radiological weapon or materials in the commission of or attempt to commit a felony commits a class 2 felony.	18-12-109 (4)

CLASS 2 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses	
<i>Unlawful use of gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB).</i> A second or subsequent violation of unlawful use of GHB or ketamine or the immediate precursors or chemical analogs for such substances is a class 2 felony.	18-13-123 (5)
Criminal Code — Colorado Organized Crime Control Act	
Colorado Organized Crime Control Act	
<i>Racketeering activities.</i> It is a class 2 felony to knowingly invest proceeds from a pattern of racketeering activity as defined in Section 18-17-103 (5), C.R.S., or collection of an unlawful debt in real property or any enterprise, to participate in racketeering activities, or to conspire to participate in racketeering activities.	18-17-105 (1)
State Government	
Department of Law	
<i>Medicaid fraud and waste.</i> A person who makes a claim knowing the claim contains false information, makes a statement for use by another and knows the information is false, or charges any beneficiary money in addition to or in excess of rates established under the Medicaid program without consent of the beneficiary where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed is \$1 million or more commits a class 2 felony.	24-31-808 (3)(i)
Health	
End of Life Options	
<i>End-of-life options liabilities.</i> It is a class 2 felony to knowingly or intentionally cause an individual's death by forging or altering a request for medical aid-in-dying medication to end an individual's life without the individual's authorization; or concealing or destroying a rescission of a request for medical aid-in-dying medication.	25-48-119 (1)
<i>End-of-life options liabilities.</i> It is a class 2 felony to knowingly or intentionally coerce or exert undue influence on an individual with a terminal illness to request medical aid-in-dying medication for the purpose of ending the terminally ill individual's life; or destroy a rescission of a request for medical aid-in-dying medication.	25-48-119 (2)



CLASS 3 FELONIES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Financial Institutions	
Offenses Related to Securities	
Fraudulent practices. Any person who willfully violates the provisions of Section 11-51-501, C.R.S., regarding the fraudulent offer, sale, or purchase of any security, directly or indirectly, commits a class 3 felony.	11-51-603 (1)
Unlawful activities – commodity sales. Any violation of laws governing the sale of commodities when the person makes a statement that is false or misleading is a class 3 felony.	11-53-204 (1)
Offenses Related to Public Securities	
Misleading filing. Any person who willfully makes a false or misleading statement in any document filed with the securities commissioner commits a class 3 felony.	11-59-115 (1)
Professions and Occupations	
Offenses Related to Medical Practice	
Unprofessional conduct. A second or subsequent violation of dispensing or injecting an anabolic steroid unless dispensed pursuant to a written prescription or dispensed by a practitioner is a class 3 felony.	12-240-135 (3)
Colorado Limited Gaming Act	
Personal pecuniary gain or conflict of interest. Any person who issues, suspends, revokes, or renews any license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act for any personal pecuniary gain or anything of value commits a class 3 felony.	12-47.1-838 (2)
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Inchoate Offenses	
Criminal attempt. Intentionally engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of a class 2 felony is a class 3 felony.	18-2-101 (4)
Criminal conspiracy. A person who agrees with another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a class 2 felony or an attempt to commit a class 2 felony, with the intent to facilitate or promote the commission of such a crime, or agrees to aid another person in planning or committing the crime or attempting to commit the crime, commits a class 3 felony.	18-2-206 (1)
Criminal solicitation. A person who attempts to persuade another person to commit a class 2 felony commits a class 3 felony.	18-2-301 (5)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person	
Homicide and Related Offenses	
Second degree murder. A person who knowingly causes the death of another where the act causing the death was performed upon a sudden heat of passion caused by a serious and highly provoking act of the victim, affecting the person causing the death sufficiently to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable person without a sufficient interval between the provocation and the killing for the voice of reason and humanity to be heard commits a class 3 felony.	18-3-103 (3)(b)
Vehicular homicide. Vehicular homicide is a class 3 felony if the actor is under the influence of alcohol or drugs or both and, as a result, causes the death of another.	18-3-106 (1)(c)
Assaults	
Assault in the first degree. If assault in the first degree is committed without the circumstances where the act causing the injury is performed upon sudden heat of passion, it is a class 3 felony.	18-3-202 (2)(b)
Assault in the second degree. If assault in the second degree is committed without the circumstances where the act causing the injury is performed upon sudden heat of passion, and if the person who is assaulted suffers serious bodily injury during the commission or attempted commission of or flight from the commission or attempted commission of murder, robbery, arson, burglary, first degree escape, first degree kidnapping, sexual assault, or class 3 felony sexual assault on a child, it is a class 3 felony.	18-3-203 (2)(b.5)
Aggravated criminal extortion. A person who threatens another person by means of chemical or biological agents, weapons, poison, or radioactive agents to induce the person to do an act against his or her will or refrain from doing a lawful act commits a class 3 felony.	18-3-207 (4)

CLASS 3 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person (Cont.)	
Kidnapping	
Second degree kidnapping. Second degree kidnapping is a class 3 felony if the kidnapping is accomplished with the intent to sell, trade, or barter the victim for consideration.	18-3-302 (4)(a)(I)
Second degree kidnapping that is accomplished by the use of a deadly weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to cause a person to reasonably believe that the article is a deadly weapon (excluding kidnappings involving sexual assault or robbery) is a class 3 felony.	18-3-302 (4)(a)(II)
Second degree kidnapping that is accomplished by the perpetrator representing that he or she is armed with a deadly weapon is a class 3 felony.	18-3-302 (4)(a)(III)
Enticement of a child. A person who, with the intent to commit sexual assault or unlawful sexual contact, invites or persuades or attempts to invite or persuade a child under the age of 15 to enter a vehicle, building, room, or secluded place commits a class 3 felony if it is a second or subsequent offense or if the enticement results in bodily injury to that child.	18-3-305 (2)
Unlawful Sexual Behavior	
Sexual assault. Sexual assault is a class 3 felony when the victim is physically helpless and the actor knows the victim is physically helpless and has not consented.	18-3-402 (3.5)
Sexual assault is a class 3 felony when the actor: a) causes submission of the victim through physical force or violence; b) the actor causes submission of the victim by threat of death, serious bodily injury, extreme pain or kidnapping and the victim believes the actor can execute the threats; c) the actor causes the victim to submit by threatening future retaliation; or d) the actor has substantially impaired the victim's power to appraise or control the victim's conduct by use of any drug, intoxicant, or other means.	18-3-402 (4)
Sexual assault on a child. Sexual assault on a child is a class 3 felony if the actor subjects a victim who is less than 15 years of age to any sexual contact, and the actor is at least 4 years older than the victim, and the actor: a) applies force against the victim in order to accomplish or facilitate sexual contact; b) threatens imminent death, serious bodily injury, extreme pain, or kidnapping against the victim or another person, and the victim believes that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat; c) threatens retaliation by causing in the future the death or serious bodily injury, extreme pain, or kidnapping against the victim or another person, and the victim believes that the actor will execute the threat; or d) commits the offense as a part of a pattern of sexual abuse.	18-3-405 (2)
Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust. Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust is a class 3 felony if the victim is less than 15 years of age or the actor commits the offense as part of a pattern of sexual abuse.	18-3-405.3 (2)
Unlawful sexual conduct by a police officer. A police officer in the course of his/her duties knowingly engages in sexual conduct, sexual intrusion, or sexual penetration is classified as a class 3 felony when sexual intrusion or penetration is inflicted on the victim	18-3-405.7 (2)(a)
Human Trafficking and Slavery	
Human trafficking for involuntary servitude – human trafficking of a minor for involuntary servitude. A person who knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, entices, provides, receives, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of coercing the other person to perform labor or services commits the class 3 felony of human trafficking for involuntary servitude.	18-3-503
Human trafficking for sexual servitude – human trafficking of a minor for sexual servitude. A person who knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, entices, provides, receives, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of coercing the person to engage in commercial sexual activity commits the class 3 felony of human trafficking for sexual servitude.	18-3-504 (1)
Offenses Against Pregnant Women	
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the first degree. A person who, with intent to unlawfully terminate the pregnancy of a woman, terminates the woman's pregnancy commits unlawful termination of pregnancy in the first degree, a class 3 felony.	18-3.5-103 (2)

CLASS 3 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property	
Arson	
First degree arson. A person who by means of fire or explosives knowingly damages or destroys any building or occupied structure that is the property of another commits a class 3 felony.	18-4-102 (2)
Burglary and Related Offenses	
First degree burglary. A person who unlawfully enters or remains within a building with intent to commit a crime other than trespassing and assaults or menaces any person, is or is with a participant armed with explosives or a deadly weapon, or uses or is with a participant who uses a deadly weapon or possesses and threatens the use of one commits first degree burglary, a class 3 felony.	18-4-202 (2)
Second degree burglary. A person who knowingly and unlawfully enters a place with intent to commit a crime against a person or property commits second degree burglary, a class 3 felony if it is a burglary of a dwelling, the objective of the burglary is theft of controlled substances, or the objective of the burglary is theft of one or more firearms or ammunition.	18-4-203 (2)
Robbery	
Aggravated robbery. If possession or use of a deadly weapon is involved in a robbery, by the actor or an accomplice, aggravated robbery is a class 3 felony.	18-4-302 (3)
Theft	
Theft. A person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains, retains, or exercises control over anything of value belonging to another without authorization, or by threat or deception, or receives, loans money on, or disposes of anything of value or belonging to another that he or she knows or believes to have been stolen and: a) intends to deprive the other person permanently of the use or benefit of the thing of value; b) knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value in such a manner as to deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; c) uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value intending that such use, concealment, or abandonment will deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; or d) demands any consideration to which he or she is not legally entitled as a condition of restoring the thing of value to the owner; or e) knowingly retains the thing of value for more than 72 hours after the agreed-upon time of return in any lease or hire agreement. It is also theft to:	18-4-401 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Assistive Technology Act of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-409
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Facilitative Technology Act under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-508
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer convicted of intentionally refusing to pay a wage claim, falsely denying a wage claim with the intent to not pay, or underpaying the claim to harass or defraud the person owed the wage; 	8-4-114
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer or other person who intentionally, individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation or other person, pays or causes to be paid to any such employee a wage less than the minimum wage; 	8-6-116
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust fund provisions of law regarding preneed funeral contracts or any other misappropriation of funds; 	10-15-118 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme; 	18-9-309 (3)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another; 	18-9-309 (3)(b)

CLASS 3 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft (Cont.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain public assistance or vendor payments or medical assistance to which the person is not entitled or in an amount greater than that to which the person is justly entitled or payment of any forfeited installment grants or benefits to which the person is not entitled or in a greater amount than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-1-127 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain food stamp coupons or authorization to purchase cards or an electronic benefits transfer card or similar device for delivering food stamp benefits to which the person is not entitled, or in a value greater than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-2-305 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the commodities of another; 	35-36-123 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities for less than the current market price to any person with whom one has any direct or indirect financial connection; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities out of the purchase price of which one receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the farm products of another; 	35-37-118 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if licensed as a dealer or small-volume dealer, sell farm products for less than the current market price to any person with whom such dealer has any financial connection or to sell farm products out of the purchase price of which the dealer receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-37-118 (1)(j)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purchase farm products in the state and move the products to another state and issue a check in payment for those products knowing that there are insufficient funds to pay for the products; 	35-37-121 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Beef Council Authority, or by any false pretenses obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57-119 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or, by any false pretenses, obtain or attempt to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.5-119 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Horse Development Authority, or by any false pretense obtain or obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.8-111 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding lien claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-22-127 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed; 	38-24-108
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding verified claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-26-109 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misappropriate funds held in escrow or a trustee account; 	38-40-101 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a unit operator or first purchaser, collect but fail to remit the tax from the fractional interest owners pursuant to the property tax collection article. 	39-10-106 (4)(b)(III)
Theft is a class 3 felony if the value of the thing involved is at least \$100,000, but less than \$1 million.	18-4-401 (2)(i)
Aggravated motor vehicle theft. A person who takes any motor vehicle from another without authorization and who either retains control of the vehicle for over twenty-four hours, commits a crime, removes the vehicle from the state, causes property damage or bodily injury, or attempts to alter the license plates, identification number, or the vehicle itself, commits a class 3 felony if the value of the motor vehicle or vehicles involved is more than \$100,000 or if the defendant has twice previously been convicted of charges separately brought and tried.	18-4-409 (3)(b)
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief	
Criminal mischief. A person who knowingly damages real or personal property of another, including property owned by the person jointly with another person or property owned by the person in which another person has an interest, and the aggregate damage is at least \$100,000, but less than \$1 million commits a class 3 felony.	18-4-501 (4)(g)

CLASS 3 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud	
Fraud in Obtaining Property or Services	
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor. A person who, with the intent to defraud a creditor, impairs, renders worthless or unenforceable any security interest, or who sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, encumbers, conceals, destroys, or disposes of any collateral subject to a security interest, and the value of the collateral is at least \$100,000, but less than \$1 million, commits a class 3 felony.	18-5-206 (1)(i)
If a creditor, with the intent to defraud a debtor, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, buys, or encumbers a promissory note or contract signed by the debtor, and the amount owed on such note or contract is at least \$100,000, but less than \$1 million, the creditor commits a class 3 felony.	18-5-206 (2)(i)
Fraudulent and Deceptive Sales and Business Practices	
Money laundering. Any person who knowingly and intentionally violates any of the provisions of Section 18-5-309 C.R.S., regarding money laundering or illegal investments commits a class 3 felony.	18-5-309 (2)
Financial Transaction Device Crime Act	
Unauthorized use of a financial transaction device. Any person who uses a financial transaction device for the purpose of obtaining cash, credit, property, or services or for making financial payment, with the intent to defraud, commits unauthorized use of a financial device. If such cash, credit, property, or service obtained or financial payment made is at least \$100,000, but less than \$1 million, it is a class 3 felony.	18-5-702 (3)(i)
Criminal possession of a blank financial transaction device. Any person who delivers, circulates, or sells two or more blank financial transaction devices that have not been embossed or magnetically encoded with the name of the account holder, personal identification code, expiration date, or other proprietary institutional information, commits a class 3 felony.	18-5-705 (5)
Criminal Code — Cybercrime	
Cybercrime	
Cybercrime. Any person who commits cybercrime, and the loss, damage, value of services, thing of value taken, or cost of restoration or repair caused is at least \$100,000, but less than \$1 million, commits a class 3 felony.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(VIII)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations	
Incest	
Aggravated incest. A person commits the class 3 felony of aggravated incest if he or she knowingly marries a natural child, inflicts sexual penetration or intrusion on, or subjects to sexual contact a natural child, stepchild, adopted child, and certain other whole or half blood relatives. The provision does not apply to a legal marriage to a stepchild or adopted child.	18-6-302 (2)
Wrongs to Children	
Child abuse. When a person acts with criminal negligence and child abuse results in the death of the child, it is a class 3 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(II)
When a person acts knowingly or recklessly and child abuse results in serious bodily injury to the child, it is a class 3 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(III)
When, in the presence of a child, on the premises where a child is found, or where a child resides, a person engages in the manufacture or attempted manufacture of a controlled substance or possesses ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, with the intent to use the product as an immediate precursor in the manufacture of a controlled substance, it is a class 3 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(d)
Sexual exploitation of children. A person who, for any commercial purpose, knowingly causes a child to engage in or be used for explicit sexual conduct or traffics in sexually exploitative material, commits a class 3 felony. Certain juveniles charged with posting, possession, or exchange of a private image by a juvenile are not subject to prosecution for sexual exploitation of children. Additionally, law enforcement personnel, defense counsel personnel, and court personnel are exempt from prosecution while performing official duties, and licensed physicians, psychologists, therapists, and social workers are exempt from prosecution for possession or control of sexually exploitive material under certain circumstances.	18-6-403 (5)

CLASS 3 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations (Cont.)	
Incest (Cont.)	
Procurement of a child for sexual exploitation. Any person who intentionally gives, transports, provides, or makes available a child, or offers to do the same for the purpose of sexually exploiting a child, commits a class 3 felony.	18-6-404
Criminal Code — Wrongs to At-Risk Adults and At-Risk Juveniles	
Crimes Against At-risk Persons.	
Assault. Assault in the second degree, as described in Section 18-3-203, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person, is a class 3 felony.	18-6.5-103 (3)(b)
Robbery. Robbery, as described in Section 18-4-301, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person, is a class 3 felony.	18-6.5-103 (4)
Theft from at-risk persons. Any person who commits theft, as described in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., and commits any element of the offense in the presence of the victim when the victim is an at-risk person, or who is in a position of trust with regard to the at-risk person, regardless of whether the act took place in the presence of the victim, commits a class 3 felony when the value of the thing involved is at least \$500.	18-6.5-103 (5)
Second degree sexual assault. Any person who commits a crime of sexual assault in the second degree, as described in Section 18-3-403, C.R.S., and the victim is an at-risk person commits a class 3 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(b)
Unlawful sexual contact. Unlawful sexual contact or third degree sexual assault of an at-risk person is a class 3 felony if the person compels the victim to submit by use of force, intimidation, or threat or if the actor engages in treatment or examination of a victim for other than bona fide medical purposes or in a manner inconsistent with reasonable medical practices or if the actor, with or without sexual contact, induces or coerces a child to expose intimate parts or to engage in sexual contact for the purpose of the actor's own sexual gratification.	18-6.5-103 (7)(c)
Sexual assault on a child. Sexual assault on a child, as described in Section 18-3-405, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk juvenile is a class 3 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(d)
Sexual assault by one in a position of trust. Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust, as described in Section 18-3-405.3, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk juvenile and between the ages of 15 and 18 is a class 3 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(e)
Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist. Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist, as described in Section 18-3-405.5, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person is a class 3 felony when the actor knowingly inflicts sexual penetration or sexual intrusion on the victim and the actor is a psychotherapist and the victim is a client or the actor is a psychotherapist and the victim is a client and the sexual penetration or intrusion occurred by means of therapeutic deception.	18-6.5-103 (7)(f)
Crimes against at-risk persons. A person who knowingly uses deception, harassment, intimidation, or undue influence to permanently or temporarily deprive an at-risk person of the use, benefit, or possession of anything of value commits criminal exploitation of an at-risk elder. Criminal exploitation of an at-risk person is a class 3 felony if the thing of value is \$500 or more.	18-6.5-103 (7.5)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Morals	
Prostitution	
Pimping. Any person who knowingly lives on or is supported or maintained by any money earned by another person through prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-206
Child Prostitution	
Soliciting for child prostitution. A person who solicits another, arranges a meeting, or directs another to a place for the purpose of child prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-402 (2)
Pandering of a child. Any person who arranges or offers to arrange a situation in which a child may practice prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-403 (2)
Procurement of a child. Any person who intentionally gives, transports, provides, or makes available a child, or offers to do the same for the purpose of child prostitution, commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-403.5
Keeping a place of child prostitution. Any person who exercises control over a place that offers seclusion or shelter for the purpose of prostitution of or by a child commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-404 (2)

CLASS 3 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Morals (Cont.)	
Child Prostitution (Cont.)	
Pimping of a child. Any person who lives on or is supported by money or other thing of value procured by a child through prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-405
Inducement of child prostitution. Any person who, by word or action (other than menacing or criminal intimidation), induces a child to engage in prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-405.5 (2)
Patronizing a prostituted child. Any person who engages in an act which involves child prostitution, or who enters a place of prostitution with the intention of engaging in child prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-406 (2)
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
Obstruction of Public Justice	
False reporting of an emergency. A person commits a class 3 felony of false reporting of an emergency if the person knowingly commits an act in violation of 18-8-111 (1) that includes a knowing false report of an imminent threat to the safety of a person or persons by use of a deadly weapon, and if the emergency response results in the death of another person.	18-8-111 (2)(b)(IV)
Escapes and Offenses Relating to Custody	
Aiding escape. Knowingly aiding, abetting, or assisting another person to escape or attempt to escape from custody or confinement is a class 3 felony if the person aided was in custody or confinement for any felony other than a class 1 or class 2 felony.	18-8-201 (5)
Assault during escape. Any person confined in any lawful place of confinement within the state who, while escaping or attempting to escape, commits an assault with intent to commit bodily injury upon another person with a deadly weapon, or by any means of force likely to produce serious bodily injury, commits a class 3 felony if the person escaping has been convicted of a misdemeanor or petty offense or is being held for or charged with but not convicted of a felony.	18-8-206
Escapes. A person who has been convicted of any felony other than a class 1 or class 2 felony and who knowingly escapes from custody or confinement commits a class 3 felony.	18-8-208 (2)
Unauthorized absence. A person on intensive supervision parole, in a community corrections program, or participating in a work release program commits an unauthorized absence if the person knowingly leaves or fails to return to the person's residential or facility location, or removes or tampers with an electronic monitoring device. A person who knowingly violates a protection order during the commission of an unauthorized absence commits a class 3 felony.	18-8-208.2 (2)(c)
Riots in detention facilities. A person who engages with two or more other persons in violent conduct, using a deadly weapon, or any article used or fashioned in a manner to cause a person to reasonably believe that the article is a deadly weapon, or represents that he or she is armed with a deadly weapon which creates grave danger and obstructs performance of institutional functions, commits a class 3 felony.	18-8-211 (2)(a)
Bribery and Corrupt Influences	
Bribery. It is a class 3 felony if a person offers a pecuniary benefit to a public official with the intent to influence some action, or if a person who is a public official accepts a bribe.	18-8-302 (3)
Offenses Relating to Judicial and Other Proceedings	
Tampering with a deceased human body. It is a class 3 felony if a person, believing that an official proceeding is pending, in progress, or about to be instituted and acting without legal right or authority, willfully destroys, mutilates, conceals, removes, or alters a human body, part of a human body, or human remains with intent to impair its or their appearance or availability in the official proceedings.	18-8-610.5 (2)
Victims and Witnesses Protection	
Aggravated intimidation of a witness or victim. If, in an attempt to influence a witness or victim, a person either: a) is armed with a deadly weapon and intends, if resisted, to kill, maim, or wound any person; or b) knowingly wounds any person or puts any person in a reasonable fear of death or bodily injury, said person commits a class 3 felony.	18-8-705 (3)
Retaliation against a witness or victim. A person who intentionally inflicts harm or injury upon any person or property as retaliation for testimony given in any official proceeding commits a class 3 felony.	18-8-706 (2)

CLASS 3 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Victims and Witnesses Protection (Cont.)	
<i>Retaliation against a juror.</i> A person commits a class 3 felony if he or she uses a threat or an act of harassment, harm, or injury upon any person or property directed to or committed on a juror, a member of the juror's family, an individual in close relationship to the juror, or an individual residing in the same household with the juror as retaliation or retribution against the juror.	18-8-706.5 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency	
Public Peace and Order	
<i>Endangering public transportation or endangering utility transmission.</i> If a person tampers with a facility of public transportation intentionally to cause damage which would result in possible bodily harm or death, or intends to commit a crime on the public conveyance or threatens anyone with a deadly weapon on a public conveyance, he or she commits a class 3 felony.	18-9-115 (5)
If a person tampers with a facility of utility transmission with intent to cause any damage, malfunction, non-function, theft, or unauthorized removal of material which would interrupt performance of utility transmission or result in a creation of a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to anyone, he or she commits a class 3 felony.	18-9-115 (5)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons	
Firearms and Weapons	
<i>Possession, use, or removal of chemical, biological, or radiological weapons or parts.</i> A person who knowingly possesses, controls, manufactures, gives, mails, or sends any chemical, biological or radiological weapon commits a class 3 felony.	18-12-109 (2.5)
A person who removes any chemical, biological, or radiological weapon from the place where it is lawfully kept without the consent of the lawful possessor commits a class 3 felony.	18-12-109 (5.5)
A person who possesses parts of chemical, biological, or radiological weapons commits a class 3 felony.	18-12-109 (6.5)
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses	
<i>Intentionally setting wildfire.</i> A person who intentionally sets a wildfire commits a class 3 felony.	18-13-109.5 (2)
<i>Unlawful use of gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB).</i> The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, sale, or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or sell GHB or ketamine or their immediate chemical precursors or analogs or to knowingly cause or attempt to cause any other person to unknowingly consume or receive the direct administration of any such substances is a class 3 felony.	18-13-123 (5)
<i>Smuggling of humans.</i> A person commits the class 3 felony of smuggling of humans if, for the purpose of assisting another person to enter, remain in, or travel through the United States or the state of Colorado in violation of immigration laws, he or she provides or agrees to provide transportation to that person in exchange for anything of value.	18-13-128 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Related to Limited Gaming	
Offenses Related to Limited Gaming	
<i>Personal pecuniary gain or conflict of interest.</i> Any person who issues, suspends, revokes, or renews any license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act for any personal pecuniary gain or anything of value commits a class 3 felony.	18-20-113 (2)
State Government	
Department of Personnel	
<i>State agency contracts – criminal liability.</i> Any person, other than a bona fide employee working solely for a person providing professional services, who offers to secure contracts for professional services with a state agency or institution of higher education and who, in so doing, receives any type of consideration contingent upon the making of the contract commits a class 3 felony.	24-30-1406 (1)

CLASS 3 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government (Cont.)	
Department of Law	
Medicaid fraud and waste. A person who makes a claim knowing the claim contains false information, makes a statement for use by another and knows the information is false, or charges any beneficiary money in addition to or in excess of rates established under the Medicaid program without consent of the beneficiary where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed is between \$100,000 and \$1 million commits a class 3 felony.	24-31-808 (3)(h)
Department of Revenue	
State lottery – criminal penalties. Any person who, for personal pecuniary gain, issues, suspends, revokes, or renews a contract for gaming materials, or who violates the provisions concerning conflicts of interest in the operation of the state lottery commits a class 3 felony.	24-35-215 (3)
Health	
Offenses Related to Administration	
Tampering with public water system. Tampering with a public water system or with drinking water after its withdrawal for or treatment by a public water system is a class 3 felony.	25-1-114 (5)(b)(l)
Health Care Policy and Financing	
Colorado Medical Assistance Act	
Patient personal needs trust fund. A person who knowingly fails to deposit personal needs funds received from a patient or from the state for a patient's personal needs into the patient's personal needs trust fund within 60 days of the receipt of such moneys or who improperly uses such moneys commits a class 3 felony if the amount involved is \$20,000 or more.	25.5-6-206 (8)(d)(IV)
Human Services Code	
Offenses Related to the Department of Human Services	
Fraudulent acts. Obtaining public assistance or vendor payments to which one is not entitled, or public assistance or vendor payments greater than those to which one is entitled, by means of a willfully false statement or representation, or by impersonation, or by any other fraudulent device is a class 3 felony when the value of the assistance or payment is \$100,000 or more but less than \$1 million (see Section 18-4-401 (2)(i), C.R.S.).	26-1-127 (1)
Colorado Public Assistance Act	
Fraudulent acts. Obtaining food stamps to which one is not entitled by false statement or representation or by impersonation is a class 3 felony when the value of the food stamps is \$100,000 or more but less than \$1 million (see Section 18-4-401 (2)(i), C.R.S.).	26-2-305 (1)
Trafficking in food stamps. Trafficking in food stamps is a class 3 felony if the value of the food stamps is \$20,000 or more.	26-2-306 (2)(d)
Trafficking in food stamps twice or more within a period of six months without having been placed in jeopardy for the prior offense or offenses is a class 3 felony when the aggregate value of the food stamps involved is \$20,000 or more.	26-2-306 (3)
Vehicles and Traffic	
Accidents and Accident Reports	
Accidents involving death or personal injuries. The driver of any vehicle who fails to stop and give notice, information, and aid after an accident in which he or she was directly involved and which results in the death of another person commits a class 3 felony.	42-4-1601 (2)(c)
Automobile Theft Law	
Tampering with a motor vehicle. Tampering with a motor vehicle is a class 3 felony if the damage is \$20,000 or more or causes bodily injury to any person.	42-5-103 (2)(c)
Theft of motor vehicle parts. Theft of motor vehicle parts is a class 3 felony if the value of the thing involved is \$20,000 or more.	42-5-104 (2)(c)

CLASS 3 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Revenue — Regulation of Activities	
Colorado Limited Gaming Act	
A person purporting to issue, suspend, revoke, or renew sports betting licenses or to procure or influence the issuance, suspension, revocation, or renewal of a sports betting license for any personal pecuniary gain or anything of value, as defined in Section 18-1-901 (3)(r), C.R.S., or a person violating Section 44-30-1502, C.R.S., commits a class 3 felony and shall be punished as provided in Section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S.	44-30-1512 (3)

CLASS 4 FELONIES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Safety — Industrial and Commercial	
Offenses Related to Explosives	
Death by negligence. Any person who knowingly and unlawfully places or allows explosives to be placed on a vehicle that results in the death of another person commits a class 4 felony.	9-6-104
Professions and Occupations	
Acupuncturists	
Acupuncturists – grounds for disciplinary action. Sexual intrusion or penetration by an acupuncturist with a patient during the course of patient care is a class 4 felony.	12-200-111 (3)
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Inchoate Offenses	
Criminal attempt. A person who intentionally engages in conduct that constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of a class 3 felony commits a class 4 felony.	18-2-101 (4)
Criminal conspiracy. A person who agrees with another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a class 3 felony or an attempt to commit a class 3 felony, with the intent to facilitate or promote the commission of such a crime, or agrees to aid another person in planning or committing the crime or attempting to commit the crime, commits a class 4 felony.	18-2-206 (1)
Criminal solicitation. A person who attempts to persuade another person to commit a class 3 felony commits a class 4 felony.	18-2-301 (5)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person	
Homicide and Related Offenses	
Manslaughter. A person who recklessly causes the death of another person, or intentionally causes or aids another person to commit suicide, commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-104 (2)
Vehicular homicide. A person who recklessly operates or drives a motor vehicle, and this conduct is the proximate cause of the death of another person, commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-106 (1)(c)
Assaults	
Assault in the second degree. A person commits the crime of assault in the second degree, a class 4 felony, if the person: intentionally causes bodily injury to another with a deadly weapon; intentionally causes bodily injury or serious bodily injury to prevent a peace officer, firefighter, or emergency medical care or service provider from performing their duty; recklessly causes serious injury by means of a deadly weapon; intentionally causes stupor, unconsciousness, or other impairment by administering a harmful drug; when lawfully confined, knowingly and violently uses physical force against a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical care or service provider, judge, officer of the court, employee or contract employee of a detention facility, or employee of the Division of Youth Services in the performance of his or her duties; with the intent to infect, injure, harm, harass, annoy, threaten, or alarm one of these individuals, causes them to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, feces, saliva, mucus, vomit, or any toxic, caustic, or hazardous material by any means; with intent to cause bodily injury, causes serious bodily injury; with intent to infect, injure, harm, harass, annoy, threaten, or alarm, causes a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical care provider, or emergency medical services provider to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, feces, saliva, mucus, vomit, or any toxic, caustic, or hazardous material by any means; or causes bodily injury by applying sufficient pressure to the neck or by blocking the nose or mouth of the other person to impede or restrict the breathing or blood circulation with the intent to cause bodily injury.	18-3-203 (2)(b)
Vehicular assault. A person who operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and is the proximate cause of serious bodily injury to another commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-205 (1)(c)
Criminal extortion. A person who threatens a person, or his or her property or reputation, to induce that person to act against his will to do an act or refrain from doing a lawful act commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-207 (4)
It is a class 4 felony to, with intent to induce another person against that other person's will to give the actor money or another item of value, threaten to report to law enforcement officials the immigration status of the threatened person or another person.	18-3-207 (4)

CLASS 4 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person (Cont.)	
Kidnapping	
Second degree kidnapping. A person who knowingly seizes and carries any person from one place to another, without consent or lawful justification or takes, entices, or decoys away any child not his or her own who is under the age of 18 commits a class 4 felony, if the person kidnapped is not a victim of sexual assault or robbery, and the use of a deadly weapon is not employed.	18-3-302 (5)
Violation of custody order. A person who, in the course of taking or enticing any child under the age of 18 from the custody of his or her parents, guardian, or other lawful custodian or who violates an order of any district or juvenile court granting the custody of a child under 18 years of age to any person, agency, or institution with the intent to deprive the lawful custodian of the custody of a child under the age of 18 and who, in the course of doing so, removes a child under the age of 18 from the country commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-304 (2.5)
Enticement of a child. A person who, with the intent to commit sexual assault or unlawful sexual contact, invites or persuades or attempts to invite or persuade a child under the age of 15 to enter a vehicle, building, room, or secluded place commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-305 (2)
Internet luring of a child. Internet luring of a child is a class 4 felony if committed with the intent to meet for the purpose of engaging in sexual exploitation of a child or sexual contact.	18-3-306 (3)
Unlawful Sexual Behavior	
Sexual assault. An actor who knowingly inflicts sexual intrusion or sexual penetration on a victim commits a class 4 felony if: a) he or she causes the submission of a victim by means of sufficient consequence reasonably calculated to cause submission against the victim's will; b) the actor knows the victim is unable to appraise the nature of the victim's conduct; c) the actor knows that the victim submits believing the actor to be the victim's spouse; d) the victim is less than fifteen years of age and the actor is four years older than and is not the spouse of the victim; e) the victim is in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim and uses the position of authority to coerce the victim to submit unless the act is a lawful search; or f) the actor, while purporting to offer a medical service, engages in treatment or examination of the victim for other than bona fide medical purposes.	18-3-402 (2)
Unlawful sexual contact. Unlawful sexual contact is a class 4 felony when an actor compels a victim to submit by the use of force, intimidation, or threat or if the actor engages in treatment or examination of a victim for other than bona fide medical purposes or in a manner inconsistent with reasonable medical practices or if the adult actor knowingly, with or without sexual contact, induces or coerces a child to expose intimate parts or to engage in any sexual activity with another person for the actor's own sexual gratification.	18-3-404 (2)
Sexual assault on a child. Any actor who subjects a child under the age of 15 to sexual contact when that actor is at least four years older than the victim commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-405 (2)
Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust. Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust is a class 4 felony if the victim is 15 years of age or older but less than 18 years of age and the offense is not committed as part of a pattern of sexual abuse.	18-3-405.3 (3)
Internet sexual exploitation of a child. An actor who knowingly importunes, invites, or entices, through communication via a computer network or system, telephone network, or data network or by text message or instant message, a victim whom the actor knows or believes to be under the age of 15 at and least four years younger than the actor to: a) expose or touch the victim's own or another person's intimate parts while communicating with the actor; or b) observe the actor's intimate parts via a computer network or system, telephone network, or data network or by text message or instant message, commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-405.4 (3)
Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist. Sexual penetration or sexual intrusion on a victim by an actor when the actor is a psychotherapist and the victim is a patient and the sexual penetration or intrusion occurred by means of therapeutic deception is aggravated sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist and a class 4 felony.	18-3-405.5 (1)(b)
Unlawful sexual conduct by a police officer. A police officer in the course of his/her duties knowingly engages in sexual conduct, sexual intrusion, or sexual penetration is classified as a class 4 felony when sexual conduct is inflicted on the victim	18-3-405.7 (2)(b)

CLASS 4 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person (Cont.)	
Stalking	
Stalking. A person commits the offense of stalking if he or she knowingly makes a credible threat to another person (or causes that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship serious emotional distress) that involves repeatedly following, approaching, contacting, placing under surveillance, or making any form of communication that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship. A second or subsequent offense of stalking is a class 4 felony.	18-3-602 (3)(b)
Stalking is a class 4 felony, regardless of the number of prior offenses, if, at the time of the offense, a protection order or other court order was in place against the defendant, prohibiting the behavior described above.	18-3-602 (5)
Offenses Against Pregnant Women	
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the second degree. A person who knowingly causes the unlawful termination of the pregnancy of a woman commits unlawful termination of pregnancy in the second degree, a class 4 felony.	18-3.5-104 (2)
Aggravated vehicular unlawful termination of pregnancy. A person who operates or drives a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or a combination of alcohol and drugs and whose conduct is the proximate cause of the unlawful termination of the pregnancy of a woman commits aggravated vehicular unlawful termination of a pregnancy, a class 4 felony.	18-3.5-108 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property	
Arson	
Second degree arson. A person who, by means of fire or explosives, knowingly damages or destroys the property of another, other than a building or occupied structure, commits a class 4 felony if the damage caused is valued at \$100 or more.	18-4-103 (2)
Third degree arson. A person who, by means of fire or explosives, intentionally damages any property with the intent to defraud commits a class 4 felony.	18-4-104 (2)
Fourth degree arson. A person who knowingly or recklessly starts or maintains a fire or causes an explosion on his or her or another's property, and thereby places another in danger of bodily injury or death, commits a class 4 felony.	18-4-105 (2)
Burglary and Related Offenses	
Second degree burglary. A person who knowingly and unlawfully enters a place with intent to commit a crime against a person or property commits a class 4 felony.	18-4-203 (2)
Third degree burglary. A person who enters or breaks into any vault, safe, cash register, coin vending machine, product dispenser, money depository, safety deposit box, coin telephone, coin box, etc., commits a class 4 felony if the object of the burglary is the theft of a controlled substance that is lawfully kept in or upon the property burglarized.	18-4-204 (2)
Robbery	
Robbery. A person who takes anything of value from a person by the use of force, threats, or intimidation commits a class 4 felony.	18-4-301 (2)
Theft	
Theft. A person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains, retains, or exercises control over anything of value belonging to another without authorization, or by threat or deception, or receives, loans money on, or disposes of anything of value or belonging to another that he or she knows or believes to have been stolen and: a) intends to deprive the other person permanently of the use or benefit of the thing of value; b) knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value in such a manner as to deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; c) uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value intending that such use, concealment, or abandonment will deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; or d) demands any consideration to which he or she is not legally entitled as a condition of restoring the thing of value to the owner; or e) knowingly retains the thing of value for more than 72 hours after the agreed-upon time of return in any lease or hire agreement. It is also theft to:	18-4-401 (1)

CLASS 4 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft (Cont.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Assistive Technology Act of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-409
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Facilitative Technology Act under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-508
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer convicted of intentionally refusing to pay a wage claim, falsely denying a wage claim with the intent to not pay, or underpaying the claim to harass or defraud the person owed the wage; 	8-4-114
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer or other person who intentionally, individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation or other person, pays or causes to be paid to any such employee a wage less than the minimum wage; 	8-6-116
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust fund provisions of law regarding preneed funeral contracts or any other misappropriation of funds; 	10-15-118 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme; 	18-9-309 (3)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another; 	18-9-309 (3)(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain public assistance or vendor payments or medical assistance to which the person is not entitled or in an amount greater than that to which the person is justly entitled or payment of any forfeited installment grants or benefits to which the person is not entitled or in a greater amount than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-1-127 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain food stamp coupons or authorization to purchase cards or an electronic benefits transfer card or similar device for delivering food stamp benefits to which the person is not entitled, or in a value greater than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-2-305 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the commodities of another; 	35-36-123 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities for less than the current market price to any person with whom one has any direct or indirect financial connection; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities out of the purchase price of which one receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the farm products of another; 	35-37-118 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if licensed as a dealer or small-volume dealer, sell farm products for less than the current market price to any person with whom such dealer has any financial connection or to sell farm products out of the purchase price of which the dealer receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-37-118 (1)(j)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purchase farm products in the state and move the products to another state and issue a check in payment for those products knowing that there are insufficient funds to pay for the products; 	35-37-121 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Beef Council Authority, or by any false pretenses obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57-119 (4)

CLASS 4 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft (Cont.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or, by any false pretenses, obtain or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.5-119 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Horse Development Authority, or by any false pretense obtain or obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.8-111 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding lien claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-22-127 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed; 	38-24-108
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding verified claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-26-109 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misappropriate funds held in escrow or a trustee account; 	38-40-101 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a unit operator or first purchaser, collect but fail to remit the tax from the fractional interest owners pursuant to the property tax collection article. 	39-10-106 (4)(b)(III)
Theft is a class 4 felony if the value of the thing involved is at least \$20,000, but less than \$100,000.	18-4-401 (2)(h)
Aggravated motor vehicle theft. A person who takes any motor vehicle from another without authorization and who either retains control for over twenty-four hours, commits a crime, removes the vehicle from the state, causes property damage or bodily injury, or attempts to alter the license plates, identification number, or the vehicle itself, commits a class 4 felony if the value of the motor vehicle or vehicles involved is \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000.	18-4-409 (3)(a.5)
Ownership or operation of a chop shop. A person who knowingly owns or operates a chop shop, as defined in Section 18-4-420 (5)(a), C.R.S., knowing that it is a chop shop, or conspires with another person to own or operate a chop shop, knowing it is a chop shop, commits a class 4 felony.	18-4-420 (1)(a)
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief	
Criminal mischief. A person who knowingly damages real or personal property of another, including property owned by the person jointly with another person or property owned by the person in which another person has an interest, and the aggregate damage is at least \$20,000, but less than \$100,000, commits a class 4 felony.	18-4-501 (4)(f)
Second degree criminal trespass. Unlawfully entering or remaining in or upon premises which are enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders or which are fenced; knowingly and unlawfully entering or remaining in or upon the common areas of a hotel, motel, condominium, or apartment building; or knowingly and unlawfully entering or remaining in a motor vehicle of another is a class 4 felony if the actor unlawfully enters or remains on fenced or enclosed premises classified as agricultural land with the intent to commit a felony.	18-4-503 (2)(b)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud	
Forgery, Simulation, Impersonation, and Related Offenses	
Controlled substances – consumption by fraudulent means. Any individual who fraudulently causes another person to unknowingly consume or receive the direct administration of any controlled substance commits a class 4 felony.	18-5-116 (2)
Fraud in Obtaining Property or Services	
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor. A person who, with the intent to defraud a creditor, impairs, renders worthless or unenforceable any security interest, or who sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, encumbers, conceals, destroys, or disposes of any collateral subject to a security interest, and the value of the collateral is at least \$20,000, but less than \$100,000, commits a class 4 felony.	18-5-206 (1)(h)
If a creditor, with the intent to defraud a debtor, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, buys, or encumbers a promissory note or contract signed by the debtor, and the amount owed on such note or contract is at least \$20,000, but less than \$100,000, the creditor commits a class 4 felony.	18-5-206 (2)(h)

CLASS 4 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Financial Transaction Device Crime Act	
Unauthorized use of a financial transaction device. Any person who uses a financial transaction device for the purpose of obtaining cash, credit, property, or services or for making financial payment, with the intent to defraud, commits unauthorized use of a financial device. If such cash, credit, property, or service obtained or financial payment made is at least \$20,000, but less than \$100,000, it is a class 4 felony.	18-5-702 (3)(h)
Identity Theft and Related Offenses	
Identity theft. A person commits the class 4 felony of identity theft if he or she:	18-5-902 (2)
a) knowingly uses the personal identifying information, financial identifying information, or financial device of another without permission or lawful authority with the intent to obtain anything of value or to make a financial payment;	18-5-902 (1)(a)
b) knowingly possesses the personal identifying information, financial identifying information, or financial device of another without permission or lawful authority, with the intent to use or to aid or permit some other person to use such information or device to obtain anything of value or to make a financial payment;	18-5-902 (1)(b)
c) with the intent to defraud, falsely makes, completes, alters, or utters a written instrument or financial device containing any personal identifying information or financial identifying information of another;	18-5-902 (1)(c)
d) knowingly possesses the personal identifying information or financial identifying information of another without permission or lawful authority to use in applying for or completing an application for a financial device or other extension of credit; or	18-5-902 (1)(d)
e) knowingly uses or possesses the personal identifying information of another without permission or lawful authority with the intent to obtain a government-issued document.	18-5-902 (1)(e)
Criminal Code — Cybercrime	
Cybercrime	
Cybercrime. Any person who commits cybercrime, and the loss, damage, value of services, thing of value taken, or cost of restoration or repair caused is at least \$20,000, but less than \$100,000, commits a class 4 felony.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(VII)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations	
Incest	
Incest. Any person who knowingly marries, inflicts sexual penetration or sexual intrusion, or subjects to sexual contact, an ancestor or descendant, a brother or sister of the whole or half blood, or an uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece of the whole blood commits the class 4 felony of incest.	18-6-301 (1)
Wrongs to Children	
Child abuse. A person who causes serious bodily injury to a child while acting with criminal negligence commits a class 4 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(IV)
Sexual exploitation of a child. The sexual exploitation of a child by possession or control of sexually exploitative material is a class 4 felony if it is a second or subsequent offense or the possession is of a video, recording or broadcast of moving visual images, or motion picture or more than 20 different items qualifying as sexually exploitative material. Certain juveniles charged with posting, possession of, or exchange of a private image by a juvenile are not subject to prosecution for sexual exploitation of children. Additionally, law enforcement personnel, defense counsel personnel, and court personnel are exempt from prosecution while performing official duties, and licensed physicians, psychologists, therapists, and social workers are exempt from prosecution for possession or control of sexually exploitative material under certain circumstances.	18-6-403 (5)(b)
Contributing to Delinquency	
Contributing to delinquency. Inducing, aiding, or encouraging a child to violate any state or federal law, municipal or county ordinance, or court order is a class 4 felony.	18-6-701 (2)

CLASS 4 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Wrongs to At-Risk Adults and At-Risk Juveniles	
Crimes Against At-Risk Persons	
Criminal negligence. A crime against an at-risk person that amounts to criminal negligence resulting in the death of the at-risk person is a class 4 felony.	18-6.5-103 (2)(a)
Assault. Assault in the first degree, as described in Section 18-3-202, C.R.S. when the victim is an at-risk person and the act causing the injury is performed, not after deliberation, upon a sudden heat of passion, caused by a serious and highly provoking act of the intended victim, affecting the person causing the injury sufficiently to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable person is a class 4 felony.	18-6.5-103 (3)(a)
Theft from at-risk persons. Any person who commits theft, as described in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., from an at-risk person by means other than the use of force, threat, or intimidation commits a class 4 felony without regard to the value of the thing taken.	18-6.5-103 (5)
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
Obstruction of Public Justice	
Accessory to crime. A person who renders assistance to another who has committed a crime in order to prevent the person's apprehension and punishment commits a class 4 felony if the offender knows that the person being assisted has committed, or has been convicted of, or is charged with, or is suspected of or wanted for a class 1 or class 2 felony.	18-8-105 (3)
False reporting of an emergency. A person commits a class 4 felony of false reporting of an emergency if the person knowingly commits an act in violation of Section 18-8-111 (1), C.R.S., that includes a knowing false report of an imminent threat to the safety of a person or persons by use of a deadly weapon, and if the emergency response results in serious bodily injury of another person	18-8-111 (2)(b)(III)
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody	
Introducing contraband in the first degree. It is a class 4 felony for any person to attempt to introduce a dangerous instrument, alcoholic beverage, controlled substance, or marijuana into a detention facility, or for any person who is confined in a detention facility to make any of these items.	18-8-203 (2)
Possession of contraband. Possession of a dangerous instrument by an individual confined in a detention facility is a class 4 felony.	18-8-204.1 (3)
Escapes. A person commits a class 4 felony if, having been charged with but not convicted of a felony, he or she knowingly escapes from custody or confinement.	18-8-208 (3)
Attempt to escape. A person who is in custody or confinement following the conviction of a felony and who attempts to escape commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-208.1 (1)
Bribery and Corrupt Influences	
Attempt to influence a public servant. Any person who attempts to influence any public servant by means of deceit, threat of violence, or economic reprisal commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-306
Perjury and Related Offenses	
Perjury in the first degree. A person who makes a materially false statement under oath, that he or she does not believe to be true, in any official proceeding commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-502 (3)
Offenses Relating to Judicial and Other Proceedings	
Bribe-receiving by a witness. A witness accepting any benefit for the purpose of influencing his or her presence or testimony at an official proceeding commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-603 (1)
Bribing a juror. A person who attempts to influence a juror's decision by offering or conferring any benefit upon the juror commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-606 (2)
Bribe-receiving by a juror. Any juror who accepts any benefit for the purpose of influencing his or her vote commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-607 (2)
Intimidating a juror. A person who attempts to influence a juror's vote by use of threat of harm or injury to any person or property commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-608 (2)
Jury tampering. Knowing participation in the fraudulent processing or selection of jurors or prospective jurors or attempting to communicate with or influence jurors other than as a part of the official trial proceedings is a class 4 felony in any class 1 felony trial.	18-8-609 (2)

CLASS 4 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Offenses Relating to Judicial and Other Proceedings (Cont.)	
Retaliation against a judge. A person commits a class 4 felony if he or she makes a credible threat or commits an act of harassment, harm, or injury upon another person or property as retaliation or retribution against a judge.	18-8-615 (2)
Retaliation against a prosecutor. A person commits a class 4 felony if he or she makes a credible threat or commits an act of harassment, harm, or injury upon another person or property as retaliation or retribution against a prosecutor.	18-8-616 (2)
Victims and Witnesses Protection	
Bribing a witness or victim. A person who offers or confers any benefit upon a witness or victim, in any official proceeding, members of the witness or victim's family, or persons in close relationship to or residing in the same household with a witness or victim in an attempt to influence that witness or victim commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-703 (2)
Intimidating a witness or victim. If, in an attempt to influence a witness or victim, a person threatens harm or injury to any person or property, he or she commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-704 (2)
Tampering with a witness or victim. A person who attempts to influence a victim or witness without bribery or threats commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-707 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, And Decency	
Public Peace and Order	
Arming rioters. A person who supplies a deadly weapon or destructive device for use in a riot, or who teaches another to use such weapon or device in a riot, commits a class 4 felony.	18-9-103 (2)
Engaging in a riot. If, in the course of engaging in a riot, a person employs a deadly weapon, destructive device, or any article used or fashioned in a manner to cause a person to believe that the article is a deadly weapon, or if in the course of rioting, the actor represents verbally or otherwise that he or she is armed with a deadly weapon, that person commits a class 4 felony.	18-9-104 (1)
Vehicular eluding. Any person who, while operating a motor vehicle in a reckless manner, knowingly eludes or attempts to elude a peace officer also operating a motor vehicle, and that action results in bodily injury to another person commits a class 4 felony.	18-9-116.5 (2)(a)
Failure to leave premises upon request of a peace officer. Any person who barricades or refuses police entry to any premises through use or threat of force, fails to leave upon request by a peace officer outside the structure, and holds another person hostage with use of a deadly weapon commits a class 4 felony.	18-9-119 (5)
Bias-motivated crimes. Placing another person in fear of imminent lawless action directed at that person or that person's property knowing that such words or conduct will likely produce bodily injury to that person or that person's property; or knowingly causing damage to or destruction to another person's property because of that person's actual or perceived race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, physical or mental disability or sexual orientation is a class 4 felony if the actor is physically aided or abetted by one or more other persons during the commission of the offense.	18-9-121 (3)
Cruelty to Animals	
Animal fighting – penalty. Any person committing a second or subsequent offense of causing, sponsoring, arranging, holding, or encouraging a fight between animals for monetary gain or entertainment commits a class 4 felony and, in addition to other statutory punishments, must be fined \$5,000.	18-9-204 (2)
Offenses Involving Communications	
Telecommunications crime. A person commits a class 4 felony if he or she knowingly uses cloning equipment (or aids, abets, advises, or encourages another person) to: a) intercept signals, including signals transmitted to or from a cellular phone, between a telecommunications provider and persons using telecommunications services, or between persons using telecommunications services; or b) create a cloned cellular phone.	18-9-309 (4)

CLASS 4 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons	
Firearms and Weapons	
Possessing a dangerous or illegal weapon. A second or subsequent violation of knowingly possessing a dangerous weapon (firearm silencer, machine gun, short shotgun, short rifle, or ballistic knife) is a class 4 felony.	18-12-102 (3)
Possession of weapons by previous offenders. A second or subsequent offense of possession of a weapon by a person who has previously been convicted of or adjudicated for a felony, and when the weapon is a dangerous weapon or when the conviction was for, or the adjudication was based on, an offense involving burglary, arson, or any felony involving the use of force or the use of a deadly weapon is a class 4 felony.	18-12-108 (5)
Unlawfully providing a handgun to a juvenile or permitting a juvenile to possess a handgun. Any person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly provides a handgun to any person under the age of 18, or any person who knows of such juvenile's possession of a handgun and fails to make reasonable efforts to prevent such possession, commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-108.7 (1)(b)
Any person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly provides a handgun to a juvenile or who permits a juvenile to possess a handgun, even though the person is aware of a substantial risk that such juvenile will use a handgun to commit a felony offense, or who fails to make reasonable efforts to prevent the commission of the offense, commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-108.7 (2)(b)
Possession, use, or removal of explosives or incendiary devices. Any person who knowingly possesses or controls an explosive or incendiary device commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-109 (2)
Any person who removes any explosive or incendiary device from the premises of a lawful possessor without consent commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-109 (5)
Any person who possesses parts for any explosive or incendiary device commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-109 (6)
Any person who possesses a valid permit issued under the provisions of Article 7 of Title 9 regarding the regulation and inspection of explosives, or an employee of a permittee acting within the scope of his or her employment who knowingly dispenses, distributes, or sells explosive or incendiary devices to a person not authorized to possess or control such devices, commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-109 (8)
Unlawful purchase of firearms. Any person who knowingly purchases or otherwise obtains a firearm on behalf of or for transfer to a person who the transferor knows or reasonably should know to be ineligible to possess a firearm commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-111 (1)
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses	
Dueling. Persons who by agreement engage in a fight with deadly weapons commit a class 4 felony.	18-13-104 (2)
Hazardous wastes violations. Any person who abandons a vehicle containing hazardous wastes or intentionally spills such wastes on a street, highway, or public or private property without consent commits a class 4 felony.	18-13-112 (3)
Criminal Code — Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans	
Offenses – Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans	
Extortionate extension of credit. Any agreement between a creditor and a debtor to the effect that delay or failure in making repayment for extension of credit will result in the use of extortionate means of collection is a class 4 felony.	18-15-102
Collection of extensions of credit by extortionate means. Any person who uses extortionate means to collect any extension of credit commits a class 4 felony.	18-15-107 (2)

CLASS 4 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government	
Department of Law	
Medicaid fraud and waste. A person who makes a claim knowing the claim contains false information, makes a statement for use by another and knows the information is false, or charges any beneficiary money in addition to or in excess of rates established under the Medicaid program without consent of the beneficiary where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed is between \$20,000 and \$100,000 commits a class 4 felony.	24-31-808 (3)(g)
Health Care Policy and Financing	
Colorado Medical Assistance Act	
Patient personal needs trust fund. A person who knowingly fails to deposit personal needs funds received from a patient or from the state for a patient's personal needs into the patient's personal needs trust fund within 60 days of the receipt of such moneys or who improperly uses such moneys commits a class 4 felony if the amount involved is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	25.5-6-206 (8)(d)(III)
Human Service Code	
Offenses Related to the Department of Human Services	
Fraudulent acts. Obtaining public assistance or vendor payments when not entitled, or public assistance or vendor payments greater than those to which one is justly entitled, by means of a willfully false statement or representation or by impersonation or by any other fraudulent device is a class 4 felony when the value of the assistance or payments is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000 (see Section 18-4-401 (2) (c), C.R.S.).	26-1-127 (1)
Colorado Public Assistance Act	
Trafficking in food stamps. Trafficking in food stamps is a class 4 felony if the value of the food stamps is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	26-2-306 (2)(c)
Trafficking in food stamps twice or more within a six-month period without having been placed in jeopardy for the prior offense or offenses is a class 4 felony when the aggregate value of the food stamps is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	26-2-306 (3)
Local Government	
Offenses Related to Hazardous Substance Incidents	
Hazardous substance incidents. Any person who intentionally causes or substantially contributes to the occurrence of a hazardous substance incident commits a class 4 felony.	29-22-108 (1)
Agriculture	
Offenses Related to Livestock	
Theft of certain animals. Any person who commits theft of, or knowingly kills, sells, drives, leads, transports, rides away, purchases, or in any manner deprives the owner of the immediate possession of, any cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats, swine, or asses, either live or slaughtered, commits a class 4 felony.	35-43-128
Vehicles and Traffic	
Alcohol and Drug Offenses	
Driving under the influence – driving while impaired – driving with excessive alcoholic content. A violation for driving under the influence (DUI), driving while ability impaired (DWAI), or DUI per se, that has occurred after three or more prior convictions, arising out of separate and distinct criminal episodes, for DUI, DUI per se, DWAI, vehicular homicide, vehicular assault, or any combination thereof, is a class 4 felony.	42-4-1301
Accidents and Accident Reports	
Accidents involving death or personal injuries. The driver of any vehicle who fails to stop and give notice, information, and aid after an accident in which he or she was directly involved and which results in serious bodily injury to another person commits a class 4 felony.	42-4-1601 (2)(b)
Automobile Theft Law	
Theft of motor vehicle parts. Theft of motor vehicle parts two times or more within a period of six months is a class 4 felony when the aggregate value of the things involved is \$20,000 or more.	42-5-104 (3)

CLASS 5 FELONIES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections	
Election Offenses	
Penalties for election offenses – forgery. Anyone who forges, makes, or alters any ballot, petition, nomination paper, or letter of acceptance, declination, or withdrawal, commits forgery in the second degree, as described in Section 18-5-102 (2), C.R.S., which is a class 5 felony.	1-13-106
Voting by persons not entitled to vote. Any person voting in any election provided by law knowing that he or she is not entitled to vote in such election commits a class 5 felony.	1-13-704.5 (1)
Tampering with ballot box. Any person who willfully tampers with or who, except as provided by law, willfully breaks open any ballot box, including a drop-off location receptacle, is guilty of a class 5 felony.	1-13-707.5
Residence. Any person who votes by knowingly giving false information regarding the elector's place of present residence commits a class 5 felony.	1-13-709.5
Consumer and Commercial Affairs	
Colorado Antitrust Act of 1992	
Violations. Violation of any of the provisions of Sections 6-4-104, 6-4-105, or 6-4-106, C.R.S., of the Colorado Antitrust Act of 1992 regarding illegal restraint of trade or commerce, monopolization, and bid-rigging is a class 5 felony.	6-4-117 (2)
Colorado Charitable Solicitations Act	
Charitable fraud. The commission of charitable fraud according to Section 6-16-111 (1) (b), (c), (d), (f), or (g), C.R.S., is a class 5 felony.	6-16-111 (2)
Charitable fraud pursuant to Section 6-16-111 (1) (a), (e), (h)-(p), or (1.5), C.R.S., involving three separate contributors in any one solicitation campaign is a class 5 felony.	6-16-111 (3)
Labor and Industry	
Offenses Related to the Division of Labor	
Penalty for false statements – Industrial Commission. Anyone who willfully makes a false statement or misrepresentation for the purposes of obtaining a benefit under Article 1 of Title 8 regarding the Division of Labor's Industrial Claim Appeals Office commits a class 5 felony.	8-1-144
Offenses Related to Workers' Compensation	
Penalty for false statements. Anyone who willfully makes a false statement or misrepresentation material to the claim in order to obtain labor benefits under Articles 40 to 47 of Title 8 commits a class 5 felony.	8-43-402
Financial Institutions	
Offenses Related to Savings and Loan Associations	
Defrauding savings and loan associations. Any employee of any savings and loan association who attempts to steal or defraud the association of any of its funds, securities, or properties commits a class 5 felony.	11-41-127 (1)
Colorado Banking Code	
Penalty for violation or non-performance of duties concerning the State Banking Commission. Any person who willfully fails to perform any act required, or commits any act in violation of his or her duties concerning bank examinations and liquidations commits a class 5 felony.	11-107-109
Professions and Occupations	
Offenses Related to Medical Practice	
Unprofessional conduct. Dispensing or injecting an anabolic steroid unless dispensed pursuant to a written prescription or dispensed by a practitioner is a class 5 felony.	12-240-135 (3)
Colorado Parental Notification Act	
False information – notification concerning abortion. It is a class 5 felony to counsel, encourage, or conspire to persuade a pregnant minor to provide false information to a physician about the minor's age, marital status, or other facts or circumstances in order to induce or attempt to induce the physician to perform an abortion without providing written notice required by Article 37.5 of Title 12.	12-37.5-106 (3)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Professions and Occupations (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Real Estate	
Real estate appraisers. A second or subsequent offense of acting as a real estate appraiser without a license or certificate that occurs within five years after the date of a prior conviction for the same offense is a class 5 felony.	12-10-616 (2)
Domestic Matters	
Offenses Related to Desertion and Nonsupport	
Nonsupport of spouse and children. Any person who willfully neglects, fails, or refuses to provide reasonable support and maintenance for his or her spouse or children commits a class 5 felony.	14-6-101 (1)
Probate, Trusts, and Fiduciaries	
Colorado Medical Treatment Decision Act	
Colorado Medical Treatment Decision Act. Any person who falsifies or forges a declaration of another person commits a class 5 felony.	15-18-113 (2)
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Inchoate Offenses	
Criminal attempt. A person who intentionally engages in conduct that constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of a class 4 felony commits a class 5 felony.	18-2-101 (4)
Criminal conspiracy. A person who agrees with another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a class 4 felony or an attempt to commit a class 4 felony, with the intent to facilitate or promote the commission of such a crime, or agrees to aid another person in planning or committing the crime or attempting to commit the crime, commits a class 5 felony.	18-2-206 (1)
Criminal solicitation. A person who attempts to persuade another person to commit a class 4 felony commits a class 5 felony.	18-2-301 (5)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person	
Homicide and Related Offenses	
Criminally negligent homicide. A person who causes the death of another person by conduct amounting to criminal negligence commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-105
Assaults	
Assault in the first degree. If assault in the first degree is committed in the heat of passion caused by a highly provoking act of the victim, affecting the person causing the injury sufficiently to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable person, and without an interval between the provocation and the injury sufficient for the voice of reason and humanity to be heard, it is a class 5 felony.	18-3-202 (2)(a)
Vehicular assault. A person who drives a motor vehicle in a reckless manner, and this conduct is the proximate cause of the serious bodily injury to another, commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-205 (1)(c)
Menacing. A person who menaces another by use of a deadly weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to cause a person to reasonably believe that the article is a deadly weapon, or who represents verbally or otherwise that he or she is armed with a deadly weapon, commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-206 (1)
Kidnapping	
False imprisonment. Any person who uses or threatens force to confine or detain another, and who confines or detains the person for 12 hours or longer commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-303 (2)(a)
Any person who confines or detains another person less than 18 years of age in a locked or barricaded room under circumstances that cause bodily injury or serious emotional distress; and such confinement or detention was part of a continued pattern of cruel punishment or unreasonable isolation or confinement of the child commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-303 (2)(b)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person (Cont.)	
Kidnapping (Cont.)	
Any person who confines or detains another person less than 18 years of age by means of tying, caging, chaining, or otherwise using similar physical restraints to restrict that person's freedom of movement under circumstances that cause bodily injury or serious emotional distress commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-303 (2)(c)
Violation of custody order. A person who takes or entices any child under the age of 18 from the custody of his or her parents, guardian, legal custodian, or person with parental responsibilities with respect to the child commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-304 (1)
A parent who violates an order of court granting custody of a child or parental responsibilities with respect to a child under 18 to any person, agency, or institution, with the intent to deprive the lawful custodian or person with parental responsibilities of the custody or care of the child, commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-304 (2)
Internet luring of a child. A person who knowingly communicates over a computer or computer network, telephone network, or data network or by text message or instant message to a person who the actor knows or believes to be under the age of 15 and, in that communication or in any subsequent communication, describes explicit sexual conduct and makes a statement persuading or inviting the person to meet the actor (who is more than four years older than the other person or than the age the actor believes the other person to be) commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-306 (3)
Unlawful Sexual Behavior	
Failure to register as a sex offender. A second or subsequent offense of failure to register as a felony sex offender following a conviction for unlawful sexual behavior is a class 5 felony.	18-3-412.5 (2)(a)
Unlawful sexual communication involving a person in a position of trust. A person in a position of trust with respect to a child under the age of 18 from the community who, through electronic means, describes explicit sexual conduct with the intent to meet for the purpose of engaging in sexual conduct commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-418
Stalking	
Stalking. A person commits the class 5 felony of stalking if he or she knowingly makes a credible threat to another person (or causes that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship serious emotional distress) that involves repeatedly following, approaching, contacting, placing under surveillance, or making any form of communication that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship.	18-3-602 (3)(a)
Offenses Against Pregnant Women	
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the second degree. A person who knowingly causes the unlawful termination of the pregnancy of a woman commits unlawful termination of pregnancy in the second degree, which is a class 5 felony if the act was performed in the sudden heat of passion, caused by a serious and highly provoking act of the intended victim, affecting the offender sufficiently to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable person and without an interval for the voice of reason or humility to be heard.	18-3.5-104 (2)
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the third degree. A person who, under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, knowingly engages in conduct that creates a grave risk of death to another person, and thereby causes the unlawful termination of the pregnancy of a woman, commits unlawful termination of pregnancy in the third degree, a class 5 felony.	18-3.5-105 (2)
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the fourth degree. A person who recklessly causes the unlawful termination of a pregnancy of a woman and who knew or reasonably should have known that the woman was pregnant commits unlawful termination of pregnancy in the fourth degree. Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the fourth degree is a class 5 felony if the pregnancy of the woman, other than a participant in the crime, is unlawfully terminated during the commission or attempted commission of or flight from the commission or attempted commission of murder, assault in the first or second degree, robbery, arson, burglary, escape, kidnapping in the first degree, sexual assault, sexual assault in the first or second degree as those offenses existed prior to July 1, 2000, or class 3 felony sexual assault on a child, provided that the offender is a principal in the criminal act or attempted criminal act.	18-3.5-106 (2)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person (Cont.)	
Offenses Against Pregnant Women (Cont.)	
<i>Vehicular unlawful termination of pregnancy.</i> A person who operates or drives a motor vehicle in a reckless manner and whose conduct is the proximate cause of the unlawful termination of the pregnancy of a woman commits vehicular unlawful termination of a pregnancy, a class 5 felony.	18-3.5-107 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property	
Burglary and Related Offenses	
<i>Third degree burglary.</i> A person who enters or breaks into any vault, safe, cash register, coin vending machine, product dispenser, money depository, safety deposit box, coin telephone, coin box, etc., commits a class 5 felony.	18-4-204 (2)
<i>Possession of burglary tools.</i> Possession of any explosive, tool, instrument, or other article adapted, designed, or commonly used for committing or facilitating burglary is a class 5 felony.	18-4-205 (2)
Theft	
<i>Theft.</i> A person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains, retains, or exercises control over anything of value belonging to another without authorization, or by threat or deception, or receives, loans money on, or disposes of anything of value or belonging to another that he or she knows or believes to have been stolen and: a) intends to deprive the other person permanently of the use or benefit of the thing of value; b) knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value in such a manner as to deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; c) uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value intending that such use, concealment, or abandonment will deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; d) demands any consideration to which he or she is not legally entitled as a condition of restoring the thing of value to the owner; or e) knowingly retains the thing of value for more than 72 hours after the agreed-upon time of return in any lease or hire agreement. It is also theft to:	18-4-401 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Assistive Technology Act of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-409
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Facilitative Technology Act under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-508
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer convicted of intentionally refusing to pay a wage claim, falsely denying a wage claim with the intent to not pay, or underpaying the claim to harass or defraud the person owed the wage; 	8-4-114
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer or other person who intentionally, individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation or other person, pays or causes to be paid to any such employee a wage less than the minimum wage; 	8-6-116
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust fund provisions of law regarding preneed funeral contracts or any other misappropriation of funds; 	10-15-118 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme; 	18-9-309 (3)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another; 	18-9-309 (3)(b)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft (Cont.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain public assistance or vendor payments or medical assistance to which the person is not entitled or in an amount greater than that to which the person is justly entitled or payment of any forfeited installment grants or benefits to which the person is not entitled or in a greater amount than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-1-127 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain food stamp coupons or authorization to purchase cards or an electronic benefits transfer card or similar device for delivering food stamp benefits to which the person is not entitled, or in a value greater than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-2-305 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the commodities of another; 	35-36-123 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities for less than the current market price to any person with whom one has any direct or indirect financial connection; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities out of the purchase price of which one receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the farm products of another; 	35-37-118 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if licensed as a dealer or small-volume dealer, sell farm products for less than the current market price to any person with whom such dealer has any financial connection or to sell farm products out of the purchase price of which the dealer receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-37-118 (1)(j)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purchase farm products in the state and move the products to another state and issue a check in payment for those products knowing that there are insufficient funds to pay for the products; 	35-37-121 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Beef Council Authority, or by any false pretenses obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57-119 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or by any false pretense obtain or attempt to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.5-119 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Horse Development Authority, or by any false pretense obtain or attempt to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.8-111 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding lien claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-22-127 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed; 	38-24-108
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding verified claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-26-109 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misappropriate funds held in escrow or a trustee account; 	38-40-101 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a unit operator or first purchaser, collect but fail to remit the tax from the fractional interest owners pursuant to the property tax collection article. 	39-10-106 (4)(b)(III)
<p>Theft is a class 5 felony if the value of the thing involved is at least \$5,000, but less than \$20,000.</p>	18-4-401 (2)(g)
<p>Theft is a class 5 felony, regardless of the value of the thing taken, if the thing involved was taken from another person by means other than the use of force, threat, or intimidation.</p>	18-4-401 (5)
<p>Theft of trade secrets. Any person who steals or discloses to an unauthorized person a trade secret or makes or causes to be made a copy of an article representing a trade secret commits theft of a trade secret. A second or subsequent offense within five years of a prior offense is a class 5 felony.</p>	18-4-408 (3)
<p>Aggravated motor vehicle theft. A person who takes any motor vehicle from another without authorization and who either retains control for over twenty-four hours, commits a crime, removes the vehicle from the state, causes property damage or bodily injury, or attempts to alter the license plates, identification number, or the vehicle itself, commits first degree aggravated motor vehicle theft, a class 5 felony, if the value of the motor vehicle or vehicles involved is \$20,000 or more.</p>	18-4-409 (3)(a)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft (Cont.)	
Aggravated motor vehicle theft in the second degree is a class 5 felony when the value of the motor vehicle or vehicles involved is more than \$20,000.	18-4-409 (4)(a)
Ownership or operation of a chop shop. A person who knowingly transports an unlawfully obtained motor vehicle or major component motor vehicle part to or from a chop shop (as defined in Section 18-4-420 (5)(a), C.R.S.), knowing that it is a chop shop; or sells or transfers to, or purchases or receives from, a chop shop, knowing that it is a chop shop, an unlawfully obtained motor vehicle or major component motor vehicle part commits a class 5 felony.	18-4-420 (1)
Altering or removing a vehicle identification number. A person commits the class 5 felony of altering or removing a vehicle identification number if he or she knowingly removes, changes, alters, counterfeits, defaces, destroys, disguises, falsifies, forges, or obliterates the vehicle identification number, manufacturer's number, or engine number of a motor vehicle or major component motor vehicle part with an intent to misrepresent the identity or prevent the identification of a motor vehicle or major component motor vehicle part.	18-4-420 (3)(a)(I)
A person commits the class 5 felony of altering or removing a vehicle identification number if he or she knowingly possesses, purchases, disposes of, sells, or transfers a motor vehicle or a major component motor vehicle part with knowledge that it contains a removed, changed, altered, counterfeited, defaced, destroyed, disguised, falsified, forged, or obliterated vehicle identification number, manufacturer's number, or engine number unless such motor vehicle or major component motor vehicle part is otherwise in compliance with other provisions of state law.	18-4-420 (3)(a)(II)
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief	
Criminal mischief. A person who knowingly damages real or personal property of another, including property owned by the person jointly with another person or property owned by the person in which another person has an interest, and the aggregate damage is at least \$5,000, but less than \$20,000, commits a class 5 felony.	18-4-501 (4)(e)
First degree criminal trespass. A person who knowingly and unlawfully enters a building or enters a car with intent to commit a crime therein commits a class 5 felony.	18-4-502
Third degree criminal trespass. It is a class 5 felony if a person unlawfully enters or remains on premises classified as agricultural land with the intent to commit a felony.	18-4-504 (2)(b)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud	
Forgery, Simulation, Impersonation, and Related Offenses	
Forgery. A person commits the class 5 felony of forgery if, with the intent to defraud, he or she falsely makes, completes, or alters a written instrument listed in Section 18-5-102 (1)(a) through (1)(g), C.R.S.	18-5-102 (2)
Offering a false instrument for recording. An individual who offers for recording with the intent to defraud a false written instrument relating to or affecting real or personal property or directly affecting contractual relationships commits a class 5 felony.	18-5-114 (2)
Fraud in Obtaining Property or Services	
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor. A person who, with the intent to defraud a creditor, impairs, renders worthless or unenforceable any security interest, or who sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, encumbers, conceals, destroys, or disposes of any collateral subject to a security interest, and the value of the collateral is at least \$5,000, but less than \$20,000, commits a class 5 felony.	18-5-206 (1)(g)
If a creditor, with the intent to defraud a debtor, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, buys, or encumbers a promissory note or contract signed by the debtor, and the amount owed on such note or contract is at least \$5,000, but less than \$20,000, the creditor commits a class 5 felony.	18-5-206 (2)(g)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Fraud in Obtaining Property or Services (Cont.)	
Insurance fraud. Insurance fraud is a class 5 felony when a person, with intent to defraud, presents or causes to be presented any claim that contains false material information or withholds material information; causes or participates, or purports to be involved, in a vehicular collision, or any other vehicular accident, for the purpose of presenting any false or fraudulent insurance claim; presents or causes to be presented an insurance claim where the loss or damage claimed occurred outside of the period of time that coverage was in effect for the applicable contract of insurance or policy unless otherwise permitted under the contract of insurance or policy; or presents or causes to be presented any written, verbal, or digital material or statement as part of, in support of, or in opposition to, a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy, knowing that the material or statement contains false material information or withholds material information.	18-5-211 (1)
A person commits insurance fraud if he or she knowingly moves, diverts, or misappropriates premium funds belonging to an insurer or unearned premium funds belonging to an insured or applicant for insurance from a trust or other account without the authorization of the owner of the funds or other lawful justification; or if he or she, with an intent to defraud, makes, alters, presents, or causes to be presented a certificate or other evidence of the existence of insurance in any form that contains false material information or omits material information.	18-5-211 (2) and (3)
Fraudulent and Deceptive Sales and Business Practices	
Unlawful activity concerning the selling of land. A person who sells the same land twice with intent to defraud commits a class 5 felony.	18-5-302 (1)
Offenses Relating to the Uniform Commercial Code	
Failure to pay over assigned accounts. Failure to pay over assigned accounts where the amount of such proceeds withheld is at least \$1,000 is a class 5 felony.	18-5-502
Concealment or removal of secured property. Concealment or removal of secured property where the value of the property concealed or removed is at least \$1,000 is a class 5 felony.	18-5-504
Failure to pay over proceeds. Failure to pay over proceeds of security interest in personal property where the amount of the proceeds withheld is at least \$1,000 is a class 5 felony.	18-5-505
Financial Transaction Device Crime Act	
Unauthorized use of a financial transaction device. Any person who uses a financial transaction device for the purpose of obtaining cash, credit, property, or services or for making financial payment, with the intent to defraud, commits unauthorized use of a financial device. If such cash, credit, property, or service obtained or financial payment made is at least \$5,000, but less than \$20,000, it is a class 5 felony.	18-5-702 (3)(g)
Criminal possession of a blank financial transaction device. Any person who possesses two or more blank financial transaction devices and who intends to use, deliver, circulate, or sell them without the authorization of the issuer or manufacturer commits a class 5 felony.	18-5-705 (3)
Any person who delivers, circulates, or sells one blank financial transaction device which has not been embossed or magnetically encoded with the name of the account holder, personal identification code, expiration date, or other proprietary institutional information commits a class 5 felony.	18-5-705 (4)
Unlawful manufacture of a financial transaction device. A person commits a class 5 felony if he or she commits unlawful manufacture of a financial transaction device, with intent to defraud, by: a) falsely making or manufacturing such a device; b) falsely altering or adding codes or information to such a device; or c) falsely completing such a device.	18-5-707 (3)
Equity Skimming and Related Offenses	
Equity skimming of real property. A person commits the class 5 felony of equity skimming of real property if he or she acquires an interest in real property that is encumbered by a loan and the loan is in arrears; and either: a) fails to apply all rent derived from the property first toward the satisfaction of all outstanding payments due on the loan and second toward any homeowner's association dues or fees; or b) after a foreclosure, collects rent on behalf of any person other than the owner of the property.	18-5-802 (3)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Identity Theft and Related Offenses	
Criminal possession of a financial device. Criminal possession of a financial device is a class 5 felony if it involves the possession or control of four or more lost or stolen financial devices, at least two of which are issued to different account holders.	18-5-903 (2)(c)
Gathering identity information by deception. A person commits the class 5 felony of gathering information by deception if he or she makes or conveys a false statement, without permission or lawful authority, with the intent to obtain, record, or access the personal identifying information or financial identifying information of another.	18-5-904 (2)
Criminal Code — Cybercrime	
Cybercrime	
Possession of identity theft tools. A person commits the class 5 felony of possession of identity theft tools if he or she possesses any tools, equipment, computer, computer network, scanner, printer, or other article adapted, designed, or commonly used for committing or facilitating the commission of identity theft with the intent to use the tools to commit identity theft.	18-5-905 (2)
Cybercrime. When a person commits cybercrime, and the loss, damage, value of services, thing of value taken, or cost of restoration or repair caused is at least \$5,000, but less than \$20,000, it is a class 5 felony.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(VI)
A person who solicits or offers to arrange a situation in which a minor may engage in prostitution by means of a computer, directly or indirectly, uses a scanning device to encode information on a payment card with the intent to defraud, or directly or indirectly uses an encoding machine to encode information on a payment card with the intent to defraud commits a class 5 felony.	18-5.5-102 (3)(b.5)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations	
Wrongs to Children	
Child abuse. A second or subsequent offense of child abuse where no death or serious bodily injury occurred is a class 5 felony if the new offense involved any of the following acts: a) the defendant, who was in a position of trust with respect to the child, participated in a continued pattern of conduct resulting the child's malnourishment or failed to ensure the child's access to proper medical care; b) the defendant participated in a continued pattern of cruel punishment or unreasonable isolation or confinement of the child; c) the defendant made repeated threats of harm or death in the presence of the child to the child or to a significant person in the child's life; d) the defendant committed a continued pattern of acts of domestic violence in the presence of the child; or e) the defendant participated in a continued pattern of extreme deprivation of hygienic or sanitary conditions in the child's daily living environment.	18-5-802 (3)
Sexual exploitation of a child. Any person who possesses or controls sexually exploitative material commits a class 5 felony. Certain juveniles charged with posting, possession, or exchange of a private image by a juvenile are not subject to prosecution for sexual exploitation of children. Additionally, law enforcement personnel, defense counsel personnel, and court personnel are exempt from prosecution while performing official duties, and licensed physicians, psychologists, therapists, and social workers are exempt from prosecution under certain circumstances.	18-6-403 (5)(b)
Domestic Violence	
Domestic violence – sentencing. Any misdemeanor offense that includes an act of domestic violence is a class 5 felony if the offender, at the time of sentencing, has been previously convicted of three or more prior offenses that included an act of domestic violence and that were separately brought and tried and arising out of separate criminal episodes.	18-6-801 (7)
Criminal Code — Wrongs To At-Risk Adults And At-Risk Juveniles	
Crimes Against At-Risk Persons	
Criminal negligence. Any person whose conducts amounts to criminal negligence when the negligence results in serious bodily injury to an at-risk person commits a class 5 felony.	18-6.5-103 (2)(b)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Wrongs To At-Risk Adults And At-Risk Juveniles (Cont.)	
Crimes Against At-risk Persons (Cont.)	
Assault. Assault in the second degree, as described in Section 18-3-203, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person and the act was committed upon a sudden heat of passion, caused by a serious and highly provoking act of the victim, causing an irresistible passion in a reasonable person, and without an interval to allow for reason, is a class 5 felony.	18-6.5-103 (3)(b)
Theft from at-risk persons. Any person who commits theft, as described in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., and commits any element of the offense in the presence of the victim when the victim is an at-risk person, or who is in a position of trust with regard to the at-risk person, regardless of whether the act took place in the presence of the victim, commits a class 5 felony when the value of the thing involved is less than \$500.	18-6.5-103 (5)
Crimes against at-risk persons. A person who knowingly uses deception, harassment, intimidation, or undue influence to permanently or temporarily deprive an at-risk person of the use, benefit, or possession of anything of value commits criminal exploitation of an at-risk person. Criminal exploitation of an at-risk person is a class 5 felony if the thing of value is less than \$500.	18-6.5-103 (7.5)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating To Morals	
Prostitution	
Pandering. Any person who, for money or other thing of value, induces another person by menacing or criminal intimidation to commit prostitution commits a class 5 felony.	18-7-203 (2)
Sexual Conduct in a Correctional Institution	
Sexual conduct in a correctional institution. Sexual conduct in a correctional institution is a class 5 felony if the conduct includes sexual intrusion or penetration and is committed by an employee, contractor, or any individual who performs work functions in a correctional facility or for the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services, or for a community corrections program.	18-7-701 (3)
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
Obstruction of Public Justice	
Accessory to crime. Being an accessory to crime is a class 5 felony if the offender knows that the person being assisted is suspected of committing a class 1 or class 2 felony.	18-8-105 (4)
Being an accessory to crime is a class 5 felony if the offender knows that the person being assisted has committed, or has been convicted of, a felony other than a class 1 or class 2 felony.	18-8-105 (5)
Disarming a peace officer. It is a class 5 felony to knowingly, without justification and without consent, remove the firearm of a peace officer who is acting under color of official authority.	18-8-116 (2)
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody	
Aiding escape from an institution for the care and treatment of persons with behavioral or mental health disorders. Any person who aids the escape of any inmate from an institution for the care and treatment of persons with behavioral or mental health disorders knowing the person was committed pursuant to the criminal insanity statute commits a class 5 felony.	18-8-201.1
Escape. Escape while confined pursuant to the criminal insanity statute (Article 8 of Title 16) if the person was charged with a felony at the proceeding in which he or she was committed is a class 5 felony if the person travels outside the state of Colorado.	18-8-208 (6)(c)
Escape is a class 5 felony if the person was in custody or confinement pursuant to the Uniform Extradition Act.	18-8-208 (8)
Attempt to escape. Attempt to escape is a class 5 felony if the person was serving a direct sentence to a community corrections facility or was placed in an intensive supervision parole program following a felony conviction.	18-8-208.1 (1.5)
A person who, while in custody or confinement and held for or charged with but not convicted of a felony, attempts to escape commits a class 5 felony.	18-8-208.1 (2)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody (Cont.)	
Persons in custody or confinement for unclassified offenses. A person who violates Section 18-8-201, C.R.S. (aiding escape), Section 18-8-206, C.R.S. (assault during escape), or Section 18-8-208, C.R.S. (escape) while in custody or confined for a felony offense which is unclassified or which was not classified at the time the custody or confinement began is deemed to have been in custody or confinement for a class 5 felony.	18-8-210
Riots in detention facilities. A person confined in any correctional institution commits a class 5 felony if, during a riot, he or she intentionally disobeys an order to move, disperse, or refrain from specified activities.	18-8-211 (3)
Unauthorized residency by parolee or probationer from another state. A probationer or parolee from another state who, in order to stay in the state, is required to have permission of the administrator of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, and does not receive such approval, commits a class 5 felony.	18-8-213 (2)
Abuse of Public Office	
Embezzlement of public property. A class 5 felony is committed when a public servant converts public moneys or properties to personal use or to any use other than the public use as authorized by law.	18-8-407 (2)
Offenses Relating to Judicial and Other Proceedings	
Jury tampering. Knowing participation in the fraudulent processing or selection of jurors or prospective jurors or attempting to communicate with or influence jurors other than as a part of the official trial proceedings is a class 5 felony.	18-8-609 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency	
Public Peace and Order	
Inciting riot. Any person who incites, urges, instructs, or signals a group of five or more persons to engage in a riot and injury to a person or damage to property results commits a class 5 felony.	18-9-102
Vehicular eluding. Any person who, while operating a motor vehicle, knowingly eludes or attempts to elude a peace officer also operating a motor vehicle, and who operates the vehicle in a reckless manner, commits a class 5 felony when no bodily injury or death occurs.	18-9-116.5 (2)(a)
Failure to leave premises on request of peace officer. Any person who barricades or refuses police entry to any premises through use or threat of force and fails to leave upon request by a peace officer outside the structure, and holds a hostage by feigning possession of a deadly weapon commits a class 5 felony.	18-9-119 (7)
Terrorist training activities. Any person who teaches, demonstrates, practices with, or is instructed in the use, application, or making of firearms, explosive or incendiary devices, or techniques capable of causing injury or death and who knows that the same will be used in the furtherance of a civil disorder commits a class 5 felony.	18-9-120 (2)
Bias-motivated crimes. Knowingly causing bodily injury to another person because of that person's actual or perceived race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation, constitutes a class 5 felony.	18-9-121 (3)
Cruelty to Animals	
Cruelty to animals. A second or subsequent conviction of aggravated cruelty to animals (knowing torture, needless mutilation, or needless killing) is a class 5 felony.	18-9-202 (2)(c)
Animal fighting. Any person who causes, sponsors, arranges, or encourages a fight between animals for monetary gain or entertainment commits a class 5 felony and, in addition to other statutory punishments, must be fined at least \$1,000.	18-9-204 (2)
Unlawful ownership of dangerous dog. Any person who owns a dangerous dog when the dog causes the death of a person commits a class 5 felony.	18-9-204.5 (3)(d)
Offenses Involving Communications	
Wiretapping and eavesdropping devices prohibited. Any person who possesses instruments or devices for wiretapping or eavesdropping with intent to unlawfully use or employ such devices or who knowingly aids another person in unlawfully manufacturing, buying, selling, or possessing such a device commits a class 5 felony upon a second or subsequent offense.	18-9-302

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Gambling	
Gambling	
Professional gambling. A person who engages in professional gambling and is a repeated gambling offender commits a class 5 felony.	18-10-103 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Disloyalty	
Treason and Related Offenses	
Insurrection. Any person who intentionally, by force, resists the execution of state law or engages or participates with any armed force to invade the state, commits the class 5 felony of insurrection.	18-11-102 (2)
Anarchy – Sedition	
Advocating overthrow of government. Any person who advocates for the destruction or overthrow of the government of the United States or of Colorado by violent force or action commits sedition, which is a class 5 felony.	18-11-201 (2)
Membership in anarchistic and seditious associations. Any person who is a member of an unlawful organization which advocates violent and forceful change in the state of Colorado or in the United States commits a class 5 felony.	18-11-203 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons	
Firearms and Weapons	
Possessing a dangerous or illegal weapon. A person who knowingly possesses a dangerous weapon (firearm silencer, machine gun, short shotgun, short rifle, or ballistic knife) commits a class 5 felony.	18-12-102 (3)
Use of stun guns. The use of a stun gun in the commission of a criminal offense is a class 5 felony.	18-12-106.5
Second offense. Any person who has within five years previously been convicted of possessing an illegal weapon, possessing a defaced firearm, unlawfully carrying a concealed weapon, or using a weapon in a prohibited manner, shall upon conviction for a second or subsequent offense be guilty of a class 5 felony.	18-12-107
Illegal discharge of a firearm. Any person who knowingly or recklessly discharges a firearm into any dwelling or other building, occupied structure, or occupied motor vehicle commits a class 5 felony.	18-12-107.5 (3)
Possession of weapons by previous offenders. Possession of a weapon by a previous offender is a class 5 felony when the weapon is a dangerous weapon.	18-12-108 (2)(b) and (4)(b)
Possession of a weapon by a previous offender is a class 5 felony when the previous conviction was for burglary, arson, or any felony involving the use of force or a deadly weapon.	18-12-108 (2)(c) and (4)(c)
Possession of handguns by juveniles. A second or subsequent offense of possession of a handgun by juveniles is a class 5 felony.	18-12-108.5 (1)(c)(II)
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses	
Violation concerning sale of secondhand property. Any dealer in secondhand property who fails to maintain proper records of sales or to deliver such records to local law enforcement agencies commits a class 5 felony if it is a second or subsequent offense within a three-year period.	18-13-114 (6)(a)
Criminal Code — Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans	
Offenses – Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans	
Financing extortionate extensions of credit. Any person advancing money or property to another whom he or she reasonably suspects will use such money or property for the purpose of making an extortionate extension of credit commits a class 5 felony.	18-15-105
Criminal Code — Offenses Related to Limited Gaming	
Offenses Related to Limited Gaming	
Violation of taxation provisions. Any person who makes any false or fraudulent return in attempting to defeat or evade taxes imposed by the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony.	18-20-103 (1)(a)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Related to Limited Gaming (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Limited Gaming (Cont.)	
A second or subsequent offense of failure to pay tax or file a return pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act within a 12-month period is a class 5 felony.	18-20-103 (1)(d)
Any person who willfully aids or assists in, or procures, counsels, or advises the preparation or presentation of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document which is fraudulent or false pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony.	18-20-103 (1)(e)
False statement on application. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement in any application for a license or who provides false or misleading information or who fails to keep books and records to substantiate receipts or expenses or who falsifies any books or records related to any transaction connected with limited card games or slot machines or who knowingly violates any of the provisions of or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony.	18-20-104
Slot machines. Any violation of the provisions of law concerning the requirements for shipping notices of slot machines commits a class 5 felony.	18-20-105 (1)
Cheating. Cheating at any limited gaming activity when the offender is a repeat gambling offender is a class 5 felony.	18-20-106 (3)
Fraudulent acts – gaming. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 18-20-107, C.R.S., regarding fraudulent acts pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-107 (2)
Use of device for calculating probabilities. Any person who uses or possesses a device intended to project the outcome of a game, keep track of cards played, analyze the probability of the occurrence of an event in the game, or analyze the strategy for playing a game pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-108 (2)
Counterfeit or unapproved chips or tokens – unlawful coins or devices. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 18-20-109, C.R.S., regarding the use of counterfeit or unapproved chips or tokens or unlawful coins or devices or the possession of unlawful devices, equipment, products or materials pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-109 (8)
Cheating game and devices. Any person who knowingly conducts or allows any cheating or thieving game or conducts any game played with cards or a mechanical device which has been marked commits a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-110 (2)
Unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, marking, altering, or modification of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming. Any person who manufactures, sells, or distributes any cards, chips, dice, game, or device that is intended to be used to violate any provision of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, or who marks, alters, or otherwise modifies equipment related to limited gaming in a manner that affects the results of a wager or alters the normal criteria of random selection, commits a class 5 felony if the person is a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-111 (4)
Unlawful entry by excluded and ejected persons. Any person who enters the licensed premises of a limited gaming licensee or who has any personal pecuniary interest in any limited gaming establishment when that person's name is on the list of persons who are to be excluded and ejected from such premises commits a class 5 felony.	18-20-112 (3)
False or misleading information. Any person who provides any false or misleading information pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony.	18-20-114 (2)
State Government	
Department of Law	
Medicaid fraud and waste. A person who makes a claim knowing the claim contains false information, makes a statement for use by another and knows the information is false, or charges any beneficiary money in addition to or in excess of rates established under the Medicaid program without consent of the beneficiary where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed is between \$5,000 and \$20,000 commits a class 5 felony.	24-31-808 (3)(f)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government (Cont.)	
Department of Law (Cont.)	
A person who knowingly makes a false statement or representation for use in qualifying as a provider of a good or service under the Medicaid program, knowingly signs or submits a provider application with false information, submits a claim for or received payments for a good or service under the Medicaid program with the intent to prevent their disclosure and review by representatives of the state, knowingly makes a false claim that a provider is in compliance with Section 25.5-4-416 C.R.S., or recovers or attempts to recover payment from a beneficiary without the consent of the beneficiary or fails to credit the state for payments received from other sources commits a class 5 felony.	24-31-808 (4)
Offenses Related to State History, Archives, and Emblems	
Punishment for illegal use of state emblems and symbols. Illegal use of the seal of the state of Colorado is a class 5 felony.	24-80-902
Health	
Offenses Related to Public Water	
Penalties. An attempt or threat to tamper with a public water system or with drinking water after its withdrawal for or treatment by a public water system is a class 5 felony.	25-1-114 (5)(b)(II)
Knowing or intentional pollution of state waters. A person who commits criminal pollution of state waters knowingly or intentionally commits a class 5 felony punishable by a maximum fine of \$50,000 per day for each day the violation occurs, imprisonment of up to 3 years, or both.	25-8-609 (3)(b)
Local Government	
Offenses Related to Hazardous Substance Incidents	
Hazardous substance incidents. Any person who willfully, recklessly, or with criminal negligence causes or substantially contributes to the occurrence of a hazardous substance incident commits a class 5 felony.	29-22-108 (2)
Municipal Government	
Offenses Related to Powers and Functions of Cities and Towns	
False statement. A person who, for the purpose of obtaining any order, benefit, award, compensation, or payment related to a fire or police pension plan, makes a false statement or representation material the benefit claim commits a class 5 felony.	31-31-1203
Parks And Wildlife	
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Wildlife	
Illegal sale of wildlife. Any person who sells or purchase or offers for sale or purchase any big game, endangered species, or eagles, or who solicits another person in the illegal taking of such wildlife for the purpose of monetary gain, commits a class 5 felony.	33-6-113 (2)(a)
Willful destruction of wildlife. Any person who hunts or takes, or solicits another person to hunt or take, any big game, eagles, or endangered species and removes, with the intent to abandon the carcass or body, only the head, hide, claws, teeth, antlers, horns, internal organs, or feathers or any or all of such parts commits a class 5 felony.	33-6-117 (1)(b)
Agriculture	
Offenses Related to Livestock	
Selling livestock without bill of sale – theft. Any person who sells livestock that does not carry the seller's brand, or for which the person has no bill of sale or power of attorney, commits a class 5 felony (see Section 18-4-401(5), C.R.S.).	35-54-105 (1)
Real And Personal Property	
Offenses Related to Liens	
Penalty for removing property covered by a lien on a well or equipment. Any person who removed property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed commits a class 5 felony (see Section 18-4-401(5), C.R.S.).	38-24-108

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Taxation	
Procedure and Administration	
Criminal penalties. It is a class 5 felony to willfully attempt to evade or defeat any tax administered by the Department of Revenue.	39-21-118 (1)
It is a class 5 felony to fail to collect or account for or pay such tax. Willfully making a materially false statement in connection with an application for a tax refund is included in this offense.	39-21-118 (2)
It is a class 5 felony to willfully make or subscribe a return, statement, or document that is not true or not correct as to every material matter.	39-21-118 (4)
It is a class 5 felony to willfully aid or assist in the fraudulent or false giving of information.	39-21-118 (5)
Income Tax	
Income tax violations. Any person who is required to make a return, keep any records, or supply any information for the purpose of computation, assessment, or collection of income taxes and who willfully fails to do so commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-22-621 (3)(a)
Any person who is required by law to collect, account for, and pay over any income tax and who willfully fails to collect or truthfully account for any pay over such tax, and any person who willfully fails to pay any income tax, or in any manner evades or defeats any income tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-22-621 (3)(b)
State sales tax refund. Any person who claims but is not eligible to claim a state sales tax refund commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-22-2003 (7)
Colorado Estate Tax	
Criminal acts relating to estate tax returns. Any person who willfully fails to file an estate tax return when required to do so, or who willfully files a false estate tax return, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-23.5-113
Sales and Use Tax	
Penalties for false or fraudulent returns. Any retailer or vendor who willfully refuses to make any required sales and use tax return or who makes any false or fraudulent return or false statement on any return, or who fails and refuses to make payment on any taxes collected or due to the state, or in any manner evades the collection and payment of the tax, commits a class 5 felony. It is also a class 5 felony for any person or purchaser to fail or refuse to pay the sales and use tax, to evade the payment of the tax, or to aid or abet another in any attempt to evade the payment of the tax. It is also a class 5 felony for any corporation to willfully make a false return or a return willfully containing a false statement.	39-26-120 (2) and 39-26-121
Failure to make periodic returns. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to make the return required by Section 39-26-204, C.R.S., or who makes a false or fraudulent return, or who willfully fails to pay any tax owed, or who aids or abets another in an attempt to evade the tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-26-206
Gasoline and Special Fuel Tax	
Violation of the statute governing gasoline tax permits and refunds. Any person who willfully makes any false statement in connection with an application for a permit or an application for a refund, or who uses the gasoline or special fuel other than as stated in the permit and application, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-27-103 (4)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Taxation (Cont.)	
Gasoline and Special Fuel Tax (Cont.)	
<i>Distributor trustee of tax.</i> Any distributor who willfully fails or refuses upon demand to pay over the moneys paid as gasoline taxes that are declared to be trust funds or who fraudulently withholds, converts to his or her own use, or appropriates or otherwise uses such moneys commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-27-106
<i>Penalty for failure to report or pay gasoline tax.</i> Any person who willfully fails or refuses to make the report or payment of tax due by law, for which no penalty is expressly provided, and any person who willfully makes any false report or statement as to the amount of gasoline or special fuel acquired, sold, or used or any false statement relative to the kind or character and the amount of the gasoline or special fuel received by such person and required to be reported, with intent to evade the payment of the gasoline tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-27-108
Cigarette Tax	
<i>Penalties related to cigarette taxes.</i> Any person, firm, limited liability company, partnership, or corporation or agent thereof who at retail sells or offers for sale, displays for sale, or possesses with the intent to sell any cigarettes when the package does not bear the stamp, imprint, or impression evidencing the payment of cigarette taxes commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28-108 (1)
<i>Prohibited acts related to cigarette taxes.</i> Any wholesaler who sells and distributes any cigarettes in the state without a license or without first affixing the stamp, imprint, or impression upon each package as required by law, or who willfully makes any false or fraudulent return, or false statement on any return, or who willfully evades the payment of the cigarette tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28-114
Tax on Tobacco Products	
<i>Prohibited acts related to tobacco taxes.</i> Any distributor who willfully sells and distributes any tobacco products in the state without a license, or who willfully makes any false or fraudulent return or false statement on any return, or who willfully evades the payment of the tobacco tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28.5-110 (1)
Taxes on Marijuana and Marijuana Products	
<i>Prohibited acts related to marijuana taxes.</i> Any retail marijuana cultivation facility or agent thereof who sells or transfers retail marijuana without a license, or who willfully makes any false or fraudulent return or false statement on any return, or who willfully evades the payment of the retail marijuana excise tax commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28.8-306
Vehicles and Traffic	
Fees and Cash Funds	
<i>Violations related to passenger-mile taxes.</i> Any person who willfully fails or refuses to make the passenger-mile tax report required by law, or who makes a false or fraudulent return, or who willfully fails to pay any tax owed, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	42-3-308 (3)(b)
Automobile Theft Law	
<i>Tampering with a motor vehicle.</i> Tampering with a motor vehicle is a class 5 felony if the damage is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	42-5-103 (2)(b)

CLASS 5 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Automobile Theft Law (Cont.)	
Theft of motor vehicle parts. Theft of motor vehicle parts is a class 5 felony if the value of the thing involved is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	42-5-104 (2)(b)
Theft of motor vehicle parts two or more times within a period of six months is a class 5 felony if the aggregate value of the things involved is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	42-5-104 (3)
Revenue — Regulation of Activities	
Alcohol and Tobacco Regulation – Alcohol	
Unlawful acts. It is a class 5 felony for a licensed alcohol beverage retailer to permit or authorize gambling activity except as provided by the Bingo and Raffles Law, the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, or state laws allowing horse racing.	44-3-901 (6)(n)(II)
Colorado Limited Gaming Act	
Violation of taxation provisions. Any person who makes any false or fraudulent return in an attempt to defeat or evade taxes imposed pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony.	44-30-603 (1)(a)
Any person who, twice within a year, fails to pay taxes due or file a return pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony.	44-30-603 (1)(d)
Any person who willfully aids, assists, procures, counsels, or advises, in any matter before the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission, a return, affidavit, claim, or other document which is fraudulent or contains false information, commits a class 5 felony.	44-30-603 (1)(e)
False statement on application. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement in any application for a license, or who fails to keep books and records to substantiate receipts or expenses, or who falsifies any books or records relating to any transaction connected with any limited gaming, or who knowingly violates any of the provisions of the provisions of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act or any rule or regulation promulgated by the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission commits a class 5 felony.	44-30-802
Slot machines – shipping notices. Violation of any of the provisions regarding the shipping or importing of a slot machine into the state of Colorado is a class 5 felony.	44-30-803 (1)(b)
Cheating. Cheating at any limited gaming activity by an owner, employee of, or player at a limited gaming establishment is a class 5 felony if the person is a repeat gambling offender.	44-30-821 (3)
Fraudulent acts. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-822, C.R.S., regarding fraudulent gaming acts is a class 5 felony if the person is a repeat gambling offender.	44-30-822 (2)
Use of a device for calculating probabilities. Use or possession of any device used to assist in projecting the outcome of a game, keep track of cards played, or analyze the probability of an event occurring or the strategy for playing or betting is a class 5 felony when the person is a repeat gambling offender.	44-30-823 (2)
Use of counterfeit or unlawful devices, equipment, products, or materials. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-824, C.R.S., regarding the use of counterfeit or unapproved chips or tokens, unlawful coins or devices, and the possession of certain unlawful devices, equipment, products, or materials commits a class 5 felony when the person is a repeat gambling offender.	44-30-824 (8)
Cheating game and devices. Knowingly conducting, operating, or allowing any cheating or thieving game or device, or knowingly dealing, conducting, or operating any game with cards or devices which have been marked or tampered with or operated in a manner that alters the normal results of the game is a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	44-30-825 (2)
Unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-826, C.R.S., regarding the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, marking, altering, or modification of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming is a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	44-30-826 (4)
Unlawful entry. Unlawful entry into the premises of a licensed gaming establishment by a person whose name is on the list of persons who are to be excluded and ejected from gaming establishments is a class 5 felony.	44-30-827 (3)
False or misleading information. Providing any false or misleading information pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 5 felony.	44-30-836 (2)

CLASS 6 FELONIES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections	
Qualifications and Registration of Electors	
False information regarding residence. Any person who votes by knowingly giving a false place of residence commits a class 6 felony.	1-2-228
Election Offenses	
Tampering with statewide voter registration system. Any person who knowingly accesses without authorization the statewide voter registration system commits a class 6 felony.	1-13-703 (2)
Conspiring to give false information. Any person who knowingly aids or abets an elector in planning or committing the offense of knowingly giving false information regarding the elector's place of present residence commits a class 6 felony.	1-13-709.6
Consumer and Commercial Affairs	
Colorado Consumer Protection Act	
Promoting a pyramid promotional scheme and other violations. Anyone who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense of violating the provisions of law related to licensed hearing aid providers or engaging in deceptive trade practices concerning dispensing hearing aids commits a class 6 felony.	6-1-114
Public Establishments	
Defrauding an innkeeper. Any person who procures food or accommodations with intent to defraud and without making payment, and the amount due under the agreement with the public establishment is more than \$1,000, commits a class 6 felony.	6-25-103
Labor and Industry	
Offenses Related to Labor Relations	
Armed guards. Anyone who brings workmen into this state to guard other persons or property with arms, or removes them from one place to another without a permit from the governor, commits a class 6 felony.	8-2-106
Safety — Industry and Commercial	
Offenses Related to Buildings and Equipment	
Willful negligence to observe construction requirement. If any lives are lost by reason of the willful negligence and failure to observe the construction and fire regulations for buildings to be used for public assemblages, the person through whose default such loss of life was occasioned commits a class 6 felony.	9-1-106
Offenses Related to Explosives	
Unlawfully transporting explosives. Any person who unlawfully transports explosives in violation of Article 6 of Title 9 commits a class 6 felony.	9-6-103
Insurance	
Offenses Related to the Regulation of Insurance Companies	
Penalties for violations of the regulation of insurance companies. Any insurer or individual who willfully violates the provisions of Article 8 of Title 10 regarding regulation of insurance holding companies commits a class 6 felony.	10-3-811 (1)
Financial Institutions	
Offenses Related to Securities	
Violation of Colorado Securities Act. Any person who willfully violates the provisions of the Colorado Securities Act (Article 51 of Title 11) commits a class 6 felony.	11-51-603 (2)
Offenses Related to Public Securities	
Violation of Uniform Facsimile Signature of Public Officials Act. Any person who violates the provisions of Article 55 of Title 11 commits a class 6 felony.	11-55-105
Colorado Banking Code	
Violation of banking laws. Any person responsible for any act or omission expressly declared to be criminal by the banking code, if the act or omission was intended to defraud, commits a class 6 felony.	11-107-108 (1)(b)

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Professions and Occupations	
Automobiles	
Denied, suspended, or revoked licenses. Any person whose motor vehicle dealer's, used motor vehicle dealer's, motor vehicle wholesaler's, motor vehicle salesperson's, powersports vehicle wholesaler's, powersports vehicle dealer's, used powersports vehicle dealer's, or powersports vehicle salesperson's license has been denied, suspended, or revoked who exercises any of the privileges of the license two or more times commits a class 6 felony.	44-20-123 (1)(b) and 44-20-422 (1)(b)
Violation of automobile dealer Antimonopoly Financing Law. Any person who violates the provisions of Part 2 of Article 20 of Title 44 commits a class 6 felony.	44-20-210
General Offenses	
Unauthorized practice. A second or subsequent violation of practicing or attempting to practice any profession or occupation listed under Section 12-20-407 (1)(a), C.R.S., without an active license is a class 6 felony.	12-20-407 (1)(a)
Podiatrists	
Violations. Any person who presents as his own the diploma, license, certificate, or credentials of another, or who gives false or forged evidence to the Colorado Podiatry Board in connection with the application for license to practice podiatry, or who practices podiatry under an assumed name or who falsely impersonates a licensee commits a class 6 felony.	12-290-116 (2)
Medical Practice	
Violations. A person who practices medicine, as a physician assistant, or as an anesthesiologist assistant under a false or assumed name; who uses false or forged evidence to obtain a license; or who presents as his or her own the diploma, license, certificate, or credentials of another, commits a class 6 felony.	12-240-135 (2)
Nurse Aides	
Unauthorized practice. A second or subsequent violation of practicing as a nursing aide or a medication administrator without the proper certification is a class 6 felony.	12-260-121
Real Estate	
Subdivision developers. Any person who acts as a subdivision developer without having been properly and legally registered commits a class 6 felony.	12-10-507
Courts and Court Procedure	
Offenses Related to Courts of Record	
Confidentiality – courts. Releasing information regarding a decision of a court of record before such decision is publicly announced by the court is a class 6 felony.	13-1-128 (4)
Offenses Related to Habeas Corpus	
Avoiding writ. Any person who attempts to avoid a writ of habeas corpus commits a class 6 felony.	13-45-114
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Inchoate Offenses	
Criminal attempt. A person who intentionally engages in conduct that constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of a class 5 or 6 felony commits a class 6 felony.	18-2-101 (4)
Criminal attempt to commit a felony defined outside of the criminal code and for which no penalty is specified is a class 6 felony.	18-2-101 (5)
Criminal conspiracy. Conspiracy to commit a felony defined outside of the criminal code and for which no penalty is specified is a class 6 felony.	18-2-201 (5)
A person who agrees with another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a class 5 or 6 felony or an attempt to commit a class 5 or 6 felony, with the intent to facilitate or promote the commission of such a crime, or agrees to aid another person in planning or committing the crime or attempting to commit the crime, commits a class 6 felony.	18-2-206 (1)
Criminal solicitation. A person who attempts to persuade another person to commit a class 5 or 6 felony commits a class 6 felony.	18-2-301 (5)
Criminal solicitation to commit a felony defined outside of the criminal code and for which no penalty is specified is a class 6 felony.	18-2-301 (5)

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person	
Assaults	
Assault in the second degree. Assault in the second degree is a class 6 felony when it is committed upon a sudden heat of passion, caused by a highly provoking act of the victim, affecting the person causing the assault sufficiently to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable person, and without an interval between the provocation and the injury sufficient for the voice of reason and humanity to be heard.	18-3-203 (2)(a)
Unlawful Sexual Behavior	
Invasion of privacy for sexual gratification. Knowingly observing or taking a photograph of another person's intimate parts without that person's consent, in a situation where the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy is a class 6 felony if the offense is committed subsequent to a prior conviction for unlawful sexual behavior.	18-3-405.6 (2)(b)(I)
Invasion of privacy for sexual gratification is a class 6 felony if an actor who is at least four years older observes or takes a photograph of the intimate parts of a person under the age of 15.	18-3-405.6 (2)(b)(II)
Failure to register as a sex offender. Failing to register as a sex offender when convicted of felony unlawful sexual behavior, or of another offense where the underlying factual basis involved felony unlawful sexual behavior, is a class 6 felony. If a person was adjudicated for an offense that would constitute felony sexual behavior if committed by an adult, or if the person is convicted of a felony sex offense in another state or jurisdiction and fails to register, it is a class 6 felony.	18-3-412.5 (2)(a) and (c)
Offenses Against Pregnant Women	
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the fourth degree. A person who recklessly causes the unlawful termination of a pregnancy of a woman and who knew or reasonably should have known that the woman was pregnant commits unlawful termination of pregnancy in the fourth degree, a class 6 felony.	18-3.5-106 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property	
Theft	
Theft. A person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains, retains, or exercises control over anything of value belonging to another without authorization, or by threat or deception, or receives, loans money on, or disposes of anything of value or belonging to another that he or she knows or believes to have been stolen and: a) intends to deprive the other person 18-1.3-406 permanently of the use or benefit of the thing of value; b) knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value in such a manner as to deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; c) uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value intending that such use, concealment, or abandonment will deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; d) demands any consideration to which he or she is not legally entitled as a condition of restoring the thing of value to the owner; or e) knowingly retains the thing of value for more than 72 hours after the agreed-upon time of return in any lease or hire agreement. It is also theft to:	18-4-401 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Assistive Technology Act of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-409
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Facilitative Technology Act of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-508
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer convicted of intentionally refusing to pay a wage claim, falsely denying a wage claim with the intent to not pay, or underpaying the claim to harass or defraud the person owed the wage; 	8-4-114
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer or other person who intentionally, individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation or other person, pays or causes to be paid to any such employee a wage less than the minimum wage; 	8-6-116

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft (Cont.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust fund provisions of law regarding preneed funeral contracts or any other misappropriation of funds; 	10-15-118 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme; 	18-9-309 (3)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another; 	18-9-309 (3)(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain public assistance or vendor payments or medical assistance to which the person is not entitled or in an amount greater than that to which the person is justly entitled or payment of any forfeited installment grants or benefits to which the person is not entitled or in a greater amount than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-1-127 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain food stamp coupons or authorization to purchase cards or an electronic benefits transfer card or similar device for delivering food stamp benefits to which the person is not entitled, or in a value greater than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-2-305 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the commodities of another; 	35-36-123 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities for less than the current market price to any person with whom one has any direct or indirect financial connection; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities out of the purchase price of which one receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the farm products of another; 	35-37-118 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if licensed as a dealer or small-volume dealer, sell farm products for less than the current market price to any person with whom such dealer has any financial connection or to sell farm products out of the purchase price of which the dealer receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-37-118 (1)(j)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purchase farm products in the state and move the products to another state and issue a check in payment for those products knowing that there are insufficient funds to pay for the products; 	35-37-121 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Beef Council Authority, or by any false pretenses obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57-119 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or, by any false pretenses, obtain or attempt to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or signs a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.5-119 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Horse Development Authority, or by any false pretense obtain or attempt to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.8-111 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding lien claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-22-127 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed; 	38-24-108
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding verified claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-26-109 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misappropriate funds held in escrow or a trustee account; 	38-40-101 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a unit operator or first purchaser, collect but fail to remit the tax from the fractional interest owners pursuant to the property tax collection article. 	39-10-106 (4)(b)(III)
<p>Theft is a class 6 felony if the value of the thing involved is at least \$2,000, but less than \$5,000.</p>	18-4-401 (2)(f)

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft (Cont.)	
Aggravated motor vehicle theft. Aggravated motor vehicle theft in the second degree is a class 6 felony if the value of the motor vehicle or vehicles involved is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	18-4-409 (4)(b)
Theft of medical records or medical information. Any person who obtains medical records or medical information without authorization and who uses the records or information for his or her own use or the use of another commits theft of medical records or medical information, which is a class 6 felony.	18-4-412 (3)
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief	
Criminal mischief. A person who knowingly damages real or personal property of another, including property owned by the person jointly with another person or property owned by the person in which another person has an interest, and the aggregate damage is at least \$1,000, but less than \$5,000, commits a class 6 felony.	18-4-501 (4)(d)
Theft of Sound Recordings	
Unlawful transfer for sale. Any person who, without the consent of the owner, transfers any copyrighted sound recordings with the intent to sell such article on which such sounds are recorded or to cause the same to be sold for profit or used for promotion, commits a class 6 felony.	18-4-602 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud	
Forgery, Simulation, Impersonation, and Related Offenses	
Criminal possession of first degree forged instrument. Any person who possesses a forged instrument and intends to use the instrument to defraud, commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-105
Criminal possession of forgery devices. Any person who makes or possesses forgery devices with the intent to fraudulently use them commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-109 (2)
Criminal impersonation. Any person who assumes a false or fictitious identity or capacity and in such identity or capacity does an act with intent to unlawfully gain a benefit for himself or herself or another or to injure or defraud another commits a class 6 felony. Using false or fictitious personal identifying information constitutes the assumption of a false or fictitious identity or capacity.	18-5-113 (2)
Fraud in Obtaining Property or Services	
Fraud by check. Fraud by check is a class 6 felony if the fraudulent check was for \$2,000 or more, or if the offender is convicted of fraud by check involving the issuance of two or more checks within any 60-day period totaling \$2,000 or more.	18-5-205 (3)(d)
Fraud by check is a class 6 felony if the fraudulent check was drawn on an account which did not exist or which had been closed for a period of 30 days or more prior to issuance of the check.	18-5-205 (3)(e)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor. A person who, with the intent to defraud a creditor, impairs, renders worthless or unenforceable any security interest, or who sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, encumbers, conceals, destroys, or disposes of any collateral subject to a security interest, and the value of the collateral is at least \$2,000, but less than \$5,000 commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-206 (1)(f)
If a creditor, with the intent to defraud a debtor, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, buys, or encumbers a promissory note or contract signed by the debtor, and the amount owed on such note or contract is at least \$2,000, but less than \$5,000, the creditor commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-206 (2)(f)
Issuing a false financial statement. Issuing two or more false financial statements for the purpose of obtaining two or more financial transaction devices in order to obtain property, services, or money is a class 6 felony.	18-5-209 (5)
Receiving deposits in a failing financial institution. Any officer, manager, or other person directing a financial institution, who receives deposits or investments, knowing that the institution is insolvent, commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-210
Fraudulent and Deceptive Sales and Business Practices	
Unlawful activity concerning the selling of land. Any person who knowingly makes a false representation as to the existence of an ownership interest in land that is relied upon commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-302 (2)

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Bribery and Rigging of Contests	
Commercial bribery and breach of duty to act disinterestedly. A person who solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit as consideration for knowingly violating or agreeing to violate a duty of fidelity commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-401 (1)
A person who holds himself or herself out to the public as being engaged in the business of making disinterested selection, appraisal, or criticism of commodities, property, or services commits a class 6 felony if he or she knowingly solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit to alter, modify, or change his or her selection, appraisal, or criticism.	18-5-401 (2)
A person who confers or offers or agrees to confer any benefit the acceptance of which would be a felony under subsections 18-5-401(1) and 18-5-401(2), C.R.S., commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-401 (3)
Bribery in sports. Any person involved in bribery in sports contests or of sports participants commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-403 (3)
Offenses Related to the Uniform Commercial Code	
Fraudulent receipt. A warehouse that fraudulently issues a receipt for goods knowing that the goods have not been actually received, or are not under the control of the warehouse at the time of issuing the receipt, commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-506
Duplicate receipt not marked. A warehouse that issues a duplicate or additional negotiable receipt for goods knowing that a former negotiable receipt for the same goods is outstanding and uncanceled, without placing upon the face thereof the word "duplicate," commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-508
Financial Transaction Device Crime Act	
Unauthorized use of a financial transaction device. Any person who uses a financial transaction device for the purpose of obtaining cash, credit, property, or services or for making financial payment, with the intent to defraud, commits unauthorized use of a financial device. If such cash, credit, property, or service obtained or financial payment made is at least \$2,000, but less than \$5,000, it is a class 6 felony.	18-5-702 (3)(f)
Criminal possession of a blank financial transaction device. Any person who possesses a blank financial transaction device and who intends to use, deliver, circulate, or sell it without the authorization of the issuer or manufacturer commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-705 (2)
Criminal possession of forgery devices. A person commits the class 6 felony of criminal possession of forgery devices if he or she possesses any tools, photographic equipment, printing equipment, or any other device used for committing forgery with the intent to use the device to commit forgery.	18-5-706 (2)
Equity Skimming and Related Offenses	
Equity skimming of a vehicle. A person commits the class 6 felony of equity skimming of a vehicle if he or she accepts possession or exercises control over a vehicle subject to a security interest, lien, or lease in exchange for a thing of value; and a) sells or leases (or arranges the sale or lease of) the vehicle to a third party without first obtaining written authorization from the creditor, lessor, or lienholder unless the entire balance is satisfied within 30 days of the transaction; or b) knowingly fails to ascertain on a monthly basis whether payments are due to the creditor, lessor, or lienholder and to apply all funds he or she receives for any sale or lease of the vehicle toward the satisfaction of any outstanding payment due in a timely manner.	18-5-803 (2)
Identity Theft and Related Offenses	
Criminal possession of a financial device. A person commits the class 6 felony of criminal possession of a financial device if he or she possesses or controls two or more financial devices that were delivered under mistake, lost, or stolen from another.	18-5-903 (2)(b)
Criminal possession of an identification document. Criminal possession of an identification document is a class 6 felony if it involves two or more documents, at least two of which are issued to different persons.	18-5-903.5 (2)(b)
Criminal Code — Cybercrime	
Cybercrime	
Cybercrime. Any person who commits cybercrime, and the loss, damage, value of services, thing of value taken, or cost of restoration or repair caused is at least \$2,000, but less than \$5,000, commits a class 6 felony.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(V)

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Cybercrime (Cont.)	
Cybercrime (Cont.)	
A person commits a class 6 felony if he or she accesses a computer, computer network, or computer system without authorization, exceeds authorized access to, or uses a computer, computer network, or computer system without authorization or in excess of authorized access after having been previously convicted of a cybercrime or another felony.	18-5.5-102 (3)(b)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations	
Bigamy	
Bigamy. Any married person who, while still married, marries, enters into a civil union, or cohabits with another commits bigamy which is a class 6 felony.	18-6-201 (1) and (2)
Criminal Code — Wrongs to At-Risk Adults and At-Risk Juveniles	
Crimes Against At-Risk Persons	
Criminal negligence. A crime against an at-risk person that amounts to criminal negligence resulting in bodily injury is a class 6 felony.	18-6.5-103 (2)(c)
Assault against at-risk persons. Assault in the third degree, as described in Section 18-3-204, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person is a class 6 felony.	18-6.5-103 (3)(c)
Unlawful sexual contact. Any person who commits unlawful sexual contact or third degree sexual assault, as described in Section 18-3-404, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person commits a class 6 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(c)
Sexual assault by a psychotherapist. Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist, as described in Section 18-3-405.5, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person is a class 6 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(f)
False imprisonment of at-risk persons. Confining or detaining an at-risk person in a locked or barricaded room or space as part of a continued pattern of cruel punishment or unreasonable isolation, or confining an at-risk person by tying, caging, chaining, or using other similar physical restraints to restrict an at-risk person's freedom of movement is a class 6 felony.	18-6.5-103 (9)(c)(l)
Obscenity	
Obscenity. Wholesale promotion of obscene material to a minor is a class 6 felony.	18-7-102 (1.5)(b)
Promotion of an obscene performance or obscene material to a minor is a class 6 felony.	18-7-102 (2.5)(b)
Public Indecency	
Indecent exposure. A third or subsequent offense of indecent exposure to a child is a class 6 felony.	18-7-302 (4)
Sexual Conduct in a Correctional Institution	
Sexual conduct in correctional institution. Sexual conduct in a correctional institution is a class 6 felony if the conduct consists solely of sexual contact and is committed by an employee, contractor, or any individual who performs work functions in a correctional facility or for the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services, or for a community corrections program.	18-7-701 (4)(a)
Sexual conduct in a correctional institution is a class 6 felony if the conduct includes sexual intrusion or sexual penetration and is committed by a volunteer at a correctional facility.	18-7-701 (4)(b)
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
Obstruction of Public Justice	
Accessory to crime. A person who renders assistance to another who has committed a crime in order to prevent the person's apprehension and punishment commits a class 6 felony if the person who renders assistance knows that the person being assisted has committed a class 6 felony.	18-8-105 (5)
False report of explosives. Any person who reports that a bomb or other explosive, chemical, or biological agent, poison or weapon, or harmful radioactive substance has been placed in any public or private place or vehicle, knowing that the report is false, commits a class 6 felony.	18-8-110
Impersonating a peace officer. Falsely pretending to be a peace officer and performing an act in that pretended capacity is a class 6 felony.	18-8-112 (2)

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody	
Introducing contraband in the second degree. Any person who introduces contraband, as defined in Section 18-8-204 (2), C.R.S., into a detention facility commits a class 6 felony.	18-8-204 (3)
Possession of contraband in the first degree. Any person confined in a detention facility who possesses an alcoholic beverage, controlled substance, or marijuana commits a class 6 felony.	18-8-204.1 (2)
Unauthorized absence. A person on intensive supervision parole, in a community corrections program, or participating in a work release program commits an unauthorized absence if the person knowingly leaves or fails to return to the person's residential or facility location, or removes or tampers with an electronic monitoring device. Where the person was previously convicted of a crime of violence or a serious crime against a person, the offense is a class 6 felony.	18-8-208.2 (2)(a)
Violation of bail bond conditions. A person who has been accused of a felony and is released on bail bond commits a class 6 felony if he or she knowingly fails to appear for trial or if he or she knowingly violates the condition of the bail bond.	18-8-212 (1)
Bribery and Corrupt Influences	
Compensation for official behavior. A person who solicits or accepts compensation for having, as a public servant, given a decision, opinion, recommendation, or vote favorable to another or for having otherwise exercised a discretion in another person's favor; or a person who offers such compensation commits a class 6 felony.	18-8-303 (1)
Designation of supplier prohibited. Any public servant who requires or directs a bidder or contractor to deal with a particular person in procuring goods or services required in submitting a bid to or fulfilling a contract with any government commits a class 6 felony.	18-8-307 (4)
Abuse of Public Office	
Misuse of official information. Any public servant who, in contemplation of an official action or in reliance on information to which he or she has access in an official capacity and which has not been made public, commits a class 6 felony if he or she: acquires a pecuniary interest in any property, transaction, or enterprise that may be affected by such information or official action; speculates or wagers on the basis of such information or official action; or aids, advises, or encourages another to do any of the foregoing with intent to confer on any person a special pecuniary benefit.	18-8-402 (2)
Issuing a false certificate. A public servant who is authorized to make and issue official certificates or other official written instruments commits a class 6 felony if he or she makes and issues such an instrument containing a statement that he or she knows to be false.	18-8-406
Offenses Relating to Judicial and Other Proceedings	
Tampering with physical evidence. Tampering with physical evidence is a class 6 felony.	18-8-610 (3)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency	
Public Peace and Order	
Firearms, explosives, or incendiary devices in facilities of public transportation. Any person who, without legal authority, possesses any loaded firearm or explosive or incendiary device, or carries or brings any of such items into any facility of public transportation, commits a class 6 felony.	18-9-118
Cruelty to Animals	
Cruelty to animals. A second or subsequent conviction of cruelty to animals is a class 6 felony.	18-9-202 (2)(b)(I)
Aggravated cruelty to animals (knowing torture, needless mutilation, or needless killing) is a class 6 felony.	18-9-202 (2)(c)
Unlawful ownership of dangerous dog. A second or subsequent conviction of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog when the dog inflicts bodily injury upon a person is a class 6 felony.	18-9-204.5 (3)(c)
Offenses Involving Communications	
Wiretapping prohibited. Wiretapping that does not involved a cordless phone is a class 6 felony.	18-9-303 (2)
Illegal telecommunications equipment. Any person who makes, possesses, or uses illegal telecommunications equipment commits a class 6 felony for a second or subsequent violation within five years of a previous violation.	18-9-309 (2.5)

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency (Cont.)	
Offenses Involving Communications (Cont.)	
Unlawful use of information. Any person who, having obtained information pursuant to a court order for wiretapping or eavesdropping, knowingly uses, publishes, or divulges the information to any person or in any manner not authorized by law commits a class 6 felony.	18-9-310
Criminal Code — Gambling	
Offenses Involving Gambling	
Possession of gambling devices. Possession of a gambling device or record by a repeat gambling offender is a class 6 felony.	18-10-105 (2)
Gambling information. Any person who is a repeat gambling offender and knowingly transmits or receives gambling information commits a class 6 felony.	18-10-106 (1)
Gambling premises. A repeat gambling offender who maintains gambling premises commits a class 6 felony.	18-10-107 (3)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Disloyalty	
Anarchy — Sedition	
Inciting destruction of life or property. Any person who advocates for the unlawful destruction of private or public property by the use of physical force, or the unlawful injury of any person, or the unlawful taking of human life, as a policy or course of conduct, under circumstances constituting a clear and present danger that violent action will result therefrom, commits a class 6 felony.	18-11-202
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons	
Firearms and Weapons	
Possession of weapons on school, college, or university grounds. It is a class 6 felony to knowingly and unlawfully carry, bring, or possess a deadly weapon on the property of any school, college, or university.	18-12-105.5 (1)
Possession of weapons by previous offenders. A person who knowingly possesses, uses, or carries a firearm or any other weapon subsequent to the person's conviction or adjudication (in the case of juveniles) for a felony or attempt or conspiracy to commit a felony commits a class 6 felony.	18-12-108 (2)(a) and (4)(a)
Large-Capacity Ammunition Magazines	
Large-capacity ammunition magazines. Any person who possesses a large-capacity magazine (defined as ammunition magazines that can accept more than 15 rounds of ammunition, 8 shotgun shells when combined with a fixed magazine, or 28 inches of shotgun shells) during the commission of a felony or any crime of violence commits a class 6 felony.	18-12-302 (1)(c)
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses	
Abuse of a corpse. A person who, without statutory or court-ordered authority, removes the body or remains of any person from a grave without proper consent or who treats the body or remains of any person in a way that would outrage normal family sensibilities commits a class 6 felony.	18-13-101 (2)
Firing woods or prairie. Any person who, without lawful authority, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence sets on fire any woods, prairie, or grounds other than his or her own, or who permits such a fire to be set and to pass from his or her own grounds to the injury of another person commits a class 6 felony if it occurs during an official fire ban.	18-13-109 (2)(a)
Misuse of human reproductive material. A health care provider commits the class 6 felony of misuse of gametes if the healthcare provider knowingly treats or assists in the treatment of a patient through assisted reproduction by using gametes (or human reproductive material, such as sperm or egg) from a donor that the patient did not expressly consent to the use of that donor's gametes.	18-13-131 (2)

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans	
Offenses — Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans	
Criminal usury. Any person who knowingly charges, takes, or receives any money or other property as a loan finance charge where the charge exceeds an annual percentage rate of 45 percent or the equivalent for a longer or shorter period commits a class 6 felony.	18-15-104 (1)
Financing criminal usury. Any person who finances criminal usury commits a class 6 felony.	18-15-106
Records of criminal usury. Any person who possesses or conceals records of criminally serious transactions with intent to aid, assist, or facilitate criminal usury commits a class 6 felony.	18-15-108 (1)
Criminal Code — Purchasers of Valuable Articles	
Offenses Related to Purchases of Valuable Articles	
Violation of "Purchase of Valuable Articles" statute. Any person who violates the provisions of Article 16 of Title 18 regarding the purchase and sale of valuable articles, or who knowingly gives false information regarding the seller of a valuable article commits a class 6 felony.	18-16-108
Criminal Code — Offenses Related to Limited Gaming	
Offenses Related to Limited Gaming	
Cheating. Cheating at any limited gaming activity when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 6 felony.	18-20-106 (3)
Fraudulent acts. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 18-20-107, C.R.S., regarding fraudulent acts pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the act.	18-20-107 (2)
Use of device for calculating probabilities. Any person who uses or possesses a device intended to project the outcome of a game, keep track of cards played, analyze the probability of the occurrence of an event in the game or analyze the strategy for playing a game pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the act.	18-20-108 (2)
Counterfeit or unapproved chips or tokens - unlawful coins or devices. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 18-20-109, C.R.S., regarding the use of counterfeit or unapproved chips or tokens or unlawful coins or devices or the possession of unlawful devices, equipment, products or materials pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 6 felony.	18-20-109 (8)
Cheating game and devices. Any person who knowingly conducts or allows any cheating or thieving game or conducts any game played with cards or a mechanical device which has been marked commits a class 6 felony.	18-20-110 (2)
Manufacture, sale, distribution, marking, altering, or modification of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming. Any person who manufactures, sells, or distributes any cards, chips, dice, game, or device that is intended to be used to violate any provision of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, or who marks, alters, or otherwise modifies equipment related to limited gaming in a manner that affects the results of a wager or alters the normal criteria of random selection, commits a class 6 felony if the person has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	18-20-111 (4)
Children's Code	
Relinquishment and Adoption	
Unauthorized advertising for adoption purposes. It is a class 6 felony to advertise through a public medium to find a child to adopt or to otherwise take permanent physical custody of a child; find an adoptive home or any other permanent physical placement for a child or to arrange for or assist in the adoption, adoptive placement, or any other permanent physical placement of a child; or offer to place a child for adoption or in any other permanent physical placement with another person.	19-5-213.5 (4)

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Education	
Offenses Related to the School for the Deaf and the Blind	
Interest in contracts. It is a class 6 felony for the board of trustees or any treasurer, superintendent, or other officer or agent of the school to be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or other agreement for building, repairing, furnishing, or supplying the school, or to be given or receive drawbacks or secret discounts on account of any articles or materials furnished to or labor done for the school.	22-80-108
Postsecondary Education	
Offenses Related to State Universities and Colleges	
Athlete agents. An athlete agent who engages in prohibited conduct pursuant to Section 23-16-213, C.R.S., with the intent to induce a student athlete to enter into an agency contract commits a class 6 felony for a second or subsequent violation.	23-16-214
State Government	
Offenses Related to State Officers	
Personal profit on state moneys unlawful. It is a class 6 felony for the State Treasurer or any employee in the Department of the Treasury to accept any fee in consideration of the deposit of state moneys with any person or in consideration of any agreement or arrangement touching upon the use of state moneys.	24-22-110
Unlawful acts – State Treasurer. Any person who pays to the State Treasurer or an employee of that office any fee in consideration of the deposit or investment of state moneys with any person commits a class 6 felony.	24-22-111
Department of Personnel and Administration	
Procedures – vouchers and warrants. Any state officer or employee who receives any profit in consideration of the loan or deposit of state moneys for any purpose not authorized by law commits a class 6 felony.	24-30-202 (15)
Any person who, directly or indirectly, pays or gives compensation to any state officer or employee in consideration of the loan or deposit with such person of state moneys commits a class 6 felony.	24-30-202 (16)
Department of Law	
Medicaid fraud and waste. A person who makes a claim knowing the claim contains false information, makes a statement for use by another and knows the information is false, or charges any beneficiary money in addition to or in excess of rates established under the Medicaid program without consent of the beneficiary where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed is between \$2,000 and \$5,000 commits a class 6 felony.	24-31-808 (3)(e)
Department of Public Safety	
False claims for disaster relief. Any person who fraudulently or willfully makes a misstatement of fact in connection with an application for financial assistance for disaster relief and who thereby receives assistance to which he or she is not entitled commits a class 6 felony.	24-33.5-1103
Department of Revenue	
State lottery. Any person violating any disclosure provision required under the state lottery statute by providing any false or misleading information commits a class 6 felony.	24-35-215 (4)
Public printing contracts – penalty for bribe. Any person who either offers to pay another not to bid for a public printing contract or any person who accepts payment for not bidding for a public printing contract commits a class 6 felony.	24-70-220
Military and Veterans	
Offenses Related to the Military	
Misuse of property and funds by military. Any officer or enlisted person who misuses military property or funds commits a class 6 felony.	28-3-701

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Local Government	
Pawnbrokers	
Violations. A second or subsequent conviction for a violation of Article 11.9 of Title 29 regarding pawnbrokers within three years after the date of a prior conviction constitutes a class 6 felony.	29-11.9-104 (4)
Any customer who knowingly gives false information with respect to the information a pawnbroker is required to obtain and keep, commits a class 6 felony.	29-11.9-104 (5)
Parks and Wildlife	
Offenses Related to Licenses, Certificates, and Fees	
License agents – failure to remit funds. Any license agent who fails to account for licenses or who fails to pay over to the Division of Parks and Wildlife or its authorized representative moneys received from the sales of licenses and all donations received, when the amount in question is \$200 or more, commits a class 6 felony.	33-4-101 (11)(b)
Offenses Related to Passes and Registrations	
Pass and registration agents – failure to remit funds. Any pass or registration agent who fails to account for passes and registrations or who fails to pay over to the Division of Parks and Wildlife or its authorized representative moneys received from the sale of passes and registrations when the amount in question is \$200 or more, commits a class 6 felony.	33-12-104 (11)(b)
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Parks and Outdoor Recreation	
Fires. Any person who starts, builds, tends, or maintains a fire in violation of the provisions of any applicable order lawfully issued by a governmental authority that prohibits, bans, or regulates fires during periods of extreme fire hazard and that is designed to promote the safety of persons and property when such person knows or reasonably should know that he or she violates any such order commits a class 6 felony.	33-15-106 (2)(c)
Mineral Resources	
Offenses Related to Metal Mines	
Mining equipment – violation. Any person who violates the provisions of Article 46 of Title 34 regarding the ownership and transportation of mining equipment commits a class 6 felony.	34-46-105
Failure to account for mine proceeds. Any owner, manager, or agent of a facility employed in extracting gold from quartz or other minerals who neglects to account for, or pay over and deliver, all of the proper proceeds to the owner of such quartz or other minerals commits a class 6 felony.	34-53-104
Agriculture	
Offenses Related to Pest and Weed Control	
Colorado Chemigation Act. Utilization of any process whereby chemicals are applied to land or crops in or with water through a closed irrigation system (chemigation) without a permit is a class 6 felony.	35-11-115 (1)
Commodity Handler Act	
Farm commodity warehousing. A person commits a class 6 felony if that person:	
a) makes fraudulent charges or returns for the handling, sale, or storage or for the rendering of any service in connection with the handling, sale, or storage of any commodities;	35-36-123 (1)(a)
b) willfully fails or refuses to render a true account of sales or storage or to make a settlement thereon or to pay for commodities received within the time and in the manner specified in the contract with the owner or, if no date is specified in the contract or on delivery, within thirty days after the date of delivery or the date on which the person took possession of the commodities;	35-36-123 (1)(b)
c) intentionally makes false or misleading statements as to the market conditions for commodities or false or misleading statements as to the condition, quality, or quantity of commodities received, handled, sold, or stored;	35-36-123 (1)(c)

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Agriculture (Cont.)	
Commodity Handler Act (Cont.)	
d) engages in fictitious sales, in collusion, or in unfair practices to defraud the owners;	35-36-123 (1)(d)
e) acts as a commodity handler without an active license or filing a surety bond or letter of credit; or	35-36-123 (1)(e)
f) willfully alters or destroys any negotiable warehouse receipt or the record of such receipt or issues a receipt without preserving a record thereof; or issues a receipt when the commodity described is not available; or issues, with intent of defraud, a second receipt for a commodity for which a valid negotiable warehouse receipt is already outstanding and in force; or while any valid receipt is outstanding and in force, sells, pledges, mortgages, encumbers, or transfers a commodity in violation of the provisions of Article 36 of Title 35 without the written consent of the holder of the receipt.	35-36-123 (1)(j)
Farm Products Act	
Farm products. A person commits a class 6 felony if that person:	
a) makes fraudulent charges or returns for the handling, sale, or storage or for any service in connection with the handling, sale, or storage of farm products;	35-37-118 (1)(a)
b) willfully fails or refuses to render a true account of sales or storage or to make a settlement thereon to pay for farm products received within the time and in the manner required by Article 37 of Title 35;	35-37-118 (1)(b)
c) intentionally makes false or misleading statements as to market conditions for farm products or false or misleading statements as to the condition, quality, or quantity of farm products received, handled, sold, or stored;	35-37-118 (1)(c)
d) engages in fictitious sales, in collusion, or in unfair practices to defraud the owners; or	35-37-118 (1)(d)
e) acts as a dealer, small volume dealer, agent, or transporter without having obtained a license or acts as a dealer or agent without having executed and delivered a surety bond as provided in Article 37 of Title 35.	35-37-118 (1)(e)
Offenses Related to Livestock	
Wrongful branding. Any person who brands an animal that is the property of another or who defaces or obliterates an existing brand commits a class 6 felony.	35-43-116
Who may take up estrays. Any person who takes into custody and retains possession of any stray (any bovine animal, horse, mule, ass, or alternative livestock found running at large upon public or private lands in the state of Colorado that are outside the limits of the animal's usual range or pasture, whose owner is either known or unknown in the area where the animal was found) without notifying the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners within five days commits a class 6 felony.	35-44-108
Concealing estray. Any person who conceals any stray found or taken into his or her custody, or changes any mark or brand thereon, or carries the same beyond the county limits, or knowingly allows the same to be done, or neglects to notify or give information of estrays to the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners commits a class 6 felony.	35-44-111
Natural Resources	
Offenses Related to Weather Modification	
Legal recourse – liability – damages. Any person who fails to obey an order issued by the director of the Department of Natural Resources to cease conducting weather modification because of the lack of a permit or a license commits a class 6 felony.	36-20-123 (2)(b)
Penalties. Any person responsible for conducting a weather modification operation without first having procured a license and permit or any person who contracts with another person known to be unlicensed and without a permit to conduct a weather modification operation commits a class 6 felony.	36-20-126 (1)(a)
Water and Irrigation	
Offenses Related to the Conservancy Law of Colorado – Flood Control	
Penalty for fraud by officer of water and irrigation district. Any officer of a water or irrigation district who misuses district money commits a class 6 felony.	37-7-104

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Water and Irrigation (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Drainage and Drainage Districts	
Construction of system – officer interested in contract. Any drainage district officer who has a direct or indirect interest in any contract awarded by the board or in the profits thereof, or who receives a bribe or gratuity, commits a class 6 felony.	37-24-107
Grand Valley Drainage District – director interested in contract. Any director or officer of the Grand Valley Drainage District who has a direct or indirect interest in any contract awarded by the board, or in the profits thereof, or who receives a bribe or gratuity, commits a class 6 felony.	37-31-123
Offenses Related to Water Conservation and Irrigation Districts	
Irrigation District Law – interest in contract. Any director or officer of an irrigation district who has a direct or indirect interest in any contract awarded by the board, or in the profits thereof, or who receives a bribe or gratuity, commits a class 6 felony.	37-41-108 And 37-42-110 (6)
Internal Improvement Districts Law – interest in contract. Any director or officer of an internal improvement district who has a direct or indirect interest in any contract awarded by the board, or in the profits thereof, or who receives a bribe or gratuity, commits a class 6 felony.	37-44-142
Real and Personal Property	
Offenses Related to Manufactured Homes	
Altering or using altered certificate. Any person who alters or forges or causes to be altered or forged any certificate issued pursuant to the provisions of Article 29 of Title 38 regarding titles to manufactured homes, or any written transfer thereof, or any official notation respecting the mortgaging of the manufactured home therein described, or who uses or attempts to use any such certificate for the transfer thereof, knowing the same to have been forged or altered, commits a class 6 felony.	38-29-121
Offenses Related to Real Property	
Theft of certificate. Theft of a certificate of title to real estate is a class 6 felony.	38-36-192
Fraudulently procuring certificate of title to land. Fraudulently procuring any certificate of title to land is a class 6 felony.	38-36-194
Forging seal or signature. Any person who forges the seal of the registrar of titles commits a class 6 felony.	38-36-195
Taxation	
Procedure and Administration	
Department of Revenue employees. Any officer or employee of the Department of Revenue who: 1) extorts or willfully oppresses any person through use of his or her authority; 2) knowingly demands greater sums than are authorized by law or receives any fee, compensation, or reward for the performance of his or her job; 3) allows any person to defraud the state by intentionally failing to perform his or her duty; 4) conspires with any other person to defraud the state; 5) knowingly allows any person to defraud the state; 6) commits or fails to do any act with the intent to enable any other person to defraud the state; 7) makes or signs any fraudulent entry in any book or makes or signs any fraudulent certificate, return, or statement; 8) fails to report to the executive director in writing any information concerning a violation of any revenue law; or 9) demands directly or indirectly, any sum of money for the settlement of any charge or complaint commits a class 6 felony.	39-21-112 (7)(b)
Gasoline and Special Fuel Tax	
Motor fuel and special fuel tax – no distributor license. Any person who acts as a motor fuel distributor, supplier, importer, exporter, carrier, or blender in this state without an active license commits a class 6 felony.	39-27-104 (3)
Utilities	
Offenses Related to Railroads	
Owner driving stock on track. An owner of stock who drives any stock on the track of any railway company with the intent to injure the company commits a class 6 felony.	40-27-101

CLASS 6 FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic	
Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic	
Operation of a vehicle approaching stationary emergency vehicle, towing carrier, or public utility service vehicle. A driver who does not exhibit due care and caution, as described in Section 42-4-705 (2)(c)(II), C.R.S., when approaching or passing certain stationary emergency vehicles, towing carriers, or public utility service vehicles, commits a class 6 felony when the driver's actions are the proximate cause of another person's death.	42-4-705 (3)(b)
Offenses Related to Certificates of Title	
Altering or using altered certificate. A person who alters or forges a certificate of title to any automobile commits a class 6 felony.	42-6-143
Revenue — Regulation of Activities	
Automobiles	
Denied, suspended, or revoked licenses. Any person whose motor vehicle dealer's, used motor vehicle dealer's, motor vehicle wholesaler's, motor vehicle salesperson's, powersports vehicle wholesaler's, powersports vehicle dealer's, used powersports vehicle dealer's, or powersports vehicle salesperson's license has been denied, suspended, or revoked who exercises any of the privileges of the license two or more times commits a class 6 felony.	44-20-123 (1)(b) and 44-20-422 (1)(b)
Violation of automobile dealer Antimonopoly Financing Law. Any person who violates the provisions of Part 2 of Article 20 of Title 44 commits a class 6 felony.	44-20-210
Colorado Limited Gaming Act	
Cheating. Cheating at any limited gaming activity is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	44-30-821 (3)
Fraudulent acts. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-822, C.R.S., regarding fraudulent gaming acts is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	44-30-822 (2)
Use of a device for calculating probabilities. Use or possession of any device used to assist in projecting the outcome of a game, keep track of cards played, or analyze the probability of an event occurring or the strategy for playing or betting is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	44-30-823 (2)
Use of counterfeit or unlawful devices, equipment, products, or materials. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-824, C.R.S., regarding the use of counterfeit or unapproved chips or tokens, unlawful coins or devices, and the possession of certain unlawful devices, equipment, products, or materials is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	44-30-824 (8)
Cheating games and devices. Knowingly conducting, operating, or allowing any cheating or thieving game or device, or knowingly dealing, conducting, or operating any game with cards or devices which have been marked or tampered with or operated in a manner that alters the normal results of the game is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	44-30-825 (2)
Unlawful manufacture, sale, or distribution of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-826, C.R.S., regarding the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, marking, altering, or modification of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	44-30-826 (4)
Sports betting. A person violating any sports betting provision relating to disclosure by providing false or misleading information commits a class 6 felony and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-401.	44-30-1512 (4)



UNCLASSIFIED FELONIES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Constitutional Offenses	
Offenses Related to Revenue	
<i>Making profit on public money.</i> Any public officer who uses state, county, city, town, or school district money for any purpose not authorized by law commits a felony.	Article X, Section 13, Colorado Constitution
Consumer and Commercial Affairs	
Colorado Antitrust Act of 1992	
<i>Colorado Antitrust Act of 1992 Violations.</i> Violation of the provisions of Sections 6-4-104, 6-4-105, or 6-4-106, C.R.S., of the Colorado Antitrust Act of 1992 by any person, other than a natural person and a governmental or public entity, is a felony.	6-4-117 (3) Punishment is a maximum fine of \$1 million.
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody	
<i>Riots in detention facilities.</i> Any person confined to a detention facility who actively participates in a riot without employing (or causing others to believe he or she is employing) a deadly weapon or destructive device commits a felony.	18-8-211 (2)(b) Punishment is imprisonment in a detention facility for at least two years, but no more than 10 years.
Health	
Offenses Related to Environmental Control	
<i>Knowing endangerment of air quality.</i> Any person who knowingly releases into the air any hazardous air pollutant and who knows at the time that such action places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury commits a felony.	25-7-122.1 (3)(a) Punishment for an individual is a maximum fine of \$50,000 for each day of violation, up to four years imprisonment, or both. Punishment for an organization is a maximum fine of \$1 million. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, the maximum penalty shall be doubled.
<i>Hazardous waste.</i> Knowingly transporting, treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste without a permit or violating provisions of law concerning required documents related to hazardous waste is a felony.	25-15-310 (3) Punishment is a maximum fine of \$50,000 for each day of violation, up to four years imprisonment, or both. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, the maximum penalty must be doubled.

UNCLASSIFIED FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Mineral Resources	
Offenses Related to Mines and Minerals	
Officers not to reveal information. Revealing information stamped confidential pertaining to mine and metallurgical processes, ore bodies or deposits, or to the location, course, or character of underground workings is a felony.	34-21-106 (2) Punishment is a fine of at least \$1,000, but no more than \$5,000, and removal from position.
Taxation	
Sales and Use Tax	
False or fraudulent return, statement. Any person or corporation who willfully violates any of the provisions of Section 39-26-120, C.R.S., regarding false or fraudulent sales tax returns commits a felony.	39-26-120 (2) The Department of Revenue must estimate the amount of taxes due and add a penalty of \$15 or 10 percent of the unpaid taxes plus 0.5 percent per month from the date when the taxes were due, not exceeding 18 percent in the aggregate, and interest if applicable.

DRUG FELONIES

Drug-related felonies committed on or after October 1, 2013, are subject to a different sentencing scheme than other felonies. Previously, the sentencing scheme for drug felonies was the same as the scheme for other felonies. This section contains a current listing of drug felonies. Drug felonies are categorized as level 1, level 2, level 3, or level 4. The penalty for the commission of a certain drug felony depends on its classification. The sentencing scheme for felonies is indicated in Table 3 below.

Table 3
Sentencing Scheme for Drug Felonies Committed on or after October 1, 2013

Offense Level	Presumptive Range	Aggravated Range*	Mandatory Parole
Level 1 Drug Felony	8 to 32 years \$5,000 to \$1,000,000	—	3 years
Level 2 Drug Felony	4 to 8 years \$3,000 to \$750,000	8 to 16 years \$3,000 to \$750,000	2 years
Level 3 Drug Felony	2 to 4 years \$2,000 to \$500,000	4 to 6 years \$2,000 to \$500,000	1 year
Level 4 Drug Felony	6 months to 1 year \$1,000 to \$100,000	1 to 2 years \$1,000 to \$1,000,000	1 year

**The presence of certain aggravating circumstances requires sentencing under the aggravated scheme. Aggravating factors are: the defendant was on parole for another felony; the defendant was under confinement, in prison, or in any correctional facility as a convicted felon or was an escapee; the defendant was on probation for or on bond while awaiting sentencing following revocation of probation for a delinquent act that, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony; whether the offense was part of a pattern of manufacturing, selling, dispensing, or distributing controlled substances; the offender used, displayed, or possessed a deadly weapon in the course of the offense; or the offender used a child as his or her agent during the course of the offense (Section 18-18-407, C.R.S.). Section 18-1.3-401.5, C.R.S., provides several other circumstances in which an offender must or may be sentenced to a term of more than the presumptive range or be disqualified from receiving certain penalties.*

It is important to note that not all persons convicted of a felony drug offense receive a sentence to prison. Colorado law authorizes many alternatives to prison including deferred prosecution, deferred sentencing, probation, and community corrections. In addition, there are several special sentencing categories that may increase or decrease the presumptive sentencing range for a felony.

The crimes in this listing are grouped according to the statutory title in which they appear.

All listings are current through the 2020 regular session laws.



LEVEL 1 DRUG FELONIES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992	
Unlawful Distribution, Manufacturing, Dispensing, or Sale	
<p>Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession. Any person who: knowingly manufactures, dispenses, sells, or distributes, or possesses with the intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute, a controlled substance; induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to manufacture, dispense, sell, distribute; possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute such a controlled substance; or possesses one or more chemicals, supplies, or pieces of equipment with the intent to manufacture such a controlled substance, commits a level 1 drug felony if the violation involves any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more than 225 grams and contains a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18; • more than 112 grams and contains methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine, or cathinones; or • more than 50 milligrams and contains flunitrazepam. 	18-18-405 (2)(a)
<p>Unlawful distribution, manufacture, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance is a level 1 drug felony if the offender is an adult who sells, dispenses, distributes, or otherwise transfers any quantity of a controlled substance listed on schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 other than marijuana or marijuana concentrate or any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any amount of such a substance to a minor when the adult is at least two years older than the minor.</p>	18-18-405 (2)(a)(II)
Offenses Relating to Marijuana	
<p>Offenses relating to marijuana and marijuana concentrate. Any person who sells, transfers, or dispenses more than two and one-half pounds of marijuana or more than one pound of marijuana concentrate to a minor commits a level 1 drug felony if the person is an adult and is two years older than the minor.</p>	18-18-406 (1)(a)
<p>Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person who knowingly dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate, or who attempts, induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 1 drug felony if the amount of marijuana is more than 50 pounds or the amount of marijuana concentrate is more than 25 pounds.</p>	18-18-406 (2)(b)(III)(A)



LEVEL 2 DRUG FELONIES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Inchoate Offenses	
Criminal attempt. If a person intentionally engages in conduct that constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of a level 1 drug felony, that person commits a level 2 drug felony.	18-2-101 (10)
Criminal conspiracy. A person who agrees with another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a level 1 drug felony or an attempt to commit a level 1 drug felony, with the intent to facilitate or promote the commission of such a crime, or agrees to aid another person in planning or committing the crime or attempting to commit the crime, commits a level 2 drug felony.	18-2-206 (7)
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992	
Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession. Any person who: knowingly manufactures, dispenses, sells, or distributes, or possesses with the intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute, a controlled substance; induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to manufacture, dispense, sell, distribute; possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute such a controlled substance; or possesses one or more chemicals, supplies, or pieces of equipment with the intent to manufacture such a controlled substance, commits a level 2 drug felony if it involves any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more than 14 grams, but not more than 225 grams, and contains a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18; • more than 7 grams, but not more than 112 grams, and contains methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine, or cathinones; or • more than 10 milligrams, but not more than 50 milligrams, and contains flunitrazepam. 	18-18-405 (2)(b)(I)
Unlawful distribution, manufacture, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance is a level 2 drug felony if the offender is an adult who sells, dispenses, distributes, or otherwise transfers any quantity of a controlled substance listed on schedule III or IV of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 or any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any amount of such a substance to a minor when the adult is at least two years older than the minor.	18-18-405 (2)(b)(II)
Offenses Relating to Marijuana	
Offenses relating to marijuana and marijuana concentrate. Any person who sells, transfers, or dispenses more than six ounces, but not more than two and one-half pounds of marijuana or more than three ounces, but not more than one pound of marijuana concentrate to a minor commits a level 2 drug felony if the person is an adult and is two years older than the minor.	18-18-406 (1)(B)
Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person who knowingly dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate, or who attempts, induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 2 drug felony if the amount of marijuana is more than five pounds but not more than 50 pounds or the amount of marijuana concentrate is more than two and one-half pounds but not more than 25 pounds.	18-18-406 (2)(b)(III)(B)
Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or cultivation of synthetic cannabinoids or salvia divinorum. Any person who knowingly manufactures, dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with the intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute any amount of synthetic cannabinoid or salvia divinorum, or who induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to do so, or who cultivates salvia divinorum with the intent to dispense, sell, or distribute any amount of salvia divinorum to a minor who is less than 18 years of age commits a level 2 drug felony provided that the offender is at least 18 years of age and is at least two years older than the minor.	18-18-406.2 (3)
Extraction of marijuana concentrate. Unless licensed under Colorado law, it is a level 2 drug felony to knowingly manufacture marijuana concentrate using an inherently hazardous substance, or, for a person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls the use of any premises, to knowingly allow marijuana concentrate to be manufactured on the premises using an inherently hazardous substance.	18-18-406.6

LEVEL 2 DRUG FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992 (Cont.)	
Other Violations	
<i>Unlawful possession of materials to make methamphetamine and amphetamine.</i> Any person who possesses ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers with the intent to use such product as an immediate precursor in the manufacture of a controlled substance commits a level 2 drug felony.	18-18-412.5 (3)
<i>Unlawful sale or distribution of materials to manufacture controlled substances.</i> Any person who sells or distributes chemicals, supplies, or equipment, and who knows or reasonably should know or believes that a person intends to use the chemicals, supplies, or equipment to illegally manufacture a controlled substance commits a level 2 drug felony.	18-18-412.7 (2)

LEVEL 3 DRUG FELONIES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Inchoate Offenses	
Criminal attempt. Intentionally engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of a level 2 drug felony is a level 3 drug felony.	18-2-101 (10)
Criminal conspiracy. A person who agrees with another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a level 2 drug felony or an attempt to commit a level 2 drug felony, with the intent to facilitate or promote the commission of such a crime, or agrees to aid another person in planning or committing the crime or attempting to commit the crime, commits a level 3 drug felony.	18-2-206 (7)
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992	
Unlawful Distribution, Manufacturing, Dispensing, or Sale	
Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession. Any person who: knowingly manufactures, dispenses, sells, or distributes, or possesses with the intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute, a controlled substance; induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to manufacture, dispense, sell, distribute; possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute such a controlled substance; or possesses one or more chemicals, supplies, or pieces of equipment with the intent to manufacture such a controlled substance, commits a level 3 drug felony if it involves any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs:	18-18-405 (2)(c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not more than 14 grams and contains a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18; • not more than 7 grams and contains methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine, or cathinones; • not more than 10 milligrams and contains flunitrazepam; or • more than 4 grams and contains a controlled substance listed in schedule III or IV of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18. 	
Offenses Relating to Marijuana	
Offenses relating to marijuana and marijuana concentrate. Any person who sells, transfers, or dispenses more than one ounce, but not more than six ounces of marijuana or more than one-half ounce, but not more than three ounces, of marijuana concentrate to a minor commits a level 3 drug felony if the person is an adult and is two years older than the minor.	18-18-406 (1)(c)
Except as otherwise authorized by law, any person who knowingly processes or manufactures any marijuana or marijuana concentrate or who knowingly allows to be processed or manufactured on land owned, occupied, or controlled by him or her any marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 3 drug felony.	18-18-406 (2)(a)(II)
Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person who knowingly dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate, or who attempts, induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 3 drug felony if the amount of marijuana is more than 12 ounces but not more than five pounds of marijuana or more than six ounces but not more than two and one-half pounds of marijuana concentrate.	18-18-406 (2)(b)(III)(C)
Except as provided in article XVIII of the Colorado Constitution, any person who knowingly cultivates, grows, or produces a marijuana plant or knowingly allows a marijuana plant to be cultivated, grown, or produced on land that the person owns, occupies, or controls commits a level 3 drug felony if the offense involves more than 30 plants.	18-18-406 (3)(a)(III)
Except for medical marijuana patients or primary caregivers as permitted by Colorado law, or as authorized by local law, regardless of whether for medical or recreational use, a second or subsequent offense of knowingly cultivating, growing, or producing more than 24 marijuana plants on or in a residential property, or knowingly allowing more than 24 marijuana plants to be cultivated, grown, or produced on or in a residential property is a level 3 drug felony.	18-18-406 (3)(a)(IV)
A person who possesses any marijuana plant that he or she is growing on behalf of another individual, unless he or she is the primary caregiver for the individual and is in compliance with the medical marijuana program, commits a level 3 drug felony if the offense involves more than 30 plants.	18-18-406 (3.5)

LEVEL 3 DRUG FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992 (Cont.)	
Offenses Relating to Marijuana (Cont.)	
<i>Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or cultivation of synthetic cannabinoids or salvia divinorum.</i> Any person who knowingly manufactures, dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with the intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute any amount of synthetic cannabinoid or salvia divinorum, or who induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to do so, or who cultivates salvia divinorum with the intent to dispense, sell, or distribute any amount of salvia divinorum commits a level 3 drug felony.	18-18-406.2 (2)
Other Violations	
<i>Unlawful acts.</i> It is a level 3 drug felony to knowingly transfer drug precursors to any persons who uses them for an unlawful activity.	18-18-414 (1)(o)
It is a level 3 drug felony to knowingly acquire or obtain, or to attempt to acquire or obtain, possession of a drug precursor by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge.	18-18-414 (1)(q)
It is a level 3 drug felony to knowingly furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or to omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992, Part 1 of Article 42.5 of Title 12, or Part 2 of Article 80 of Title 27.	18-18-414 (1)(r)
It is a level 3 drug felony to refuse entry into any premises for any inspection authorized by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992, Part 1 of Article 42.5 of Title 12, or Part 2 of Article 80 of Title 27.	18-18-414 (1)(t)
<i>Controlled substances – inducing consumption by fraudulent means.</i> Any person who, surreptitiously or by means of fraud, misrepresentation, suppression of truth, deception, or subterfuge, causes any other person to unknowingly consume or receive the direct administration of any controlled substance, commits a level 3 drug felony.	18-18-416 (2)
<i>Imitation controlled substances.</i> Any adult who distributes an imitation controlled substance to a minor commits a level 3 drug felony if the adult is at least two years older than the minor.	18-18-422 (2)(a)
<i>Counterfeit substances.</i> Any person who knowingly or intentionally manufactures, delivers, or possesses with the intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance which, or the container or label of, bears the unauthorized trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, number, or device of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser, other than the person who in fact manufactured, distributed, or dispensed the substance commits a level 3 drug felony.	18-18-423 (3)
Any person who knowingly or intentionally makes, distributes, or possesses a punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another upon any drug, container, or label commits a level 3 drug felony.	18-18-423 (3)

LEVEL 4 DRUG FELONIES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Inchoate Offenses	
<i>Criminal attempt.</i> A person who intentionally engages in conduct that constitutes a substantial step toward the commission of a level 3 drug felony or a level 4 drug felony commits a level 4 drug felony.	18-2-101 (10)
<i>Criminal conspiracy.</i> A person who agrees with another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a level 3 drug felony or a level 4 drug felony, or an attempt to commit a level 3 drug felony or a level 4 drug felony, with the intent to facilitate or promote the commission of such a crime, or agrees to aid another person in planning or committing the crime or attempting to commit the crime, commits a level 4 drug felony.	18-2-206 (7)
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992	
Unlawful Possession and Use of a Controlled Substance	
<i>Unlawful possession of a controlled substance.</i> Except as otherwise authorized by law, possession of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of flunitrazepam, ketamine, gamma hydroxybutyrate, cathinones, or more than four grams of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 is a level 4 drug felony.	18-18-403.5 (2)(a)
<i>Subsequent offenses.</i> A fourth or subsequent offense for having any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains less than 4 grams of a controlled substance listed in schedule III, IV, or V of Article 18, except for flunitrazepam, gamma hydroxybutyrate, or ketamine is a level 4 drug felony.	18-18-403.5 (2)(c)
Unlawful Distribution, Manufacturing, Dispensing, or Sale	
<i>Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession.</i> Any person who: knowingly manufactures, dispenses, sells, or distributes, or possesses with the intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute, a controlled substance; induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to manufacture, dispense, sell, distribute; possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute such a controlled substance; or possesses one or more chemicals, supplies, or pieces of equipment with the intent to manufacture such a controlled substance, commits a level 4 drug felony if it involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs not more than four grams and contains a controlled substance listed in schedule III or schedule IV of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18; or • distribution or transfer of the controlled substance for the purpose of consuming all of the controlled substance with another person or persons at a time substantially contemporaneous with the transfer, provided that the transfer involves not more than four grams of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 or not more than two grams of methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine, or cathinones. 	18-18-405 (2)(d)
Offenses Relating to Marijuana	
<i>Offenses relating to marijuana and marijuana concentrate.</i> Any person who sells, transfers, or dispenses not more than one ounce of marijuana or not more than one-half ounce of marijuana concentrate to a minor commits a level 4 drug felony if the person is an adult and is two years older than the minor.	18-18-406 (1)(d)
Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person who knowingly dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate, or who attempts, induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 4 drug felony if the amount of marijuana is more than 4 ounces but not more than 12 ounces of marijuana, or more than 2 ounces but not more than 6 ounces of marijuana concentrate.	18-18-406 (2)(b)(III)(D)
Except as provided in article XVIII of the Colorado Constitution, any person who knowingly cultivates, grows, or produces a marijuana plant or knowingly allows a marijuana plant to be cultivated, grown, or produced on land that the person owns, occupies, or controls commits a level 4 drug felony if the offense involves more than 6 but not more than 30 plants.	18-18-406 (3)(a)(III)

LEVEL 4 DRUG FELONIES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992 (Cont.)	
Offenses Relating to Marijuana (Cont.)	
A person who possesses any marijuana plant that he or she is growing on behalf of another individual, unless he or she is the primary caregiver for the individual and is in compliance with the medical marijuana program, commits a level 4 drug felony if the offense involves more than 6 but fewer than 30 plants.	18-18-406 (3.5)
Unlawful acts. It is a level 4 drug felony to dispense or possess a controlled substance listed in schedule I of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18, unless the person is a researcher who is registered under federal law to conduct research with that controlled substance.	18-18-414 (1)(a)
Except in emergency situations, all controlled substances listed in schedule II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 must be dispensed from a pharmacy pursuant to a written or electronically submitted order or by a practitioner in the course of his or her professional practice. Any person who violates this requirement commits a level 4 drug felony.	18-18-414 (1)(b)
All controlled substances listed in schedules III, IV, or V of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 must be dispensed from a pharmacy pursuant to a written, oral, mechanically produced, computer generated, electronically transmitted, or facsimile transmitted order or by a practitioner in the course of his or her professional practice. Any person who violates this requirement commits a level 4 drug felony.	18-18-414 (1)(c)
It is a level 4 drug felony to dispense any marijuana or marijuana concentrate.	18-18-414 (1)(d)
Fraud and deceit. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 18-18-415, C.R.S., concerning the use of fraud and deceit to obtain a controlled substance commits a level 4 drug felony.	18-18-415 (2)(a)
Imitation controlled substances. Any person who manufactures, distributes, or possesses with the intent to distribute an imitation controlled substance commits a level 4 drug felony, unless the person is a practitioner who dispenses the imitation controlled substance in the lawful course of his or her professional practice.	18-18-422 (1)(b)(I)

MISDEMEANORS

This section contains a current listing of misdemeanor offenses. Misdemeanor offenses are categorized as class 1, class 2, class 3, and unclassified. The penalty for the commission of a misdemeanor offense depends on its classification. The penalty scheme for misdemeanors is indicated in Table 4 below.

Table 4
Sentencing Scheme for Misdemeanors

Class of Misdemeanor	Minimum Sentence	Maximum Sentence
Class 1 (extraordinary risk of harm*)	6 months, \$500 fine, or both	24 months, \$5,000 fine, or both
Class 1	6 months, \$500 fine, or both	18 months, \$5,000 fine, or both
Class 2	3 months, \$250 fine, or both	364 days, \$1,000 fine, or both
Class 3	\$50 fine	6 months, \$750 fine, or both
Class 1 Traffic Offense	10 days, \$300 fine, or both	364 days, \$1,000 fine, or both
Class 2 Traffic Offense	10 days, \$150 fine, or both	90 days, \$300 fine, or both
Unclassified	Specified in statute	Specified in statute

**Misdemeanor offenses that present an extraordinary risk of harm to society include the following: third degree assault; sexual assault; second degree sexual assault as it existed prior to July 1, 2000; unlawful sexual contact; third degree sexual assault as it existed prior to July 1, 2000; child abuse; second and all subsequent violations of a protection order; misdemeanor failure to register as a sex offender; and misdemeanor invasion of privacy for sexual gratification (Section 18-1.3-501 (3), C.R.S.).*

†If a defendant is convicted of third degree assault and the victim is a peace officer, emergency medical service provider, emergency medical care provider, firefighter, or mental health professional at the Colorado Department of Human Services engaged in the performance of his or her duties, the minimum sentence is 24 months in jail and the maximum sentence is 48 months in jail. The court may also impose a fine of \$500 to \$5,000 (Section 18-1.3-501 (1.5) and (1.7), C.R.S.).

††If the victim of class 1 misdemeanor third degree assault or class 3 misdemeanor reckless endangerment is a mental health professional who is engaged in the performance of his or her duties and is employed by or under contract with the Department of Human Services, the defendant may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment greater than the maximum sentence but not more than twice the maximum sentence for third degree assault or reckless endangerment. For third degree assault, the sentence may be 6 to 48 months in jail; for reckless endangerment, the sentence may be up to 12 months in jail. Courts may also impose a fine on such offenders in accordance with the range applicable to the offense committed (Section 18-1.3-501 (1.7), C.R.S.).

It is important to note that not all persons convicted of a misdemeanor offense receive a sentence to the county jail. Many offenders receive a sentence to probation.

The crimes in this listing are grouped according to the statutory title in which they appear. In addition, those crimes that appear in Title 18 are further designated by their article. For example, crimes in Article 3 of Title 18 are identified as "Offenses Against the Person."

All listings are current through the 2020 regular session laws.



CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections	
Election Offenses	
False certificates by officers. Making a false certificate in connection with an election is a class 1 misdemeanor.	1-13-105
False statements relating to candidates or questions submitted to electors. Knowingly making, publishing, broadcasting, or circulating in any letter, circular, advertisement, or poster or in any other communication any false statement designed to affect the vote on any issue submitted to the electors at any election or relating to any candidate for election to public office is a class 1 misdemeanor.	1-13-109 (1)(b)
Tampering with voting equipment. Tampering with any voting equipment with the intent to change the tabulation of votes is a class 1 misdemeanor.	1-13-708
Uniform Commercial Code	
Secured Transactions	
Taking possession after default. Knowingly falsifying a repossession bond application or misrepresenting information contained in the application is a class 1 misdemeanor.	4-9-629 (e)
Consumer Credit Code	
Colorado Fair Debt Collection Practices Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 5-16-125 (1) through (4), C.R.S., of the Colorado Fair Debt Collection Practices Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	5-16-126
Colorado Credit Services Organization Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of the Colorado Credit Services Organization Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	5-19-109 (1)
Consumer and Commercial Affairs	
Colorado Consumer Protection Act	
Promoting a pyramid promotional scheme and other violations. The first conviction of promoting a pyramid promotional scheme, violating the provisions related to licensed hearing aid providers, engaging in deceptive trade practices concerning dispensing hearing aids or engaging in deceptive trade practices to influence a real estate appraisal is a class 1 misdemeanor.	6-1-114
Telemarketing fraud. Conducting business as a commercial telephone seller without having registered with the attorney general and after receiving notice of noncompliance from the attorney general or district attorney is a class 1 misdemeanor.	6-1-305 (1)(a)
Knowingly engaging in any unlawful telemarketing practice as defined in Section 6-1-304 (1)(b) through (h), C.R.S., is a class 1 misdemeanor.	6-1-305 (1)(b)
Indian Arts and Crafts Sales Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of the Indian Arts and Crafts Sales Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	6-15-207
Labor and Industry	
Insurance	
Transfer of experience – assignment of rates. Knowingly violating or attempting to violate any of the provisions of law related to assignment of tax rates because of a transfer of experience in order to obtain a lower contribution rate is a class 1 misdemeanor.	8-76-104 (10)(d)
Insurance	
Regulation of Insurance Companies	
Unauthorized companies. Procuring, receiving, or forwarding applications for insurance in, or issuing or delivering policies for, any insurance company not legally authorized to do business in this state is a class 1 misdemeanor.	10-3-104

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Financial Institutions	
Credit Unions	
Suspension or removal. Performing any duty or exercising any power of a credit union after receiving a suspension or removal order is a class 1 misdemeanor.	11-30-106 (8)(b)(IV)
Marijuana Financial Services Cooperatives	
Exercise of duties after suspension or removal. Performing a duty or exercising a power of a marijuana financial services cooperative after receiving a suspension or removal order is a class 1 misdemeanor.	11-33-109 (8)(b)(IV)
Savings and Loan Associations	
Suspension or removal. Performing any duty or exercising any power of a domestic savings and loan association after receiving a suspension or removal order is a class 1 misdemeanor.	11-44-106.5 (2)(c)
Money Transmitters Act	
Violations. A second or subsequent violation of the provisions governing money transmitter agents is a class 1 misdemeanor.	11-110-206 (1)
Professions and Occupations	
Boxing	
Toughperson fighting. Violating any of the provisions regarding the prohibition against toughperson fighting in Colorado is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-110-112
Background Checks – Gun Shows	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 12-26.1-101, C.R.S., regarding background checks at gun shows is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-26.1-101 (4)
Providing false information affecting the records kept by a licensed gun dealer who performs background checks at a gun show is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-26.1-102 (2)
Failure of a gun show promoter to post notice setting forth the requirement for background checks is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-26.1-104 (2)
Acupuncturists	
Unauthorized practice. Sexual contact by an acupuncturist with a patient during the course of patient care is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-200-111 (2)
General Offenses	
Unlawful activities without a license. A second or subsequent violation of the activities listed under Section 12-20-407 (1)(b), C.R.S., without having a license or registration is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-20-407 (1)(b)
Real Estate	
Unlawful acts by real estate appraisers. Violating any of the provisions of Section 12-61-716 (1), C.R.S. regarding unlawful actions of a real estate appraiser is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-10-616 (2)
Unauthorized practice of mortgage loan originating. Acting as a mortgage loan originator without a license or after a license has been revoked or suspended is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-10-720 (1)(a)
Courts and Court Procedure	
Evidence	
Genetic tests to determine parentage. Intentionally releasing an identifiable specimen of another individual for any purpose not relevant to a proceeding to determine parentage without a court order or the written permission of the individual who furnished the specimen is a class 1 misdemeanor.	13-25-126 (1)(e)
Documents arising from environmental self-evaluation. A public entity, employee, or official who divulges or disseminates any information contained in an environmental audit report commits a class 1 misdemeanor. In addition, the entity, employee, or official may be found in contempt of court and be assessed a penalty of up to \$10,000.	13-25-126.5 (5)(b)(II)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Probate, Trusts, and Fiduciaries	
Colorado Medical Treatment Decision Act	
<i>Falsifying or forging a declaration.</i> Willfully concealing, defacing, damaging, or destroying a declaration regarding medical or surgical treatment of another person pursuant to the Colorado Medical Treatment Decision Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	15-18-113 (1)
Willfully withholding information concerning the revocation of the declaration regarding medical or surgical treatment of another person pursuant to the Colorado Medical Treatment Decision Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	15-18-113 (4)
Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act	
<i>Prohibited acts.</i> Intentionally falsifying, forging, concealing, defacing, or obliterating a document of an anatomical gift, an amendment or revocation of such a document, or a refusal of an anatomical gift, in order to obtain financial gain, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	15-19-217
Criminal Proceedings	
Crime Stopper Organizations	
<i>Confidentiality of records.</i> Knowingly or intentionally disclosing confidential records or information in violation of the provisions regarding a Crime Stopper Organization is a class 1 misdemeanor.	16-15.7-104 (2)(b)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person	
Assaults	
<i>Assault in the third degree.</i> A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor of assault in the third degree if the person: a) knowingly or recklessly causes bodily injury to another person; b) causes bodily injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon and with criminal negligence; or c) with intent to harass, annoy, threaten, or alarm another person whom the actor knows or reasonably should know to be a peace officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical care provider, or an emergency medical service provider, causes the other person to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, feces, saliva, mucus, vomit, or toxic, caustic, or hazardous material by any means, including throwing, tossing, or expelling the fluid or material.	18-3-204
Unlawful Sexual Behavior	
<i>Sexual assault.</i> An actor, who is at least 10 years older than the victim and not the victim's spouse, who knowingly inflicts sexual intrusion or sexual penetration on a victim who is at least 15 years of age but less than 17, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-3-402 (3)
<i>Unlawful sexual contact.</i> An actor who knowingly subjects a victim to any sexual contact commits a class 1 misdemeanor if: a) the actor knows that the victim does not consent; b) the actor knows that the victim is incapable of appraising the nature of the victim's conduct; c) the victim is physically helpless and the actor knows that the victim is physically helpless and the victim has not consented; d) the actor has substantially impaired the victim's power to appraise or control the victim's conduct by employing, without the victim's consent, any drug, intoxicant, or other means for the purpose of causing submission; or e) the victim is in custody of a law enforcement agency or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim and uses this position of authority, unless incident to a lawful search, to coerce the victim to submit.	18-3-404 (2)(a)
<i>Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist.</i> Sexual contact by an actor who is a psychotherapist with a client who is a patient or sexual contact between a psychotherapist and a patient that occurs by means of therapeutic deception is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-3-405.5 (2)(b)
<i>Invasion of privacy for sexual gratification.</i> Knowingly observing or taking a photograph of another person's intimate parts without that person's consent, in a situation where the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy is a class 1 misdemeanor. This law applies to offenses committed on or after July 1, 2012.	18-3-405.6 (2)(a)
<i>Failure to register as a sex offender.</i> Failing to register as a sex offender when convicted of misdemeanor unlawful sexual behavior or of another offense, the underlying factual basis of which involved misdemeanor unlawful sexual behavior, is a class 1 misdemeanor. If a person is adjudicated for an offense that would constitute misdemeanor unlawful sexual behavior if committed by an adult, or if the person is convicted of a misdemeanor sex offense in another state or jurisdiction and fails to register, it is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-3-412.5 (3)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property	
Theft	
Theft. A person commits theft who knowingly obtains, retains, or exercises control over anything of value belonging to another without authorization, or by threat or deception, or receives, loans money on, or disposes of anything of value or belonging to another that the person knows or believes to have been stolen and: a) intends to deprive the other person permanently of the use or benefit of the thing of value; b) knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value in such a manner as to deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; c) uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value intending that such use, concealment, or abandonment will deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; or d) demands any consideration to which the person is not legally entitled as a condition of restoring the thing of value to the owner; or e) knowingly retains the thing of value for more than 72 hours after the agreed-upon time of return in any lease or hire agreement. It is also theft to:	18-4-401 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Assistive Technology Act of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-409
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Facilitative Technology Act under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-508
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer convicted of intentionally refusing to pay a wage claim, falsely denying a wage claim with the intent to not pay, or underpaying the claim to harass or defraud the person owed the wage; 	8-4-114
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer or other person who intentionally, individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation or other person, pays or causes to be paid to any such employee a wage less than the minimum; 	8-6-116
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust fund provisions of law regarding preneed funeral contracts or any other misappropriation of funds; 	10-15-118 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme; 	18-9-309 (3)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another; 	18-9-309 (3)(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain public assistance or vendor payments or medical assistance to which the person is not entitled or in an amount greater than that to which the person is justly entitled or payment of any forfeited installment grants or benefits to which the person is not entitled or in a greater amount than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-1-127 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain food stamp coupons or authorization to purchase cards or an electronic benefits transfer card or similar device for delivering food stamp benefits to which the person is not entitled, or in a value greater than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-2-305 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the commodities of another; 	35-36-123 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities for less than the current market price to any person with whom one has any direct or indirect financial connection; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities out of the purchase price of which one receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft (Cont.)	
• willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the farm products of another;	35-37-118 (1)(f)
• if licensed as a dealer or small-volume dealer, sell farm products for less than the current market price to any person with whom such dealer has any financial connection or to sell farm products out of the purchase price of which the dealer receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission;	35-37-118 (1)(j)
• purchase farm products in the state and move the products to another state and issue a check in payment for those products knowing that there are insufficient funds to pay for the products;	35-37-121 (2)
• file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Beef Council Authority, or by any false pretenses obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person;	35-57-119 (4)
• file with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or by any false pretenses, obtain or attempt to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or signs a refund claim in the name of and for another person;	35-57.5-119 (5)
• file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Horse Development Authority, or by any false pretense obtain or obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person;	35-57.8-111 (4)
• violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding lien claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers;	38-22-127 (5)
• remove property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed;	38-24-108
• violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding verified claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers;	38-26-109 (4)
• misappropriate funds held in escrow or a trustee account;	38-40-101 (4)
• as a unit operator or first purchaser, collect but fail to remit the tax from the fractional interest owners pursuant to the property tax collection article.	39-10-106 (4)(b)(III)
Theft is a class 1 misdemeanor if the value of the thing involved is at least \$750, but less than \$2,000.	18-4-401 (2)(e)
Theft of trade secrets. Any person who steals or discloses to an unauthorized person a trade secret or makes or causes to be made a copy of an article representing a trade secret with intent to deprive or withhold the control of the trade secret or to appropriate the trade secret to his or her own or to another's use commits theft of a trade secret, which is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-408 (3)(a)
Aggravated motor vehicle theft. A person commits aggravated motor vehicle theft in the second degree if the person obtains or exercises control over the motor vehicle of another without authorization or by threat or deception.	18-4-409 (4)(c)
Aggravated motor vehicle theft in the second degree is a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the motor vehicle or vehicles involved is less than \$1,000.	
Theft detection shielding device. Knowingly deactivating or removing any component of a theft detection device in a store prior to purchase or manufacturing, distributing, or possessing a theft detection deactivating device with the knowledge that some person intends to use the device to commit an offense involving theft is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-417 (3)
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief	
Criminal mischief. A person who knowingly damages the real or personal property of another, including property owned by the person jointly with another person or property owned by the person, in which another person has an interest, commits criminal mischief. Criminal mischief is a class 1 misdemeanor when the aggregate damage to real or personal property is at least \$750, but less than \$1,000.	18-4-501 (1)
First degree criminal tampering. Tampering with the property of a utility or an institution providing health or safety protection with the intent to interrupt or impair service is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-505
Defacing or destruction of written instruments. Defacing or destroying, with intent to defraud, any written instrument evidencing a property right is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-507

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief (Cont.)	
Defacing property. A person who destroys, defaces, removes, or damages any historical monument commits the crime of defacing property. The crime of defacing property also occurs when a person defaces, causes, aides, or permits the defacing of public or private property without consent by use of paint, spray paint, ink, or other method that otherwise mars the surface of the property. Finally, a person who defaces or damages a public or private cave commits the crime of defacing property.	18-4-509 (2)(a)
A second or subsequent conviction for defacing property is a class 1 misdemeanor.	
Any person who, twice or more within a period of six months, defaces, causes, aides, or permits the defacing of public or private property without consent by use of paint, spray paint, ink, or other method that otherwise mars the surface of the property, the violations may be aggregated and charged as a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-509 (2)(a)(I)(B)
Criminal operation of a device in a motion picture theater. Knowingly operating an audiovisual recording device in a motion picture theater for the purpose of recording a motion picture without the consent of the motion picture's owner or lessor is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-516 (2)
Theft of Sound Recordings	
Dealing in unlawfully packaged recorded articles. Knowingly and for commercial advantage dealing in an article on which sounds are recorded and the cover, box, jacket, or label of which does not disclose the actual name and address of the manufacturer is a class 1 misdemeanor. If the offense involves more than 100 unlawfully packaged recorded articles or the offense is a second or subsequent offense, the court is required to assess a fine of at least \$1,000.	18-4-604 (2)
Unlawful recording of a live performance. Unlawfully recording a live performance with the intent to sell the recording is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-604.3 (4)
Trafficking in unlawfully recorded live performances. A person who knows or who reasonably should know that an article is an unlawful recording of a live performance and who advertises, offers for sale, or otherwise distributes the article commits trafficking in an unlawfully recorded live performance. Each act of trafficking in an unlawfully recorded live performance is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-604.7 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud	
Forgery, Simulation, Impersonation, and Related Offenses	
Second degree forgery. An individual commits the class 1 misdemeanor of second degree forgery if, with the intent to defraud, the individual falsely makes, completes, alters, or utters a written instrument of a kind not described in Sections 18-5-102 or 18-5-104.5, C.R.S.	18-5-104 (2)
Use of forged academic record. Use of forged academic record with the intent to seek employment, admission to a higher education institution, or financial assistance is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5-104.5 (3)
Criminal simulation. An individual commits the class 1 misdemeanor of criminal simulation who, with the intent to defraud, makes, alters, or represents any object so that it appears to have an antiquity, rarity, source or authorship, ingredient, or composition it does not have. It is also criminal simulation to misrepresent or to possess such an object with the intent to defraud.	18-5-110 (2)
Trademark counterfeiting. An individual commits trademark counterfeiting who intentionally manufactures, displays, advertises, distributes, offers for sale, sells, or possesses with the intent to sell or distribute marks, goods, or services that the individual knows are counterfeit and has possession of more than 25 items bearing a counterfeit mark.	18-5-110.5 (2)(a)(II)(A)
A second or subsequent offense of trademark counterfeiting, regardless of the number or value of the items involved, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	
Trademark counterfeiting is a class 1 misdemeanor if the violation involves at least 100 items or when the retail value of the counterfeit goods is \$1,000 or more.	18-5-110.5 (2)(a)(II)(B)
Offering a false instrument for recording. A person who offers a false written instrument for recording related to or affecting real or personal property or directly affecting contractual relationships commits the class 1 misdemeanor of offering a false instrument for recording in the second degree.	18-5-114 (4)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Fraud in Obtaining Property or Services	
<i>Fraud by check.</i> Any individual, knowing they have insufficient funds, who, with the intent to defraud, issues a check for the payment of anything of value commits fraud by check.	18-5-205 (3)(c)
Fraud by check is a class 1 misdemeanor if the fraudulent check was for \$750 or more but less than \$2,000 or if the fraud involves the issuance of two or more checks within any 60-day period totaling \$750 or more but less than \$2,000 in aggregate.	
<i>Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor.</i> An individual who, with intent to defraud a creditor by defeating, impairing, or rendering worthless or unenforceable any security interest, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, encumbers, conceals, destroys, or disposes of any collateral subject to a security interest, commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the value of the collateral is between \$750 and \$2,000.	18-5-206 (1)(e)
A creditor who, with intent to defraud a debtor, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, buys, or encumbers a promissory note or contract signed by the debtor, commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the amount owing on the note or contract is at least \$750, but less than \$2,000.	18-5-206 (2)(e)
<i>Issuing a false financial statement.</i> Issuing a false financial statement for purposes of obtaining a financial transaction device in order to obtain property, services, or money is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5-209 (4)
<i>Insurance Fraud.</i> A person commits a class 1 misdemeanor when he or she, with an intent to defraud, presents, or causes to be presented, an application for the issuance or renewal of an insurance policy that contains false material information or withholds material information that is requested by the insurer and results in the issuance of an insurance policy or insurance coverage for the applicant or another.	18-5-211 (4)
Fraudulent and Deceptive Sales and Business Practices	
<i>Unlawful activity concerning the selling of land.</i> Signing a lien waiver for a construction loan and knowingly failing to pay any debts resulting from a construction agreement covered by the waiver is a class 1 misdemeanor unless there is a legitimate dispute as to the existence or amount of the debt.	18-5-302 (3)
<i>Electronic mail fraud.</i> A second or subsequent offense of electronic mail fraud, defined as a violation of any provision of 18 U.S.C. sec. 1037 (a), is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5-308 (3)
Offenses Related to the Uniform Commercial Code	
<i>Failure to pay over assigned accounts.</i> A class 1 misdemeanor is committed when an assignor for the collection of a debt account fails to pay the assignee any money collected from the debtor, where the amount of the proceeds withheld is less than \$1,000.	18-5-502
<i>Concealment or removal of secured property.</i> If a person has given security interest in personal property and conceals or removes the encumbered property from Colorado without written consent, that person commits a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the property concealed or removed is less than \$1,000.	18-5-504
<i>Failure to pay over proceeds.</i> Any person giving security interest and retaining possession of the encumbered property and having liberty of sale or other disposition who wrongfully fails to pay to the secured creditor the amounts due on account thereof, commits a class 1 misdemeanor when the amount of the proceeds withheld is less than \$1,000.	18-5-505
<i>Unauthorized use of a financial device.</i> Any person who uses a financial transaction device for the purpose of obtaining cash, credit, property, or services or for making financial payment, with the intent to defraud, commits unauthorized use of a financial device. When the value of the cash, credit, property, or services obtained or of the financial payment made is at least \$750, but less than \$2,000, it is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5-702 (3)(e)
Identity Theft	
<i>Criminal possession of a financial device.</i> A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor of criminal possession of a financial device if he or she possesses or controls one financial device that was delivered under mistake, lost, or stolen from another.	18-5-903 (2)(a)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Identity Theft (Cont.)	
Criminal possession of an identification document. A person commits criminal possession of an identification document if he or she possesses or controls another person's actual driver license, actual government-issued identification card, actual social security card, or actual passport without permission or lawful authority. Criminal possession of one or more identification documents issued to the same person is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5-903.5 (2)(a)
Criminal Code — Cybercrime	
Cybercrime	
Cybercrime. Cybercrime is a class 1 misdemeanor when the loss, damage, value of services, cost of repair, or thing of value taken is at least \$750, but less than \$2,000.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(IV)
Using a software application in order to circumvent or disable queues or other measures that are intended to limit the number of tickets that may be purchased by any single person in an on-line ticket sale is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5.5-102 (3)(c)(I)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations	
Wrongs to Children	
Child abuse. Child abuse is a class 1 misdemeanor when a person acts knowingly or recklessly and any injury other than serious bodily injury results.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(V)
Domestic Violence	
Violation of a protection order. Violating a protection order after having been previously convicted of violating a protection order or an analogous municipal ordinance, or violating a protection order issued pursuant to Section 18-1-1001, C.R.S., concerning mandatory protection orders, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-6-803.5 (2)(a)
Criminal Code — Wrongs to At-risk Adults and At-risk Juveniles	
Crimes Against At-Risk Adults and At-Risk Juveniles	
Neglect of at-risk persons. Knowingly neglecting, unlawfully abandoning, or knowingly acting in a manner likely to be injurious to the physical or mental welfare of an at-risk person is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-6.5-103 (6)
False imprisonment of at-risk persons. Knowingly and unreasonably confining or detaining an at-risk person by means of force, threats, or intimidation designed to restrict the at-risk person's freedom of movement is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-6.5-103 (9)(c)(II)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Morals	
Obscenity	
Obscenity. Wholesale promotion of any obscene material is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-7-102 (1)(b)
Posting a private image for harassment. A person who is at least 18 years old commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the person posts or distributes through social media, or any website, any photograph, video, or other image displaying the private intimate parts of an identified or identifiable person who is at least 18 years old or an image displaying sexual acts of an identified or identifiable person, with the intent to harass, intimidate, or coerce the depicted person; without the depicted person's consent or when the actor knew or should have known that the depicted person had a reasonable expectation that the image would remain private; and the conduct results in serious emotional distress of the depicted person.	18-7-107 (1)(b)
Posting a private image for pecuniary gain. A person who is at least 18 years old commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the person posts or distributes through social media, or any website, any photograph, video, or other image displaying the private intimate parts of an identified or identifiable person who is at least 18 years old or an image displaying sexual acts of an identified or identifiable person, with the intent to obtain a pecuniary benefit from any person as a result of the posting, viewing, or removal of the private image, and when the actor has not obtained the depicted person's consent or when the actor knew or should have known that the depicted person had a reasonable expectation that the image would remain private.	18-7-108 (1)(b)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Morals (Cont.)	
Obscenity (Cont.)	
<p>Posting a private image by a juvenile. A juvenile commits posting a private image by a juvenile if he or she, through digital or electronic means, knowingly distributes, displays, or publishes to the view of another person a sexually explicit image of a person other than himself or herself who is at least fourteen years of age or is less than four years younger than the juvenile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without the depicted person's permission; • when the recipient did not solicit or request to be supplied with the image and suffered emotional distress; • when the juvenile knew or should have known that the depicted person had a reasonable expectation that the image would remain private; or • the juvenile knowingly distributes, displays, or publishes, to the view of another person who is at least fourteen years of age or is less than four years younger than the juvenile, a sexually explicit image of himself or herself when the recipient did not solicit or request to be supplied with the image and suffered emotional distress. <p>Posting a private image by a juvenile is a class 1 misdemeanor if the juvenile committed the offense with the intent to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or otherwise cause emotional distress to the depicted person; had previously posted a private image and completed a diversion program or education program for the act pursuant to the provisions of this section or had a prior adjudication for posting a private image by a juvenile; or distributed, displayed, or published three or more images that depicted three or more separate and distinct persons.</p>	18-7-109 (5)(a)
Prostitution	
<p>Patronizing a prostitute. Any person who engages in an act of sexual intercourse or of deviate sexual conduct with a prostitute who is not his or her spouse, or who enters or remains in a place of prostitution with the intent to engage in an act of sexual intercourse or deviate sexual conduct with one who is not his or her spouse commits the crime of patronizing a prostitute, which is a class 1 misdemeanor.</p>	18-7-205 (2)
Public Indecency	
<p>Public indecency. A second or subsequent conviction for knowingly exposing one's genitals to the view of another under circumstances in which such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm is a class 1 misdemeanor.</p>	18-7-301 (2)(b)
<p>Indecent exposure. A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor of indecent exposure if he or she knowingly exposes his or her genitals (with the intent to arouse the sexual desire of any person) or performs an act of masturbation in the view of any person under circumstances in which such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm.</p>	18-7-302 (2)(b)
Sexual Conduct in Penal Institutions	
<p>Sexual conduct in a correctional institution. Sexual conduct in a correctional institution is a class 1 misdemeanor if the conduct consists solely of sexual contact and is committed by a volunteer.</p>	18-7-701 (5)
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
Obstruction of Public Justice	
<p>Concealing death. Concealing the death of another person and thereby preventing a determination of the cause or circumstances of death is a class 1 misdemeanor.</p>	18-8-109
<p>False reporting of an emergency. False reporting of an emergency is a class 1 misdemeanor and is also an extraordinary risk crime that is subject to a modified sentencing range if the threat causes the occupants to evacuate a premise or results in bodily injury.</p>	18-8-111 (2)(b)(I)
<p>Abuse of public records. Knowingly abusing public records by making false entry or improperly altering a public record; destroying, mutilating, concealing, removing, or impairing the availability of a public record; or refusing to deliver a public record upon proper request to any person lawfully entitled to receive it is a class 1 misdemeanor.</p>	18-8-114 (1)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Obstruction of Public Justice (Cont.)	
Unlawful sale of publicly provided services or appointments. A person commits a class 1 misdemeanor when he or she, without consent, and with respect to a government service or an appointment to receive a government service if a government entity makes the service or appointment publicly available without charge:	18-8-117
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reserves or obtains the service or appointment, and the person sells the service or appointment; • reserves or obtains, with the intent to sell, the service or appointment; • reserves or obtains the service or appointment, and the person appends the service or appointment to another good or service the person offers for sale; or • falsely represents to the potential customer that the person has obtained or secured the service or appointment, and the person attempts to sell the service or appointment. 	
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody	
Aiding an escape. Knowingly aiding, abetting, or assisting another person to escape or to attempt to escape from custody or confinement is a class 1 misdemeanor if the person aided was in custody or confinement for a misdemeanor or a petty offense.	18-8-201 (6)
Possession of contraband in the second degree. A person confined in a detention facility commits the class 1 misdemeanor of possession of contraband in the second degree if the person knowingly obtains or has in their possession contraband, as defined in Section 18-8-204 (2), C.R.S., unless the possession is authorized by rule or by regulation.	18-8-204.2 (2)
Escape. Escaping while confined pursuant to the criminal insanity statute (Article 8 of Title 16) is a class 1 misdemeanor if the person was charged with a misdemeanor at the proceeding in which the person was committed.	18-8-208 (6)(a)
Escape while confined pursuant to the criminal insanity statute (Article 8 of Title 16) is a class 1 misdemeanor if the person was charged with a felony at the proceeding in which the person was committed and if the person does not travel from the state of Colorado.	18-8-208 (6)(b)
Bribery and Corrupt Influences	
Trading in public office. A person commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the person offers, receives, or agrees to confer any financial benefits upon a public servant or a party officer upon an agreement that any person will be appointed to or nominated as a candidate for public office.	18-8-305 (3)
Perjury and Related Offenses	
Perjury in the second degree. A person who, in situations other than an official proceeding, makes a materially false statement under oath when the person does not believe the statement to be true and with the intent to mislead a public servant in the performance of his or her duty, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-8-503 (2)
Offenses Relating to the Use of Force by Peace Officers	
Duty to report use of force by peace officers. Failure of a peace officer to report use of excessive force by another peace officer is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-8-802 (1)(c)
Failure to intervene to prevent use of unlawful force. Failure of a peace officer to intervene to prevent use of unlawful force is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-8-802 (1.5)(d)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency	
Public Peace and Order	
Inciting riot. Any person who incites, urges, instructs, or signals a group of five or more persons to engage in a riot commits a class 1 misdemeanor provided that no injury to a person or damage to property results.	18-9-102 (3)
Interference with staff, faculty, or students of educational institutions. Knowingly making or conveying a credible threat to cause bodily injury with a deadly weapon against a student, school official, or employee of an educational institution, or an invitee who is on the premises of an educational institution, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-109 (6)(c)
Harassment. A person commits a class 1 misdemeanor if he or she, with the intent to intimidate or harass another person because of that person's actual or perceived race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation, subjects the other person to physical contact; directs obscene language or gestures toward the other person in public; follows the other person in public; repeatedly initiates or attempts to initiate communication with the other person; or repeatedly insults, taunts, challenges, or makes communications in offensively coarse language to the other person.	18-9-111 (2)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency (Cont.)	
Public Peace and Order (Cont.)	
Desecration of venerated objects. A person who knowingly desecrates any place of worship or burial of human remains commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-113 (1)(b)
Failure to leave premises upon request of a peace officer. Barricading or refusing police entry to any premises or property through use or threatened use of force, or knowingly refusing or failing to leave any premises or property when requested to do so by a peace officer, or knowingly holding another person hostage without legal authority during such an episode, while, at the same time, recklessly or knowingly causing a peace officer to believe that the actor possesses a deadly weapon, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-119 (4)
Bias-motivated crimes. Placing another person in fear of imminent lawless action directed at that person or that person's property while knowing that such words or conduct will likely produce bodily injury to that person or damage to that person's property; or knowingly causing damage to or destruction to another person's property, with the intent to intimidate or harass that person because of his or her actual or perceived race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-121 (3)
Cruelty to Animals	
Cruelty to animals. The first offense of cruelty to animals, or cruelty to a service animal, certified police working dog, or police working horse is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-202 (2)(a)
Unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog. The first offense of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog is a class 1 misdemeanor when the dog inflicts serious bodily injury to a person.	18-9-204.5 (3)(c)
Tampering with or drugging livestock. Tampering with or drugging livestock is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-207 (3)
Offenses Involving Communications	
Wiretapping prohibited. Wiretapping involving a cordless telephone is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-303 (2)
Eavesdropping prohibited. Any person not visibly present during a conversation or discussion commits the class 1 misdemeanor offense of eavesdropping if they:	18-9-304 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly overhears or records (or attempts to do so) the conversation without the consent of at least one of the principal parties; • intentionally overhears or records the conversation for the purpose of committing, aiding, or abetting the commission of an unlawful act; • knowingly uses or discloses (or attempts to do so) the contents of the conversation while knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through eavesdropping; or • knowingly aiding, authorizing, agreeing with, employing, permitting, or intentionally conspiring with any person to violate the provisions of the eavesdropping statute. 	
Obstruction of telephone or telegraph service. Obstruction of telephone or telegraph service is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-306.5 (2)
Telecommunications crime. It is theft, as defined in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., to knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme. Theft is a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the thing involved is \$750 or more but less than \$2,000.	18-9-309 (3)(a)
It is theft, as defined in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., to obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another. Theft is a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the thing involved is \$750 or more but less than \$2,000.	18-9-309 (3)(b)
Peace officer or human services worker personal information on the internet. Any person who knowingly makes available on the Internet personal information about a peace officer or a human services worker, or the officer's or human services worker's immediate family member, if the dissemination of the information poses an imminent and serious threat to the peace officer's safety or the safety of the officer's immediate family, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-313 (3)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Gambling	
Offenses Involving Gambling	
Professional gambling. A person who is not a repeating gambling offender and who engages in professional gambling commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-10-103 (2)
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
False Reporting of an Emergency	
False reporting of an emergency. A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor of false reporting of an emergency if the person knowingly commits an act in violation of Section 18-8-111 (1), C.R.S., that includes a knowing false report of an imminent threat to the safety of a person or persons by use of a deadly weapon.	18-8-111 (2)(b)(I)
A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor and an extraordinary risk crime if the threat causes the occupants of a building, place of assembly, or facility of public transportation to be evacuated or otherwise displaced, or the emergency response results in bodily injury of another person.	18-8-111 (2)(b)(II)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons	
Firearms and Weapons	
Possessing a dangerous or illegal weapon. A person who knowingly possesses an illegal weapon (blackjack, gas gun, or metallic knuckles) commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-12-102 (4)
Possession of a defaced firearm. Knowingly and unlawfully possessing a defaced firearm is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-12-103
Defacing a firearm. Knowingly defacing the manufacturer's serial number or any other distinguishing number or identification mark of a firearm is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-12-104
Unlawfully providing a handgun to a juvenile or permitting a juvenile to possess a handgun. Providing a firearm other than a handgun to a juvenile without the consent of the juvenile's parent or legal guardian is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-12-108.7 (3)
Private firearms transfers. Any person who violates the provisions of Section 18-12-112, C.R.S., requiring background checks for certain private firearms transfers commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-12-112 (9)(a)
Large-capacity Ammunition Magazines	
Large-capacity ammunition magazines. Any person who, for the second or subsequent time, commits the crime of selling, transferring, or possessing a large-capacity magazine (defined as ammunition magazines that can accept more than 15 rounds of ammunition, 8 shotgun shells when combined with a fixed magazine, or 28 inches of shotgun shells) commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-12-302 (1)(b)
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses	
Purchases of commodity metals. Violating the following provisions related to the purchase of commodity scrap metal is a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the metal involved is \$500 or more: failing to keep a book or register detailing all transactions; knowingly giving false information for records kept on all transactions; failing to sign up with and interact with the scrap theft alert system; failing to pay a seller of a commodity metal with a check if the transaction involves more than \$300 and no picture of the seller is taken; or failing to keep digital or other records concerning commodity metal sales for at least 180 days.	18-13-111 (5)(b)
Violations concerning the sale of secondhand property. The failure of a secondhand dealer to keep records of each sale or trade of secondhand property or the failure to maintain required information related to such sales is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-13-114 (6)(a)
Any person who trades with a secondhand dealer or a secondhand dealer who knowingly provides false information with respect to the records such dealers are required to keep commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-13-114 (6)(b)
Dissemination of false information to obtain hospital admittance or care. Knowingly providing false identifying information for the purpose of either obtaining admittance to, or health services from, a hospital, or evading an obligation to a hospital for services provided, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-13-124 (2)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses (Cont.)	
Miscellaneous Offenses (Cont.)	
<i>Sale or purchase of telephone records.</i> Unauthorized trading in telephone records is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-13-125 (4)
<i>Locating protected persons.</i> A person who accepts money or another form of compensation to assist a restrained person in locating a protected person when the person knows or reasonably should know that the restrained person is subject to a court order prohibiting contact with the protected person, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-13-126 (2)
Criminal Code — Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans	
Offenses – Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans	
<i>Loan finders.</i> Violation by a loan finder of the prohibition against charging or collecting any fee from a borrower until a borrower actually receives the agreed-upon loan is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-15-109 (4)
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992	
Offenses Relating to Marijuana	
<i>Medical use of marijuana.</i> Fraudulently representing a medical condition for the purpose of falsely obtaining a marijuana registry identification card, or for the purpose of avoiding arrest and prosecution for a marijuana-related offense, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-18-406.3 (2)(a)
Fraudulent use or theft of any person's marijuana registry identification card is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-18-406.3 (3)
Fraudulently producing, counterfeiting, or tampering with one or more marijuana registry cards is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-18-406.3 (4)
Releasing or making public, without written authorization of the marijuana registry patient involved, any confidential record or any confidential information contained in any such record that is provided to or by the marijuana registry or primary caregiver registry is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-18-406.3 (5)
Any person who is an owner, officer, or employee of a licensed medical marijuana dispensary, an employee of the state or a local medical marijuana licensing authority, or an employee of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, who releases or makes public a medical marijuana patient's medical record or other confidential information without the authorization of the patient, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-18-406.3 (7)
Criminal Code — Offenses Related to Limited Gaming	
Offenses Related to Limited Gaming	
<i>Violation of taxation provisions.</i> Failure to pay tax due under the Colorado Limited Gaming Act within 30 days after the return is due is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-20-103 (1)(b)
Failure to file a return required by the Colorado Limited Gaming Act within 30 days after the return is due is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-20-103 (1)(c)
<i>Cheating.</i> Cheating at any limited gaming activity is a class 1 misdemeanor if the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender.	18-20-106 (3)
<i>Fraudulent acts – gaming.</i> Violating any of the provisions of Section 18-20-107, C.R.S., regarding fraudulent acts pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 1 misdemeanor, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender.	18-20-107 (2)
<i>Use of device for calculating probabilities.</i> Any person who uses or possesses with the intent to use a device intended to project the outcome of a game, keep track of cards played, analyze the probability of the occurrence of an event in the game, or analyze the strategy for playing a game pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 1 misdemeanor, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender.	18-20-108 (2)
<i>Unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, marking, altering, or modification of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming.</i> Any person who manufactures, sells, or distributes any cards, chips, dice, game, or device that is intended to be used to violate any provision of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, or who marks, alters, or otherwise modifies equipment related to limited gaming in a manner that affects the results of a wager or alters the normal criteria of random selection, commits a class 1 misdemeanor, provided that the person is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender.	18-20-111 (4)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Gang Recruitment Act	
Gang Recruitment Act	
Recruitment of a juvenile. Recruitment of a juvenile for a criminal street gang is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-23-102 (2)
Children's Code	
Offenses Related to the Children's Code	
Records. An operator of a facility or agency licensed to provide child care who requests information from records or reports of child abuse or neglect concerning a person who is neither an employee nor an applicant for employment is a class 1 misdemeanor.	19-1-307 (2)(k)
Improperly releasing or willfully permitting or encouraging the release of information contained in records or reports of child abuse or neglect to persons not permitted access to such information is a class 1 misdemeanor.	19-1-307 (4)
Postsecondary Education	
Offenses Related to State Universities and Colleges	
Student information. An employee of the Colorado Commission on Higher Education who divulges data on individual students or individual personnel of any state-supported higher education institution, except as provided by law, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	23-1-108 (9)
The director of the Colorado Commission on Higher Education or an employee of the Department of Higher Education who divulges data on individual students or personnel of any private colleges, universities, seminaries, or religious training institutions, except as provided by law, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	23-2-103.1 (1)(d)
Private Occupational Education Act of 1981	
Duties of private occupational schools. Divulging, except by court order, data pertaining to individual students or personnel at private occupational schools is a class 1 misdemeanor.	23-64-109
State Government	
Standards of Conduct	
Proscribed acts related to contracts and claims. Knowing violation by a public official of the prohibition against having a financial interest in contracts made by that official in his or her official capacity is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-18-206
Knowing violation by a public official, within six months of leaving office, of the prohibition of entering into contracts or being employed by someone with government contracts that are related to that official's former capacity is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-18-206
Department of Personnel	
State agency contracts – criminal liability. A professional services provider who offers to pay or pays any fee, gift, or consideration that is contingent upon making a contract for professional services with a state agency or state institution of higher education commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-30-1406 (2)
A state agency or state institution of higher education official or employee who solicits or secures a contract for professional services with a state agency or state institution of higher education and receives any fee, gift, or other consideration that is contingent upon making that contract commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-30-1406 (3)
Disclosure of actual address prohibited. Any person who knowingly and intentionally obtains or discloses any address or telephone number, other than the designated substitute address, of a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program, except as required by law, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-30-2109 (6)
Department of Law	
Disclosure of confidential Safe2Tell materials. A person who knowingly discloses materials created or obtained through the implementation or operation of the Safe2Tell program, except for those materials ordered to be provided to a court for review, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-31-607 (2)
Medicaid fraud and waste. A person who makes a claim knowing the claim contains false information, makes a statement for use by another and knows the information is false, or charges any beneficiary money in addition to or in excess of rates established under the Medicaid program without consent of the beneficiary where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed is between \$750 and \$2,000 commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-31-808 (3)(d)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government (Cont.)	
Department of Public Safety	
Confidentiality of materials. Knowingly or intentionally disclosing confidential materials related to a witness protection order is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-106.5 (2)(b)
Colorado State Patrol	
Unauthorized use of badges or uniforms. Wearing or attempting to duplicate the badge, uniform, or equipment of a member of the Colorado State Patrol without authority and with the intent of representing oneself as a member of the Colorado State Patrol is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-219 (2)
Permits for athletic or special events. Conducting an athletic or special event on a state highway without a permit for the event, or in violation of the terms of the permit issued for said event, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-226 (2.5)(b)
Colorado Bureau of Investigation	
National Instant Criminal Background System. Willfully making any false or fictitious statement or willfully furnishing any false, fictitious, or misrepresented identification that is intended to or is likely to deceive the transferor of a firearm regarding facts material to the lawfulness of a firearm transfer is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-424 (10)(b)
A firearm transferor who knowingly requests criminal history record information or a background check under false pretenses or who knowingly disseminates criminal history record information to any person other than the subject of such information commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-424 (10)(b)
Any current or former agent or employee of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation who willfully violates any of the provisions of Section 24-33.5-424, C.R.S., commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-424 (10)(b)
Division of Fire Safety	
Fire suppression. Knowingly or willfully making any false statement, or concealing material facts, with the intent to influence negotiations regarding the installation, alteration, or repair of any fire suppression system is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-1206.5 (2)
Office of Information Technology	
Penalty for breach of confidentiality. An employee of the Office of Information Technology who divulges information disclosed in any restricted or protected document, program, or dataset located at or in the custody of the Office of Information Technology commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-37.5-603 (2)(b)
State History, Archives, and Emblems	
Unmarked human graves. Knowingly disturbing an unmarked human burial is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-80-1305 (1)
Health	
Department of Public Health and Environment	
Confidentiality of reports and records. Any officer, employee, or agent of the state or local department of health who violates the provisions of Section 25-1-122 (4) and (5), C.R.S., regarding confidential public health reports or records commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-122 (6)
County or District Public Health Agencies	
Unlawful acts. Willfully violating, disobeying, or disregarding the provisions of the public health laws or the terms of any lawful notice, order, standard, or rule is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)
Failing to make or file a report required by law or rule relating to the existence of disease or other facts and statistics relating to the public health is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)
Willfully and falsely making or altering a certificate or certified copy of any certificate issued pursuant to the public health laws is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)
Willfully failing to remove any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness from private property within 48 hours of being ordered to do so by the county or district public health agency is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)
Paying, giving, or otherwise conveying to any officer or employee of a public health agency any gift, remuneration, or other consideration that the officer or employee is forbidden to receive by Part 5 of Article 1 of Title 25 is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Health (Cont.)	
An officer or employee of any public health agency or a member of any county or district board of health who accepts any gift, remuneration, or other consideration for the incorrect or improper performance of his or her duties commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)
Disease Control	
Immunization Registry Act. Releasing or making public confidential immunization records or epidemiological information in the immunization tracking system without authorization or otherwise breaching the confidentiality requirements of the Immunization Registry Act, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-4-2403 (5)(a)
Wrongfully releasing or making public confidential immunization records or epidemiological information in the immunization tracking system or otherwise breaching the confidentiality requirements of the Immunization Registry Act in exchange for money or any other thing of value is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-4-2403 (5)(b)
Health Care Policy and Financing	
Colorado Medical Assistance Act	
Patient personal needs trust fund. A person who unlawfully retains patient personal needs funds twice or more within a period of six months, without having been placed in jeopardy for prior offenses, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	25.5-6-206 (8)(c)
A person who knowingly fails to deposit personal needs funds received from a patient or from the state for a patient's personal needs into the patient's personal needs trust fund within 60 days of the receipt of such moneys or who improperly uses such moneys commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the amount involved is at least \$500, but less than \$1,000.	25.5-6-206 (8)(d)(II)
Human Services Code	
Colorado Public Assistance Act	
Trafficking in food stamps. Trafficking in food stamps is a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the food stamps is at least \$500, but less than \$1,000.	26-2-306 (2)(b.5)
Adult Protective Services	
Improperly releasing data. Improperly releasing or willfully permitting or encouraging the release of data or information obtained through an adult protective services data system check to persons not permitted access to the information pursuant to Article 3.1 of Title 26 commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	26-3.1-111 (6)(e)
Local Government	
Pawnbrokers	
Violations. Violation by a pawnbroker of any of the provisions of Article 11.9 of Title 29 regarding pawnbrokers, except as otherwise provided, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	29-11.9-104 (4)
Parks and Wildlife	
Licenses, Certificates, and Fees	
Black bears. Taking a black bear by any means during the period from March 1 through September 1 of any calendar year is a class 1 misdemeanor.	33-4-101.3 (6)
Taking a black bear with the use of bait or dogs at any time during any calendar year is a class 1 misdemeanor.	33-4-101.3 (6)
Wildlife and Outdoor Recreation	
Native and nonnative fish. Possessing live native or nonnative fish or viable fish gametes which are infected with any disease designated as detrimental to existing fish populations or habitat is a class 1 misdemeanor, unless the Division of Parks and Wildlife is notified within two business days of the discovery of the disease's presence.	33-6-114.5 (7)(a)
Possessing live native or nonnative fish or viable fish gametes which are of a species designated as detrimental to existing fish populations or habitats is a class 1 misdemeanor.	33-6-114.5 (7)(a)
Importing any live native or nonnative fish or viable fish gametes into the state without a current and valid importation license and health certificate is a class 1 misdemeanor.	33-6-114.5 (7)(a)
River outfitters. A river outfitter, guide, trip leader, or guide instructor who operates a vessel on a regulated trip while under the influence of alcohol or of any controlled substance commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	33-32-107 (4)(b)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Agriculture	
Pesticide Act	
Embargoed pesticides. Removing or disposing any detained or embargoed pesticide or device, by sale or otherwise, without prior permission, or removing or altering the tag or marking of such pesticide or device is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-9-123 (3)
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of the Pesticide Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-9-125 (2)
Pesticide Applicators' Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of the Pesticide Applicators' Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-10-123 (2)
Colorado Seed Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-27-113 (6), C.R.S., regarding the sale, barter, or distribution of seed and seed beans is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-27-113 (6)
Commodity Handler Act	
Farm commodity warehousing. Committing fraud or deception in the procurement of a farm commodity warehouse license is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-36-123 (1)(g)
Failing to comply with any lawful order of the Commissioner of Agriculture pursuant to the Commodity Handler Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-36-123 (1)(h)
Interfering with or hindering an authorized representative of the Commissioner of Agriculture who is performing duties pursuant to the Commodity Handler Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-36-123 (1)(i)
Violating any unspecified provision of the Commodity Handler Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-36-124 (2)
Farm Products Act	
Unlawful acts. Committing fraud or deception in the procurement of a farm products license is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-118 (1)(g)
Failing to comply with any lawful order of the Commissioner of Agriculture concerning administration of the Farm Products Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-118 (1)(h)
Interfering with or hindering an authorized representative of the Commissioner of Agriculture who is performing duties pursuant to the Farm Products Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-118 (1)(i)
Failure of a licensed dealer who is a cash buyer to pay in cash or other permitted methods for any transaction without first complying with the bonding requirements of Section 35-37-106, C.R.S., is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-118 (1)(l)
Purchase for processing or resale of \$20,000 or more worth of farm products in one year, or of \$2,500 or more worth of farm products in any single transaction, by one who is licensed as a small-volume dealer is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-118 (1)(m)
Violating any unspecified provision of the Farm Products Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-119 (2)
Alternative Livestock Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-41.5-109, C.R.S., regarding unlawful acts under the Alternative Livestock Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-41.5-115
Animal Shelters and Pounds	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-42.5-101, C.R.S., regarding duties and restrictions relating to animal shelters and pounds is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-42.5-101 (3)
Branding and Herding	
Violations. Violating, within three years of a previous violation of the same part, any of the provisions of Part 2 of Article 43 of Title 35 relating to brand inspection is a class 1 misdemeanor, with some exceptions.	35-43-212 (2)
Unlawfully butchering an animal belonging to another person is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-43-212 (3)
Livestock Health Act	
Criminal penalties. Moving or causing to be moved any single head or any herd of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, or other livestock from a hold or quarantined area in violation of a hold or quarantine order or knowingly introducing a reportable disease into the state is a class 1 misdemeanor. A second subsequent conviction requires a mandatory sentence to prison.	35-50-119 (2)
Public Livestock Markets	
Violations. A second or subsequent violation of any of the provisions of or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Public Livestock Markets statute is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-55-117

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Taxation	
Collection and Redemption	
Sale of tax liens. A county official, county employee, or the family member or agent of any county official or employee who knowingly acquires a tax lien or property by the sale of a tax lien commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	39-11-151 (3)
Sales and Use Tax	
Penalties for false or fraudulent returns. Any person who knowingly and willfully swears to or verifies any false statement in a return commits perjury in the second degree, which is a class 1 misdemeanor.	39-26-120 (3) and 18-8-503 (2)
Cigarette Tax	
Violations. Violating any of the federal requirements regarding the placement of labels or stamps on cigarette packages, or violating other provisions related to the sale and labeling of cigarettes, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	39-28-104.5 (5)
Tax on Tobacco Products	
Violations. Violating any of the federal requirements related to the affixing of labels and stamps on tobacco products, or violating other provisions relating to the sale and labeling of tobacco products, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	39-28.5-111 (5)
Vehicles and Traffic	
Driver Licenses	
Tampering with an approved ignition interlock device. A person who intercepts, bypasses, or interferes with, or aids any other person in intercepting, bypassing, or interfering with an approved ignition interlock device for the purpose of preventing or hindering the lawful operation or purpose of the approved ignition interlock device required under this section commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-2-132.5 (11)(a)
A person whose privilege to drive is restricted to the operation of a motor vehicle equipped with an approved ignition interlock device commits a class 1 misdemeanor if he or she drives a motor vehicle in which an approved ignition interlock device is installed pursuant to this section if that person knows that any person has intercepted, bypassed, or interfered with the approved ignition interlock device.	42-2-132.5 (11)(b)
Habitual Offenders of Motor Vehicle Laws	
Driving after revocation prohibited. A habitual offender who operates a motor vehicle while his or her driver license is revoked commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-2-206 (1)(a)(I)
A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor offense of aggravated driving with a revoked license if the person is found to be a habitual offender and operates a motor vehicle in this state while the revocation is in effect and, as a part of the same criminal episode, also commits one of the following offenses: reckless driving, eluding a peace officer, vehicular eluding, or fleeing the scene of an accident.	42-2-206 (1)(b)(II)
Registration and Taxation	
Registration required. Failing two or more times in five years to register a vehicle with the Department of Revenue within 60 days of purchase is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-3-103 (1)(c)
Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic	
Illegal use or possession of blue or red lights. Violating any of the provisions regarding the illegal use or possession of red or blue lights while in control of a vehicle is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-4-238 (3)
Operation of a vehicle approaching stationary emergency vehicle, towing carrier, or public utility service vehicle. A driver who does not exhibit due care and caution, as described in Section 42-4-705 2(c)(II), C.R.S., when approaching or passing certain stationary emergency vehicles, towing carriers, or public utility service vehicles, commits a class 1 misdemeanor when the driver's actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury to another person.	42-4-705 (3)(b)
Reserved parking for persons with disabilities. A person who knowingly and fraudulently obtains, possesses, uses, or transfers an identifying placard issued to a person with a disability; knowingly makes, possesses, uses, alters, or transfers what purports to be, but is not, an identifying placard; or knowingly creates or uses a device intended to give the impression that it is an identifying placard when viewed from outside the vehicle commits, per Section 42-4-1701 (4)(a)(X)(A), C.R.S., a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-4-1208 (5)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Registration and Taxation (Cont.)	
Reserved parking for persons with disabilities. A person who receives remuneration for an act of fraud or trafficking relating to reserved parking for persons with disabilities, as described in Section 42-4-1208 (5), C.R.S., commits a class 1 misdemeanor, and must receive twice the punishment for that classification of offense.	42-4-1701 (4)(a)(X)(B)
Theft discovered. A person who, for the third or subsequent time within five years, submits an inquiry to the Colorado Motor Vehicle Verification System and fails to report to the nearest law enforcement agency when the system identifies a motor vehicle as stolen commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-4-2204 (3)
Event data recorders. Willfully violating any of the provisions of Sections 42-4-2401 (2) and (3), C.R.S., regarding event data recorders is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-4-2402 (5)
Automobile Theft Law	
Tampering with a motor vehicle. Tampering with a motor vehicle is a class 1 misdemeanor when the damage caused is less than \$1,000.	42-5-103 (2)(a)
Theft of motor vehicle parts. Theft of motor vehicle parts is a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the things involved is less than \$1,000 or the part is a license plate.	42-5-104 (2)(a)
Certificates of Title	
Salvage vehicles. Except if necessary to legitimately repair a motor vehicle, intentionally removing or altering a salvage brand or failing to retitle a vehicle with a salvage brand within 45 days of learning that the vehicle's brand may have been removed or altered is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-6-136.5 (3)(c)
Used Motor Vehicle Sales	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 42-6-202, C.R.S., regarding used motor vehicle sales is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-6-203
Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law	
Disclosure of insurance information. Knowingly disclosing information from the Uninsured Motorist Identification Database to an unauthorized individual is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-7-606 (2)
Transportation of Hazardous and Nuclear Materials	
Violations. Intentionally or knowingly violating any of the provisions of Parts 1, 2, or 3 of Article 20 of Title 42 regarding the transportation of hazardous and nuclear materials is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-20-111
Intentionally transporting hazardous materials without a permit in violation of Section 42-20-201, C.R.S., is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-20-204 (1)
Knowingly violating any of the terms and conditions of an annual or single trip hazardous materials transportation permit is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-20-204 (3)
Transportation	
County and Other Public Highways	
Closure of public highways extending to public lands. Intentionally and without good cause blocking, obstructing, or closing a public highway that extends to public land is a class 1 misdemeanor.	43-2-201.1 (1)
Revenue — Regulation of Activities	
Colorado Liquor Code	
Unlawful acts and violations. A person violating the provisions of Section 44-3-901 (1)(b), C.R.S., by selling, serving, giving away, disposing of, exchanging, or delivering, or permitting the sale, serving, giving, or procurement of any alcohol beverage to or for anyone who is less than 21 years old, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-3-904 (3)
Colorado Marijuana Code	
Disclosure of confidential records or information. Any person who discloses confidential records or information in violation of the provisions of the Colorado Marijuana Code commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-10-201 (4)
Underage sales. A person who sells or permits the sale of retail marijuana or retail marijuana products to a person under 21 years, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-10-701 (9)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Revenue — Regulation of Activities (Cont.)	
Automobiles	
Licensure. Any person who violates the provisions of Part 1 of Article 20 of Title 44 commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-20-128 (1)
Powersports vehicles. Willfully violating Part 4 of Article 20 of Title 44 is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-20-429 (1)
Colorado Limited Gaming Act	
Records. Disclosing confidential records or information of the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-526 (4)(a)
Violations of taxation provisions. Failing to pay tax due pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act within 30 days after the due date is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-603 (1)(b)
Failing to file a return pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act within 30 days after the due date is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-603 (1)(c)
Failure to pay winners. Willfully refusing to pay a winner of any limited gaming game is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-817 (2)
Cheating. Cheating at any limited gaming activity, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-821 (3)
Fraudulent acts. Committing any fraudulent act pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-822 (2)
Use of a device for calculating probabilities. Using, or possessing with the intent to use, any device for calculating probabilities pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-823 (2)
Unlawful manufacture, sale, or distribution of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming. Manufacturing, selling, distributing, marking, altering, or modifying equipment and devices intended to be used to violate the provisions of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, or instructing another in cheating or in the use of any device for that purpose, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-826 (4)
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, or any of the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the act, except as otherwise specified, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-831

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections	
Election Offenses	
<i>False statements relating to candidates or questions submitted to electors.</i> Recklessly making, publishing, broadcasting, or circulating in any letter, circular, advertisement, or poster or in any other communication any false statement designed to affect the vote on any issue submitted to the electors at any election or relating to any candidate for election to public office is a class 2 misdemeanor.	1-13-109 (2)(b)
Consumer and Commercial Affairs	
Colorado Charitable Solicitations Act	
<i>Violations.</i> Committing charitable fraud in violation of the provisions of Section 6-16-111 (1)(a), (e), or (h) through (p), or of subsection (1.5), C.R.S., of the Colorado Charitable Solicitations Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	6-16-111 (3)
Labor and Industry	
Labor Peace Act	
<i>Unfair labor practices.</i> Disclosing who signed a petition demanding a labor election, disclosing how a person voted in a labor election, refusing to call an election, or preventing or conspiring to prevent the call of an election is a class 2 misdemeanor.	8-3-108 (1)(c)(V)
Safety — Industrial and Commercial	
Excavation Requirements	
<i>Removing markings of underground facilities.</i> Willfully or maliciously removing markings used to mark the location of underground facilities is a class 2 misdemeanor.	9-1.5-103 (4)(b.5)
Insurance	
Property and Casualty Insurance	
<i>Fraudulent Claims and Arson Information Reporting Act.</i> Violating any of the provisions of the Fraudulent Claims and Arson Information Reporting Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	10-4-1007
Captive Insurance Companies	
<i>False information given to the Division of Insurance.</i> Knowingly or willfully making any materially false certificate, entry, or memorandum on any of the books or papers of any captive insurance company or on any statement filed or to be filed in the Division of Insurance is a class 2 misdemeanor.	10-6-128.5 (4)
Life Insurance	
<i>Viatical Settlements.</i> Violating a provision of the Viatical Settlements Act after receiving a cease-and-desist order is a class 2 misdemeanor.	10-7-613 (6)(a)
Financial Institutions	
Savings and Loan Associations	
<i>Restrictions on foreign associations.</i> A foreign savings and loan association that operates an office in this state in order to sell its shares or accounts or to make new loans in this state commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	11-43-101
Colorado Banking Code	
<i>Derogatory statements regarding state banks.</i> Willfully making, circulating, or transmitting a false derogatory statement regarding the financial condition of a state bank that impairs public confidence or that results in an extraordinary withdrawal of funds is a class 2 misdemeanor.	11-102-508
Money Transmitters Act	
<i>Violations.</i> The first violation of the provisions governing money transmitter agents is a class 2 misdemeanor.	11-110-206 (1)
Knowingly acting as an agent of an unlicensed person who is required to be licensed as a money transmitter agent is a class 2 misdemeanor.	11-110-206 (2)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Professions and Occupations	
General Offenses	
Unauthorized practice. The first violation of practicing or attempting to practice any professions or occupations listed under 12-20-407 (1)(a), C.R.S., is a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-20-407 (1)(a)
Unlawful activities without a license. The first violation of engaging in any of the activities listed under 12-20-407 (1)(b), C.R.S., without having a license or registration commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-20-407 (1)(b)
Naturopathic Doctors	
Unauthorized practice. Any person who practices or offers or attempts to practice as a naturopathic doctor without an active registration commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-20-407 (1)(c)
Nurse Aides	
Unauthorized practice. The first violation of practicing as a nurse aide or medication administrator without proper certification is a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-260-121
Physical Therapist Assistants	
Unauthorized practice. Any person who, without an active certification, uses the title Physical Therapist Assistant or the letters P.T.A. or any other generally accepted terms, letters, or figures that indicate that the person is a physical therapist assistant, commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-20-407 (1)(d)
Any person who, without an active certification, violates any of the limitations of the authority of a certified physical therapist assistant, commits a class 2 misdemeanor. Such limitations include prohibitions against: (1) practicing unauthorized forms of medicine, surgery, or other forms of healing; (2) using roentgen rays and radioactive materials for therapeutic purposes, or using electricity for surgical purposes or the diagnosis of disease; or (3) practicing physical therapy without supervision by a licensed physical therapist.	12-20-407 (1)(d)
Notaries Public Act	
Violations. Knowingly and willfully violating the duties of a notary public is a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-55-116 (1)
Acting as or otherwise willfully impersonating a notary public while not lawfully appointed and commissioned to perform notarial acts is a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-55-117
Real Estate	
Preowned housing home warranty service contract. Knowingly violating the provisions of the Preowned Housing Home Warranty Service Contracts statute is a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-10-904
Courts and Court Procedure	
Extreme Risk Protection Orders	
Violations. Possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm while an individual is prohibited from doing so because of an extreme risk protection order or temporary extreme risk protection order is a class 2 misdemeanor.	13-14.5-111
Juries and Jurors	
Harassment of a juror by an employer. Willful harassment of a juror by an employer is a class 2 misdemeanor.	13-71-134 (2)
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Inchoate Offenses	
Criminal attempt. Intentionally engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step towards the commission of a class 1 misdemeanor is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-2-101 (6)
Criminal conspiracy. A person who agrees with another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a class 1 misdemeanor, or who agrees to attempt to commit a class 1 misdemeanor, or who agrees to aid another in the planning, commission, or attempt to commit a class 1 misdemeanor, with the intent to facilitate or promote commission of such crime, commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-2-206 (4)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person	
False Imprisonment	
False imprisonment. Any person, other than a peace officer acting in good faith within the scope of the peace officer's duties, that knowingly confines or detains a person without that person's consent and without proper legal authority commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-3-303 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property	
Arson	
Second degree arson. A person who, by means of fire or explosives, knowingly damages or destroys the property of another, other than a building or occupied structure, commits a class 2 misdemeanor if the damage caused is valued at less than \$100.	18-4-103 (3)
Fourth degree arson. A person who knowingly or recklessly starts or maintains a fire or causes an explosion on his or her or another's property, and thereby places another in danger of bodily injury or death or places any building or occupied structure of another in danger of damage, commits a class 2 misdemeanor when only property is endangered and the value of the property is \$100 or more.	18-4-105 (3)
Theft	
Theft. A person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains, retains, or exercises control over anything of value belonging to another without authorization, or by threat or deception, or receives, loans money on, or disposes of anything of value or belonging to another that he or she knows or believes to have been stolen and: a) intends to deprive the other person permanently of the use or benefit of the thing of value; b) knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value in such a manner as to deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; c) uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value intending that such use, concealment, or abandonment will deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; or d) demands any consideration to which he or she is not legally entitled as a condition of restoring the thing of value to the owner; or e) knowingly retains the thing of value for more than 72 hours after the agreed-upon time of return in any lease or hire agreement. It is also theft to:	18-4-401 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Assistive Technology Act of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-409
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Facilitative Technology Act under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-508
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer convicted of intentionally refusing to pay a wage claim, falsely denying a wage claim with the intent to not pay, or underpaying the claim to harass or defraud the person owed the wage; 	8-4-114
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer or other person who intentionally, individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation or other person, pays or causes to be paid to any such employee a wage less than the minimum; 	8-6-116
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust fund provisions of law regarding preneed funeral contracts or any other misappropriation of funds; 	10-15-118 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme; 	18-9-309 (3)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another; 	18-9-309 (3)(b)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain public assistance or vendor payments or medical assistance to which the person is not entitled or in an amount greater than that to which the person is justly entitled or payment of any forfeited installment grants or benefits to which the person is not entitled or in a greater amount than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-1-127 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain food stamp coupons or authorization to purchase cards or an electronic benefits transfer card or similar device for delivering food stamp benefits to which the person is not entitled, or in a value greater than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-2-305 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the commodities of another; 	35-36-123 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities for less than the current market price to any person with whom one has any direct or indirect financial connection; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities out of the purchase price of which one receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the farm products of another; 	35-37-118 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if licensed as a dealer or small-volume dealer, sell farm products for less than the current market price to any person with whom such dealer has any financial connection or to sell farm products out of the purchase price of which the dealer receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-37-118 (1)(j)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purchase farm products in the state and move the products to another state and issue a check in payment for those products knowing that there are insufficient funds to pay for the products; 	35-37-121 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Beef Council Authority, or by any false pretenses obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57-119 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or, by any false pretenses, obtain or attempt to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or signs a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.5-119 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Horse Development Authority, or by any false pretense obtain or obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.8-111 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding lien claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-22-127 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed; 	38-24-108
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding verified claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-26-109 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misappropriate funds held in escrow or a trustee account; 	38-40-101 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a unit operator or first purchaser, collect but fail to remit the tax from the fractional interest owners pursuant to the property tax collection article. 	39-10-106 (4)(b)(III)
<p>Theft is a class 2 misdemeanor when the value of the thing involved is at least \$300, but less than \$750.</p>	18-4-401 (2)(d)
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief	
<p>Criminal mischief. A person who knowingly damages the real or personal property of another, including property owned by the person jointly with another person or property owned by the person, in which another person has an interest, commits criminal mischief. Criminal mischief is class 2 misdemeanor when the aggregate damage to real or personal property is at least \$300, but less than \$750.</p>	18-4-501 (1)
<p>Second degree criminal trespass. A person commits the crime of second degree criminal trespass if he or she: unlawfully enters or remains in or upon premises which are enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders or which are fenced; knowingly and unlawfully enters or remains in or upon the common areas of a hotel, motel, condominium, or apartment building; or knowingly and unlawfully enters or remains in a motor vehicle of another. Second degree criminal trespass on premises that have been classified as agricultural land pursuant to Section 39-1-102 (1.6), C.R.S., is a class 2 misdemeanor.</p>	18-4-503 (2)(a)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief (Cont.)	
Second degree criminal tampering. A person commits the crime of second degree criminal tampering if he or she tampers with the property of another with the intent to cause injury, inconvenience, or annoyance or if he or she knowingly makes an unauthorized connection with the property of a utility. Second degree criminal tampering is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-506
Tampering with oil or gas gathering operations. Knowingly destroying, breaking, removing, or otherwise tampering with (including attempts to do so) any equipment associated with oil or gas gathering operations is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-506.3 (1)
Knowingly altering, obstructing, interrupting, or interfering with (including attempts to do so) the action of any equipment used or associated with oil or gas gathering operations without the consent of the owner or operator is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-506.3 (2)
Tampering with utility meters. Connecting any device or instrument with any known medium conducting or supplying gas, water, or electricity to any building without authorization is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-506.5 (1)
Altering, obstructing, or interfering with the action of any meter provided for measuring or registering the quantity of gas, water, or electricity passing through said meter without authorization is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-506.5 (2)
Defacing, destroying, or removing landmarks, monuments, or accessories. Defacing, destroying, or removing landmarks, monuments, or accessories is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-508 (1) and (2)
Defacing property. A person who destroys, defaces, removes, or damages any historical monument commits the crime of defacing property. The crime of defacing property also occurs when a person defaces, causes, aides, or permits the defacing of public or private property without consent by use of paint, spray paint, ink, or other method that otherwise mars the surface of the property. Finally, a person who defaces or damages a public or private cave commits the crime of defacing property. The first conviction for defacing property is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-509 (2)(a)
Theft of Cable Television Service	
Violations. Any violation of Section 18-4-701, C.R.S., regarding theft of cable television service is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-701 (4)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud	
Forgery, Simulation, Impersonation, and Related Offenses	
Criminal possession of second degree forged instrument. Possessing a second degree forged instrument with knowledge that it is forged and with intent to defraud is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-107
Trademark counterfeiting. An individual commits trademark counterfeiting if he or she intentionally manufactures, displays, advertises, distributes, offers for sale, sells, or possesses with the intent to sell or distribute marks, goods, or services that the individual knows are counterfeit and has possession of more than 25 items bearing a counterfeit mark. Trademark counterfeiting is a class 2 misdemeanor for a first offense involving fewer than 100 counterfeit items or when the retail value of the counterfeit goods is less than \$1,000.	18-5-110.5 (2)(a)(I)
Obtaining a signature by deception. Obtaining signatures by deception with the intent to defraud or to acquire benefits is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-112 (3)
Fraud in Obtaining Property or Services	
Fraud by check. Any individual, knowing he or she has insufficient funds, who, with the intent to defraud, issues a check for the payment of anything of value commits fraud by check.	18-5-205 (3)(b)
Fraud by check is a class 2 misdemeanor if the fraudulent check was for at least \$300, but less than \$750 or if the fraud involves the issuance of two or more checks within any 60-day period totaling at least \$300, but less than \$750 in aggregate.	
Opening a checking account, negotiable order of withdrawal account, or share draft account using false identification or an assumed name for the purpose of issuing fraudulent checks is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-205 (5)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor. An individual who, with intent to defraud a creditor by defeating, impairing, or rendering worthless or unenforceable any security interest, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, encumbers, conceals, destroys, or disposes of any collateral subject to a security interest, commits a class 2 misdemeanor if the value of the collateral is at least \$300, but less than \$750.	18-5-206 (1)(d)
A creditor who, with intent to defraud a debtor, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, buys, or encumbers a promissory note or contract signed by the debtor, commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the amount owing on the note or contract is at least \$300, but less than \$750.	18-5-206 (2)(d)
Purchase on credit to defraud. Purchasing personal property on credit and then, prior to paying for it, selling or otherwise disposing of that property with the intent to defraud the seller or vender is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-207
Issuing a false financial statement. Issuing a false financial statement is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-209 (2)
Fraudulent and Deceptive Sales and Business Practices	
Fraud in effecting sales. Fraud in effecting sales, which includes violations such as using a false measure, selling less than the represented quantity of a service, and making a false statement in an advertisement, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-301 (1)
Bait advertising. A person who offers property or services as part of a scheme or plan with the intent to not provide the property or services as advertised commits the crime of bait advertising, which is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-303 (3)
Electronic mail fraud. The first offense of electronic mail fraud, which is defined as violating any provision of 18 U.S.C. sec. 1037 (a), is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-308 (3)
Offenses Related to the Uniform Commercial Code	
False statement in receipt. Fraudulently issuing a receipt for goods knowing that it contains a false statement is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-507
Warehouse's goods mingled. Issuing a negotiable receipt for goods without fully stating the ownership of such goods is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-509
Delivery of goods without receipt. Delivering goods knowing that a negotiable receipt of those goods is outstanding and un-cancelled without obtaining the possession of that receipt before the time of delivery is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-510
Mortgaged goods receipt. Depositing goods to which the person does not have title or upon which there is a security interest and taking a negotiable receipt for such goods with the intention of negotiating for value without disclosing the want of title or the existence of the security interest is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-511
Financial Transaction Device Crime Act	
Unauthorized use of a financial transaction device. Any person who uses a financial transaction device for the purpose of obtaining cash, credit, property, or services or for making financial payment, with the intent to defraud, commits unauthorized use of a financial device. When the value of the cash, credit, property, or services obtained or of the financial payment made is \$300 or more, but less than \$750, it is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-702 (d)
Criminal Code — Cybercrime	
Cybercrime	
Cybercrime. Cybercrime is a class 2 misdemeanor when the loss, damage, value of services, cost of repair, or thing of value taken is between \$300 and \$750.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(III)
Accessing or using a computer, computer network, or computer system without authorization or exceeding authorized access to a computer, computer network, or computer system is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5.5-102 (3)(b)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations	
Bigamy	
Marrying a bigamist. A person who knowingly marries a bigamist or who knowingly cohabits with another who would thereby be guilty of bigamy commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-6-202

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations (Cont.)	
Wrongs to Children	
Child abuse. Child abuse is a class 2 misdemeanor when a person acts with criminal negligence and any injury other than serious bodily injury results.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(VI)
Child abuse is a class 2 misdemeanor when a person acts knowingly and recklessly but no death or injury to the child results.	18-6-401 (7)(b)(I)
Harboring a Minor	
Harboring a minor. Harboring a minor is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-6-601 (2)
Domestic Violence	
Domestic violence – sentencing. Any person who fails to timely file with the court a copy of the receipt and, if applicable, the written statement of the results of a background check, when relinquishing firearms after conviction of a crime with an underlying factual basis of domestic violence commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-6-801 (8)(i)(I)(A)
Violation of a protection order. Violating a protection order is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-6-803.5 (2)(a)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Morals	
Obscenity	
Obscenity. Promoting an obscene performance or obscene material is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-7-102 (2)(b)
Posting a private image by a juvenile. A juvenile commits the class 2 misdemeanor of posting a private image by a juvenile if he or she, through digital or electronic means, knowingly distributes, displays, or publishes to the view of another person a sexually explicit image of a person other than himself or herself who is at least fourteen years of age or is less than four years younger than the juvenile:	18-7-109 (5)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without the depicted person's permission; • when the recipient did not solicit or request to be supplied with the image and suffered emotional distress; • when the juvenile knew or should have known that the depicted person had a reasonable expectation that the image would remain private; or • the juvenile knowingly distributes, displays, or publishes, to the view of another person who is at least fourteen years of age or is less than four years younger than the juvenile, a sexually explicit image of himself or herself when the recipient did not solicit or request to be supplied with the image and suffered emotional distress. 	
Possessing a private image by a juvenile. A juvenile commits possessing a private image by a juvenile if he or she, through digital or electronic means, knowingly possesses a sexually explicit image of another person who is at least fourteen years of age or is less than four years younger than the juvenile without the depicted person's permission, unless the juvenile took reasonable steps to either destroy or delete the image within 72 hours after initially viewing the image; or he or she reported the initial viewing of such image to law enforcement or a school resource officer within 72 hours after initially viewing the image.	18-7-109 (5)(a)
Possessing a private image by a juvenile is a class 2 misdemeanor if the unsolicited possessor of the image possessed 10 or more separate images that depicted three or more different persons.	18-7-109 (5)(III)(b)
Prostitution	
Keeping a place of prostitution. A person who knowingly permits any place under his or her control to be used as a place of prostitution commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-7-204 (2)
Sexually Explicit Materials Harmful to Children	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Part 5 of Article 7 of Title 18 regarding sexually explicit materials that are harmful to children is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-7-502 (6)
Criminal Invasion of Privacy	
Criminal invasion of privacy. Knowingly observing or taking a photograph of another person's intimate parts without that person's consent in a situation where the person photographed has a reasonable expectation of privacy is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-7-801 (2)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
Obstruction of Public Justice	
Resisting arrest. Knowingly preventing or attempting to prevent a peace officer, acting in his or her official capacity, from effecting an arrest of any person is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-103 (4)
Obstructing a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical services provider, rescue specialist, or volunteer. Obstructing a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical services provider, rescue specialist, or volunteer in the performance of any official duty by using or threatening the use of violence, force, or physical interference is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-104 (4)
False reporting to authorities. A person commits the class 2 misdemeanor of false reporting to authorities if, during the commission of another criminal offense, he or she knowingly causes a false alarm of fire or other emergency or a false emergency exit alarm to be transmitted to a fire department, ambulance service, or any other government agency that deals with emergencies involving danger to life or property, or knowingly prevents a legitimate fire alarm, emergency exit alarm, or other emergency alarm from sounding or from being transmitted to an agency that deals with emergencies.	18-8-111 (1)(b)
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody	
Persons in custody or confinement for unclassified offenses. A person who violates Section 18-8-201, C.R.S. (aiding escape), Section 18-8-206, C.R.S. (assault during escape), or Section 18-8-208, C.R.S. (escape) while in custody or confined for a misdemeanor offense which is unclassified or which was not classified at the time the custody or confinement began is deemed to have been in custody or confinement for a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-210
Bribery and Corrupt Influences	
Soliciting unlawful compensation. A public servant commits a class 2 misdemeanor if he or she requests a financial benefit for the performance of an official action knowing that he or she is required to perform that action without compensation or at a level of compensation lower than that requested.	18-8-304
Failing to disclose a conflict of interest. Failure by a public servant to disclose a conflict of interest is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-308 (3)
Abuse of Public Office	
Official oppression. A public servant commits a class 2 misdemeanor if he or she, knowing that such conduct is illegal, subjects another to arrest, detention, search, seizure, mistreatment, dispossession, assessment, or lien; or has legal authority and jurisdiction of any person legally restrained and denies that restrained person the reasonable opportunity to consult in private with an attorney, provided that there is no danger of imminent escape and the restrained person expresses a desire to consult with an attorney.	18-8-403 (2)
First degree official misconduct. A public servant who, with intent to obtain a benefit or to maliciously cause harm, knowingly commits an act relating to his or her office that constitutes an unauthorized exercise of official function; refrains from performing a duty imposed by law; or violates any statute, rule, or regulation relating to his or her office commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-404 (2)
Offenses Relating to Judicial and Other Proceedings	
Harassment of a juror by an employer. Willful harassment of a juror by an employer is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-614 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency	
Public Peace and Order	
Engaging in a riot. Engaging in a riot, provided that the person does not use or claim to be armed with a deadly weapon, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-104 (1)
Disorderly conduct. Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly making a coarse or obviously offensive utterance, gesture, or display in a public place, or making unreasonable noise in a public place or near a private residence, when done with the intent to disrupt, impair, or interfere with a funeral, or with the intent to cause severe emotional distress to a person attending a funeral, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-106 (3)(a)
If a person who is not a peace officer discharges a firearm in a public place (except while lawfully engaged in target practice or hunting), or displays a deadly weapon or otherwise represents that he or she is armed with a deadly weapon in a public place in a manner calculated to alarm, he or she commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-106 (3)(c)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency (Cont.)	
Public Peace and Order (Cont.)	
Obstructing a highway or other passageway. Knowingly obstructing the entrance into or exit from a funeral or funeral site, or knowingly obstructing a highway or other passageway where a funeral procession is taking place is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-107 (3)
Disrupting lawful assembly. Disrupting lawful assembly is a class 2 misdemeanor when the actor knows that the meeting, procession, or gathering is a funeral.	18-9-108 (2)
Public buildings. Violating any of the provisions of Section 18-9-110, C.R.S., regarding trespass or interference in public buildings is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-110 (8)
Hindering transportation. A person who knowingly and without lawful authority forcibly stops and hinders the operation of any vehicle used in providing transportation services commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-114
Harassment of bicyclists. Knowingly projecting any missile at or against a bicyclist is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-116 (2)
Unlawful conduct on public property. Violating any order, rule, or regulation regarding the control and limitation of fires is a class 2 misdemeanor, provided that the order, rule, or regulation has been issued by any officer or agency having the power of control, management, or supervision of a public building or public property and it is reasonably necessary for the protection and maintenance of the public building or property.	18-9-117 (3)(b)
Violating any order, rule, or regulation regarding the prohibition of activities or conduct within public buildings or on public property which may interfere with, impair, or disrupt a funeral or funeral procession is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-117 (3)(c)
Failure to leave premises upon request of a peace officer. Barricading or refusing police entry to any premises or property through use or threatened use of force, or knowingly refusing or failing to leave any premises or property when requested to do so by a peace officer and, in the same criminal episode, knowingly holding another person hostage or confining or detaining such person without his or her consent and without proper legal authority, is a class 2 misdemeanor, provided that no deadly weapon is used.	18-9-119 (3)
Interference with a funeral. If a person, knowing that a funeral is being conducted, refuses to leave any private property within 100 feet of the funeral site upon the request of the owner or the owner's agent, or refuses to leave any public property within 100 feet of the funeral site upon the request of a public official or peace officer acting on reasonable belief of a violation, that person commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-125 (2)
Cruelty to Animals	
Unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog. A second or subsequent offense of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog is a class 2 misdemeanor when the dog inflicts bodily injury upon another person.	18-9-204.5 (3)(b)
A second or subsequent offense of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog is a class 2 misdemeanor when the dog injures or destroys any domestic animal.	18-9-204.5 (3)(e)(II)
Unauthorized release of an animal. Intentionally releasing, without the consent of the owner or custodian, an animal that is lawfully confined for any scientific, research, commercial, legal sporting, public safety, or educational purposes is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-206 (2)
Offenses Involving Communications	
Wiretapping and eavesdropping devices prohibited. The first offense of buying, selling, or knowingly having in one's possession any device used for wiretapping or eavesdropping, when committed with the intent to unlawfully use such device, or knowingly aiding another person in unlawfully manufacturing, buying, selling, or possessing such a device, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-302
Criminal Code — Gambling	
Offenses Involving Gambling	
Possession of gambling devices. A person who is not a repeating gambling offender and who possesses a gambling device or record commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-10-105 (2)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons	
Firearms and Weapons	
Carrying a concealed weapon. Knowingly and unlawfully carrying a concealed knife or firearm is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-105 (1)(a) and (1)(b)
Knowingly, unlawfully, and without legal authority possessing a firearm or any explosive, incendiary, or other dangerous device within the building, office, chambers, or hearing rooms of the General Assembly or of its employees is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-105 (1)(c)
Prohibited use of weapons. Knowingly and unlawfully aiming a firearm at another person is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-106 (1)(a)
Recklessly or with criminal negligence discharging a firearm or shooting a bow and arrow is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-106 (1)(b)
Knowingly setting a loaded gun, trap, or device designed to cause an explosion upon being tripped or approached, and leaving it unattended by a competent person who is immediately present, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-106 (1)(c)
Possessing a firearm while under the influence is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-106 (1)(d)
Knowingly aiming, swinging, or throwing a throwing star or nunchaku at another person, or knowingly possessing a throwing star or nunchaku in a public place that is not an authorized public demonstration is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-106 (1)(e)
Possession of handguns by juveniles. The first offense of illegal possession of a handgun by a person who has not attained the age of 18 years is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-108.5 (1)(c)(l)
Large-Capacity Ammunition Magazines	
Large-capacity ammunition magazines. Any person who sells, transfers, or possesses a large-capacity magazine (defined as ammunition magazines that can accept more than 15 rounds of ammunition, 8 shotgun shells when combined with a fixed magazine, or 28 inches of shotgun shells) commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-302 (1)(a)
Identification markings for large-capacity magazines. Any person who manufactures a large-capacity magazine (defined as ammunition magazines that can accept more than 15 rounds of ammunition, 8 shotgun shells when combined with a fixed magazine, or 28 inches of shotgun shells) and fails to include a permanent stamp or marking indicating that the large-capacity magazine was manufactured or assembled after July 1, 2013, commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-303 (3)
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses	
Firing woods or prairie. Any person who, without lawful authority, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence sets on fire any woods, prairie, or grounds belonging to another, or who permits such a fire to be set and to pass from his or her own grounds to the injury of another person commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-13-109 (1)(a)
Purchases of commodity metals. Violating the following provisions related to the purchase of commodity scrap metal is a class 2 misdemeanor when the value of the metal involved is less than \$500: failing to keep a book or register detailing all transactions; knowingly giving false information for records kept on all transactions; failing to sign up with and interact with the scrap theft alert system; failing to pay a seller of a commodity metal with a check if the transaction involves more than \$300 and no picture of the seller is taken; or failing to keep digital or other records concerning commodity metal sales for at least 180 days.	18-13-111 (5)(a)
Abuse of property insurance. Abuse of property insurance is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-13-119.5 (5)
Transport, storage, or usage of drip gasoline. Unauthorized transport, storage, or usage of drip gasoline is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-13-120 (4)
Postsecondary Education	
Offenses Related to State Universities and Colleges	
Athlete agents. An athlete agent who engages in prohibited conduct pursuant to Section 23-16-213, C.R.S., with the intent to induce a student athlete to enter into an agency contract commits a class 2 misdemeanor for a first offense.	23-16-214

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government	
Secretary of State	
Official misconduct by a notary public. A notary public who knowingly and willfully violates the duties imposed by the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts commits official misconduct commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-21-531 (1)(a)
Willful impersonation of a notary public. A person who acts as, or otherwise willfully impersonates, a notary public while not lawfully appointed and commissioned to perform notarial acts commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-21-532
Violations. Willfully violating or procuring, aiding, or abetting in the violation of the Bingo and Raffles Law is a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-21-629
Department of Law	
Medicaid fraud and waste. A person who makes a claim knowing the claim contains false information, makes a statement for use by another and knows the information is false, or charges any beneficiary money in addition to or in excess of rates established under the Medicaid program without consent of the beneficiary where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed is between \$300 and \$750 commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-31-808 (3)(c)
Division of Fire Safety	
Fire suppression. Subsequent failure to register as a fire suppression contractor or of acting or advertising as a fire suppression contractor while unregistered, after previous convictions of the same crime, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-1206.5 (1)
Department of Revenue	
State lottery. Any person who violates the provisions of Section 24-35-214, C.R.S., regarding the sale of lottery tickets commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-35-215 (1)
State History, Archives, and Emblems	
Unmarked human graves. A person who knows that an unmarked human burial is being unlawfully disturbed and who fails to notify the local law enforcement agency commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-80-1305 (2)
Health	
Disease Control	
Pet animal and psittacine bird dealerships. Violating any of the provisions of the Pet Animal and Psittacine Bird statute is a class 2 misdemeanor.	25-4-713 (1)
Health Care Policy and Financing	
Colorado Indigent Care Program	
Misrepresentation. Representing that any medical service is reimbursable or subject to payment under the Colorado Indigent Care Program with the knowledge that such representation is false is a class 2 misdemeanor.	25.5-3-111
Representing oneself as eligible for assistance under the Colorado Indigent Care Program with the knowledge that such representation is false is a class 2 misdemeanor.	25.5-3-111
Colorado Medical Assistance Act	
Patient personal needs trust fund. A person who knowingly fails to deposit personal needs funds received from a patient or from the state for a patient's personal needs into the patient's personal needs trust fund within 60 days of the receipt of such moneys or who improperly uses such moneys commits a class 2 misdemeanor when the amount involved is less than \$500.	25.5-6-206 (8)(d)(l)
Human Services Code	
Colorado Public Assistance Act	
Trafficking in food stamps. Trafficking in food stamps is a class 2 misdemeanor when the value of the food stamps is less than \$500.	26-2-306 (2)(b)
Blind-made Products	
Violations. Willfully or knowingly making unauthorized use of the official imprint, stamp, symbol, or label approved by the Department of Human Services for use on blind-made products is a class 2 misdemeanor.	26-8.3-105 (3)
Willfully or knowingly representing, for the purpose of financial gain, that particular goods, wares, or merchandise are blind-made products when this representation is false is a class 2 misdemeanor.	26-8.3-105 (3)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Local Government	
Pawnbrokers	
Violations. Violation by a pawnbroker of the terms of a contract for purchase involving a fixed price is a class 2 misdemeanor.	29-11.9-104 (3)(b)
County Government	
County Officers	
County coroners. Knowing violation by a county coroner of provisions related to conflicts of interest is a class 2 misdemeanor.	30-10-619 (4)
Dog Licensing and Control	
Violations. Violating any county regulation related to the control and licensing of pet animals is a class 2 misdemeanor if the offense results in bodily injury.	30-15-102 (2)
Municipal Government	
Violations	
Formation and reorganization. Violating any of the provisions of Section 31-2-225, C.R.S., regarding petitions related to home rule charters is a class 2 misdemeanor.	31-2-225 (2)
Initiative and referendum. Tampering with a municipal initiative or referendum petition is a class 2 misdemeanor.	31-11-115 (1)
Special Districts	
Offenses Related to Special Districts	
Interference. A director, employee, or agent who interferes with the State Auditor's examination of the books, records, reports, or vouchers, or other information of the Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	32-14-109 (2)(b)
A director, employee, or agent who interferes with the State Auditor's examination of the books, records, reports, vouchers, or other information of the Metropolitan Football Stadium District commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	32-15-109 (2)(b)
Parks and Wildlife	
Parks and Outdoor Recreation	
Violation of aquatic nuisance species prohibition. A person who, for the third time, knowingly or willfully possesses, imports, exports, ships, or transports an aquatic nuisance species, except as authorized by the commission; releases, places, plants, or causes to be released, placed or planted into the waters of the state an aquatic nuisance species; refuses to comply with a proper order issued under Article 10.5 of Title 33 concerning aquatic nuisance species; or fails or refuses to reimburse the division in accordance with Section 33-10.5-104 (6)(a), C.R.S., commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-10.5-105 (2)(a)(III)
Fires. Any person who starts, builds, tends, or maintains a fire in violation of the provisions of any applicable order lawfully issued by a governmental authority that prohibits, bans, or regulates fires during periods of extreme fire hazard and that is designed to protect promote the safety of persons and property commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-15-106 (2)(b)
Littering. Throwing, dropping, or otherwise expelling a lit cigarette, cigar, match or other burning material from a motor vehicle upon land under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife is a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-15-108 (2)
Damage to state property. Damaging, alerting, or destroying any property that is under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife is a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-15-109
River outfitters. A river outfitter who operates a river-outfitting business without a valid license or without insurance commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-32-107 (1)
A river outfitter, guide, trip leader, or guide instructor who operates a vessel with wanton or willful disregard for the safety of persons or property commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-32-107 (2)(c)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Mineral Resources	
Offenses Related to Mineral Resources	
Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Act. Willfully and knowingly releasing confidential information relating to an application for a reclamation permit filed with the Mined Land Reclamation Board is a class 2 misdemeanor.	34-32-112 (9)
Colorado Land Reclamation Act for the Extraction of Construction Materials. Willfully or knowingly releasing confidential information relating to an application for a reclamation permit or notice of intent to conduct exploration filed with the Mined Land Reclamation Board is a class 2 misdemeanor.	34-32.5-112 (8)
Agriculture	
Pesticide Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-9-120 (1)(g), (2)(d), or (2)(f), C.R.S., of the Pesticide Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-9-125 (3)
Pesticide Applicators' Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-10-117 (1)(f), (2)(f), (2)(g), (4)(b), or (5), C.R.S., of the Pesticide Applicators' Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-10-123 (3)
Measurement Standards Act of 1983	
Violations. Willfully making, installing, selling, offering to sell, using, or allowing to be used any counterfeit seal or seal of the Commissioner of Agriculture without proper authority is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-14-132 (1)
Colorado Bee Act	
Violations. Any subsequent violation of any provision of the Colorado Bee Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-25-111
Custom Processing of Meat Animals Act	
License requirement. Operating a custom processing facility without a valid license is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-33-206 (5)
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of or rules promulgated pursuant to the Custom Processing of Meat Animals Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-33-406
Sale of Meat Act	
Advertisements. Violating any of the provisions of law regarding the advertisement of and sale of meat is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-33.5-202 (12)
License requirement. Selling a home food service plan without a valid license is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-33.5-301 (5)
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of or any rules promulgated pursuant to the Sale of Meat Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-33.5-306
Confinement of Calves Raised for Veal and Pregnant Sows	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-50.5-102, C.R.S., relating to the confinement of gestating sows and calves raised for veal is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-50.5-102 (3)
Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-80-108 (1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c), (1)(f), or (1)(m), C.R.S., of the Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-80-114
Real and Personal Property	
Mortgages and Trust Deeds	
Removal of improvements from encumbered property. An owner of real property who removes any improvements from encumbered property without first obtaining the written consent of the lien holder commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	38-39-105 (2)
Taxation	
Cigarette Tax	
Additional requirements for tobacco product manufacturers and stamping agents. A person who sells, distributes, acquires, holds, owns, possesses, transports, imports, or causes to be imported cigarettes when he or she knows or should know that the cigarettes are intended for unlawful distribution or sale in Colorado commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	39-28-306 (4)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Utilities	
Enforcement	
Violations by agents. An officer, agent, or employee of a public utility who fails to comply with or who helps another to not comply with an order or requirement of the Public Utilities Commission commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	40-7-106
Violations by individuals. An officer, agent, or employee of a corporation other than a public utility who fails to comply with or who helps another to not comply with an order or requirement of the Public Utilities Commission commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	40-7-108
Motor Carriers	
Violations. Any person who violates or fails to comply with or who procures, aids, or abets in the violation of, Article 10.1 of Title 40 concerning motor carriers commits a class 2 misdemeanor. It is also a class 2 misdemeanor to fail to obey, observe, or comply with, or to procure, aid, or abet in any such failure, any order, decision, or rule of the Public Utilities Commission adopted under the motor carriers article.	40-10.1-114 (1)
Any individual who is employed by or who contracts with a motor carrier and who operates a motor vehicle for the motor carrier's business without meeting the requirements of a criminal history record check commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	40-10.1-114 (2)
Vehicles and Traffic	
Registration and Taxation	
Manufacturers or dealers. Violating any provisions of law pertaining to the issuance, return, and use of demonstration plates is a class 2 misdemeanor.	42-3-116 (7)(d)
Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic	
Foreign matter on highways. Throwing, dropping, or otherwise expelling a lit cigarette, cigar, match, or other burning material from a motor vehicle upon any highway is a class 2 misdemeanor.	42-4-1406 (5)(b)
Vehicles abandoned on public property. Knowingly violating any of the provisions of Part 18 of Article 4 of Title 42 regarding vehicles abandoned on public property is a class 2 misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified.	42-4-1811
Vehicles abandoned on private property. Knowingly violating any of the provisions of Part 21 of Article 4 of Title 42 regarding vehicles abandoned on private property is a class 2 misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified.	42-4-2110
Duty and liability where theft discovered. A person who, for the second time within five years, submits an inquiry to the Colorado Motor Vehicle Verification System and fails to report to the nearest law enforcement agency when the system identifies a motor vehicle as stolen commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	42-4-2204 (3)
Certificates of Title	
Repossession of motor or off-highway vehicle. Repossessing a motor or off-highway vehicle without notifying the appropriate law enforcement agency is a class 2 misdemeanor.	42-6-146 (2)
Transportation of Hazardous and Nuclear Materials	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of or any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to Parts 4 or 5 of Article 20 of Title 42 regarding the transportation of nuclear materials and the permits required for such transportation is a class 2 misdemeanor.	42-20-405 (1)
Aeronautics	
Tower markings. Any person who violates a provision of Section 43-10-117, C.R.S., concerning tower appearance, and a collision with the tower at issue results in the injury or death of another person is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.	43-10-117
Revenue — Regulation of Activities	
Colorado Liquor Code	
Unlawful acts and violations. A person violating any of the provisions of Sections 44-3-901 (1)(a), (1)(g), (1)(h), (1)(j), (1)(l), (1)(m), (6)(a)(l), (6)(b), or 44-3-903, C.R.S., commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-3-904 (2)
Any person violating any of the provisions of Sections 44-3-901 (1)(c) or (1)(d), C.R.S., commits a class 2 misdemeanor. For second and subsequent convictions of these provisions, the court must impose at least the minimum fine. At the discretion of the court, applicable fines may be ordered to be paid by public work.	44-3-904 (4)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Revenue — Regulation of Activities (Cont.)	
Colorado Medical Marijuana Code	
Unlawful acts. Violating any of the provisions of the Colorado Marijuana Code, unless the offense also violates the Criminal Code, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-10-701 (9)
Colorado Limited Gaming Act	
Age of participants. Violating any of the provisions of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act that prohibit a person under 21 years of age from participating in limited gaming or from sharing in the proceeds from limited gaming is a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-30-809 (4)
Failure to display license. Failing to permanently and conspicuously display the operator and premises license issued pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act and a notice stating that it is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to engage in limited gaming is a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-30-829 (2)
Sports betting. A person violating any sports betting provisions commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-30-1512 (1)
Racing	
Limitations on pari-mutuel wagering. Unlicensed wagering or betting on the results of a pari-mutuel horse or greyhound race is a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-32-704 (2)(b)
Racing licensees. Violating any of the provisions of Section 44-32-507 (1), C.R.S., regarding investigation, denial, suspension, and revocation actions against racing licensees, unless the offense also violates the Criminal Code, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-32-801 (1)
Lottery	
Ticket sales. Any person who violates state law regarding the sale of lottery tickets commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-40-117 (1)



CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Labor and Industry	
Petroleum Storage Tanks	
Confidentiality. Releasing confidential records regarding petroleum storage tanks without authorization is a class 3 misdemeanor.	8-20.5-105 (2)
Safety — Industrial and Commercial	
Elevator and Escalator Certification	
Violations of the Elevator and Escalator Certification Act. Violating any of the provisions of the Elevator and Escalator Certification Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	9-5.5-118
Insurance	
Preneed Funeral Contracts	
Violations of preneed funeral contracts. Violating any of the provisions regarding preneed funeral contracts or violating a cease-and-desist order issued regarding preneed funeral contracts is a class 3 misdemeanor.	10-15-118 (1)
Financial Institutions	
Public Securities	
Colorado Municipal Bond Supervision Act. Violating any of the provisions or any rule or order of the Colorado Municipal Bond Supervision Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	11-59-115 (2)
Professions and Occupations	
Automobiles	
Licensure. Willfully violating law relating to acting as a motor vehicle manufacturer, distributor, or manufacturer representative without proper authorization is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-6-121 (2)(a)
Willfully violating law relating to acting as a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler, used motor vehicle dealer, buyer agent, wholesale motor vehicle auction dealer, or motor vehicle salesperson without proper authorization is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-6-121 (2)(b)
Powersports vehicles. Willfully violating Section 12-6-523 (2), C.R.S., by acting as a powersports vehicle manufacturer, distributor, or manufacturer representative without proper authorization is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-6-527 (2)(a)
Willfully violating Section 12-6-523 (2), C.R.S., by acting as a powersports vehicle wholesaler, dealer, used powersports vehicle dealer, or salesperson unless duly licensed is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-6-527 (2)(b)
Podiatrists	
Fees. Violating the provisions of Section 12-290-122, C.R.S., regarding the division of fees or compensation received by podiatrists is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-290-122 (1)
Medical Practice	
Division of fees. Violating the provisions of Section 12-36-125, C.R.S., regarding the division of fees or compensation received by physicians is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-240-132 (1)(a)
Receiving pay or compensation in violation of Section 12-36-125, C.R.S., regarding the division of fees is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-240-134
Notaries Public Act	
Violations. Unlawfully possessing and using a notary's journal, official seal, electronic signature, or any papers, copies, or electronic records relating to notarial acts is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-55-118
Products Control and Safety	
Passenger tramway safety. Operation, by an area operator, of a passenger tramway which has not been licensed or when the license has been suspended, or failure of an area operator to comply with an order, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-150-108 (4)

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Inchoate Offenses	
Criminal attempt. Intentionally engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step towards the commission of a misdemeanor other than a class 1 misdemeanor is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-2-101 (7)
Criminal conspiracy. A person who agrees with another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a misdemeanor defined outside of the Criminal Code, or who agrees to attempt to commit such a misdemeanor, or who agrees to aid another in the planning, commission, or attempt to commit such a crime, with the intent to facilitate or promote commission of such crime, commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-2-201 (5)
Conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor other than a class 1 misdemeanor is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-2-206 (5)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person	
Assaults	
Menacing. A person who knowingly places or attempts to place another in fear of imminent serious bodily injury by any threat or physical action commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-3-206 (1)
Reckless endangerment. A person who recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person commits reckless endangerment, which is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-3-208
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property	
Arson	
Fourth degree arson. A person who knowingly or recklessly starts or maintains a fire or causes an explosion on his or her or another's property, and thereby places another in danger of bodily injury or death or places any building or occupied structure of another in danger of damage, commits a class 3 misdemeanor when only property is endangered and the value of such property is less than \$100.	18-4-105 (4)
Theft	
Theft. A person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains, retains, or exercises control over anything of value belonging to another without authorization, or by threat or deception, or receives, loans money on, or disposes of anything of value or belonging to another that he or she knows or believes to have been stolen and: a) intends to deprive the other person permanently of the use or benefit of the thing of value; b) knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value in such a manner as to deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; c) uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value intending that such use, concealment, or abandonment will deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; or d) demands any consideration to which he or she is not legally entitled as a condition of restoring the thing of value to the owner; or e) knowingly retains the thing of value for more than 72 hours after the agreed-upon time of return in any lease or hire agreement. It is also theft to:	18-4-401 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Assistive Technology Act of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-409
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Facilitative Technology Act under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-508
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer convicted of intentionally refusing to pay a wage claim, falsely denying a wage claim with the intent to not pay, or underpaying the claim to harass or defraud the person owed the wage; 	8-4-114

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer or other person who intentionally, individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation or other person, pays or causes to be paid to any such employee a wage less than the minimum; 	8-6-116
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust fund provisions of law regarding preneed funeral contracts or any other misappropriation of funds; 	10-15-118 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme; 	18-9-309 (3)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another; 	18-9-309 (3)(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain public assistance or vendor payments or medical assistance to which the person is not entitled or in an amount greater than that to which the person is justly entitled or payment of any forfeited installment grants or benefits to which the person is not entitled or in a greater amount than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-1-127 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain food stamp coupons or authorization to purchase cards or an electronic benefits transfer card or similar device for delivering food stamp benefits to which the person is not entitled, or in a value greater than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-2-305 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the commodities of another; 	35-36-123 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities for less than the current market price to any person with whom one has any direct or indirect financial connection; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities out of the purchase price of which one receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the farm products of another; 	35-37-118 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if licensed as a dealer or small-volume dealer, sell farm products for less than the current market price to any person with whom such dealer has any financial connection or to sell farm products out of the purchase price of which the dealer receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-37-118 (1)(j)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purchase farm products in the state and move the products to another state and issue a check in payment for those products knowing that there are insufficient funds to pay for the products; 	35-37-121 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Beef Council Authority, or by any false pretenses obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57-119 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or, by any false pretenses, obtain or attempt to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or signs a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.5-119 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Horse Development Authority, or by any false pretense obtain or attempt to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.8-111 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding lien claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-22-127 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed; 	38-24-108
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding verified claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-26-109 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misappropriate funds held in escrow or a trustee account; 	38-40-101 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a unit operator or first purchaser, collect but fail to remit the tax from the fractional interest owners pursuant to the property tax collection article. 	39-10-106 (4)(b)(III)
<p>Theft is a class 3 misdemeanor when the value of the thing involved is at least \$50, but less than \$300.</p>	18-4-401 (2)(c)

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief	
Criminal mischief. A person commits criminal mischief when he or she knowingly damages the property of one or more other persons in the course of a single criminal episode, including jointly owned property or that in which another person has a possessory or proprietary interest. Criminal mischief is a class 3 misdemeanor when the aggregate damage to the property is less than \$300.	18-4-501 (4)(a)
Second degree criminal trespass. A person commits the crime of second degree criminal trespass if he or she: unlawfully enters or remains in or upon premises which are enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders or which are fenced; knowingly and unlawfully enters or remains in or upon the common areas of a hotel, motel, condominium, or apartment building; or knowingly and unlawfully enters or remains in a motor vehicle of another. Second degree criminal trespass is a class 3 misdemeanor unless the premises have been classified as agricultural land.	18-4-503 (2)
Third degree criminal trespass. Unlawfully entering or remaining on premises that have been classified as agricultural land pursuant to Section 39-1-102 (1.6), C.R.S., is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-4-504 (2)(a)
Abandonment of a motor vehicle. Abandoning a motor vehicle on public or private property without authorization is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-4-512 (4)
Criminal use of a noxious substance. Criminal use of a noxious substance, which is defined as depositing any stink bomb or device, irritant, or offensive-smelling substance on another's land, building, or vehicle with the intent to interfere with another's enjoyment of that land, building, or vehicle, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-4-513 (1)
Theft of Sound Recordings	
Trafficking in unlawfully transferred articles. Knowingly advertising, offering for sale or resale, distributing, or possessing with intent to distribute an unlawfully transferred sound recording is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-4-603 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud	
Forgery, Simulation, Impersonation, and Related Offenses	
Unlawfully using slugs. Knowingly inserting, depositing, or using a slug (coin substitute) in a coin machine with intent to defraud the vendor, or making, possessing, or disposing of a slug with the intent to enable a person to use the slug fraudulently is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5-111 (4)
Fraud in Obtaining Property or Services	
Fraud by check. Any person, knowing he has insufficient funds with the drawee, who, with intent to defraud, issues a check for the payment of services, wages, salary, commissions, labor, rent, money, property, or other thing of value, commits fraud by check, a class 3 misdemeanor, if the fraudulent check was for the sum of at least \$50, but less than \$300 in one transaction, or in the aggregate if the fraud involves the issuance of two or more checks within a 60-day period in Colorado.	18-5-205 (3)(a.7)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor. A person who, with the intent to defraud a creditor, impairs, renders worthless or unenforceable any security interest, or who sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, encumbers, conceals, destroys, or disposes of any collateral subject to a security interest, and the value of the collateral is at least \$50, but less than \$300, commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5-206 (1)(c)
If a creditor, with the intent to defraud a debtor, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, buys, or encumbers a promissory note or contract signed by the debtor, and the amount owed on such note or contract is at least \$50, but less than \$300, commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5-206 (2)(c)
Dual contracts to induce loans. Knowingly making, issuing, delivering, or receiving dual contracts for the purchase or sale of real property is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5-208
Fraudulent and Deceptive Sales and Business Practices	
Identification number. Altering an identification number is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5-305 (5)
Bribery and Rigging of Contests	
Rigging publicly exhibited contests. Rigging a publicly exhibited contest or knowingly participating in a rigged publicly exhibited contest is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5-402 (1) and (2)

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to the Uniform Commercial Code	
Issuance of a bad check. Issuing a bad check is a class 3 misdemeanor unless the offense violates the provisions of Section 18-5-205, C.R.S., relating to fraud by check.	18-5-512 (3)
Financial Transaction Device Crime Act	
Unauthorized use of a financial transaction device. Any person who uses a financial transaction device for the purpose of obtaining cash, credit, property, or services, or for making financial payment, with the intent to defraud, commits unauthorized use of a financial device. When the value of the cash, credit, property, or services obtained or of the financial payment made is at least \$50, but less than \$300, it is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5-702 (3)(c)
Criminal Code – Cybercrime	
Cybercrime	
Cybercrime. Any person who commits cybercrime, and the loss, damage, value of services, thing of value taken, or cost of restoration or repair caused is less than \$300, commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(II)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations	
Wrongs to Children	
Child abuse. Child abuse is a class 3 misdemeanor when a person acts with criminal negligence but where no death or injury results.	18-6-401 (7)(b)(II)
Criminal Code — Wrongs to At-Risk Adults and At-Risk Juveniles	
Crimes Against At-Risk Adults and At-Risk Juveniles	
Mandatory reports of abuse and exploitation of at-risk elders and at-risk adults with an intellectual and developmental disability (IDD). Any person who is mandated by law to report the mistreatment of an at-risk elder or an at-risk adult with IDD and who willfully fails to do so after observing such mistreatment or having reasonable cause to believe that mistreatment is occurring or is imminent commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-6.5-108 (1)(c)
Any person who knowingly makes a false report of mistreatment of an at-risk elder or an at-risk adult with IDD commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-6.5-108 (4)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Morals	
Prostitution	
Prostitution. Prostitution is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-7-201 (3)
Soliciting for prostitution. Soliciting for prostitution is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-7-202 (2)
Pandering. Knowingly arranging or offering to arrange, in exchange for money or for another thing of value, a situation in which a person may practice prostitution is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-7-203 (2)
Unlawful Distribution of Suicide Recordings	
Posting an image of suicide of a minor. A person commits a class 3 misdemeanor for the offense of posting an image of suicide of a minor when the person intentionally posts or distributes an image of a minor attempting suicide and that person was the original poster.	18-7-901 (2)
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
Obstruction of Public Justice	
Obstructing government operations. Intentionally obstructing, impairing, or hindering the performance of a governmental function by a public servant by using or threatening the use of violence, force, or physical interference is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-102 (3)
Compounding. A person commits the class 3 misdemeanor of compounding when he or she accepts or agrees to accept money for refraining from seeking prosecution for an offense or for refraining from reporting a crime to law enforcement authorities.	18-8-108 (3)

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Obstruction of Public Justice (Cont.)	
False reporting to authorities. A person commits the class 3 misdemeanor of false reporting to authorities if the person knowingly causes by any means, including but not limited to activation, a false alarm of fire or other emergency or a false emergency exit alarm to sound or to be transmitted to or within an official or volunteer fire department, ambulance service, law enforcement agency, or any other government agency which deals with emergencies involving danger to life or property; or prevents by any means, including but not limited to deactivation, a legitimate fire alarm, emergency exit alarm, or other emergency alarm from sounding or from being transmitted to or within an official or volunteer fire department, ambulance service, law enforcement agency, or any other government agency that deals with emergencies involving danger to life or property.	18-8-111 (1)(b)
A person commits the class 3 misdemeanor of false reporting to authorities if the person makes a report or knowingly causes the transmission of a report to law enforcement authorities of a crime or other incident within their official concern when the person knows that it did not occur.	18-8-111 (1)(b)
A person commits the class 3 misdemeanor of false reporting to authorities if the person makes a report or knowingly causes the transmission of a report to law enforcement agencies pretending to furnish information related to an offense or other incident who knowingly has no such information or knows the information is false.	18-8-111 (1)(b)
A person commits the class 3 misdemeanor of false reporting to authorities if the person knowingly provides false identifying information to law enforcement authorities.	18-8-111 (1)(b)
Impersonating a public servant. Impersonating a public servant (other than a peace officer) is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-113 (3)
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody	
Escape. A person commits a class 3 misdemeanor when he or she knowingly escapes while in custody or confinement following conviction of a misdemeanor, a petty offense, or a violation of a municipal ordinance.	18-8-208 (4)
A person who has been committed to the Division of Youth Services in the Department of Human Services for a delinquent act, is over 18 years old, and escapes from a staff-secure facility, other than a state-operated locked facility, commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-208 (4.5)
Unauthorized absence. A person on intensive supervision parole, in a community corrections program, or participating in a work release program commits an unauthorized absence if the person knowingly leaves or fails to return to the person's residential or facility location, or removes or tampers with an electronic monitoring device, which is a class 3 misdemeanor if the person had not previously convicted of a crime of violence or a serious crime against a person.	18-8-208.2 (2)(b)
Violation of bail bond conditions. A person who has been accused of a misdemeanor and who is released on bail bond commits a class 3 misdemeanor if he or she knowingly fails to appear for trial or if he or she knowingly violates the conditions of the bail bond.	18-8-212 (2)
Offenses Relating to Judicial and Other Proceedings	
Simulating legal process. Knowingly delivering a request for payment which in form and substance simulates a court-issued legal process is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-611 (2)
Failure to obey a juror summons. Failure to obey a juror summons is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-612 (2)
Juror questionnaire. Willful misrepresentation of a material fact on a juror questionnaire is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-613 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency	
Public Peace and Order	
Disobedience of public safety orders. Knowingly disobeying a reasonable public safety order during riot conditions is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-105
Disorderly conduct. Fighting with another in a public place, except in an amateur or professional contest, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-106 (3)(b)
Obstructing a highway or other passageway. Obstructing a highway or other passageway without legal privilege is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-107 (3)

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency (Cont.)	
Public Peace and Order (Cont.)	
Disrupting lawful assembly. A person who, intending to prevent or disrupt any lawful meeting, procession, or gathering, obstructs or interferes with the meeting, procession, or gathering by physical action, verbal utterance, or any other means, commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-108 (2)
Interference with staff, faculty, or students of educational institutions. Interfering with the staff, faculty, or students of educational institutions is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-109 (5)
Harassment. A person commits a class 3 misdemeanor if he or she, with the intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person, subjects the other person to physical contact; directs obscene language or gestures toward the other person in public; follows the other person in public; directly or indirectly initiates or attempts to initiate communication with the other person; makes a telephone call or causes a telephone to ring repeatedly; makes repeated communications at inconvenient hours that invade privacy; or repeatedly insults, taunts, challenges, or makes communications in offensively coarse language to the other person.	18-9-111 (2)
Desecration of venerated objects. A person commits a class 3 misdemeanor if he or she knowingly desecrates any public monument, structure, or other object of veneration by the public.	18-9-113 (1)(a)
Violation of a restraining order related to public conveyances. A person commits a class 3 misdemeanor if he or she violates a court order that specifically restrains that person from traveling in or on a particular public conveyance.	18-9-115.5
Unlawful conduct on public property. Violating any order, rule or regulation that issued by any officer or agency having the power of control, management, or supervision of a public building or public property and that is reasonably necessary for the administration, protection, and maintenance of such public building or property is a class 3 misdemeanor, with some exceptions.	18-9-117 (3)(a)
Failure to leave premises upon request of a peace officer. Barricading or refusing police entry to any premises or property through use of or threatened use of force, or knowingly refusing or failing to leave any premises or property when requested to do so by a peace officer, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-119 (2)
Preventing passage to and from a health care facility. Knowingly obstructing, detaining, hindering, impeding, or blocking another person's entry to or exit from a health care facility is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-122 (2)
Knowingly approaching another person within 8 feet of that person, without consent, for the purpose of passing information to, displaying a sign to, or engaging in oral protest, education, or counseling with that person within a radius of 100 feet from any entrance to a health care facility is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-122 (3)
Hazing. Any activity in which a person recklessly endangers the health or safety of, or causes a risk of bodily injury to, another person for purposes of initiation or admission into or affiliation with any student organization is hazing, which is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-124 (4)
Cruelty to Animals	
Unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog. The first offense of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog is a class 3 misdemeanor when the dog inflicts bodily injury upon any other person.	18-9-204.5 (3)(b)
The first offense of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog is a class 3 misdemeanor when the dog injures or destroys any domestic animal.	18-9-204.5 (3)(e)(I)
False reporting of animal cruelty. Knowingly making a false report of animal cruelty to a local law enforcement agency or to the state bureau of animal protection is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-209 (3)
Offenses Involving Communications	
Abuse of telephone and telegraph service. Abuse of telephone or telegraph service is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-306 (1)
Telecommunications crime. Knowingly accessing, using, manipulating, or damaging any telecommunications device without the authority of the owner or person that has lawful possession or use of the device is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-309 (2)(a)
Making, possessing, or using illegal telecommunications equipment is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-309 (2)(b)

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency (Cont.)	
Offenses Involving Communications (Cont.)	
Telecommunications crime (Cont.). Selling, giving, or advertising illegal telecommunications equipment or instructions for making, assembling, or using illegal telecommunications equipment is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-309 (2)(c) and (2)(d)
Selling, renting, lending, giving, publishing, or otherwise transferring or disclosing to another the number or code of a counterfeited, cancelled, expired, revoked, or nonexistent telephone number, credit card number, or method of numbering or coding telephone numbers without proper authority is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-309 (2)(e)
Criminal Code — Gambling	
Offenses Involving Gambling	
Gambling information. Knowingly transmitting or receiving gambling information, or knowingly installing or maintaining equipment for such transmission is a class 3 misdemeanor if the offender is not a repeating gambling offender.	18-10-106 (1)
Gambling premises. Maintaining gambling premises is a class 3 misdemeanor if the offender is not a repeating gambling offender.	18-10-107 (3)
Criminal Code — Simulated Gambling Devices	
Unlawful offering of a simulated gambling device. It is a class 3 misdemeanor to offer, facilitate, contract for, or otherwise make available to or for members of the public, organization, or club, any simulated gambling device where payment is required or permitted for use of the device or associated products and services, or for admission to the premises where the device is located; or an award of a prize is expressly or implicitly made to a person using the device.	18-10.5-103 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Disloyalty	
Anarchy – Sedition	
Mutilation – contempt of flag. Publicly mutilating, defacing, defiling, trampling upon, burning, cutting, or tearing the flag of the United States or of the state of Colorado with the intent to cast contempt or ridicule upon the flag, to outrage the sensibilities of observers, or to cause a breach of the peace or an incitement to riot, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-11-204 (3)
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses	
Interference with persons with disabilities. Knowingly denying an individual with a disability any specified rights or privileges protected by Colorado law is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-107 (4)
Removal of timber from state lands. Cutting or removing timber from state lands without lawful authority is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-108
Violations concerning the sale of secondhand property. An operator of a flea market or similar facility in which secondhand property is offered for sale or trade who does not properly notify each secondhand dealer of legal requirements concerning the recording of information related to the sale of secondhand property or who does not provide the required forms for making such records commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-114 (8)
Proof of ownership required. A violation of Section 18-13-114.5, C.R.S., regarding proof of ownership required by dealers of secondhand property and retailers of new goods who sell certain goods at flea markets is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-114.5 (4)
Notice. Failure of a secondhand dealer or operator of a flea market to conspicuously post a notice of the provisions of law regarding transactions involving secondhand property, sales tax requirements, and theft, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-115 (3)
Sales tax license. Failure of a secondhand dealer or operator of a flea market to obtain a sales tax license or failure of a secondhand dealer or other person operating at a flea market to collect sales tax and to remit the proceeds is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-116 (2)

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses (Cont.)	
Record of sales. Failure of a secondhand dealer or dealer and retailer of new goods who sells goods at a flea market to keep and preserve suitable records of sales for use in calculating taxes is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-117 (2)(a)
Record of sales of credit or gift cards. Failure of a secondhand dealer or dealer and retailer of new goods at a flea market to record the purchase of any store credit, gift card, or merchandise card of more than \$30 in a register that is accessible to law enforcement is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-117 (2)(b)
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992	
Offenses relating to marijuana and marijuana concentrate. A person arrested for possessing two ounces or less of marijuana, in order to secure release from arrest or detention, is required to promise in writing to appear in court. Any person who does not honor such a written promise commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-18-406 (5)(a)(II)
Children's Code	
Dependency and Neglect	
Child abuse or neglect. Willful violation of the provisions of Section 19-3-304, C.R.S., regarding required reporting of child abuse or neglect is a class 3 misdemeanor.	19-3-304 (4)(a)
Willful violation of the provisions of Section 19-3-304 (3.5), C.R.S., regarding knowingly making a false report of child abuse or neglect, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	19-3-304 (4)(a)
Relinquishment and Adoption	
Adoption. Failure of a licensed child placement agency to provide notice to the court of any suspension, revocation, or other disciplinary action taken by the state against the agency is a class 3 misdemeanor.	19-5-207 (9)
Postsecondary Education	
Offenses Related to State Universities and Colleges	
Degrees. Violating the provisions of Section 23-2-103, C.R.S., regarding the conferring of an honorary or academic degree is a class 3 misdemeanor.	23-2-105
State Government	
Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts	
Wrongful possession of journal or seal. A person who unlawfully possesses and uses a notary's journal, an official seal, a notary's electronic signature, or any papers, copies, or electronic records relating to notarial acts commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-21-533
Department of Personnel	
Private use of state postage meters. Using a state-installed postage meter for private purposes is a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-30-1111 (2)
Department of Law	
Colorado Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board – confidentiality. Knowingly violating confidentiality requirements associated with Colorado Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board and review team meetings and activities is a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-31-704 (2)(b)
Medicaid fraud and waste. A person who makes a claim knowing the claim contains false information, makes a statement for use by another and knows the information is false, or charges any beneficiary money in addition to or in excess of rates established under the Medicaid program without consent of the beneficiary where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed is between \$50 and \$300 commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-31-808 (3)(b)
Division of Fire Safety	
Fire suppression. The first violation of failing to register as a fire suppression contractor or of acting or advertising as a fire suppression contractor when not registered as such is class 3 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-1206.5 (1)
Fireworks	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Part 20 of Article 33.5 of Title 24 regarding fireworks is a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-2010

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government (Cont.)	
Department of Regulatory Agencies	
Persons with disabilities. Violating the rights of persons with assistance dogs is a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-34-804 (2)
Office of Economic Development	
Small Business Assistance Center. Charging a fee for information developed by the Small Business Assistance Center and knowingly failing to disclose that the information is available at no cost from the center is a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-48.5-102 (4)
Libraries	
Library property. Theft or mutilation of library property is a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-90-117
Health	
Hospitals	
Emergency medical and trauma services. Violating any of the transportation subsystem requirements of the Colorado Emergency Medical and Trauma Services Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25-3.5-306
Disease Control	
Disease control. Violating any of the provisions of Section 25-4-1808, C.R.S., relating to the sale of shellfish and shellfish dealer certification is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25-4-1813
Environmental Control	
Hazardous waste disposal sites. Violating any of the provisions of the State Hazardous Waste Siting Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25-15-211
Violating any of the provisions of the State Hazardous Waste Incinerator or Processor Siting Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25-15-513
Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment Services	
Child Fatality Prevention Act. Knowingly violating the confidentiality requirements of the Child Fatality Prevention Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25-20.5-408 (2)(b)
Health Care Policy and Financing	
Colorado Medical Assistance Act	
Personal needs benefits. Unlawfully retaining patient personal needs funds established pursuant to the Colorado Medical Assistance Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25.5-6-206 (8)(c)
Human Services Code	
Department of Human Services	
Fraudulent acts. Any recipient of public assistance who knowingly fails to notify the county Department of Human Services within 30 days of receipt of property or income in excess of that declared at the time when eligibility for public assistance was determined, or of any other change in circumstances affecting eligibility, commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	26-1-127 (2)(a)
A recipient or vendor of public assistance who falsifies any required report commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	26-1-127 (3)
Colorado Public Assistance Act	
Fraudulent acts. Any recipient of food stamps who knowingly fails to notify the county or state Department of Human Services of any change in circumstances affecting the recipient's eligibility for food stamps or the amount of food stamp coupons to which the recipient is entitled and who by such failure receives benefits in excess of those to which the person was in fact entitled commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	26-2-305 (2)
Protective Services for Adults at Risk of Mistreatment or Self-neglect	
Reporting requirements. Willfully and knowingly making a false report of mistreatment or self-neglect regarding an at-risk adult to a county department or local law enforcement agency is a class 3 misdemeanor.	26-3.1-102 (4)

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Military and Veterans	
Offenses Related to the Military and Veterans	
Interference with duty. Obstructing or interfering with a member of the National Guard who is on duty is a class 3 misdemeanor.	28-3-507
Trial procedure. Willfully neglecting or refusing to appear, testify, or produce evidence before a military court or military or civil officer after being subpoenaed pursuant to trial procedures under the Colorado Code of Military Justice is a class 3 misdemeanor.	28-3.1-312 (1)
Local Government	
Local Hazardous Substance Incidents	
Hazardous substance listing required. Unlawfully releasing information, without express written consent, that is required to be provided to state and local authorities pursuant to Section 29-22-107 (2), C.R.S., regarding the listing of hazardous substances is a class 3 misdemeanor.	29-22-107 (2)(c)(III)
County Government	
Unattended Campfires	
Unattended campfires. A person who commits the offense of leaving a campfire unattended where the campfire is located in a forested or grassland area commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	30-15-201 (1)(b)(II)
Parks and Wildlife	
Fires	
Fires. Any person who, on division property, starts or maintains a fire and knowingly or recklessly fails to reasonably attend the fire at all times or fails to thoroughly extinguish the fire before leaving the site commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	33-15-106 (2)(a)
Parks and Outdoor Recreation	
River outfitters. A river outfitter, guide, trip leader, or guide instructor who fails to have one personal flotation device for each person on board commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	33-32-107 (2)(a)
A river outfitter, guide, trip leader, or guide instructor who operates a vessel in a careless or imprudent manner without due regard for river conditions or in such a manner as to endanger any person, property, or wildlife commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	33-32-107 (2)(b)
Agriculture	
Pesticide Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-9-120 (2) (e), C.R.S., of the Pesticide Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-9-125 (4)
Colorado Nursery Act	
Violations. Intentionally violating any of the provisions of or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Colorado Nursery Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-26-109 (1)
Weed Free Forage Crop Certification Act	
Violations. Intentionally violating any of the provisions of or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Weed Free Forage Crop Certification Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-27.5-107
Branding and Herding	
Cattle in feedlots. A second or subsequent violation of any of the provisions regarding the inspection of cattle in feedlots is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-43-130 (2)
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Part 2 of Article 43 of Title 35 relating to brand inspection is a class 3 misdemeanor, with some exceptions.	35-43-212 (1)
Transportation of Animals	
Permanent permits. Fraudulent use of a permanent hauling transportation permit issued for the transportation of rodeo and other horses is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-53-129 (1)
Annual transportation permits. Fraudulent use of an annual transportation permit issued for the transportation of cattle or alternative livestock is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-53-130 (1)
Public Livestock Markets	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Public Livestock Markets statute is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-55-117

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Taxation	
Valuation and Taxation	
Mobile homes – determination of value. A mobile home seller who is convicted for the second or subsequent time of knowingly failing to provide an itemized list of household furnishings commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	39-5-203 (3)(b)
Sales and Use Tax	
Licenses and fees. A retailer who makes retail sales in this state without first securing a license to do so commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	39-26-103 (4)
Vehicles and Traffic	
Driver Licenses	
Unlawful possession or use of a license. Photographing, photo stating, duplicating, or in any other way reproducing any driver license or facsimile of one for the purpose of distributing, reselling, reusing, or manipulating the license is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-2-136 (6)(b)
Identification Cards	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of law regarding identification cards issued by Department of Revenue is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-2-310
Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic	
Unlawful removal or use of tow-truck signage. Any person, other than a towing carrier or a peace officer, commits the crime of unlawful removal of tow-truck signage if: (1) a towing carrier has placed a tow-truck warning sign on or near the driver-side window of a vehicle to be towed; (2) the vehicle to be towed is within 50 feet of the towing carrier; and (3) the person removes the tow-truck warning sign from the vehicle before the tow is completed. Unlawful removal of tow-truck signage is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-4-241 (2)
Any person who places a tow-truck warning sign on a vehicle when the vehicle is not in the process of being towed or when the vehicle is occupied commits the crime of unlawful usage of tow-truck signage, which is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-4-241 (2)
Permits for excess size and weight and for manufactured homes. The second or subsequent offense of moving, providing for the movement of, or assisting with the movement of a manufactured home without being the holder of a paid valorem tax certificate and a transportable manufactured home permit is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-4-510 (12)(b)
Failure to report a stolen vehicle. A person who submits an inquiry to the Colorado Motor Vehicle Verification System and who fails to report to the nearest law enforcement agency when the system identifies a motor vehicle as stolen commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-4-2204 (3)
Automobile Theft Law	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Part 1 of Article 5 of Title 42 regarding automobile theft is a class 3 misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified.	42-5-108
Disposition of Personal Property	
Impounded vehicles. An owner, operator, or employee of a garage or service station or an appointed custodian who releases an impounded vehicle without an official release from the Colorado State Patrol or a bona fide court order commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-13-105
Transportation of Hazardous and Nuclear Materials	
Violations. Violating a rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to Section 42-20-104, C.R.S., regarding the transportation of hazardous and nuclear materials is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-20-109 (1)
Failing to give immediate notice to law enforcement of a hazardous materials spill that occurs when transporting hazardous materials as cargo is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-20-113 (4)
Revenue — Regulation of Activities	
Automobiles	
Licensure. Willfully violating law relating to acting as a motor vehicle manufacturer, distributor, or manufacturer representative, unless duly licensed is a class 3 misdemeanor.	44-20-128 (2)(a)
Willfully violating law relating to acting as a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler, used motor vehicle dealer, buyer agent, wholesale motor vehicle auction dealer, or motor vehicle salesperson without proper authorization is a class 3 misdemeanor.	44-20-128 (2)(b)

CLASS 3 MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Revenue — Regulation of Activities (Cont.)	
Automobiles (Cont.)	
Powersports vehicles. Willfully violating Section 44-20-423 (2), C.R.S., by acting as a powersports vehicle manufacturer, distributor, or manufacturer representative unless duly licensed is a class 3 misdemeanor.	44-20-429 (2)(a)
Willfully violating Section 44-20-423 (2), C.R.S., by acting as a powersports vehicle wholesaler, dealer, used powersports vehicle dealer, or salesperson unless duly licensed is a class 3 misdemeanor.	44-20-429 (2)(b)



UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections	
Notice and Preparation for Elections	
Handling of a voting machine or electronic voting equipment or device by an elected official. Any elected official or candidate for elective office who prepares, maintains, or repairs any voting equipment or device that is to be used or is used in an election commits a misdemeanor.	1-5-607, 1-13-708.5 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail or both.
Recall and Vacancies in Office	
Petition requirements. Any person who willfully destroys, defaces, mutilates, or suppresses a petition, or who willfully neglects to file or delays delivery of a petition, or who conceals or removes a petition from the possession of the person authorized by law to have custody of it, or who aids, counsels, procures, or assists any person in doing any of the aforementioned acts, commits a misdemeanor.	1-12-108 (10) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
General Election Offenses	
Violation of duty imposed by election code. Any public officer, election official, or other person upon whom any duty is imposed by the election code who violates, neglects, or fails to perform such duty or is guilty of corrupt conduct in discharge of such duty commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-107 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any notary public or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths who administers any oath knowing it to be false or who knowingly makes a false certificate in regard to a matter connected with any election commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-107 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Wagers with electors. Any person who, before or during any election, makes a bet or wager with an elector, or takes a share or interest in, or in any manner becomes a party to such bet or wager, or provides or agrees to provide any money to be used by another in making such bet or wager upon any event or contingency arising out of the election commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-110 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Interference with the distribution of election material. During the period beginning 45 days before and ending 4 days after any election, any person who interferes with the lawful distribution of any written material related to any candidate for office or related to any issue submitted to electors, or who removes, defaces, or destroys any lawfully placed written material, commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-113 Maximum \$750 fine, replacement costs if necessary.
Failure to comply with the requirements of the Secretary of State. Any person who willfully interferes or willfully refuses to comply with the rules of the Secretary of State relating to elections commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-114 \$100 to \$500 fine, maximum of 30 days in jail, or both.
Offenses – Qualifications and Registration of Electors	
Interfering with or impeding registration. Any person who intentionally interferes with or impedes the registration of electors, whether by act of commission or by failure to perform any act or duty imposed or required for the proper administration of law, or who knowingly permits or encourages another to do so commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-201 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
A person who collects a voter registration application from an eligible elector and who fails to mail or deliver the application to the property county clerk and recorder within five business days after the application is signed commits a misdemeanor, unless the offender is a voter registration drive circulator or organizer.	1-13-201 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Unlawful qualification as a taxpaying elector. Any person who takes or places title to property in the name of another or who pays the taxes or takes or issues a tax receipt in the name of another for the purpose of attempting to qualify such person as a taxpaying elector or as a qualified taxpaying elector commits a misdemeanor. Any person who aids or assists another person in such an offense also commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-202 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Adding names after registration is closed. Any person who willfully and knowingly adds a name to the registration book of any precinct after the close of registration commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-204 \$200 to \$500 fine; each violation is a separate offense.
County clerk and recorder signing wrongful registration. Any county clerk and recorder who willfully signs his or her name on the registration record opposite the name of any person while knowing that the person is not legally entitled to be registered commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-205 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections (Cont.)	
Offenses – Qualifications and Registration of Electors (Cont.)	
Deputy county clerk and recorder influencing party affiliation. Any deputy county clerk and recorder, employee of the Department of Revenue, or employee of a voter registration agency who is authorized to conduct voter registration and who influences or attempts to influence any person during the registration process to affiliate with a political party or to affiliate with a specific political party commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-208 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
High school deputy registrar influencing party affiliation. Any high school deputy registrar for voter registration purposes who influences or attempts to influence any person during the registration process to affiliate with a political party or to affiliate with a specific political party commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-209 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses – Political Party Organization	
Fraud at a precinct caucus, assembly, or convention. Any person in authority at a precinct caucus, assembly, or convention who in any manner dishonestly, corruptly, or fraudulently performs any act devolving on him or her by virtue of the position of trust which he or she fills or who knowingly aids or abets any other person to do any fraudulent, dishonest, or corrupt act or thing in reference to a precinct caucus, assembly, or convention commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-301 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Fraudulent voting in a precinct caucus, assembly, or convention. Any person who fraudulently participates and votes in a precinct caucus, assembly, or convention when he or she is not a member of the political party involved commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-302 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses at a precinct caucus, assembly, or convention. Any person who: fraudulently votes more than once; knowingly hands in two or more ballots deceitfully folded together; knowingly procures, aids, counsels, or advises another to vote or attempt to vote fraudulently or corruptly; falsely impersonates any elector and votes under his or her name or under an assumed name; fraudulently procures, aids, abets, or encourages any person to attempt to falsely impersonate any elector or to vote under an assumed name; influences any voter in the casting of his or her ballot by bribery, duress, or any other corrupt or fraudulent means; or receives any money or valuable thing, or the promise of either, for casting a vote in a certain way, commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-303 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses – Access to Ballot by Candidate	
Bribery of petition signers. Any person who offers or permits another to offer any bribe or promise of gain to an elector to induce him to sign any petition or other election paper commits a misdemeanor. Any person who accepts such a bribe or promise of gain for signing any petition also commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-401 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Tampering with nomination papers. Any person who wrongfully or willfully destroys, defaces, mutilates, suppresses, neglects to file, or fails to cause to be filed any petition, certificate of nomination, or letter of acceptance, declination, or withdrawal that he or she possesses commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-402 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person who possesses a petition and who adds, amends, alters, or in any way changes the information on the petition as written by a signing elector commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-402 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person who willfully destroys, defaces, mutilates, or suppresses any nomination petition or who willfully neglects to file or delays the delivery of the nomination petition or who conceals or removes any petition from the possession of an authorized person commits a misdemeanor. A person who aids, counsels, procures, or assists any person in doing the aforementioned acts also commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-402 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Defacing of petitions other than nominating petitions. Any person who: willfully destroys, defaces, mutilates, or suppresses a petition; willfully neglects to file or delays delivery of a petition; conceals or removes a petition from the possession of the person authorized to have custody of it; or who aids, counsels, procures, or assists any person in so doing commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-403 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses – Notice and Preparation for Elections	
Tampering with election notices or supplies. Any person who, prior to an election, willfully defaces, removes, or destroys any lawfully posted notice of election commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-601 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections (Cont.)	
Offenses – Notice and Preparation for Elections (Cont.)	
Any person who, during an election, willfully defaces, removes, or destroys any card of instruction or sample ballot printed or posted for the instruction of electors commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-601 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person who, during an election, willfully defaces, removes, or destroys any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare a ballot commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-601 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses – Conduct of Elections	
Interfering with an election official. Any person who interferes in any manner with an election official or who induces any election official to violate or refuse to comply with his or her official duties or with the law commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-701 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Interfering with an election watcher. Any person who intentionally interferes with any watcher while he or she is discharging official election watcher duties is guilty of a misdemeanor.	1-13-702 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Tampering with a registration system, registration list, or pollbook. Any person who mutilates or erases any name, figure, or word in any registration list or pollbook, or who removes such an item with the intention to destroy it or to affect the election, or who destroys such an item, is guilty of a misdemeanor.	1-13-703 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Unlawfully refusing a ballot. Any judge of an election who willfully and maliciously refuses or neglects to receive the ballot of any registered elector who has taken or offered to take the oath of a challenged elector commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-704 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Unlawfully permitting a vote. Any judge of an election who knowingly and willfully permits any person to vote who is not entitled to do so commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-704 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Unlawfully delivering and receiving ballots at polls. No voter may receive an official ballot from any person except an election judge, and no one other than an election judge may deliver an official ballot to a voter. Any person violating these provisions commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-706 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
No person except a judge of election may receive a ballot prepared for voting from any voter. Any person who violates this provision commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-706 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any voter who does not vote the ballot received by him or her must return the ballot to the judge from whom he or she received the ballot before leaving the polling place. Any person who violates this provision commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-706 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Inducing a defective ballot. Any person who causes any deceit to be practiced with the intent to fraudulently induce a voter to deposit a defective ballot commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-707 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Interference with a voter while voting. Any person who interferes with any voter who is inside the immediate voting area or who is marking a ballot or operating a voting device at any election commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-711 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Disclosing or identifying a vote. Any voter who places any mark upon the ballot by means of which it can be identified as his or her own, commits a misdemeanor. Any person who places an identifying mark on someone else's ballot also commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-712 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person who endeavors to induce any voter to show how he or she marked his or her ballot commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-712 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections (Cont.)	
Offenses – Conduct of Elections (Cont.)	
Any election official, watcher, or person who reveals to any other person the name of any candidate for whom a voter has voted for or communicates to another his or her opinion, belief, or impression as to how or for whom a voter has voted commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-712 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Intimidation. Any person who directly or indirectly impedes, prevents, or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the elective franchise of any elector or who compels, induces, or prevails upon any elector either to give or refrain from giving his or her vote at any election or to give or refrain from giving his or her vote for any particular person or measure commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-713 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Electioneering. Any person who does any electioneering on the day of any election or during the time when voting is permitted for any election within any polling place or in any public street or room or in any public manner within 100 feet of any building in which a polling place is located commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-714 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Removal of a ballot. Any person who removes any official ballot from the polling place before the closing of the polls commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-714 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Liquor in or near a polling place. Any election official or other person who introduces, uses, or offers any intoxicating malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor in a polling place while any election is in progress or while election results are being ascertained commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-715 (3) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any officer or board of officers of any county or municipality who selects a designated polling place in a room where any intoxicating malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors are usually sold for consumption commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-715 (3) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Destroying, removing, or delaying the delivery of election results. Any person who willfully destroys, defaces, or alters any ballot or any election records or who willfully delays the delivery of any ballots or election records, or who takes, carries away, conceals, or removes any ballot, ballot box, or election records from a polling location or drop-off location or authorized custodian commits a misdemeanor. A person who aids, counsels, procures, advises, or assists any person to do any of the aforementioned acts also commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-716 (3) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any election official who has undertaken to deliver the official ballots and election records to the county clerk and recorder and who neglects or refuses to do so within the time prescribed by law or who fails to account fully for all official ballots or other records in his or her charge commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-716 (3) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Destruction of election supplies. Any person who, during an election: willfully defaces, tears down, removes, or destroys any card of instruction or sample ballot printed or posted for the instruction of voters; willfully removes and destroys any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare his or her ballot; or willfully hinders the voting of others, commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-717 \$5 to \$100 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
Unlawful release of information concerning ballot count. Any election official, watcher, or other person who releases information concerning the count of ballots cast at all polling locations or of mail-in voters' ballots prior to 7 p.m. on the day of the election commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-718 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Employer's unlawful acts regarding campaigns, elections, and voting. Any employer who in any manner controls the action of his or her employees in casting their votes commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-719 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both. A corporation will also forfeit its charter and right to do business in Colorado.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections (Cont.)	
Offenses – Conduct of Elections (Cont.)	
Any employer who refuses an employee the privilege of taking time off to vote or who subjects an employee to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege, or who otherwise violates an employee's entitlement to vote commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-719 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both. A corporation will also forfeit its charter and right to do business in Colorado.
Any employer who encloses his or her employees' pay in envelopes with written or printed political mottos, devices, or arguments containing threats intended to influence the political opinions, views, or actions of the employees commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-719 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both. A corporation will also forfeit its charter and right to do business in Colorado.)
Any employer who, within 90 days of an election, puts up or otherwise exhibits in his or her establishment any handbill, notice, or placard containing any information that if a particular ticket or candidate is elected, work will cease in whole or in part, or the establishment will be closed, or any other threat intended to influence the political opinions or actions of his or her employees commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-719 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both. A corporation will also forfeit its charter and right to do business in Colorado.
Unlawfully giving or promising money or employment in return for a vote or a non-vote. Any person who directly or indirectly pays, loans, contributes, or offers to pay, loan, or contribute any money or other valuable consideration to or for any elector, or to or for any other person, to induce such elector to vote or to refrain from voting or to vote a certain way commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-720 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person who directly or indirectly advances or pays, or causes to be paid, any money or other valuable thing to or for the use of any other person as a bribe at any election commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-720 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person who directly or indirectly gives, offers, or promises any office, place, or employment or who promises, procures, or endeavors to procure any office, place, or employment to or for any elector, or to or for any other person, in order to induce the elector to vote or to refrain from voting or to vote a certain way commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-720 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Unlawful receipt of money or jobs in return for a vote or non-vote. Any person who directly or indirectly receives, agrees to accept, or contracts for any money, gift, loan, or other valuable consideration, office, place, or employment, for himself or herself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote or not vote, or for voting a certain way, commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-721 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Neglect of duty by an election officer. Any officer upon whom any duty is imposed by any election law who violates his or her duty or who neglects or omits to perform it commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-723 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Unlawfully breaking the seal of ballots. Any officer or person who, without authorization, breaks or loosens a seal on a ballot or a ballot box with the intent to disclose or learn the number of such ballot or ballot box commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-723 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses – Mail-In Voting and Voting by New Residents	
Unlawfully mailing other material with an absentee voter's ballot. Any county clerk and recorder who delivers or mails anything other than voting material to a registered elector as part of or in connection with the mail ballot commits a misdemeanor.	1-13-801 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections (Cont.)	
Offenses – Mail-In Voting and Voting by New Residents (Cont.)	
Mail-in voter applications and deliveries outside of a county clerk and recorder's office. Any county clerk and recorder who makes a personal delivery of any mail ballot to an elector commits a misdemeanor if such delivery does not occur within the confines of the official office of that county clerk and recorder.	1-13-802 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Initiatives and Referenda	
Tampering with an initiative or referendum petition. Any person who willfully destroys, defaces, mutilates, or suppresses any initiative or referendum petition commits a misdemeanor.	1-40-131 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person who willfully neglects to file or delays the delivery of an initiative or referendum petition commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person who conceals or removes any initiative or referendum petition from the possession of the authorized custodian commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person who adds, amends, alters, or in any way changes the information on a petition as provided by the lector commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person who aids, counsels, procures, or assists any person in any acts that constitutes tampering with an initiative or referendum petition commits a misdemeanor.	
Legislative	
Offenses Related to the General Assembly	
Violation of a summons issued by the General Assembly. Any person who fails or refuses to obey any summons issued by the General Assembly commits a misdemeanor.	2-2-314 Maximum \$500 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Violation of legislative rules. Any person who willfully violates any of the rules and regulations of the General Assembly commits a misdemeanor.	2-2-404 (7) Maximum \$100 fine, 30 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Legislative Services	
Disclosure of reports before filing. Any state employee or other individual acting in an oversight role as a member of a committee, board, or commission, or any employee or other individual acting in an oversight role with respect to specific audits currently being conducted, who willfully and knowingly discloses the contents of any report prepared by or at the direction of the state auditor's office prior to the release of such report by a majority vote of the Legislative Audit Committee commits a misdemeanor.	2-3-103.7 (1) Maximum \$500 fine.
Interfering with a legislative audit. Any officer or employee who fails or refuses to permit access or examination for an audit or who interferes with the examination commits a misdemeanor.	2-3-107 (2)(c) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, 1 month to 364 days in jail, or both.
Uniform Consumer Credit Code	
Uniform Consumer Credit Code Offenses	
Making excess charges as a supervised lender. A supervised lender who willfully makes charges in excess of those permitted by Uniform Consumer Credit Code commits a misdemeanor, unless the offense is also a violation of Section 18-15-104, C.R.S. (engaging in criminal usury) or Section 18-15-107, C.R.S. (collection of extensions of credit by extortionate means).	5-5-301 (1) Maximum \$5,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Making supervised loans without a license. A person who willfully engages in the business of making supervised loans without a license commits a misdemeanor, unless the offense is also a violation of Section 18-15-104, C.R.S. (engaging in criminal usury) or Section 18-15-107, C.R.S. (collection of extensions of credit by extortionate means). The prohibition is not applicable to a supervised financial institution.	5-5-301 (2) Maximum \$5,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Improper notification or payment of fees. A person who undertakes direct collection of payments and who fails to comply with the provisions of Section 5-6-202, C.R.S., concerning notification or with the provisions of Section 5-6-203, C.R.S., concerning the payment of fees commits a misdemeanor, unless the offense is also a violation of Section 18-15-104, C.R.S., (engaging in criminal usury) or Section 18-15-107, C.R.S., (collection of extensions of credit by extortionate means).	5-5-301 (3) Maximum \$1,000 fine.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Uniform Consumer Credit Code (Cont.)	
Violation of disclosure and advertising provisions. Any person who willfully and knowingly gives false or inaccurate information or fails to provide information required to be disclosed under the provisions of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code related to disclosure and advertising commits a misdemeanor.	5-5-302 Maximum \$5,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person who willfully and knowingly uses any rate table or chart in a manner which consistently understates the annual percentage rate determined according to the provisions of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code on disclosure and advertising commits a misdemeanor.	5-5-302 Maximum \$5,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person who otherwise fails to comply with any requirement of the provisions of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code on disclosure and advertising commits a misdemeanor.	5-5-302 Maximum \$5,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Violations of the Refund Anticipation Loans Act. Any person who willfully violates any provision of Article 9.5 of Title 5 regarding refund anticipation loans commits a misdemeanor.	5-9.5-106 Maximum \$500 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Rental Purchase Offenses	
Violations of the Colorado Rental Purchase Agreement Act. Any person who willfully and intentionally violates any provision of Article 10 of Title 5 regarding rental purchase agreements commits a misdemeanor. An intentional violation also constitutes a deceptive trade practice.	5-10-901 Maximum \$500 fine.
Consumer and Commercial Affairs	
Colorado Consumer Protection Act	
Installation or reinstallation of a false air bag. Any person who installs or reinstalls, as part of a vehicle inflatable restraint system, any object in lieu of an air bag that was designed in accordance with federal safety regulations for the make, model, and year of the vehicle engages in a deceptive trade practice and commits a misdemeanor.	6-1-710 (2) \$2,500 to \$5,000 fine, maximum of 364 days in jail, or both.
Violations of the Colorado Foreclosure Protection Act. Any person who commits any of the acts prohibited by the Colorado Foreclosure Protection Act in Section 6-1-1107, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	6-1-1108 Maximum \$25,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any equity purchaser who violates Section 6-1-1117 (2), C.R.S., concerning acts prohibited during the period in which a home owner may cancel a transaction commits a misdemeanor.	6-1-1118 Maximum \$25,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any equity purchaser who, within ten days following receipt of a notice of cancellation, fails to return without condition the original contract and any other documents signed by the home owner, commits a misdemeanor.	
An equity purchaser commits a misdemeanor when he or she makes any untrue or misleading statements of material fact regarding the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the value of the residence in foreclosure; • the amount of proceeds the home owner will receive after a foreclosure sale; • any contract term; • the home owner's rights or obligations incident to or arising out of the sale transaction; • the nature of any document that the equity purchaser induces the home owner to sign; or • anything else concerning the sale of the residence in foreclosure to the equity purchaser. 	
Unfair Practices Act	
Selling for less than cost. Selling, offering for sale, or advertising for sale any product or service for less than the cost of the product or service with the intent to both injure competitors and to destroy competition and where the likely result of such sale would be the acquisition or maintenance of a monopoly is a misdemeanor.	6-2-105 (1)(a) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Consumer and Commercial Affairs (Cont.)	
Unfair Practices Act (Cont.)	
Secret rebates or refunds. The secret payment or allowance of rebates, refunds, commissions, or unearned discounts, or the secret extension of special services or privileges to certain purchasers when the offer is not extended to all purchasers upon like terms and conditions, is an unfair trade practice and a misdemeanor.	6-2-108 \$100 to \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Discriminatory sales. Violating the provisions of Section 6-2-103, C.R.S., of the Unfair Practices Act concerning discriminatory sales is a misdemeanor.	6-2-116 \$100 to \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Personal responsibility for violations of the Unfair Practices Act. Any person who, either as a director, officer, or agent of any firm or corporation or as the agent of any person violating the provisions of the Unfair Practices Act commits a misdemeanor and will be held responsible equally with the person, firm, or corporation for which he or she acts.	
How cost is established under the Unfair Practices Act. Under Section 6-2-106, C.R.S., of the Unfair Practices Act, it is a misdemeanor to use the invoice cost of a product purchased at a forced, bankrupt, or closeout sale, or at any other sale outside of the ordinary channels of trade, to establish the cost of a given product to the distributor and vender.	
Cemeteries	
Violation of statutes governing cemeteries. Any person violates any provisions of Article 24 of Title 6, which concerns cemeteries, commits a misdemeanor.	6-24-111 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Public Establishments	
Defrauding an innkeeper. Any person who, with the intend to defraud, procures food or accommodations from a public establishment without paying commits a misdemeanor if the total amount due is less than \$50.	6-25-103 Maximum \$500 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Corporations and Associations	
Offenses Related to Special Purpose Corporations	
Damaging property of a ditch and reservoir company. Any person who willfully or maliciously damages or interferes with any road, ditch, flume, bridge, ferry, railroad, or telegraph line or with any of the fixtures, tools, implements, appurtenances, or property of any lawful corporation commits a misdemeanor.	7-42-109 Maximum \$500 fine, 364 days in jail, or both. The offender must also pay all damages and costs of suit.
Colorado Corporations and Associations Act	
Interrogatories by the Secretary of State. Any entity that fails or refuses to answer truthfully and fully, within required deadlines, interrogatories propounded to the entity by the Secretary of State pursuant to the Colorado Corporations and Associations Act commits a misdemeanor.	7-90-402 (3) Maximum \$5,000 fine.
Any manager of an entity who fails or refuses to answer truthfully and fully, within required deadlines, interrogatories propounded to the manager by the Secretary of State pursuant to the Colorado Corporations and Associations Act commits a misdemeanor.	7-90-402 (4) Maximum \$10,000 fine.
Labor and Industry	
Offenses Related to the Division of Labor	
Failure of employers and employees to furnish required information. Any employer or employee who fails or refuses to furnish information required by the Industrial Claims Office of the Division of Labor commits a misdemeanor.	8-1-114 (2) \$200 fine for an employer; \$25 fine for an employee.
Obstruction of the performance of duties of the Industrial Claims Appeals Office. Any person who hinders or obstructs an investigator of the Industrial Claims Appeals Office commits a misdemeanor. An employer who in bad faith refuses reasonable access to his or her premises, or any person who gives unauthorized advance notice of any inspection to be conducted by the Industrial Claims Appeals Office also commits a misdemeanor.	8-1-116 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Labor and Industry (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to the Division of Labor (Cont.)	
Unlawful use of statutory provisions to maintain a given condition of affairs. Any party who uses statutory provisions concerning the process for determining labor disputes for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay commits a misdemeanor.	8-1-125 (3) Maximum \$100 fine.
Unlawful lockouts or strikes. Any employer who declares or causes a lockout contrary to the provisions Article 1 of Title 8 concerning the Industrial Claim Appeals Office commits a misdemeanor. Each day or part of a day that the lockout exists constitutes a separate offense.	8-1-129 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of Article 1 of Title 8 concerning the Industrial Claim Appeals Office commits a misdemeanor. Each day or part of a day that the employee is on strike constitutes a separate offense.	8-1-129 (2) Maximum \$50 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Any person who incites, encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or to continue an unlawful lockout, or an employee to go or to continue on an unlawful strike, commits a misdemeanor.	8-1-129 (3) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Failure of a witness to appear or testify. Any person who fails, refuses, or neglects to appear and testify, or to produce books, papers, and records in response to a subpoena authorized by the director of the Division of Labor commits a misdemeanor.	8-1-139 (1) Maximum \$100 fine or 30 days in jail, for each day in default.
Violation of the provisions governing the Industrial Claim Appeals Office. Any employer, employee, or other person who violates any provision of Article 1 of Title 8 concerning the Industrial Claim Appeals Office in the Division of Labor for which no penalty is specifically provided commits a misdemeanor.	8-1-140 (1) Minimum \$100 fine, maximum of 60 days in jail, or both.
Any employer, employee, or other person who fails, refuses, or neglects to perform any duty within the time prescribed or refuses to obey lawful orders made pursuant to Article 1 of Title 8 concerning the Industrial Claim Appeals Office in the Division of Labor commits a misdemeanor.	8-1-140 (2) Minimum \$100 fine for each day.
Offenses Related to Labor Relations	
Coercing employees because of a labor organization connection. Any person or any member of any firm or an agent, officer, or employee of any such company or corporation who coerces an employee because of the employee's connection with a labor organization commits a misdemeanor.	8-2-103 \$100 to \$500 fine, 6 months to 364 days in jail, or both.
Obtaining workmen by misrepresentation. Obtaining workmen by misrepresentation, false advertising, or false pretenses concerning the conditions of the employment is a misdemeanor.	8-2-105 Maximum \$2,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Unlawfully preventing employees from participating in politics. Any corporation, company, partnership, association, individual, or employer that makes, adopts, or enforces any policy forbidding or preventing an employee from participating in politics commits a misdemeanor.	8-2-108 (1) Maximum \$2,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Unlawfully blacklisting or publishing a blacklist. Any officer or agent of any corporation, company, individual, or other person who blacklists, publishes, or causes to be blacklisted or published any discharged employee, mechanic, or laborer for the purpose of preventing such person from securing other employment commits a misdemeanor. Conspiring to prevent a discharged employee from securing employment is also a misdemeanor.	8-2-111 \$50 to \$250 fine, 30 to 90 days in jail, or both.
Unlawfully publishing notice of a boycott. Any person who prints or circulates any notice of a boycott against a lawful business or who publishes the name of any public officer upon any notice of a boycott because of any lawful act or decision of such officer commits a misdemeanor.	8-2-115 \$10 to \$250 fine, up to 60 days in jail, or both.
Unlawfully intimidating workmen. Using force, threats, or other means of intimidation to prevent any person from engaging in any lawful occupation is a misdemeanor.	
Unlawfully maintaining a blacklist. Any employer who maintains a blacklist or who notifies any other employer that a current or former employee has been blacklisted for the purpose of preventing the employee from receiving employment commits a misdemeanor.	

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Labor and Industry (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Labor Relations (Cont.)	
Preventing legislative and judicial access to employees. Any person who adopts or enforces any policy forbidding or preventing an employee or other entity under his or her control from testifying before a committee of the General Assembly or a court of law commits a misdemeanor.	8-2.5-101 (1)(a) Maximum \$1,000 fine.
It is a misdemeanor to intimidate a legislative witness by use of a threat in order to intentionally influence or induce the witness to:	8-2.5-101 (1.5)(c) Maximum \$1,000 fine.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appear or not appear before a committee of the General Assembly; • give or refrain from giving testimony to a legislative committee; • testify falsely before a legislative committee; • avoid legal process summoning the witness to attend and testify before a legislative committee; or • take any action against a witness for testifying at a legislative committee. 	
Interference with official duties under the Labor Peace Act. Any person who willfully assaults, resists, prevents, impedes, or interferes with the performance of duties pursuant to the Labor Peace Act commits a misdemeanor.	8-3-116 Maximum \$500 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Violations of the Labor Peace Act. Any person, firm, or corporation who violates any of the provisions of the Labor Peace Act commits a misdemeanor.	8-3-122 \$50 to \$100 fine for the first offense, \$100 to \$500 fine for the second and subsequent offenses, with costs.
Offenses Related to Wages	
Refusing subpoena in appeals of administrative actions. It is a misdemeanor for a person who, without just cause, fails or refuses to attend and testify or to answer any lawful inquiry or to produce books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records in obedience to a subpoena.	8-4-111.5 (2)(b)(II) Maximum \$200 fine, 60 days in jail, or both; each day of failure or refusal is a separate offense.
Unlawfully claiming tips or gratuities. Any employer who asserts any claim to any presents, tips, or gratuities given to an employee commits a misdemeanor, unless a notice is posted indicating that presents, tips, or gratuities will be the property of the employer.	8-4-114 (1) Maximum \$300 fine, 30 days in jail, or both.
Discrimination against an employee for involvement in wage complaints. Any employer who in any manner discriminates against any employee who has filed a complaint, initiated a proceeding, or testified in a proceeding regarding protections afforded under Article 4 of Title 8 concerning wages commits a misdemeanor.	8-4-120 Maximum \$500 fine, 60 days in jail, or both.
Discrimination against an employee for involvement in a wage board. Any employer who discharges, threatens, or in any other way discriminates against an employee because he or she is involved in or participates in a wage board or its investigations commits a misdemeanor.	8-6-115 \$200 to \$1,000 fine.
Offenses Related to Labor Conditions	
Violations of the Youth Employment Opportunity Act. Any person who has legal responsibility for a minor under the age of 18 and who knowingly permits the minor to be employed in violation of the Youth Employment Opportunity Act commits a misdemeanor.	8-12-116 (1) \$20 to \$100 fine.
Any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent of such, who knowingly violates or knowingly fails to comply with the Youth Employment Opportunity Act commits a misdemeanor.	8-12-116 (2) \$20 to \$100 fine for the first offense; \$100 to \$500 fine, up to 90 days in jail, or both for a second or subsequent offense.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Labor and Industry (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Labor Conditions (Cont.)	
Violations of the eight-hour day statute. Any person, body corporate, general manager, or employer who violates or causes to be violated any of the provisions of Section 8-13-102, C.R.S., concerning the eight-hour work day commits a misdemeanor.	8-13-103 \$250 to \$500 fine, 90 days to 6 months in jail, or both.
Violations of hours of duty for firemen. Any officer, agent, or employee of any municipality who requires any person in a fire department who is not in command of the fire department to remain on duty for periods of time that in aggregate amount to more than 12 hours of each day in a calendar month commits a misdemeanor, except in cases of an emergency.	8-13-108 \$100 to \$500 fine, up to 100 days in jail, or both.
Violations of the protection of building employees. Any person, corporation, company, or association who violates any of the provisions of Article 14 of Title 8 pertaining to the protection of building employees commits a misdemeanor.	8-14-105 \$50 to \$500 fine.
Offenses Related to Public Works	
Colorado Antifreeze Law. Any person who violates the provisions of the Colorado Antifreeze Law commits a misdemeanor.	8-20-812 \$50 to \$300 fine.
Brake product standards. Any person, partnership, corporation, or association that violates or fails to comply with the provisions of Part 9 of Article 20 of Title 8 concerning the sale of approved brake fluid commits a misdemeanor.	8-20-904 \$50 to \$300 fine.
Offenses Related to Workers' Compensation	
Liability of a lessor contractor-out deemed employer. Any person, company, or corporation contracting with a landowner or lessee of a farm or ranch who fails to provide and maintain insurance coverage or compensation for injury or death commits a misdemeanor.	8-41-401 (4)(b) Maximum \$500 fine, 60 days in jail, or both.
Unlawful cutting of workers' compensation insurance rates or rebates. The cutting of rates, rebating, or any other method whereby any employer is given the benefit of or obtains a workers' compensation insurance rate lower than that approved by Commissioner of Insurance is a misdemeanor.	8-44-104 Maximum \$100 fine.
Offenses Related to Employment Security	
Confidentiality of records in the Division of Employment and Training. Any employee or member of the Employment and Training Division or any referee who violates the provisions of Article 72 of Title 8 concerning the confidentiality of records or the administration of the division commits a misdemeanor.	8-72-107 (1) \$20 to \$200 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Failure to attend and testify or produce documents before the Division of Employment and Training. Any person who, without just cause, fails or refuses to attend and testify or to answer any lawful inquiry, or to produce books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records pursuant to a subpoena from the Division of Employment and Training commits a misdemeanor.	8-72-108 (2) Maximum \$200 fine, 60 days in jail, or both.
Unlawful waiver of employee rights. Any employer or officer or agent of any employer who makes, requires, or accepts any deduction from an employee's wages to finance the employer's premiums or surcharges or who accepts any waiver of employee rights granted by Articles 70 through 82 of Title 8 concerning employment security commits a misdemeanor.	8-80-101 \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 6 months in jail, or both.
Charging a fee to an individual claiming Employment Security benefits. Any person who charges a fee to an individual claiming benefits granted by Articles 70 through 82 of Title 8 concerning employment security commits a misdemeanor.	8-80-102, 8-81-101 (3) \$20 to \$200 fine, up to 6 months in jail, or both.
Other violations of the Employment Security Law. Any person who makes a false statement or representation of material fact knowing it to be false, or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact with the intent to defraud by obtaining or increasing any benefit granted by Articles 70 through 82 of Title 8 concerning employment security or granted under the employment security law of another jurisdiction commits a misdemeanor.	8-81-101 (1)(a) \$25 to \$1,000 fine, up to 6 months in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Labor and Industry (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Employment Security (Cont.)	
Any employing unit, officer or agent of an employing unit, or other person who makes a false statement or representation of material fact knowing it to be false, or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact either to interfere with the payment of benefits, or to avoid becoming or remaining a subject employer, or to avoid or reduce any payment required from a governing unit pursuant to Articles 70 through 82 of Title 8 concerning employment security or to the employment security law of another jurisdiction commits a misdemeanor.	8-81-101 (2) \$25 to \$1,000 fine, up to 6 months in jail, or both.
Failing or refusing to pay required taxes, failing to furnish required reports, or refusing the inspection of records required from a governing unit pursuant to Articles 70 through 82 of Title 8 concerning employment security or to the employment security law of another jurisdiction is a misdemeanor.	8-81-101 (2) \$25 to \$1,000 fine, up to 6 months in jail, or both.
Any violation of the provisions of Articles 70 through 82 of Title 8 concerning employment security for which a penalty is not otherwise provided is a misdemeanor.	8-81-101 (3) \$20 to \$200 fine, up to 60 days in jail, or both.
Safety — Industrial and Commercial	
Offenses Related to Buildings and Equipment	
Violations of construction requirements for buildings of public assemblage. Any proprietor who builds, leases, procures, or permits any building to be used as a public assemblage when the building does not conform to the construction requirements of law commits a misdemeanor.	9-1-102 Maximum \$500 fine.
Any person who fails to have doors open outward in buildings for public assemblage, or who fails to ensure that the doors can be opened readily and speedily from inside the building and that the stairways and passages leading to a door are unobstructed, commits a misdemeanor.	9-1-104 Maximum \$200 fine.
Sale and use of fire extinguishers. Any person who violates any provision of Article 3 of Title 9 concerning the sale and use of fire extinguishers commits a misdemeanor.	9-3-104 Maximum \$100 fine, 30 days in jail, or both.
Boiler inspection. Any owner of a boiler who fails to report the location of his or her boiler to the Boiler Inspection Section of the Division of Oil and Public Safety commits a misdemeanor.	9-4-108 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Failure of a boiler inspectors to perform duty. Any inspector of boilers who fails to perform his or her duties commits a misdemeanor.	9-4-111 \$100 to \$1,000 fine, 2 months to 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Explosives	
Markings on explosives. Any person, partnership, or corporation that sells, offers for sale, takes or solicits orders for sale, purchases, uses, or has on hand for the purpose of sale, any high explosive that can be detonated with a detonator or related material, commits a misdemeanor if the name and place of business of the manufacturer and a date code is not plainly stamped or printed on each container or bag of the explosive.	9-6-107 Maximum \$5,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person who intentionally removes, alters, or obscures the printed or stamped manufacturer's name and date codes or other identifying codes on the containers used to contain high explosives or related materials commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person, partnership, or corporation that has more than two different dates or identifying codes on any high explosive or related materials commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person, partnership, or corporation that packages any explosives in any container or wrapping formerly used by any other person, partnership, or corporation in the packing of high explosives or related material commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person, partnership, or corporation who fails to use the same identifying codes on the packing container as on each of the high explosive cartridges or blasting agent cartridges within the packing container commits a misdemeanor.	
Failure to obtain an explosives permit. Any person who manufactures, sells, stores, transports, or uses explosives without first obtaining a permit to do so commits a misdemeanor, unless the provisions of Section 9-7-106 (5), C.R.S., exempt that person from the requirement to obtain a permit.	9-7-111 \$25 to \$500 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Insurance	
Offenses Related to Insurance – General Provisions	
Defamation of another insurance company. An insurance company or employee or agent thereof commits a misdemeanor if the entity makes or in any other way distributes or encourages to be distributed any statement that is defamatory of another insurance company and that contains any false and malicious criticism or statement calculated to injure such company.	10-1-116 Maximum \$500 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Examinations conducted by the Division of Insurance. Any person who knowingly or willfully testifies falsely in reference to any matter material to an examination or inquiry by the insurance commissioner commits a misdemeanor.	10-1-204 (4) Maximum \$5,000 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
Any person who, with the intent to deceive, knowingly or willfully makes any false certification of any books or papers filed with the Division of Insurance in the course of any examination or inquiry commits a misdemeanor.	10-1-204 (5) Maximum \$5,000 fine, 2 months to 364 days in jail, or both.
False statement relating to market conduct surveillance. Any person who knowingly or willfully testifies falsely in reference to any matter material to any market conduct surveillance, or who knowingly or willfully makes any false certificate, entry, or memorandum upon any of the books or papers of a company or upon any statement filed or offered to be filed or used in the course of any market conduct surveillance or inquiry commits a misdemeanor.	10-1-304 (4) Maximum \$5,000 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to the Regulation of Insurance Companies	
Violations of insurance laws. Any officer, director, stockholder, attorney, or agent of any corporation or association who violates the provisions of Title 10, Article 7 of Title 12, or Article 14 of Title 24 concerning the regulation of insurance companies commits a misdemeanor. Any such person who participates in or aids, abets, or advises or consents to any such violation, and any person who solicits or who knowingly receives any money or property in violation of insurance regulations also commits a misdemeanor. Does not apply to violations of Section 10-3-104, C.R.S., concerning unauthorized companies or to violations of Article 15 of Title 10 concerning preneed funeral contracts. Does apply to violations of Section 10-11-122, C.R.S., concerning title insurance companies.	10-3-111 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Violations of laws restricting the increase of capital. Any officer, director, clerk, employee, or agent of any company who receives, pays out, or orders the payment of any money, or who incurs any obligation for payment in connection with the sale of additional stock or an increase of capital commits a misdemeanor if the expense incurred in connection with such sale exceeds 20 percent of the amount realized from the sale of its capital stock or if the expense is not paid from surplus funds.	10-3-114 Maximum \$500 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Noncompliance with the insurance commissioner's orders. Any insurance company or any officer or official thereof who willfully fails to comply with an order of the insurance commissioner while such insurance company is under the commissioner's direct supervision commits a misdemeanor.	10-3-411 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 2 years in jail, or both.
Application for receivership. Any domestic insurance company that violates the regulations of law concerning applications for receivership commits a misdemeanor.	10-3-504.5 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 1 month to 364 days in jail, or both.
Limitations on the disclosure of HIV test results. Any person who discloses HIV-related test results that identify the patient without first obtaining a separate written informed consent for such disclosure from the patient commits a misdemeanor, unless the result is positive or indeterminate and the person reports the result to the medical information bureau in a manner conforming to law.	10-3-1104.5 (6) \$500 to \$5,000 fine, 6 to 24 months in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Mutual Insurance	
Noncompliance with statutes governing mutual insurance companies or mutual protective associations. Any mutual insurance company or mutual protective association that fails to comply with the regulations proscribed in Sections 10-12-101 through 10-12-104, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	10-12-103 (1) \$500 to \$1,500 fine.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Insurance (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Mutual Insurance (Cont.)	
<i>Noncompliance with statutes governing inter-insurance contracts.</i> Any attorney, agent, or representative who, except for the purpose of applying for a certificate of authority, exchanges any contracts of indemnity of the kind and character specified in Section 10-13-101, C.R.S., or directly or indirectly solicits or negotiates any application for the same without first complying with the provisions of Title 10 commits a misdemeanor.	10-13-110 \$100 to \$1,000 fine.
Offenses Related to Fraternal Benefit Societies	
<i>Violations related to fraternal benefit societies.</i> Any person, officer, member, or examining physician of any fraternal benefit society who knowingly or willfully makes any false or fraudulent statement or representation in or with reference to any application for membership, or for the purpose of obtaining money from or benefit in any fraternal benefit society, commits a misdemeanor.	10-14-704 (1) \$500 to \$2,500 fine, 30 days to 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person who solicits membership for, or in any manner assists in procuring membership in, any fraternal benefit society not licensed or authorized to do business in the state, commits a misdemeanor.	10-14-704 (3) \$100 to \$500 fine.
Any society, or any officer, agent, or employee thereof who neglects or refuses to comply with, or who violates any provisions of Article 14 of Title 10 concerning fraternal benefit societies, for which the penalty is not otherwise specified, commits a misdemeanor.	10-14-704 (4) Maximum \$2,000 fine.
Offenses Related to Cash Bonding Agents	
<i>Unlawfully practicing as a cash bonding agent.</i> Any person who acts or attempts to act as a professional cash-bail agent or cash-bonding agent without a license to do so commits a misdemeanor.	10-23-107 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Financial Institutions	
Offenses Related to Banks and Industrial Banks	
<i>Violations of the Public Deposit Protection Act.</i> Any official custodian who violates the provisions of the Public Deposit Protection Act commits a misdemeanor.	11-10.5-111 (4)(b) \$200 to \$500 fine; the court may also remove the official from public office.
Any director, bank officer, or manager who knowingly violates the provisions of the Public Deposit Protection Act commits a misdemeanor.	11-10.5-111 (4)(c) \$200 to \$2,000 fine.
Offenses Related to Credit Unions	
<i>Unlawful use of the words "credit union."</i> Any person, association, corporation, or partnership that uses the word "credit union" in its name without authorization commits a misdemeanor.	11-30-105 Maximum \$500 fine, 60 days in jail, or both.
Marijuana Financial Services Cooperatives	
<i>Title protection.</i> Any person or organization other than a co-op or an association of co-ops using the phrases "cannabis credit cooperative," "marijuana credit cooperative," "cannabis credit co-op," "marijuana credit co-op," "cannabis financial services cooperative," "marijuana financial services cooperative," "cannabis financial services co-op," and "marijuana financial services co-op" in its name, title, or advertisements or offers of services commits a misdemeanor.	11-33-108 (2)(b) Maximum \$500 fine, 60 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Savings and Loan Associations	
<i>Defamation of a savings and loan association.</i> Any person who willfully makes, circulates, or transmits any false statement, rumor, report, or suggestion concerning the financial condition, management, or assets of any savings and loan association, when the statement incites the public, creates a detrimental impression of the association, results in the withdrawal of funds, or impairs confidence in the association, commits a misdemeanor. Any person who aids, advises, or abets in the defamation of a savings and loan association also commits a misdemeanor.	11-40-107 \$300 to \$1,000 fine, 3 months to 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Circulating false information concerning a savings and loan association.</i> Any person who willfully and knowingly concurs in or is responsible for the making, publishing, or posting of any false or misleading information tending to imply that any other business operated in this state is a savings and loan association or is otherwise regulated as such commits a misdemeanor.	11-40-108 Minimum \$300 fine, 6 months to 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Financial Institutions (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Savings and Loan Associations (Cont.)	
Unlawful use of the term "savings and loan association." Any person who willfully and knowingly uses the name "savings and loan association" without authorization commits a misdemeanor.	11-41-127 (2) Maximum \$500 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Violation of provisions regulating the officers and directors of savings and loan associations. Any officer or director of any savings and loan association who takes or receives any commission, compensation, remuneration, gift, speculative interest, or other thing of value as an inducement to the making of a loan, the purchase of any securities, or the sale of any stock, commits a misdemeanor.	
Any officer or director of any savings and loan association who negotiates for or receives a mortgage loan from such association, except for the bona fide financing of the home of such officer or director, commits a misdemeanor, unless the insurance commissioner has first approved the loan.	
Every officer, employee, and agent handling or having custody or charge of funds or securities belonging to a savings and loan association who, before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, fails to give a good and sufficient bond in such sum as may be fixed by the board of directors of any such association, commits a misdemeanor.	11-41-127 (2) Maximum \$500 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Violation of the confidentiality oath taken by a member of the Financial Services Board. Any member of the Financial Services Board who violates the oath to keep secret all information acquired by him or her in the discharge of his or her duties commits a misdemeanor.	11-44-101.6 (8) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Testifying falsely in reference to any matter being investigated by the insurance commissioner. Any person who willfully refuses or fails to attend, answer, or produce books or papers, or who refuses to give the insurance commissioner full and truthful information and answer in writing to any inquiry or question made in writing in reference to a matter being investigated, or who refuses or willfully fails to appear and testify under oath, commits a misdemeanor.	11-44-109 (5) Maximum \$500 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
False certificates filed with the Division of Financial Services. Any director, officer, agent, or employee of any savings and loan association who, with the intent to deceive, knowingly or willfully makes any false certificate, entry, or memorandum upon any of the books or the papers of any association or upon any statement filed or offered to be filed in the Division of Financial Services or used in the course of an investigation by the insurance commissioner, commits a misdemeanor.	11-44-109 (6) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 2 months to 364 days in jail, or both.
Noncompliance with the orders of the Division of Financial Services. Any officer, agent, employee, or director of any savings and loan association who refuses to comply with the insurance commissioner's demand for possession of the property, business, and assets of such association, commits a misdemeanor.	11-44-114 Maximum \$300 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Failure of government official to deposit public moneys only in eligible public depositories. Any official of a governmental unit who has custody of or control over public moneys and who deposits such moneys in any depository that has not been designated by the insurance commissioner as an eligible public depository commits a misdemeanor, unless the entire amount of the deposit is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor.	11-47-118 (2) \$200 to \$500 fine.
Violation of statutes governing life care institutions. Any person acting in the capacity of a life care services provider who enters into or extends the term of a life care contract, without acting in compliance with the provisions governing life care institutions, commits a misdemeanor.	11-49-109 Maximum \$10,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Colorado Banking Code	
Criminal offenses under the Colorado Banking Code. Any person responsible for an act or omission expressly declared to be a criminal offense by the Colorado Banking Code commits a misdemeanor.	11-107-108 (1)(a) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Acting as a trust company without authorization. Any person who carries on or conducts a trust company businesses, or who advertises or holds himself or herself out as being engaged in or doing a trust company business, or who uses the word "trust" or the words "trust company" in connection with a business without authorization commits a misdemeanor.	11-109-601 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both)

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Financial Institutions (Cont.)	
Money Transmitters	
Violation of statutes governing money transmitters. Any person who violates any provision of the statutes governing money transmitters commits a misdemeanor.	11-110-118 Maximum \$10,000 fine
Professions and Occupations	
Offenses Related to Professions and Occupations – General	
Motor vehicle dealer with drafts not honored for payment. Any motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler, or used motor vehicle dealer who issues a draft or check and fails to honor the draft or check, causing loss to a third party, commits a misdemeanor.	12-6-121.6 (2) \$2,500 fine.
Violation of the Sunday closing law. Any person, firm, partnership, or corporation who keeps open, operates, or assists in keeping open or operating any premises for the purpose of selling, bartering, or exchanging any motor vehicle on a Sunday commits a misdemeanor.	12-6-303 \$75 to \$1,000 fine, 6 months jail, suspension or revocation of a motor vehicle dealer's license, or all three.
Powersports vehicle dealer with drafts not honored for payment. Any wholesaler, powersports vehicle dealer, or used powersports vehicle dealer who issues a draft or check and fails to honor the draft or check, causing loss to a third party, commits a misdemeanor.	12-6-529 (2) \$2,500 fine.
Violation of statutes governing records kept by firearms dealers. Any individual, firm, or corporation that fails to keep the retail records required by Section 12-26-102, C.R.S., or who refuses to exhibit such record when requested to do so by a police officer, commits a misdemeanor.	12-26-103 \$25 to \$100 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.
Any purchaser, lessee, or exchanger of a pistol or revolver who gives false information in connection with the making of a retail record required by Section 12-26-102, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	12-26-103 \$25 to \$100 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.
Violation of the Mortuary Science Code. Any person who violates Part 1 or Part 3 of the Mortuary Science Code commits a misdemeanor.	12-135-108 Maximum \$5,000 fine, 24 months in jail, or both.
Violations concerning non-transplant tissue banks. Any person who violates Article 140 of Title 12 concerning non-transplant tissue banks commits a misdemeanor.	12-140-108 Maximum \$5,000 fine, 18 months in jail, or both.
Violation of qualifications for guides employed by outfitters. An individual who works as a guide while under the age of 18, or without possessing a valid first aid or first aid instructor's card issued by the American Red Cross, or other equivalent training, commits a misdemeanor.	12-145-106 (1) \$100 fine.
Failure by an outfitter to maintain or permit inspection of required documents. Any person who engages in activities as an outfitter shall maintain all applicable documents, records, and other required items, for the current and the preceding four years, at the address listed on his or her registration. A person who refuses to permit the inspection of such documents, records, or items commits a misdemeanor.	12-145-110 (2) \$100 fine.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Professions and Occupations (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Professions and Occupations – General (Cont.)	
<p><i>Unlawfully practicing as a real estate broker.</i> Any natural person, firm, partnership, limited liability company, association, or corporation that acts as a real estate broker without a license to do so or after the license has been revoked or suspended commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>12-10-223 Penalty for a natural person for a first offense: maximum \$500 fine, 6 months in jail, or both; for a second offense: maximum \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both; penalty for an entity: maximum \$5,000 fine.</p>
<p><i>Failure to obey a subpoena in a real estate matter.</i> Any person who willfully fails or neglects to appear and testify or to produce books, papers, or records required by a subpoena served in connection to any matter conducted under the statutes regulating real estate brokers and salespersons, the real estate recovery fund, or real estate subdivisions commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>12-10-225 Up to \$25 fine, 30 days in jail, or both; each day constitutes a separate offense.</p>
<p><i>Unlawfully practicing as an appraisal management company.</i> Any person, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation that acts as an appraisal management company without a license to do so or after the license has been revoked or suspended commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>12-10-617 (3) Penalty for a natural person for a first offense: maximum \$500 fine, 6 months in jail, or both; for a second offense: maximum \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both; penalty for an entity: maximum \$5,000 fine.</p>
<p><i>Failure to obey a subpoena in a mortgage loan originator matter.</i> Any person who willfully fails or neglects to appear and testify or to produce books, papers, or records required by a subpoena served in connection to any matter conducted under the statutes regulating mortgage loan originators commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>12-10-715 (2) Maximum \$100 fine, 30 days in jail, or both; each day constitutes a separate offense.</p>
<p><i>Violations concerning non-transplant tissue banks.</i> Any person who violates Article 140 of Title 12 concerning non-transplant tissue banks commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>12-140-108 \$5,000 fine, 18 months in jail, or both.</p>
Courts and Court Procedure	
Offenses Related to Damages	
<p><i>Violations of provisions governing civil actions abolished under martial law.</i> Any person who causes, induces, or procures any person to execute a contract or instrument related to a civil cause of action that has been abolished or barred by Part 2 of Article 20 of Title 13, or who commences such a cause, or who is involved in the transfer or receipt of money concerning such a cause, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>13-20-208 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.</p>
<p>Any person, either as a litigant or attorney, who files, causes to be filed, threatens to file, or threatens to cause to be filed any pleading or paper setting forth or seeking to recover upon any cause of action abolished or barred by Part 2 of Article 20 of Title 13 commits a misdemeanor.</p>	
<p>Any person, either as a litigant or attorney, who files, causes to be filed, threatens to file, or threatens to cause to be filed any pleading or paper naming or describing in such a manner as to identify any person as correspondent or participant in misconduct of the adverse party in any action for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, declaration of invalidity of marriage, or the allocation of parental responsibilities or support of children, or in any citation or proceeding ancillary or subsequent to such action, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Courts and Court Procedure (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Habeas Corpus	
Failure of a judge to bind any witness or prisoner by recognizance. Any judge who neglects or refuses to bind any witness or prisoner by recognizance when required to do so by law commits a misdemeanor.	13-45-106 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Domestic Matters	
Uniform Marriage Act	
Violation of the Uniform Marriage Act. Any person who knowingly violates any provision of the Uniform Marriage Act commits a misdemeanor, except for violations of Section 14-2-109 (1), C.R.S., concerning the requirement to forward a marriage certificate to the county clerk and recorder.	14-2-113 Maximum \$500 fine.
Criminal Proceedings	
Offenses Related to the Code of Criminal Procedure	
Violation of statutes governing the transportation of prisoners. Any individual or entity who violates any provision of subsections (2) through (5) of Section 16-3-107.5, C.R.S., concerning the legal requirements for the transportation of prisoners, commits a misdemeanor.	16-3-107.5 (8) Maximum \$5,000 fine.
Offenses Related to Fugitives and Extradition	
Violation of the rights of the accused in matters involving fugitives and extradition. Any person who delivers another person for extradition in willful disobedience of the provisions of Section 16-19-111, C.R.S., concerning the rights of the accused and habeas corpus, commits a misdemeanor.	16-19-112 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Corrections	
Offenses Related to Correctional Facilities and Programs	
Violation of statutes governing nongovernmental facilities for offenders. Any private treatment program or supervising person that violates the provisions of Section 17-27.1-101, C.R.S., concerning the registration of offenders and required notifications, commits a misdemeanor.	17-27.1-101 (9)(a) First conviction: \$500 fine; second conviction: \$1,000 fine; third or subsequent conviction: \$5,000 fine.
Criminal Code	
Offenses Against the Person	
Failure to verify location as a sex offender. Any sex offender who lacks a fixed residence and who fails to verify his or her location commits a misdemeanor.	18-3-412.6 (3) First or second offense: up to 30 days in jail; third or subsequent offense: up to 364 days in jail.
Offenses Involving Fraud	
Violation of statutes governing private employment agencies. A private employment agency or any employee of such agency that knowingly commits any unlawful activity as specified in Section 18-5-307, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	18-5-307 (6) Agency penalty: maximum \$1,000 fine; Employee penalty: maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code (Cont.)	
Offenses Relating to Morals	
<p>Dispensing violent films to minors. Any person who sells, rents, or otherwise furnishes to a minor any video tape, video disc, film representation, or other form of motion picture commits a misdemeanor if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the work, taken as a whole, predominantly appeals to the interest in violence; • the work depicts or describes, in a patently offensive way, repeated acts of actual and non-simulated violence resulting in serious bodily injury or death; and • the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value. 	<p style="text-align: right;">18-7-601 (3) First offense: \$1,000 fine; second or subsequent offense: \$5,000 fine.</p>
Offenses Related to Governmental Operations	
<p>Attempt to escape. Any person who knowingly attempts to escape, while in custody or confinement following conviction of a misdemeanor or petty offense, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">18-8-208.1 (3) 2 to 4 months in jail, to run consecutively with other sentences.</p>
Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency	
<p>Residential picketing. Any person who engages in targeted picketing that does not meet the requirements specified in Section 18-9-108.5 (3) (a), C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">18-9-108.5 (6) Maximum \$5,000 fine.</p>
<p>Any person who, while engaged in targeted picketing in a residential area, holds, carries, or otherwise displays more than one sign or placard, or holds, carries, or otherwise displays a sign or placard that is greater in size than six square feet, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">18-9-108.5 (6) Maximum \$5,000 fine.</p>
<p>Interference with the lawful distribution of newspapers. Any person who obtains or exerts unauthorized control over more than five copies of an edition of a newspaper from a newspaper distribution container owned or leased by the newspaper publisher with the intent to prevent other individuals from reading that edition of the newspaper commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">18-9-314 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine if the number of newspapers involved was 100 or fewer or undetermined; maximum \$2,500 fine if the number of newspapers involved was 100 to 499; and maximum \$5,000 fine if the number of newspapers involved was 500 or more.</p>
<p>Prohibited activities. Any person who engages in the business of writing bail bonds commits a misdemeanor if, during activities related to a bail bond transaction, he or she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specifies, suggests, or advises the employment of a particular attorney to represent the licensee's principal; • pays a fee or rebate or gives or promises anything of value to a jailer, peace officer, clerk, deputy clerk, an employee of a court, district attorney or district attorney's employees, or any person who has power to arrest or to hold a person in custody; • pays a fee or rebate or gives anything of value to an attorney in bail bond matters, except in defense of any action on a bond or as counsel to represent the person who wrote or posted the bond or the person's representative or employees; • pays a fee or rebate or gives or promises to give anything of value to the person on whose bond the person is surety; • accepts anything of value from a person on whose bond the person in the business of writing bail bonds is surety or from others on behalf of the person except the fee or premium on the bond; • coerces, suggests, aids and abets, offers promise of favor, or threatens any person on whose bail bond the person is surety or offers to become surety to induce that person to commit any crime; • posts a bail bond in any court of record while his or her name is on the board, or while owing any money for a bail forfeiture judgment; • fails to return any non-forfeited collateral or security within time frames specified by statute; 	<p style="text-align: right;">18-13-130 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.</p>

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code (Cont.)	
Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency (Cont.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accepts anything of value in addition to the premium in exchange for serving as the indemnitor on a bond; 	18-13-130 (1) Maximum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • signs or countersigns blank bail bonds; 	\$1,000 fine,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has more than one bond posted at one time in one case on behalf of one person; or 	364 days in jail,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fails to issue a receipt for collateral or security. 	or both.
Children's Code	
Offenses Related to Relinquishment and Adoption	
<p>Compensation for placing a child prohibited. Any person who offers, gives, charges, or receives any money or other consideration or thing of value in connection with the relinquishment and adoption of a child, except attorney fees and other approved charges, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	19-5-213 (2) \$100 to \$500 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
<p>Any person, other than an adoption exchange that meets requirements specified in law, that offers, gives, charges, or receives any money or other consideration or thing of value, except attorney fees and other approved charges, in connection with locating or identifying for purposes of adoption any child, natural parent, expectant natural parent, or prospective adoptive parent, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	
Education	
Offenses Related to General and Administrative Matters	
<p>False reports under the Teacher and School Administrator Protection Act. Any person who is at least 18 years old who intentionally makes a false accusation of criminal activity against an employee of an educational entity to law enforcement authorities or school district officials or personnel, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	22-12-105 (1) Maximum \$2,000 fine.
Offenses Related to School Districts	
<p>Failure to perform duties upon the request of the Board of Education. Any officer or employee who refuses to perform a duty required by law, when specifically directed to perform the duty by the Board of Education, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	22-32-123 Maximum \$100 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Teachers	
<p>Discrimination in teacher employment prohibited. Any manager, owner, or officer of an agency, bureau, corporation, or association employed in obtaining teaching positions or teachers that asks, indicates, or transmits, orally or in writing, the religion or religious affiliation of any person seeking employment in the state public schools, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	22-61-101 (2) Maximum \$50 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
<p>Allowing a teacher to instruct without taking oath or affirmation. Any person in charge of any public school, state university, college, junior college, community college, or technical college who allows or permits any teacher to enter upon the discharge of his or her duties or to give instruction without first ensuring that the teacher takes the oath of affirmation or signs the pledge provided for in Sections 22-61-103 and 22-61-104, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.</p>	22-61-105 Maximum \$100 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Postsecondary Education	
Offenses Related to State Universities and Colleges	
<p>Violation of the forest products statute. Any person who violates any provision of Part 4 of Article 31 of Title 23, concerning forest products, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	23-31-404 (1) Fine equal to twice the retail value of the forest products involved.
Private Occupational Schools	
<p>Violation of statutes governing private occupational schools. Any person, group, or entity of whatever kind, or any owner, officer, agent, or employee thereof, commits a misdemeanor if the entity, alone or in concert with others, willfully:</p>	23-64-128 Maximum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operates a school in this state that is not exempt from regulation and does not hold a legally issued and valid certificate of approval; 	\$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Postsecondary Education (Cont.)	
Private Occupational Schools (Cont.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offers educational services in or grants educational credentials from a school without holding a legally issued valid agent's permit; • accepts contracts or enrollment agreements from an agent who does not hold a legally issued valid agent's permit; or • awards educational credentials without requiring the completion of any education. <p>Any person, group, or entity, or any owner, officer, agent, or employee thereof, who willfully fails or refuses to deposit with the Private Occupational School Division the records required by Section 23-64-125, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.</p>	23-64-128 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
State Government	
Offenses Related to the Colorado Sunshine Law	
<p>False or incomplete filings under the public official disclosure law. Any person who willfully files a false or incomplete disclosure statement, amendment, or notice that no amendment is required, or who willfully files a false or incomplete copy of any federal income tax return or a false or incomplete certified statement of investments, or who willfully fails to make any filing required by the Public Official Disclosure Law, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	24-6-202 (7) \$1,000 to \$5,000 fine.
<p>Prohibition on monetary gifts under the public official disclosure law. Any person who willfully files a false or incomplete report pursuant to the Section 24-6-203, C.R.S., of the Colorado Sunshine Law, or who willfully fails to file a report pursuant to the same section, or who willfully fails to provide the statement of value of any item provided to an incumbent or elected official, or who, as an incumbent or candidate, knowingly accepts prohibited items, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	24-6-203 (7) \$50 to \$1,000 fine.
<p>Violation of the Colorado sunshine law's provisions regulating lobbyists. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Part 3 of Article 6 of Title 24, concerning the provisions of the Colorado Sunshine Law regulating lobbyists, who willfully files any document provided for in those statutes that contains a material false statement or material omission, or who willfully fails to comply with any material requirement of those statutes, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	24-6-309 (1) Maximum \$5,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Official Bonds	
<p>Failure to perform duties concerning official bonds. Any officer who fails to deliver any money, property, or effects to his or her sureties or who acts or attempts to act in performance of official duties after failing to give a new bond, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	24-13-114 \$500 to \$5,000 fine.
Offenses Related to State Officers	
<p>Neglect of duty by the state treasurer. The state treasurer commits a misdemeanor if he or she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully neglects or refuses to perform any duty imposed by law; • is guilty of bribery, compensation for past official behavior, soliciting unlawful compensation, or trading in public office; • accepts or receives any fee or reward not allowed by law for the performance of any legal duty; or • knowingly does any act not authorized by law or in any manner other than as required by law. 	24-22-108 \$100 to \$1,000 fine and removal from office at the court's discretion.
<p>Refusal of state treasurer to pay a warrant. If the State Treasurer willfully refuses to pay any warrant or check lawfully drawn upon him or her, and then fails to forfeit and pay to the holder thereof four times the amount of the warrant, he or she commits a misdemeanor.</p>	24-22-109 Up to 364 days in jail.
Offenses Related to Principal Departments	
<p>Drawing or issuing an unauthorized warrant. If the controller or any other state employee knowingly draws or issues any warrant or check upon the State Treasurer that is not authorized by law, that person commits a misdemeanor.</p>	24-30-202 (14) Fine of four-fold the amount of the warrant, maximum of 364 days in jail, or both.
<p>Violation of procedures for vouchers and warrants. Any state officer or employee who willfully neglects or refuses to perform his or her duty pursuant to Section 24-30-202, C.R.S., concerning the procedures for vouchers and warrants, or pursuant to the fiscal rules promulgated thereby, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	24-30-202 (17) \$100 to \$1,000 fine.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Principal Departments (Cont.)	
<i>Violating the confidentiality of documents kept by the Division of Central Services.</i> Any state official or employee who divulges or makes known any information disclosed in any confidential document kept by the Division of Central Services commits a misdemeanor.	24-30-1105 (2)(b) \$500 to \$5,000 fine, 6 months to 2 years in jail, or both; an offender may also be removed or dismissed from public service.
<i>Violation of standards for camper trailers and camper coaches.</i> Any person who violates the provisions of Part 9 of Article 32 of Title 24, concerning the standards for camper trailers and camper coaches, commits a misdemeanor.	24-32-909 \$50 to \$100 fine.
<i>Discrimination in places of public accommodation.</i> Any person who commits a discriminatory practice in a place of public accommodation, as described in Section 24-34-601, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	24-34-602 (1) \$50 to \$500 fine for each violation.
<i>Discriminatory advertising.</i> Any person who violates any of the provisions of Part 7 of Article 34 of Title 24, concerning discriminatory advertising, or who aids in, incites, causes, or brings about in whole or in part the violation of any such provisions, commits a misdemeanor for each violation.	24-34-705 \$100 to \$500 fine, 30 days to 90 days in jail, or both.
<i>Denying civil rights to persons with disabilities.</i> Any person, firm, or corporation, or the agent of such that denies or interferes with the rights and the admittance to or enjoyment of public facilities by persons with disabilities commits a misdemeanor.	24-34-802 Maximum \$100 fine, 60 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to the Publication of Legal Notices and Public Printing	
<i>Contracts for public printing with prohibited persons.</i> A contract for public printing may not be held by any person holding state office, a member of the General Assembly, or by any person employed in the executive offices. In addition, none of the aforementioned individuals may become involved in any way with a public printing contract. Any person who violates these provisions commits a misdemeanor.	24-70-217 Maximum \$1,000 fine.
<i>Violation of statutes governing public printing.</i> Any person who violates the provisions of Part 2 of Article 70 of Title 24, concerning public printing, commits a misdemeanor. Any person consenting to such a violation also commits a misdemeanor.	24-70-228 Maximum \$1,000 fine.
Offenses Related to Public Records	
<i>Failure to furnish abstracts or copies pursuant to the public records statute.</i> Any person who refuses to furnish abstracts or copies of public records in the order of application and without unnecessary delay, or who demands unreasonable compensation for so doing, commits a misdemeanor.	24-72-110 (2) \$100 to \$1,000 fine.
<i>Access to criminal justice records.</i> A person who obtains a copy of a booking photograph in any format knowing that the booking photograph will be placed in a publication or posted to a website and that the removal of the booking photograph from the publication or website requires the payment of a fee or other exchange for pecuniary gain commits a misdemeanor.	24-72-305.5 (2)(c) Maximum \$1,000 fine.
A person who makes a false statement concerning an affirmation that any booking photograph will not be placed in a publication or posted to a website that requires the payment of a fee or other exchange for pecuniary gain in order to remove or delete the booking photograph commits a misdemeanor.	
<i>Violation of statutes governing criminal justice records.</i> Any person who willfully and knowingly violates the provisions of Part 3 of Article 72 of Title 24, concerning criminal justice records, commits a misdemeanor.	24-72-309 Maximum \$100 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
<i>Violating the confidentiality of the Commission on Judicial Discipline.</i> Any member of the Commission on Judicial Discipline, a master of the Supreme Court, or anyone else who willfully and knowingly discloses the contents of any paper filed with the commission or proceeding before it, or who discloses the contents of any recommendation made by the commission before such recommendation is filed with the Supreme Court, commits a misdemeanor.	24-72-402 Maximum \$500 fine.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to State History, Archives, and Emblems	
Unlawful conduct regarding historical, prehistorical, or archaeological resources. Any person who, without a valid permit, knowingly appropriates, excavates, injures, or destroys any historical, prehistorical, or archaeological resource on public land, commits a misdemeanor.	24-80-409 (1) Maximum \$500 fine, 30 days in jail, or both.
Destruction of Santa Fe Trail monuments. Any person who destroys, defaces, removes, or injures the monuments or marks erected to mark the Santa Fe Trail commits a misdemeanor.	24-80-801 \$100 fine, 30 to 90 days in jail, or both.
Limitation on picking the state flower. Any person who tears the state flower up by the roots when grown or growing in any public place or who, in one day, picks or gathers more than 25 stems, buds, or blossoms from a state flower growing in any public place, commits a misdemeanor. Any person who picks or gathers the state flower upon private lands without the consent of the owner also commits a misdemeanor.	24-80-908 \$5 to \$50 fine.
Destruction of a ghost town. Any person, except the owner or designated agent, who destroys, damages, defaces, or takes anything from an area designated and marked as a ghost town by the State Historical Society, commits a misdemeanor.	24-80-1202 Maximum \$2,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Health	
Offenses Related to Administration	
Violations of public health laws. Any person, association, corporation, or officer of such that willfully violates, disobeys, or disregards the provisions of the public health laws or the terms of any lawful notice, order, standard, rule, or regulation issued pursuant to such laws commits a misdemeanor.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person, association, corporation, or officer thereof that fails to make or file reports required by law or by rule of the State Board of Health relating to the existence of disease or other facts and statistics relating to the public health commits a misdemeanor.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person, association, corporation, or officer thereof that conducts any business or activity over which the Department of Public Health and Environment possesses the power to license and regulate, without possessing the appropriate license or permit, commits a misdemeanor.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person, association, corporation, or officer thereof that willfully and falsely makes or alters any certificate or license or certified copy of such issued pursuant to the public health laws commits a misdemeanor.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person, association, corporation, or officer thereof that knowingly transports or accepts for transportation, interment, or other disposition a dead body, without an accompanying legally issued permit, commits a misdemeanor.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person, association, corporation, or officer thereof that controls public property and willfully fails to remove any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness from the property commits a misdemeanor. The item must be removed at the owner's expense unless the condition is due to an act of God.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person, association, corporation, or officer thereof that pays, gives, presents, or otherwise conveys to any officer or employee of the Department of Public Health and Environment any gift, remuneration, or other consideration that such officer or employee is legally forbidden to receive, commits a misdemeanor.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person, association, corporation, or officer thereof that makes, installs, maintains, or permits any cross-connection between any water system supplying drinking water to the public and any pipe, plumbing fixture, or water system which contains water of a quality below the minimum general sanitary standards as to the quality of drinking water supplied to the public, commits a misdemeanor. Failure to remove such connection within ten days of being ordered to do so is also a misdemeanor.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person, association, corporation, or officer thereof that sells or offers for sale any raw milk, milk product, or unsanitary dairy product, for other than human consumption, commits a misdemeanor, unless such product has first been treated with a dye approved by the department.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Health (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Administration (Cont.)	
Any officer or employee of the Department of Public Health and Environment or a member of the State Board of Health who accepts any gift, remuneration, or other consideration, for an incorrect or improper performance of his or her duties, commits a misdemeanor.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any officer or employee of the Department of Public Health and Environment who performs any work, labor, or services other than his or her duties during the hours such officer or employee is regularly employed by the department, or who performs his or her duties under any condition or arrangement that involves a violation of state law, commits a misdemeanor.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any officer or employee of the Department of Public Health and Environment, other than members of the State Board of Health, who performs any work, labor, or services which consist of the private practice of medicine, veterinary surgery, sanitary engineering, nursing, or any other profession which is or may be of special benefit to any private person, association, or corporation as distinguished from the department or the public, for remuneration, commits a misdemeanor.	25-1-114 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Vital Statistics	
Misrepresentation of material information in the preparation of a birth certificate. A birth parent who knowingly and intentionally misrepresents material information that is used to create a child's birth certificate commits the misdemeanor of misrepresentation of material information in the preparation of a birth certificate.	25-2-112.7 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Making a false statement on or deceptive use of vital statistics records. Except as to misrepresentation in the preparation of a birth certificate, any person who knowingly and willfully makes any false statement in or supplies any false information for vital statistics records commits a misdemeanor.	25-2-118 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Except as to misrepresentation in the preparation of a birth certificate, any person who, for purposes of deception, applies for, alters, mutilates, uses, attempts to use, applies for amendments for, or furnishes to another for deceptive use any vital statistics record also commits a misdemeanor. Any person who knowingly and willfully uses a vital statistics record for purposes of deception while knowing that the record is false also commits a misdemeanor.	25-2-118 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Except as to misrepresentation in the preparation of a birth certificate, any person who manufacturers, advertises for sale, sells, or alters any vital statistics record knowing or having reason to know that such document establishes or may be used to establish a false status, occupation, membership, license, privilege, or identity for himself or any other person, and any person who uses any such document to commit a crime commits a misdemeanor.	25-2-118 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Violation of the Vital Statistics Act of 1984. Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of the Vital Statistics Act of 1984, or who refuses or neglects to perform any of the duties imposed upon him or her by the act, commits a misdemeanor.	25-2-118 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Hospitals	
Operating a hospital without a license. Any person, partnership, association, company, or corporation that opens, conducts, or maintains any facility for the treatment and care of the sick or injured, without having a license to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	25-3-105 (1)(a)(III) \$50 to \$500 fine.
Offenses Related to Emergency Medical and Trauma Services	
Operating a community integrated health care service agency without a license. On or after July 1, 2018, any person who operates or maintains a community integrated health care service agency without submitting to the Department of Public Health and Environment a completed application for licensure commits a misdemeanor. On or after December 31, 2018, a person who operates or maintains an agency without a community integrated health care service agency license commits a misdemeanor.	25-3.5-1302 (2)(a)(I) \$50 to \$500 fine.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Health (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Disease Control	
Unlawful maintenance of a nuisance. Any person who unlawfully maintains, or allows or permits to exist, a nuisance, as defined in Section 25-4-106, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	25-4-106 First offense: maximum \$200 fine; second or subsequent offense: maximum \$200 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Violation of sanitary regulations. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Part 1 of Article 4 of Title 25, concerning sanitary regulations, or who refuses to comply with any lawful order or requirement of the Department of Public Health and Environment concerning the abatement of unsanitary conditions, commits a misdemeanor.	25-4-111 First offense: maximum \$200 fine; second or subsequent offense: maximum \$200 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Violation of the statute governing prenatal examinations. Any licensed physician and surgeon or other person engaged in attendance upon a pregnant woman during the period of gestation or at delivery, or any representative of a laboratory, who violates the provisions of Part 2 of Article 4 of Title 25, concerning prenatal examinations, commits a misdemeanor.	25-4-204 Maximum \$300 fine.
Violation of confidentiality requirements. A health care provider, officer, or employee of the Department of Public Health and Environment; officer or employee of a local public health agency, or a person, firm, or corporation that violates the confidentiality requirements of Section 25-4-406, C.R.S., is guilty of a misdemeanor.	25-4-414 (2) \$500 to \$5,000 fine, 6 to 24 months in jail, or both.
Violation of the statute governing tuberculosis. Any person who violates or fails to comply with a health officer's order directing his or her isolation or examination in connection with an investigation of tuberculosis cases, commits a misdemeanor.	25-4-509 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both, plus an order for examination, isolation, or treatment.
Any person, firm, or corporation that fails to make the reports required by Part 5 of Article 4 of Title 25, concerning tuberculosis, or who knowingly makes any false report, commits a misdemeanor.	25-4-509 (2) Maximum \$500 fine.
Violation of the statute governing rabies control. Any person who refuses to comply with or who violates any of the provisions of Part 6 of Article 4 of Title 25, concerning rabies control, commits a misdemeanor.	25-4-614 Maximum \$100 fine or 30 days in jail.
Violation of the Retail Food Store Sanitation Act. Any retail food store owner who violates any of the provisions of the Retail Food Store Sanitation Act commits a misdemeanor.	25-4-1312 Maximum \$500 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Products Control and Safety	
Violation of the statute governing the enrichment of flour and bread. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Part 2 of Article 5 of Title 25, concerning the enrichment of flour and bread, commits a misdemeanor.	25-5-206 Maximum \$100 fine or 30 days in jail.
Violation of the Pure Food and Drug Law. Committing any act prohibited by Section 25-5-403 (1), C.R.S., of the Pure Food and Drug Law is a misdemeanor.	25-5-405 (1) First offense: maximum \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both; second or subsequent offense: maximum \$2,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Health (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Products Control and Safety (Cont.)	
Any person who sells, gives, or in any way furnishes to someone who is under 21 years old any confectionary that contains alcohol in excess of 0.05 percent by volume commits a misdemeanor.	25-5-405 (4) Maximum \$750 fine.
Misbranding of imported meat. Any person who sells or offers for sale in the state any meat imported from outside of the United States, or any meat product containing such imported meat, without indicating such on the label, commits a misdemeanor.	25-5-411 (1)(n) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, 30 to 90 days in jail, or both.
Violation of the statute governing hazardous substances. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 25-5-503, C.R.S., concerning prohibited acts involving hazardous substances, commits a misdemeanor.	25-5-504 (1) Maximum \$500 fine, 90 days in jail, or both; for second or subsequent offenses, or offenses committed with the intent to defraud or mislead: maximum \$3,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Interference with the inspection of dairy products. Any person who refuses to allow the lawfully authorized inspection of dairy products, or who in any way hinders or obstructs the proper officers from performing their duties related to dairy products inspection, commits a misdemeanor.	25-5.5-114 Maximum \$100 fine or 30 days in jail.
Unspecified violations of the statute governing dairy products. Any person who violates any of the provision of Part 1 of Article 5.5. of Title 25, concerning dairy products, if the punishment for the violation is not elsewhere prescribed, commits a misdemeanor.	25-5.5-116 \$10 to \$200 fine, and maximum of 60 days in jail.
Violation of the statute governing imitation dairy products. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Part 2 of Article 5.5 of Title 25, concerning imitation dairy products, or who directs, knowingly permits, or aids or assists in such a violation, commits a misdemeanor.	25-5.5-209 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Violation of the Colorado Frozen Desserts Act. Any person, firm, or corporation that willingly violates any of the provisions of the Colorado Frozen Desserts Act, and any officer, agent, or employee thereof who directs or knowingly permits such violation or who aids or assists in one, commits a misdemeanor.	25-5.5-312 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Environmental Control	
Violations related to the Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act. Knowing violation of any requirement or prohibition of an emission control regulation listed in Section 25-7-122.1 (1) (b), C.R.S., pursuant to the Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act is a misdemeanor.	25-7-122.1 (1)(b) Maximum \$25,000 fine per day of violation; maximum penalty doubled for a second violation within 2 years.
Any person who knowingly violates any requirement, prohibition, or order issued pursuant to Section 25-7-114.3, C.R.S., regarding an operating permit for emission of pollutants, commits a misdemeanor.	25-7-122.1 (1)(c) Maximum \$25,000 fine per violation per day; maximum penalty doubled for a second violation within 2 years.
Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, omission, alteration, representation, or certification in any document required pursuant to the Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act commits a misdemeanor.	25-7-122.1 (2) Maximum \$12,500 fine per violation; maximum penalty doubled for a second violation within 2 years.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Health (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Environmental Control (Cont.)	
Any person who negligently violates any requirement or prohibition of an emission control regulation made pursuant to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program under the Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act commits a misdemeanor.	25-7-122.1 (3)(d) Maximum \$12,500 fine per day per violation.
Failure to notify of a discharge of oil in state waters. Any person who is engaged in an activity that results in a spill or discharge of oil or of another polluting substance in state waters and who fails to notify the Division of Administration in the Department of Public Health and Environment of such discharge as soon as practicable, commits a misdemeanor.	25-8-601 (2) Maximum \$10,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Negligent or reckless pollution of state waters. A person who commits criminal pollution of state waters with criminal negligence or recklessly commits an unclassified misdemeanor.	25-8-609 (3)(a) Maximum \$25,000 per day for each day the violation occurs, jail up to 364 days, or both.
Falsification and tampering related to the Colorado Water Quality Control Act. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, commits a misdemeanor.	25-8-610 (1) Maximum \$10,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
False representation as a water treatment plant operator. Any person who represents himself or herself as a certified water treatment plant operator, without being certified as such, commits a misdemeanor.	25-9-110 (1) Maximum \$3,000 fine.
Violation of the statute governing radiation control. Any person who acquires, owns, possesses, or uses any radioactive material occurring naturally or produced artificially without a license to do so commits a misdemeanor.	25-11-107 (3) \$500 fine, 30 to 90 days in jail, or both.
Unauthorized transfer or disposal of radioactive material is a misdemeanor.	25-11-107 (3) \$100 to \$500 fine, 30 to 90 days in jail, or both.
Any person who knowingly uses, manufactures, produces, transports, transfers, receives, sends, acquires, owns, or possesses any source of radiation without being licensed or registered to do so, except as allowed by rule, commits a misdemeanor.	25-11-107 (3) \$100 to \$500 fine, 30 to 90 days in jail, or both.
Any person who knowingly uses a radiation machine that is not certified for treatment or diagnosis to treat or diagnose any disease or conditions of the human body commits a misdemeanor.	25-11-107 (3) \$100 to \$500 fine, 30 to 90 days in jail, or both.
Sale of a vehicle that violates the noise restriction statute. Any person who sells or offers for sale a motor vehicle or other vehicle that violates the noise restriction statute commits a misdemeanor.	25-12-106 (3) \$50 to \$300 fine.
Violation of the Recreation Land Preservation Act of 1971. Any person who violates any provision of the Recreation Land Preservation Act of 1971 commits a misdemeanor.	25-13-114 Maximum \$500 fine.
Violation of laws concerning the transportation or storage of hazardous waste. With certain exceptions, it is a misdemeanor for any person acting with criminal negligence to:	25-15-310 (2) Maximum \$25,000 fine per day of violation; maximum penalty doubled for a second or subsequent violation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transport or cause to be transported any hazardous waste to a facility which does not have a permit under Article 15 of Title 25, or the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act; • treat, store, or dispose of any hazardous waste without having obtained a permit as required or in knowing violation of any requirement; • omit any material information or make any false material statement or representation in any application, label, manifest, record, report, permit, or other document filed, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with any applicable law or regulation; • destroy, alter, or conceal any record required to be maintained by law or fail to file any record required by law; or • treat, store, or dispose of any hazardous waste in violation of any material condition or requirement of a permit or interim status requirement. 	

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Health (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Environmental Control (Cont.)	
Any hazardous waste generator who otherwise stores waste on-site in compliance with state regulations, but who knowingly exceeds the 90-day storage period or any extension thereof, commits a misdemeanor.	25-15-310 (4)(b) Maximum \$25,000 fine per day of violation; maximum penalty doubled for a second or subsequent violation.
Offenses Related to Safety – Disabled Persons	
Falsification of identification or misrepresentation of a medical condition or disability. Any person who, with the intent to deceive, provides, wears, uses, or possesses a false identifying device or identification card describing a medical condition or disabling condition commits a misdemeanor.	25-20-107 Maximum \$300 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Health Care	
Unlawful operation of an assisted living residence. Any person, partnership, association, or corporation that conducts or maintains an assisted living residence, without having obtained a license to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	25-27-103 (1)(a) \$50 to \$500 fine; may also be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per offense.
Unlawful operation of home care agencies. Any person, partnership, association, or corporation that conducts or maintains a home care agency that provides skilled home health services, without having obtained a license to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person, partnership, association, or corporation that conducts or maintains a home care agency that provides in-home personal care services, without having a license to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	
A community centered board that is directly providing home care services, or a service agency that conducts or maintains a home care agency that provides in-home personal care services, without having obtained a license to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	25-27.5-103 (1.5)(b) \$50 to \$500 fine; may also be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per offense.
On or after June 1, 2015, it is a misdemeanor for a person to conduct or maintain a home care placement agency unless the person has submitted a completed application for registration as a home care placement agency to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, including evidence of general liability insurance coverage. On or after January 1, 2016, it is a misdemeanor for a person to conduct or maintain a home care placement agency without a valid, current home care placement agency registration.	25-27.5-103 (2)(c) \$50 to \$500 fine; may also be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per offense.
Health Care Policy and Financing	
Offenses Related to Administration	
Breaching the confidentiality of records maintained by the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. Any person who violates the confidentiality of records maintained by the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing commits a misdemeanor.	25.5-1-116 (4) Maximum \$500 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
Human Services Code	
Offenses Related to the Department of Human Services	
Breaching the confidentiality of records maintained by the Department of Human Services. Any person who violates the confidentiality of records maintained by the Department of Human Services commits a misdemeanor.	26-1-114 (5) Maximum \$500 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Child Care Centers	
Violation of the statute governing the licensing of child care centers. Any person who violates any provision of Part 1 of Article 6 of Title 26, concerning child care licensing, or who intentionally makes any false statement or report to the Department of Human Services or to any agency making an investigation or inspection under the provisions of Part 1 of Article 6 of Title 26, commits a misdemeanor.	26-6-112 \$300 to \$500 fine.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Behavioral Health	
Offenses Related to Institutions	
Indebtedness limited to appropriations. Any officer of any state institution who incurs or contracts any indebtedness for, on behalf of, or in the name of a state institution or in the name of the state, in excess of the sum appropriated by the General Assembly for the use and support of the institution for the fiscal year, commits a misdemeanor. An officer of any state institution who draws any money from the state treasurer when it is not absolutely needed or required, or when it has not been authorized by the state controller, also commits a misdemeanor.	27-91-106 Maximum \$300 fine.
Military and Veterans	
Offenses Related to the Military	
Discrimination in employment against officers or enlisted persons of the military. Any person who discriminates against any officer or enlisted person of the military on the basis of his or her participation in the military commits a misdemeanor. It is also a misdemeanor to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refuse to hire any person or discharge any person because of his or her status as an officer or enlisted person; • hinder or prevent the person from performing any military service he or she may be called upon to perform; or • dissuade any person from enlisting in the National Guard by threat or injury in respect to the person's employment, trade, or business. 	28-3-506 (2) Maximum \$5,000 fine.
Violation of the rights of public and private employees concerning the National Guard. Any employer who violates the provisions of Part 6 of Article 3 of Title 28, concerning the rights and duties and public and private employees concerning the National Guard, commits a misdemeanor.	28-3-611 Maximum \$5,000 fine.
Misuse of military property. Any person who willfully destroys, damages, sells, disposes of, buys, or receives any arms, equipment, or accouterments issued by the United States or the state for the use of military forces, or who refuses to deliver or pay for the same upon lawful demand, commits a misdemeanor.	28-3-702 Maximum \$500 fine or 6 months in jail.
Local Government	
Offenses Related to County and Municipal Sales and Use Tax	
Divulging sales tax information. Any employee of a municipality or county who, without legal authorization, willfully divulges or makes known any sales tax information that identifies or permits the identification of the amount of sales taxes collected or paid by any individual licensed vendor, commits a misdemeanor.	29-2-106 (4)(c)(II) Maximum \$1,000 fine and removal from office.
Miscellaneous Offenses	
Violation of statutes governing escort services. Any person who violates any of the provisions governing escort services commits a misdemeanor.	29-11.8-113 (1) Maximum \$5,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both; the court may also suspend or revoke the offender's license.
County Government	
Offenses Related to Compensation – Fees	
Service must be made upon offer or tender of fees. Any sheriff who refuses to serve any writ, summons, or notice requested by any person entitled to such service, when offered or tendered the legal fees, commits a misdemeanor. Any sheriff who charges excessively for such service also commits a misdemeanor.	30-1-107 \$5 to \$50 fine.
Public officer neglecting or refusing to perform an official act. Any clerk, sheriff, or other officer who is required to perform an official act or duty, and who willfully neglects or refuses to do so after being offered the lawful fee, commits a misdemeanor.	30-1-110 \$10 to \$200 fine.
Refusal to pay fees to the treasurer. Any officer who fails or refuses to pay the fees of his or her office to the state or county treasurer commits a misdemeanor.	30-1-117 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
County Government (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to County Officers	
Acting as a county commissioner without bond or insurance. Any county commissioner who acts as such without being bonded or insured pursuant to Section 30-10-311, C.R.S., or after a judgment of removal from office has been entered, commits a misdemeanor.	30-10-315 \$500 to \$5,000 fine, or 30 days to 6 months in jail.
Failure of a county treasurer to perform duties. Any county treasurer or deputy who fails, neglects, or refuses to perform his or her lawful duties commits a misdemeanor.	30-10-726 \$50 to \$500 fine, removal from office at the court's discretion.
Offenses Related to County Powers and Functions	
Defacing or destroying notices regarding campfires. Any person who willfully destroys, removes, injures, or defaces any notice regarding the need to extinguish and attend to campfires that is erected on any highway, or who willfully injures or defaces any inscription or device comprising such notice, commits a misdemeanor.	30-15-202 Maximum \$100 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
Unlawful discharge of a firearm. Any person who violates any provision of Part 3 of Article 15 of Title 30, concerning the prohibition against discharging firearms in unincorporated areas, commits a misdemeanor.	30-15-303 Maximum \$100 fine.
Violation of statutes governing dance halls. Any person who violates any of the provisions governing dance halls commits a misdemeanor.	30-15-504 \$25 to \$300 fine, 10 to 30 days in jail, or both.
Violation of the statute governing solid wastes disposal sites and facilities. Any person who violates any provision of Part 1 of Article 20 of Title 30, concerning solid wastes disposal sites and facilities, commits a misdemeanor.	30-20-114 Maximum \$10,000 fine, 30 days in jail, or both.
Failure of a county commissioner to follow fiscal procedures. Any county commissioner or any person acting as clerk for the Board of County Commissioners who willfully violates any provision of Section 30-25-111, C.R.S., regarding the publication of financial reports and statements, commits a misdemeanor.	30-25-111 (3) Maximum \$100 fine.
Violation of the statute governing the limitation of levies. Any officer of any taxing district or any county assessor who violates any provision of Part 2 of Article 25 of Title 30, concerning the limitation of levies, commits a misdemeanor.	30-25-206 Maximum \$1,000 fine and liable to removal from office.
Offenses Related to County Planning and Building Codes	
Unlawful transfer of title or sale of subdivided land. Any subdivider or agent of such who transfers legal or equitable title, or who sells any subdivided land, before a final plat has been approved and recorded or filed with the county clerk and recorder, commits a misdemeanor.	30-28-110 (4)(a) \$500 to \$1,000 fine.
Violation of regulations concerning county planning. Any person who erects, constructs, alters, or uses any building, structure, or land in violation of county zoning regulations commits a misdemeanor.	30-28-124 (1)(a) and (1)(b)(l) Maximum \$100 fine, 10 days in jail, or both.
Violation of area building codes. Any person who erects, constructs, reconstructs, alters, or uses any building or structure in violation of area building codes commits a misdemeanor.	30-28-209 (1)(a) and (1)(b)(l) Maximum \$100 fine, 10 days in jail, or both.
Municipal Government	
Offenses Related to Corporate Class – Organization and Territory	
Receiving illegal compensation. Any mayor or member of the governing body of any city or town who receives illegal compensation commits a misdemeanor.	31-4-407 \$25 to \$100 fine.
Tampering with a recall petition. Any person who willfully destroys, defaces, mutilates, or suppresses a recall petition, or who willfully neglects to file or delays in delivering a recall petition, or who conceals or removes the petition from the person authorized to have it, or who otherwise aids in such tampering, commits a misdemeanor.	31-4-503 (5) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Municipal Government (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Municipal Elections	
<i>Tampering with nomination papers.</i> Any person who possesses nomination papers for a municipal election and who wrongfully or willfully destroys, defaces, mutilates, suppresses, or neglects, or fails to cause the papers to be filed by the proper time, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1508 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Bribery of petition signers.</i> Any person who offers or who knowingly permits any person to offer for his benefit any bribe or promise of gain to an elector to induce him or her to sign any nomination petition or other election paper commits a misdemeanor. Any person who accepts such a bribe or offer of gain also commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1509 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Custody and delivery of ballots and other election papers.</i> Any election official who unlawfully destroys, conceals, or suppresses the official ballots, tally sheets, registration books or lists, or the pollbook in his or her charge, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1511 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any election official who has undertaken to deliver the official ballots, tally sheets, registration books or lists, or the pollbook, and who neglects or refuses to do so within the time prescribed by law, or who fails to fully account for the items in his or her charge, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1511 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Destroying, removing, or delaying the delivery of ballots and other election papers.</i> Any person who willfully destroys or defaces any ballot or tally sheet, or who willfully delays the delivery of such or other election papers, or who unlawfully conceals or removes any ballot or election papers, or who aids, or otherwise assists in any of these violations, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1512 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Unlawfully refusing or permitting an elector to vote.</i> Any election judge who willfully and maliciously refuses or neglects to receive the ballot of any registered elector who has taken or offered to take the oath of a challenged voter, or any election judge who knowingly and willfully permits any person to vote who is not entitled to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1513 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Revealing how an elector voted.</i> Any election official, watcher, or person who assists a person with disabilities in voting, and then reveals how such voter voted, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1514 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Violation of duty.</i> Any municipal official, election official, or other person upon any duty is imposed by the Municipal Election Code who violates, neglects, or omits to perform such duty, or any notary public or other officer who administers an oath knowing it to be false or who knowingly makes a false certification in regard to an election matter, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1515 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Unlawful receipt of money.</i> Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 31-10-1516, C.R.S., concerning the unlawful receipt of money under the Municipal Election Code, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1516 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Disclosing or identifying a vote.</i> Any person who solicits or induces another voter to reveal how he or she voted, commits a misdemeanor. It is also a misdemeanor to place any mark upon a ballot by means of which the voter can be identified.	31-10-1517 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Delivering and receiving ballots at polls.</i> Any voter who receives an official ballot from any person except one of the judges of election commits a misdemeanor. Any person other than a judge of election who delivers an official ballot to a voter commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1518 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any person except a judge of election who receives from any voter a ballot prepared for voting commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1518 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Any voter who does not vote the ballot received by him or her, and who does not return the ballot to the judge of election from whom it was received before leaving the polling place, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1518 (4) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Electioneering near polls.</i> Any person who does any electioneering on election day within any polling place or in any public street or room or in any public manner, within 100 feet of any building in which a polling place is located, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1521 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Municipal Government (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Municipal Elections (Cont.)	
<p>Employer's unlawful acts. It is a misdemeanor for any employer, or any officer or agent of such employer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refuse any of his employees the privilege of taking time off to vote; • influence the vote of any employee by force, violence, or restraint, or by inflicting or threatening to inflict any injury, damage, harm, or loss, or by discharging or promoting the employee; • enclose an employee's pay in an envelope printed with any political motto, devices, or arguments containing threats intended or calculated to control the political opinions, views, or actions of the employee; • put up or otherwise exhibit, within 90 days prior to any municipal election, any handbill, notice, or placard in the place of employment that contains any threat, notice, or information intended or calculated to control the political opinions or actions of the employees; or • threaten, intimidate, influence, induce, or compel any employee to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person or to refrain from voting. 	<p>31-10-1522 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.</p>
<p>Intimidation. Any person who makes use of any force, violence, restraint, abduction, duress, or forcible or fraudulent device or contrivance, or who inflicts or threatens to inflict any injury, damage, harm, or loss, or who in any manner practices intimidation to interfere with another's elective franchise, or who otherwise compels an elector to vote or not vote in a certain way, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>31-10-1523 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.</p>
<p>Unlawfully giving or promising money. Any person who pays, loans, or contributes or offers or promises to pay, loan, or contribute any money or other valuable consideration to or for any qualified or registered elector or another person to induce the elector to vote or not vote in a particular way, commits a misdemeanor. Any person who advances or pays any money or other thing of value for the use of such a bribe also commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>31-10-1524 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.</p>
<p>Corrupt means of influencing vote. Any person who attempts to influence any voter by bribery, menace, or other corrupt means, or who fraudulently or deceitfully changes or alters a ballot, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>31-10-1525 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.</p>
<p>Interference with a voter while voting. Any person who interferes with any voter who is inside the immediate voting area or is marking a ballot or operating a voting machine commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>31-10-1526 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.</p>
<p>Introducing liquor into polls. Any person who introduces any intoxicating malt, spirituous, or vinous liquors into any polling place, or who offers it to another while any election is in progress or its results are being ascertained, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>31-10-1527 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.</p>
<p>Inducing a defective ballot. Any person who willfully causes a ballot to misstate in any way the wishes of the voter casting the ballot, or who causes any other deceit to be practiced with the intent to fraudulently induce a voter to deposit a defective ballot, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>31-10-1528 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.</p>
<p>Altering the posted abstract of votes. Any person who defaces, mutilates, alters, or unlawfully removes the abstract of votes posted outside of a polling place commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>31-10-1530 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.</p>
<p>Wagers with electors. Any person, who, before or during any municipal election, makes any bet or wager with a qualified elector contingent on the results of the election, who takes a share or interest in any such bet or wager, or who provides or agrees to provide any money to be used in such activity, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>31-10-1531 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.</p>
<p>Tampering with notices or supplies. Any person who, prior to a municipal election, willfully defaces, removes, or destroys any notice of election, or who, during an election, willfully defaces, removes, or destroys any card of instruction or sample ballot posted for the instruction of voters, or who, during an election, willfully removes or destroys any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare a ballot, commits a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>31-10-1532 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.</p>

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Municipal Government (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Municipal Elections (Cont.)	
<i>Tampering with the registration book, registration list, or pollbook.</i> Any person who mutilates or erases any name, figure, or word on any registration book, registration list, or pollbook, or who removes such item with the intent to destroy it or to otherwise influence an election, or who destroys such item, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1533 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Tampering with a voting machine.</i> Any person who tampers with a voting machine before, during, or after any municipal election, with the intent to change the tabulation of voters or to reflect inaccurate accounting, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1534 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Interference with an election official.</i> Any person who at any municipal election intentionally interferes with any election official in the discharge of his or her duty, or who induces any election official to violate or refuse to comply with his or her duty, or who aids, counsels, procures, advises, or assists any person to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1535 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Unlawful qualification as a taxpaying elector.</i> Any person who takes or places title to property in the name of another, or who pays the taxes, or takes or issues a tax receipt in the name of another, for the purpose of attempting to qualify as a qualified taxpaying elector, or who aids or assists another to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	31-10-1536 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Powers and Functions of Cities and Towns	
<i>Neglect in keeping a register or paying.</i> Any city or town treasurer, or his or her deputy, who fails or neglects to keep a registry of city or town orders, or who fails or neglects to register any warrant or certificate of indebtedness of a city or town, or who refuses to pay such warrants or certificates, commits a misdemeanor.	31-20-407 \$100 to \$500 fine.
<i>Unlawful connection of sewers.</i> Any person who makes or causes to be made a connection of sewers serving property in any unincorporated territory with a sewerage system of any city, without a permit from said city, commits a misdemeanor.	31-35-712 \$10 to \$50 fine, 20 to 90 days in jail, or both.
Special Districts	
Special District Act	
<i>Violations within fire protection districts.</i> Any owner, lessee, agent, or occupant of any building or premises with a fire protection district, who maintains any condition likely to cause a fire or to constitute an additional fire hazard, or any condition which impedes the egress of persons from a building, commits a misdemeanor.	32-1-1002 (3)(d) \$50 to \$250 fine for each day of violation.
Any person who, within a fire protection district, willfully or maliciously gives, makes, or causes to be given or made a false alarm of fire, or who willfully or maliciously disconnects, cuts, severs, or otherwise tampers with the fire alarm telegraph, or who aids, abets, knowingly permits, or otherwise participates in such violation, commits a misdemeanor.	32-1-1002 (4)(b) Maximum \$300 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Water and Sanitation Districts	
<i>Violations within metropolitan sewage disposal districts.</i> Any person who wrongfully or purposely fills up, cuts, damages, injures, destroys, or otherwise impairs the usefulness of any reservoir, canal, ditch, lateral, drain, dam, intercepting sewer, outfall sewer, force main, other sewer, sewage treatment works, sewage treatment plant, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or any part thereof, or other equipment associated with a metropolitan sewage disposal district, commits a misdemeanor. Any person who wrongfully and maliciously interferes with any officer, agent, or employee of the district in the proper discharge of his or her duties also commits a misdemeanor.	32-4-545 (1) Maximum \$300 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Special Statutory Districts	
<i>Violation of the Regional Transportation District Act.</i> Any person who wrongfully damages, injures, destroys, or otherwise impairs the usefulness of any facility, structure, improvement, equipment, or other property of the Regional Transportation District, or who wrongfully interferes with any officer, agent, or employee of the district in the discharge of his or her duties, commits a misdemeanor.	32-9-160 (1) Maximum \$300 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
<i>Violation of the Urban Drainage and Flood Control Act.</i> Any person who wrongfully or purposely fills up, cuts, damages, injures, destroys, or otherwise impairs the usefulness of any facility, structure, improvement, equipment or other property of the urban drainage and flood control district, or who wrongfully and maliciously interferes with any officer, agent, or employee of the district in the discharge of his or her duties, commits a misdemeanor.	32-11-815 Maximum \$300 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife	
Licenses, Certificates, and Fees	
<i>Failure to account for licenses.</i> Failure to account for licenses or failure to pay over to the Division of Parks and Wildlife moneys received from the sale of licenses and donations is a misdemeanor when the amount in question is less than \$200.	33-4-101 (11)(a) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Wildlife	
<i>Violation of statutes related to wildlife and parks and outdoor recreation with no specified penalty.</i> Violation of any of the provisions of Articles 1 to 6 of Title 33 concerning the Division of Parks and Wildlife is a misdemeanor if not otherwise specified.	33-6-104 (1) Maximum \$100 fine, a surcharge of \$2.50, and 5 license suspension points.
<i>Violation of license suspension.</i> Any person who purchases, applies for, or exercises the benefits conferred by a license issued by the Division of Parks and Wildlife, when such license has been suspended, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-106 (6) \$500 fine and a 2-year extension of the original suspension; if under a lifetime suspension when the violation occurred, \$1,000 to \$10,000 fine and a maximum of 90 days in jail, or both.
<i>Licensing violations.</i> With certain exceptions, any person who procures or uses more than one license of a certain type in a calendar year commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-107 (1)(a) For a non-big game license: \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points; for a big game license: \$200 fine and 15 license suspension points.
Any person who makes a false statement or who provides false information in connection with applying for or purchasing a license, or who accepts false information in connection with issuing a license, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-107 (2)(a) For each non-game license, a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 10 license suspension points; for each big game license, a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 15 license suspension points.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Wildlife (Cont.)	
With certain exceptions, any person who hunts or takes wildlife without a proper and valid license to do so or without having the license upon him or her commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-107 (3) For each non-big game license, a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 10 license suspension points; for each big game license, a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 15 license suspension points.
With certain exceptions, any person under the age of 16 who hunts wildlife with a youth license commits a misdemeanor, unless he or she is personally accompanied by and in contact with a person who is at least 18 years old and who holds a valid hunter education certificate, or by a person who was born before January 1, 1949.	33-6-107 (3.5) \$50 fine and 5 license suspension points.
Any person under the age of 12 who hunts or takes big game, or any person between the ages of 12 and 15 who hunts or takes big game without being personally accompanied by and in contact with a person who is at least 18 years old and who holds a valid hunter education certificate, or by a person who was born before January 1, 1949, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-107 (4) \$50 fine and 10 license suspension points.
Any person who possesses live wildlife without keeping his or her license to do so at the site where the animal is kept, when a license is required, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-107 (5) \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.
Any person who is at least 16 years old and who fishes without a valid fishing license commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-107 (6) \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.
Any person who alters, transfers, sells, loans, or assigns a lawfully acquired license to another person commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-107 (7) \$200 fine and 15 license suspension points.
Any person who is born on or after January 1, 1949, who purchases any hunting or trapping license without producing a hunter education certificate or equivalent education and training recognized by the Division of Parks and Wildlife, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-107 (8) \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.
Illegal possession of wildlife. Any person who illegally hunts, takes, or possesses any wildlife that is the property of the state, or who possesses any wildlife that was illegally acquired, taken, or transported from another state, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-109 (3) Fine, jail time, and suspension points are specified in statute and depend on the animal involved.
Any person who illegally possesses any nonnative or exotic wildlife commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-109 (4) \$250 to \$1,000 fine and 5 to 10 license suspension points per incident.
Refusal to allow inspection of licenses and wildlife. Any person who hunts, traps, fishes, or possesses wildlife for any purpose and who refuses to permit inspection of his or her personal identification documents, licenses, firearms, records, or wildlife, when requested to do so by a district wildlife manager or other peace officer, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-111 (1) \$150 fine and 5 license suspension points.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Wildlife (Cont.)	
Refusal to stop at check stations. Any person who fails to stop and produce licenses, firearms, and wildlife for inspection upon encountering a check station commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-111 (2) \$100 fine and 5 license suspension points.
Failure to void licenses or carcass tags. Any person who fails to void his or her license or carcass tag as required by rule or regulation commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-111 (3) \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.
Eluding an officer. Any person who eludes or attempts to elude by any means a Colorado wildlife officer or other peace officer, after having received a visual or audible signal directing him or her to stop, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-111 (4) \$100 to \$1,000 fine and 10 license suspension points.
Failure to retain evidence of wildlife sex and species. Any person who possesses any wildlife, or considerable portion thereof, in violation of the rules or regulations established by the Wildlife Commission regarding the preservation of evidence of sex or species, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-112 Non-big game: \$50 fine and 5 license suspension points; big game: \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.
Illegal sale of wildlife other than big game. Any person who knowingly sells or purchases, or who knowingly offers for sale or purchase, wildlife other than big game, commits a misdemeanor. It is also a misdemeanor to solicit another person in the illegal hunting or taking of wildlife for the purposes of monetary or commercial gain or profit.	33-6-113 (2)(b) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both, and 20 license suspension points.
Illegal business on the property of the Division of Parks and Wildlife. Any person who provides goods or services for compensation on property owned or managed by the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a misdemeanor, unless he or she is permitted to do so by Wildlife Commission Rules.	33-6-113.5 (2) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both, and 20 license suspension points.
Violation of the statute governing the transportation, importation, exportation, and release of wildlife. Any person who transports or exports any wildlife or portion thereof within or from the state, except in accordance with the rules or regulations of the Wildlife Commission, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-114 (4) Native wildlife: \$200 fine and 5 license suspension points per incident;
Any person who imports any live wildlife into the state without an importation license and a current and valid health certificate for each shipment, or in violation of Wildlife Commission rules and regulations, commits a misdemeanor.	non-native or exotic wildlife: \$250 to \$1,000 fine and 5 license suspension points per incident.
Any person who releases, or who knowingly allows the escape of, any live native or nonnative or exotic wildlife in Colorado, except in accordance with Wildlife Commission rules and regulations, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-114.5 (7)(b) \$500 to \$5,000 fine.
Violation of the statute governing the possession, transportation, importation, exportation, and release of native and nonnative fish. Any person who releases any live or nonnative fish or viable gametes, except in accordance with Wildlife Commission rules and regulations, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-114.5 (7)(b) \$500 to \$5,000 fine.
Any person who transports, imports, exports, or releases any live native or nonnative fish or viable gametes in violation of any lawfully issued quarantine order or disposition plan, or in violation of any rules and regulations of the Wildlife Commission, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-115 (1)
Theft of wildlife. Any person who takes another person's lawfully acquired and possessed wildlife without that person's permission commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-115 (2) \$200 fine and 10 license suspension points.
Tampering with a trap. Any person who interferes with, disturbs, removes, or otherwise tampers with any trap, snare, or other device that has been legally set, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-115 (2) \$200 fine and 10 license suspension points.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Wildlife (Cont.)	
<i>Intentional interference with lawful activities of hunting, trapping, and fishing.</i> Any person who willfully prevents or interferes with any other person's lawful participation in the activities of hunting, trapping, or fishing, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-115.5 (3) \$500 to \$1,000 fine and 20 license suspension points.
<i>Hunting, trapping, or fishing on private property.</i> Any person who enters upon privately owned land or lands under the control of the State Board of Land Commissioners to hunt or take any wildlife by hunting, trapping, or fishing, without first obtaining permission from the owner or person in possession of such land, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-116 (3) \$200 fine and 20 license suspension points.
<i>Posting public lands.</i> Any person who posts, signs, or indicates that any public lands within this state, not held under an exclusive control lease, are privately owned lands, commits a misdemeanor.	
<i>Willful destruction of wildlife.</i> Any person who hunts, takes, or who solicits another person to hunt or take, any wildlife other than big game, eagles, and endangered species, and detaches or removes, with the intent to abandon the carcass or body, only the head, hide, claws, teeth, antlers, horns, internal organs, or feathers of such animals commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-117 (1)(b)(II) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both, and 20 license suspension points.
Any person who intentionally abandons the carcass or body of taken wildlife other than big game, eagles, and endangered species, or who takes and intentionally abandons such wildlife, commits a misdemeanor.	
<i>Killing of big game animals in a contest prohibited.</i> Any person who advertises, conducts or offers to conduct, or otherwise promotes or participates in any contest or competition involving two or more persons and a monetary payment or award or other prize for killing big game, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-118 \$500 fine and 20 license suspension points.
<i>Pursuit of wounded game.</i> Except as otherwise provided, any person who shoots at, wounds, or who may have wounded game wildlife, who fails to make a reasonable attempt to locate that game wildlife and take it into his or her possession, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-119 (1)(a) Big game: \$200 fine and 15 license suspension points; small game: \$50 fine and 15 license suspension points.
<i>Waste of edible game wildlife.</i> Except as otherwise provided, any person who fails to reasonably attempt to dress or care for and provide for human consumption the edible portions of game wildlife, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-119 (2) Big game: \$300 fine and 15 license suspension points; other game wildlife: \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.
<i>Use of wildlife as bait.</i> Any person who uses wildlife as bait commits a misdemeanor, unless otherwise provided for by the Wildlife Commission rules or regulations.	33-6-119 (3) \$200 fine and 10 license suspension points.
<i>Hunting, trapping, or fishing out of season or in a closed area.</i> Any person who fishes, traps, hunts, or takes any wildlife outside of the season established by the Wildlife Commission, or in an area closed by rule, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-120 Non-big game license: a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 10 license; big game license: a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 15 license suspension points.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Wildlife (Cont.)	
Hunters to wear fluorescent pink or daylight fluorescent orange garments. Unless otherwise provided by Wildlife Commission rule, any person who hunts or takes elk, deer, pronghorn, moose, or black bear with any firearm, who does not wear fluorescent pink or daylight fluorescent orange garments that meet the requirements of law, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-121 (2) \$100 fine and 5 license suspension points.
Hunting in a careless manner. Any person who hunts or takes wildlife in a careless manner, or who discharges a firearm or releases an arrow in a careless manner, which endangers human life or property, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-122 \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both, and 20 license suspension points.
Hunting under the influence. Any person who is under the influence of alcohol or of any controlled substance, or of any other drug, to a degree which renders him or her incapable of safely operating a firearm or bow and arrow to hunt or take any wildlife, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-123 \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both, and 20 license suspension points.
Hunting, taking, or harassing wildlife using a motor vehicle or aircraft. Unless otherwise permitted by Wildlife Commission rule, any person who hunts, takes, or harasses wildlife from or with a motor vehicle commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-124 (1)(a) \$200 fine and 10 license suspension points.
Unless otherwise permitted by Wildlife Commission rule, any person who discharges a firearm or releases an arrow from a motor vehicle with the intent to take wildlife commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-124 (1)(b) \$200 fine and 10 license suspension points.
Any person who uses an aircraft to spot or locate wildlife and communicate its location to a person on the ground, as an aid to hunting or pursuing wildlife, commits a misdemeanor. It is also a misdemeanor for the airborne person or the person on the ground receiving such communication to pursue, hunt, or take game on the same day or the day following such flight.	33-6-124 (2) \$2,000 fine and 15 license suspension points.
It is a misdemeanor for two or more people on the ground, in a motor vehicle, or in a vessel to use electronic devices to communicate information in the furtherance of a violation of rule or regulation or the provisions of Articles 1 through 6 of Title 33 regarding wildlife.	33-6-124 (3) \$200 fine and 15 license suspension points.
Possession of a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle. Any person who possess or has under his or her control any loaded firearm, other than a pistol or revolver, in or on any motor vehicle, without being authorized to do so, commits a misdemeanor. Any person who possess or has under his or her control a rifle or shotgun in a motor vehicle, and who does not allow any peace officer to inspect its chamber, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-125 \$100 fine and 15 license suspension points.
Shooting from a public road. Any person who is not a duly authorized peace officer who discharges any firearm, or who releases any arrow from, upon, or across any public road, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-126 \$100 fine and 5 license suspension points.
Hunting with artificial light, night vision, or thermal imaging devices. Unless otherwise provided, any person who owns or leases land, or a family member or agent thereof, who uses an artificial light as an aid in hunting or taking any wildlife, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-127 (1)(b) \$200 fine and 20 license suspension points.
Unless otherwise provided, any person who owns or leases land, or a family member or agent thereof, who uses night vision equipment, light-gathering optics, or thermal imaging devices to aid in hunting or taking wildlife outside of legal hunting hours established by the Wildlife Commission, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-127 (2)(b) \$2,000 fine and 20 license suspension points.
Unless otherwise provided, any person who owns or leases land, or a family member or agent thereof, who uses night vision equipment, light-gathering optics, or thermal imaging devices to aid in hunting or taking wildlife outside of legal hunting hours established by the Wildlife Commission, commits a misdemeanor.	

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Wildlife (Cont.)	
Damage or destruction of dens or nests or harassment of wildlife. Unless otherwise permitted, any person who willfully damages or destroys any wildlife den or nest or their eggs, or who harasses any wildlife, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-128 (1) \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.
Unless otherwise provided, any person who knowingly or negligently allows or directs a dog under his or her control to harass wildlife commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-128 (2) \$200 fine.
Damaging property or habitat under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife. Any person who removes, damages, defaces, or destroys any real or personal property or wildlife habitat under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-129 (1) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both, and reimbursement for damages if ordered by the court.
Any person who uses any Division of Parks and Wildlife property in violation of any Wildlife Commission rule or regulation commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-129 (2) \$100 fine.
Explosives, toxicants, and poisons not to be used. Unless otherwise permitted, any person who uses toxicants, poisons, drugs, dynamite, explosives, or any stupefying substances for the purpose of hunting, taking, or harassing any wildlife, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-130 (1) \$200 fine and 20 license suspension points.
Knowingly luring bears. Unless otherwise permitted, any person who, for a second or subsequent time, places food or edible waste in the open with the intent of luring a wild bear, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-131 (3) First-time violators are given a warning. Second and subsequent violators: maximum \$200 fine for the first misdemeanor offense, maximum \$1,000 fine for the second misdemeanor offense, and maximum \$2,000 fine for the third and subsequent misdemeanor offenses.
Computer-assisted remote hunting prohibited. Any person who engages in computer-assisted hunting in the state, or who establishes or operates computer-assisted remote hunting facilities in the state, commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-132 (3) First offense: \$1,000 to \$10,000 and 20 license suspension points; second or subsequent offenses: \$10,000 to \$100,000 fine, or maximum of 364 days in jail, or both; and the Parks and Wildlife Commission may suspend the offender's wildlife privileges for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of a lifetime.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Wildlife (Cont.)	
Violation of aquatic nuisance species prohibition. A person who, for the second time, knowingly or willfully possesses, imports, exports, ships, or transports an aquatic nuisance species, except as authorized by the commission; releases, places, plants, or causes to be released, placed or planted into the waters of the state an aquatic nuisance species; refuses to comply with a proper order issued under Article 10.5 of Title 33 concerning aquatic nuisance species; or fails or refuses to reimburse the division in accordance with Section 33-10.5-104 (6)(a), C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	33-10.5-105 (2)(a)(II) \$1,000 fine.
Unlawful acts by pass and registration agents. Any pass or registration agent for the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation who fails to account for passes and registrations, or who fails to pay over moneys received from the sale of passes and registrations to the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, commits a misdemeanor when the amount in question is less than \$200.	33-12-104 (11)(a) \$200 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.
Prohibited vessel operations. Any person who operates a vessel in a reckless manner commits a misdemeanor.	33-13-108 (3) \$200 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.
Operating a vessel while under the influence. Any person who operates or is in actual physical control of a vessel while under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any other drug, or with a blood alcohol level that exceeds amounts stipulated in statute, commits a misdemeanor.	33-13-108.1 (12) 5 days to 364 days in jail and a maximum of 96 hours of useful public service; the court may also impose a \$200 to \$1,000 fine; for a subsequent violation within 5 years: 60 days to 364 days in jail and 60 to 120 hours of useful public service; the court may also impose a \$500 to \$1,500 fine and impose a maximum of 2 years of probation.
Any owner or operator of a vessel who knowingly authorizes the vessel to be operated by or to come under the actual physical control of another person who is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any other drug, commits a misdemeanor.	33-13-108.1 (13) \$200 to \$1,000 fine, maximum of 364 days in jail, or both.
Operating a vessel while the privilege to do so is suspended. Any person who operates a vessel when his or her operating privileges have been suspended by court order for a conviction of an alcohol- or drug-related operating offense commits a misdemeanor.	33-13-108.2 (1) First offense: 3 to 180 days in jail and the court may also impose a \$300 to \$1,000 fine; subsequent offense: 90 days to 364 days in jail and the court may impose a \$500 to \$3,000 fine.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Wildlife (Cont.)	
Operating water skis, aquaplanes, surfboards, inner tubes, or similar devices while under the influence. Any person who operates, manipulates, or rides water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, an inner tube, a stand-up paddleboard, or any similar device, while under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any other drug which renders him or her incapable of safely operating the device, commits a misdemeanor.	33-13-110 (3)(b) \$200 to \$1,000 fine, maximum of 364 days in jail, or both.
Violation of operating restrictions for snowmobiles. Any person who operates a snowmobile in such a manner as to indicate either a wanton or a willful disregard for the safety of persons or property, or who operates a snowmobile while under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any other drug which renders him or her incapable of safely operating the snowmobile, commits a misdemeanor.	33-14-116 (6) \$200 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.
Off-highway vehicle operation prohibited on streets, roads, and highways. Any person who operates a motor vehicle on any federal public land, trail, or road when the area is not signed for such use commits a misdemeanor if the land is not within a federal wilderness area.	33-14.5-108 (3)(a) \$200 fine.
Any person who operates a motor vehicle on any federal public land, trail, or road when the area is not signed for such use commits a misdemeanor if the land is within a federal wilderness area.	
Any person who, without authorization, removes, defaces, destroys, or installs a sign that affects whether motor vehicle travel is authorized on federal public land commits a misdemeanor.	33-14.5-108 (3)(b) \$150 fine.
Eluding. Any person who eludes or attempts to elude a Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation officer, after having received a visual or audible signal or command directing him or her to stop, commits a misdemeanor.	33-15-105 \$300 fine.
Fires. Any person who starts, builds, tends, or maintains a fire in a careless or reckless manner, that indicates either a lack of due regard for the fire hazard present or a wanton and willful disregard for the safety of persons and property, commits a misdemeanor.	33-15-106 (3) \$1,000 fine.
Commercial use of state property. Any person who operates any commercial business or who solicits business on any property owned or managed by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, without first obtaining written permission, commits a misdemeanor.	33-15-114 \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.
River outfitters – prohibited operations. Any river outfitter, guide, trip leader, or guide instructor who violates the safety equipment provisions of Section 33-13-106, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor, unless the violation is the failure to have a personal floatation device for each person on board.	33-32-107 (2)(a) \$100 fine.
Mineral Resources	
Offenses Related to Mines and Minerals	
Failure to cover an abandoned or inactive mine. Any person who fails to securely cover or fence an abandoned or inactive mine, or who removes such cover or fence without permission, commits a misdemeanor.	34-24-110 (1) Maximum \$300 fine.
Trespassing into a mine. Any person who trespasses into any mine commits a misdemeanor.	34-24-110 (3) \$50 to \$500 fine, up to 10 days in jail, or both.
Removing the covering or fencing on a mine. Any person who removes or destroys any covering or fencing placed around or over any abandoned or inactive mine commits a misdemeanor.	34-24-111 \$50 to \$300 fine, up to 6 months in jail, or both.
Unauthorized entrance into a mine. Any person who enters any active or inactive mine without being accompanied by the mine's operator, or without having obtained prior written permission from the operator, commits a misdemeanor. It is also a misdemeanor to fail to secure proper authorization to enter into an abandoned mine when the operator cannot be found.	34-24-112 (3) \$50 to \$500 fine, up to 10 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Mineral Resources (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Mined Land Reclamation	
Unlawful financial interest in a mining operation. It is unlawful for an employee of the Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety who performs any inspections or monitoring of mining operations pursuant to the Colorado Surface Coal Mining Reclamation Act to have a direct or indirect financial interest in any underground or surface coal mining operation. Knowing violation of this provision is a misdemeanor.	34-33-122 (9) Maximum \$2,500 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Metal Mines	
Sales of ore – false weights or scales. Any person, association, or corporation, or the agent of such, who is engaged in the business of milling, sampling, concentrating, reducing, shipping, or purchasing ores, that keeps or uses any false or fraudulent scales or weights for weighing ore, knowing them to be false, commits a misdemeanor.	34-53-102 \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.
Altering or changing the true value of ores. Any person, association, or corporation, or the agent of such, who is engaged in the business of milling, sampling, concentrating, reducing, shipping, or purchasing ores, that in any manner knowingly alters or changes the true value of any ores delivered to him or her, or who substitutes other ores for those delivered to him or her, or who issues any bill of sale or certificate of purchase that does not exactly and truthfully state the actual weight, assay value, and total amount paid for any lot of ore purchased, commits a misdemeanor.	34-53-103 \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.
Violation of the statute governing memoranda of ore sales. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Article 54 of Title 34, concerning memoranda of ore sales, commits a misdemeanor.	34-54-106 \$50 to \$500 fine, up to 6 months in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Oil and Natural Gas	
Making a false entry or statement in regards to reports required by the Oil and Gas Conservation Act. Any person who, for the purpose of evading the provisions of the Oil and Gas Conservation Act or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant to it, makes or causes to be made any false entry or statement in a report, record, account, or memoranda required by the act, or who causes true entries to be omitted from such records, or who removes, destroys, mutilates, alters, or falsifies any such records, commits a misdemeanor. It is also a misdemeanor to aid or abet in any such violation.	34-60-121 (2) and (3) Maximum \$5,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Violation of the statute regulating oil wells and boreholes. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Article 61 of Title 34, concerning the regulation of oil wells and boreholes, commits a misdemeanor.	34-61-108 Maximum \$500 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Agriculture	
Offenses Related to Administration	
Failure to give or compile information relating to agricultural statistics. Any person who fails or refuses to give information to Commissioner of Agriculture as required by Article 2 of Title 35, concerning agricultural statistics, commits a misdemeanor.	35-2-104 \$10 to \$500 fine, plus prosecution costs.
Any county or state official who refuses to collect or compile for the State Agricultural Commission information required by Article 2 of Title 35, concerning agricultural statistics, commits a misdemeanor.	35-2-104 \$250 to \$500 fine, plus prosecution costs.
Failure to give information concerning agricultural statistics to the county assessor. Any person who is required to give information concerning agricultural statistics to the county assessor and fails, refuses, or neglects to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	35-2-105 \$25 to \$200 fine, plus prosecution costs.
Divulging confidential information related to agricultural statistics. Any officer or employee of the State Agricultural Commission who discloses confidential information contained in reports made pursuant to Article 2 of Title 35, concerning agricultural statistics, commits a misdemeanor.	35-2-106 Maximum \$500 fine plus prosecution costs or up to 364 days in jail.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Agriculture	
Offenses Related to Poultry and Rabbits	
Violation of the statute regulating processing of eggs. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Article 21 of Title 35, concerning the processing of eggs, commits a misdemeanor.	35-21-107 (1) Maximum \$500 fine per day.
Offenses Related to Agricultural Products – Standards and Regulations	
Malfeasance of inspectors of agricultural products. Any inspector who inspects fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural products who knowingly makes a wrong or improper inspection of any fruit, vegetable, or other agricultural product, or who knowingly and improperly certifies that the grade, quality, or condition of a fruit, vegetable, or other agricultural product does or does not conform to the standards of law, or who fails to bring action against those who violate such standards, or who accepts money or any other consideration for an incorrect performance of his or her duty, commits a misdemeanor. Any person who improperly influences any inspector in the performance of his or her duty also commits a misdemeanor.	35-23-110 Maximum \$500 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
Violation of the statute governing the standards and regulations for fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural products. Any person, firm, corporation, or other organization that violates any of the provisions of Article 23 of Title 35, concerning standards and regulations for fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural products, or that willfully interferes with the official performance of duties pursuant to that article, commits a misdemeanor.	35-23-116 Maximum \$500 fine, 3 months in jail, or both; the offender's license will also be revoked.
Violation of the Controlled Atmosphere Storage of Apples Act. Any person who violates any provision of the Controlled Atmosphere Storage of Apples Act commits a misdemeanor.	35-23.5-107 (2) Maximum \$500 fine per violation per day.
Violation of the Colorado Bee Act. Any person who, for the first time, violates any provision of the Colorado Bee Act, commits a misdemeanor.	35-25-111 Maximum \$100 fine.
Offenses Related to Marketing and Sales	
Violation of the Colorado Agricultural Marketing Act of 1939. Any person who violates any provision of the Colorado Agricultural Act of 1939, or who violates any provision of any marketing order issued pursuant thereto, commits a misdemeanor.	35-28-116 (2) \$50 to \$500 fine, 10 days to 6 months in jail, or both.
Violation of the Colorado Seal of Quality statute. Any person who violates any provisions of Article 29 of Title 35, concerning the Colorado Seal of Quality, commits a misdemeanor.	35-29-109 Maximum \$500 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
Violations pertaining to public enforcement of the statute concerning the destruction of food products. Any person who violates any provision of Part 1 of Article 31 of Title 35, concerning public enforcement of the destruction of food products statute, commits a misdemeanor.	35-31-104 (1) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, 30 days to 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Livestock	
Unlawful use of brands. Any person, association, or corporation, or any employee thereof, who brands or causes to be branded any livestock with a brand that has not been recorded with the state, commits a misdemeanor.	35-43-105 (3) \$50 to \$500, 30 days to 364 days in jail, or both.
Branding of a maverick without authorization. Any person who, without authorization, marks, brands, or causes to be marked or branded, or in any way converts to his use any animal known and designated by law as a maverick, or who knowingly allows such unauthorized branding, commits a misdemeanor.	35-43-118 (2) 3 months to 364 days in jail.
Trespassing on land - injuring resident. Any owner or person in charge of any drove of stock who drives the stock on another's land and who willfully injures any resident in so doing commits a misdemeanor.	35-43-120 (2) \$25 to \$100 fine.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Agriculture	
Offenses Related to Livestock (Cont.)	
<i>Failing to comply with requirements to brand calves.</i> Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 35-43-129, C.R.S., concerning the requirement to brand calves, commits a misdemeanor.	35-43-129 (4) First offense: \$100 to \$500 fine, maximum of 90 days in jail; second or subsequent offense: minimum mandatory fine of \$500 and 10 days in jail.
<i>Unauthorized herding or grazing of stock on public domain range.</i> Any person who grazes or herds stock on a public domain range not entitled to be herded or grazed upon commits a misdemeanor.	35-45-104 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
<i>Grazing on roads and in municipalities.</i> Any person in charge of any livestock who knowingly causes or permits such livestock to graze or run at large in any municipality or public highway, if the area is separated from the land of such owner by a fence or other barrier, commits a misdemeanor.	35-46-105 (2) \$10 to \$200 fine.
<i>Unlawfully taking custody of or releasing livestock.</i> Any person who takes into his or her custody any livestock in violation of Sections 35-46-102 and 35-46-105, C.R.S., of the Fence Law, or who uses force, trickery, fraud, or deceit to remove livestock from someone else's possession, commits a misdemeanor.	35-46-109 \$10 to \$500 fine, maximum of 60 days in jail, or both.
<i>Allowing livestock to run at large.</i> Any person who knowingly permits horses or mules to run at large commits a misdemeanor.	35-47-103 \$25 to \$500 fine.
<i>Allowing an inferior bull or ram to run at large.</i> Any person, firm, or corporation who permits any inferior bull over the age of one year or any inferior ram over the age of two months to run at large commits a misdemeanor. It is also a misdemeanor to permit cows to run at large upon public ranges without complying with the specifications of Section 35-48-103 (2), C.R.S.	35-48-103 (3) Maximum \$100 fine.
<i>Violation of the Livestock Health Act.</i> Any person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation, or any officer or agent thereof, who violates any of the provisions of the Livestock Health Act, or the orders and rules promulgated pursuant thereto, commits a misdemeanor.	35-50-119 (1) \$500 to \$2,000 fine, maximum of 90 days in jail, or both.
<i>Unlawful manufacture or sale of animal biological products.</i> Any person, firm, or corporation that manufactures or sells animal biological products, without complying with the provisions of Article 51 of Title 35, commits a misdemeanor.	35-51-102 \$100 to \$500 fine, 30 days to 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Violation of the regulations regarding hogs.</i> Any person, firm, partnership, or corporation that violates any provision of Article 52 of Title 35, concerning hogs, commits a misdemeanor.	35-52-111 Maximum \$500 fine.
<i>False report concerning the transportation of livestock.</i> Any inspector who knowingly makes any false certificate to the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners concerning the transportation of livestock commits a misdemeanor.	35-53-103 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Substitution of animals in the transportation of livestock.</i> Any person, firm, association, or corporation, or any agent or employee thereof, who ships any animals other than those described in the certificate provided by the brand inspector, or who removes any of said animals and substitutes others in their place without the knowledge of the brand inspector, commits a misdemeanor.	35-53-106 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
<i>Violation of the sanitary rules as to the movement of livestock.</i> Any person, firm, or corporation that violates or disregards any of the provisions of a proclamation issued by the governor pursuant to Section 35-53-111, C.R.S., concerning sanitary rules as to the movement of livestock and quarantines, commits a misdemeanor.	35-53-111 (2) \$300 to \$3,000 fine, 30 days to 364 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Agriculture (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Livestock (Cont.)	
Shipping livestock prior to inspection. Any person, firm, association, partnership, corporation, or employee of such, who, for a first or second time, willfully violates any provision of Sections 35-53-101 through 35-53-112, C.R.S., concerning the transportation of livestock, or who moves or causes to be moved any single head or any herd of cattle, horses, or mules without having them inspected and cleared by a brand inspector, commits a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided.	35-53-112 (1) First offense: \$200 to \$1,000 fine, 90 days to 364 days in jail, or both; second offense: \$500 to \$1,000 fine 90 days to 364 days in jail, or both.
Violation of statutes regarding the inspection and transportation of livestock carcasses. Any person who violates any provisions of Sections 35-53-113 through 35-53-119, C.R.S., concerning the inspection and transportation of livestock carcasses, commits a misdemeanor.	35-53-120 Maximum \$300 fine, 60 days in jail, or both.
Violations concerning permits for the transportation of livestock. Any person who makes a false or forged permit or statement concerning the transportation of livestock, or who knowingly exhibits or causes to be exhibited to any peace officer such false or forged permit or statement, or who, upon the request of a peace officer, refuses or neglects to exhibit a permit or make a statement, commits a misdemeanor.	35-53-124 Maximum \$300 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
Inspection of cattle at market. Any person who fails to have cattle inspected by a brand inspector upon arrival at any market before being taken to the scales for weighing commits a misdemeanor.	35-53-126 \$100 to \$500 fine.
Failure to give notice regarding the transportation of sheep. Any owner or foreman who segregates, forms flocks of, transports, or drives any sheep from authorized inspection districts without giving due notice to an authorized inspector commits a misdemeanor.	35-53-132 Maximum \$300 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
Failure to give or receive a bill of sale for livestock sold. Any person who sells or otherwise disposes of any livestock, or who receives any livestock, without exchanging of a bill of sale, commits a misdemeanor.	35-54-102 \$25 to \$500 fine, 30 days to 6 months in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Commercial Feeding Stuffs and Fairs	
Violation of the Colorado Feed Law. Any person who violates any of the provisions of the Colorado Feed Law, or who impedes, hinders, or otherwise prevents, or attempts to prevent, the performance of duties in connection with that act, commits a misdemeanor.	35-60-112 (1) First offense: \$100 to \$250 fine; subsequent offenses: \$200 to \$500 fine.
Any person who uses to his or her own advantage, or who unlawfully reveals to state officials, any information acquired pursuant to the Colorado Feed Law that is entitled to protection as a trade secret commits a misdemeanor.	35-60-112 (6) Minimum \$100 fine, 30 days in jail, or both.
Destroying property of state, county, and district fairs. Any person who willfully destroys the property of exhibitors, visitors, or lessees on state, county, or district fairgrounds, or who hinders or obstructs the officers or policemen in the performance of their duties, or who wrongfully or maliciously gains admission to the fairgrounds contrary to the rules or without paying fees, commits a misdemeanor.	35-65-110 \$5 to \$25 fine, or maximum of 30 days in jail.
Natural Resources	
Offenses Related to Forestry	
Unlawful acts in state forest lands. Any person or corporation who trespasses, commits depredations, or by negligence is responsible for any fires, or who cuts or removes any timber from state forest lands without authority to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	36-7-201 (7) Maximum \$300 fine, 3 months in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Weather Modification	
Violation of the Weather Modification Act of 1972. Any person who makes a false statement in the application for a weather modification permit, who fails to file reports as required, or who violates any other provision of the Weather Modification Act of 1972, commits a misdemeanor, except as otherwise provided.	36-20-126 (2) Maximum \$5,000 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Water and Irrigation	
Offenses Related to the Conservancy Law of Colorado – Flood Control	
Regulations to protect works. The construction of any works in a manner harmful to a conservancy district or in a manner contrary to that specified by the board of directors of such a district is a misdemeanor.	37-3-106 (2) Maximum \$1,000 fine.
Preventing access to lands. Any person or corporation that prevents the board of directors of any conservancy district, or their agents, from entering upon lands within the district in order to make surveys and examinations, commits a misdemeanor.	37-3-113 Maximum \$50 fine.
Injury to survey marks. The willful destruction, injury, or removal of any bench marks, witness marks, stakes, or other reference marks, placed by the surveyors or engineers of a conservancy district or by contractors constructing the works of the district, is a misdemeanor.	37-7-102 Maximum \$100 fine.
Damage to conservancy district works. Any person or corporation that willfully damages conservancy district works commits a misdemeanor.	37-7-103 (1) Maximum \$500 fine and costs.
Offenses Related to Water Rights and Irrigation	
Regulation of water for measurements. Any person who refuses to regulate the flow of water into a canal as required by the state engineer for measurements commits a misdemeanor.	37-80-117 First offense: maximum \$100 fine; subsequent offenses: maximum \$500 fine.
False reports of water gauge heights. Any person who makes false or fictitious reports of gauge heights or who alters, changes, or falsifies any gauge height record or report, or who alters or modifies the record made by any automatic self-registering device, commits a misdemeanor.	37-80-118 Maximum \$500 fine.
Interference with recording instruments. Any person who willfully injures or destroys any automatic self-registering device, gauge, or other instrument installed upon any canal or weir for the measuring and recording of water depths, or who tampers with or falsifies any record made or being made by any such instrument or device, or who otherwise violates the provisions pertaining to recording instruments, commits a misdemeanor.	37-80-119 First offense: maximum \$500 fine; subsequent offenses: maximum \$1,000 fine.
Failure to maintain headgate specifications. Any owner of an irrigation ditch who diverts water from any stream and into any ditch, canal, flume, or reservoir contrary to official orders commits a misdemeanor.	37-84-112 (2) Maximum \$500 fine.
Refusing to or interference with the delivery of water. Any superintendent or other person in charge of a ditch who willfully neglects or refuses to deliver water, or any person who prevents or interferes with proper delivery of water to persons having a right to it, commits a misdemeanor.	37-84-121 \$10 to \$100 fine, up to 1 month in jail, or both.
Refusing to measure water. Any division engineer, or his or her deputy or assistant, who willfully neglects or refuses, after being called upon, to promptly measure water necessary for land irrigation, commits a misdemeanor.	37-84-122 \$10 to \$100 fine, up to 1 month in jail, or both.
Collecting an excessive rate for water delivery. Any person who owns or controls, or claims to own or control, any ditch, canal, or reservoir, who demands, requires, bargains for, accepts, receives, or retains an excessive rate for the supply or delivery of water, commits a misdemeanor.	37-85-109 \$100 to \$5,000 fine, 3 months to 364 days in jail, or both.
Penalty for refusing to deliver water. Any person who owns or controls, or claims to own or control, any ditch, canal, or reservoir, who refuses to furnish or carry and deliver water after being requested and paid to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	37-85-110 \$100 to \$5,000 fine, 3 months to 364 days in jail, or both.
Damaging state reservoirs. Any person who interferes with or damages any state reservoirs commits a misdemeanor.	37-88-107 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Cutting or breaking gate, bank, flume. Any person who knowingly and willfully cuts, digs, breaks down, or opens any gate, bank, embankment, or side of any ditch, canal, flume, feeder, or reservoir, or who otherwise knowingly and willfully interferes with the flow of water with the intent to injure any person, or to steal the water, or to otherwise achieve personal gain, commits a misdemeanor.	37-89-101 \$50 to \$750 fine, up to 90 days in jail, plus restitution.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Water and Irrigation (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Water Rights and Irrigation (Cont.)	
<i>Interfering with adjusted headgates.</i> Any person who willfully and without authority opens, closes, changes, or interferes with any headgate of any ditch, or any water box or measuring device of any ditch, after such headgate is under official control, commits a misdemeanor. Any person found using water taken through a headgate, water box, or measuring device that has been unlawfully interfered with also commits a misdemeanor.	37-89-103 (1) Maximum \$300 fine, 60 days in jail, or both.
<i>Violation of the statute governing water well construction and pump installation contractors.</i> Any person who represents himself or herself as a well construction contractor or as a pump installation contractor, without being licensed or after his or her license has been suspended or revoked or has lapsed, commits a misdemeanor.	37-91-111 (2) Maximum \$500 fine, 90 days in jail, or both; the court will also assess a civil penalty of \$100 to \$5,000 per violation.
Any person who advertises or issues any sign, card, or other device indicating that he or she is a well construction contractor or a pump installation contractor, without being licensed, commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person who constructs wells without being licensed to do so commits a misdemeanor, unless he or she is a private driller or is directly employed by or under the supervision of a licensed well construction contractor.	
Real and Personal Property	
Unclaimed Property Act	
<i>Agreements to locate reported property – overbids from foreclosure sales.</i> A person who induces or attempts to induce another person to enter into an agreement to pay compensation to recover or assist in recovering an unclaimed overbid transferred to the administrator under Section 38-38-111, C.R.S., that does not comply with all requirements of Section 38-13-1304 (1), C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	38-13-1304 (2) Maximum \$10,000 fine, up to 6 months in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Manufactured Homes	
<i>Violation of the statute governing the transfer of the certificate of title to a manufactured home.</i> Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 38-29-112 (1), C.R.S., concerning the transfer of the certificate of title to a manufactured home, commits a misdemeanor.	38-29-112 (2) \$250 to \$1,000 fine, 10 days to 6 months in jail, or both.
<i>Where to apply for a certificate of title.</i> Any resident who procures a certificate of title to a manufactured home in any county of the state other than the county in which the home is to be used as a residence commits a misdemeanor. Any other violation of Titles to Manufactured Homes Act is also a misdemeanor.	38-29-120 \$50 to \$100 fine, 10 days to 6 months in jail, or both.
<i>Violation of the statute governing the sale, transfer, or disposition of a manufactured home.</i> Any person who sells, transfers, or in any manner disposes of a manufactured home in the state, without complying with the requirements of the Titles to Manufactured Homes Act, commits a misdemeanor.	38-29-141 (2) \$100 to \$500 fine, 10 days to 6 months in jail, or both.
<i>Repossession of a manufactured home.</i> Any person who repossesses a manufactured home without notifying the appropriate law enforcement agency and otherwise following the procedures of Section 38-29-142, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	38-29-142 (2) \$50 to \$100 fine.
<i>Failure to file notice of a change of location.</i> Any owner who fails to file notice of any change of location with the county assessor and the county treasurer, within 20 days after such change of location, commits a misdemeanor.	38-29-143 (2) \$100 to \$1,000 fine.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Real and Personal Property (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Real Property	
Violation of the Condominium Ownership Act. Any person who knowingly and willfully violates the provisions of Section 38-33-106, C.R.S., concerning condominium bylaws, or Section 38-33-107, C.R.S., concerning records of receipts and expenditures and their availability, commits a misdemeanor.	38-33-108 Maximum \$500 fine.
Foreclosure Sales	
Treatment of an overbid. A person who induces or attempts to induce another person to enter into an agreement to pay compensation to recover or assist in recovering an amount due to the owner from the public trustee commits a misdemeanor.	38-38-111 (2.5)(c) Maximum \$10,000, up to 6 months in jail, or both.
Violation of the statute governing minimum standards for land surveys and plats. Any person who willfully and knowingly violates the provisions of Article 51 of Title 38, concerning minimum standards for land surveys and plats, commits a misdemeanor.	38-51-110 (2) \$150 to \$1,500 fine.
Violation of the statute governing the perpetuation of land survey monuments. Any person who willfully and knowingly violates the provisions of Article 53 of Title 38, concerning the perpetuation of land survey monuments, commits a misdemeanor.	
Taxation	
Offenses Related to Property Tax	
Divulging confidential information from tax records. Any person who divulges or makes known in any way the contents of any private document related to tax records to any person not authorized to have access to such documents commits a misdemeanor, except when done pursuant to any court order or other lawful order.	39-1-116 \$100 to \$500 fine, up to 3 months in jail, or both.
Recording of document without collecting documentary fee. Any county clerk and recorder who willfully and knowingly records any document to which a documentary fee applies, without having first collected the necessary fee, commits a misdemeanor.	39-13-105 \$50 fine.
Unlawful acts related to documentary fees on conveyances of real property. Any person who fails or refuses to pay the documentary fee imposed by Article 13 of Title 39, when such payment is required, commits a misdemeanor.	39-13-106 (2) \$50 to \$500 fine, 10 days to 3 months in jail, or both.
Any person who willfully and knowingly recites to the county clerk and recorder a consideration greater or less than the actual consideration referred to in Section 39-13-102 (2) (a) and (b), C.R.S., in connection with the granting or conveying of a title to real property by any deed or instrument in writing to which the documentary fee applies, commits a misdemeanor.	
Offenses Related to Specific Taxes	
Reports and returns related to specific taxes. With certain exceptions, any officer or employee of the Department of Revenue who divulges information obtained in an investigation, or any officer or employee of the Department of Revenue who engages in the business of tax accounting in an effort to defeat or cancel any tax assessed by the state, commits a misdemeanor.	39-21-113 (6) Maximum \$1,000 fine, and dismissal from office.
Failure to file a tax return and pay taxes. Any person who, through gross negligence or recklessness, makes a materially false statement in connection with an application for a tax refund, commits a misdemeanor.	39-21-118 (2.5) Maximum \$500 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Any person who is required by law to pay any tax or estimated tax, make a return, keep any records, or supply any information, who willfully fails to do so, commits a misdemeanor.	39-21-118 (3) Maximum \$50,000 fine (\$100,000 fine for a corporation), 364 days in jail, or both, plus the prosecution costs.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Taxation (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Specific Taxes (Cont.)	
Income tax violations. Any person who is required to make a return, keep any records, or supply any information for the purpose of computation, assessment, or collection of income taxes and who willfully fails to do so commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-22-621 (3)(a)
Any person who is required by law to collect, account for, and pay over any income tax and who willfully fails to collect or truthfully account for any pay over such tax, and any person who willfully fails to pay any income tax, or in any manner evades or defeats any income tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-22-621 (3)(b)
State sales tax refund. Any person who claims but is not eligible to claim a state sales tax refund commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-22-2003 (7)
Criminal acts relating to estate tax returns. Any person who willfully fails to file an estate tax return when required to do so, or who willfully files a false estate tax return, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-23.5-113
Failing to collect or pay sales tax. Any seller who fails to collect or purchaser who fails to pay the sales tax levied by Article 26 of Title 39 commits a misdemeanor.	39-26-102 (22) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Tax cannot be absorbed. Any retailer who advertises or otherwise states that the sales tax, or any part thereof, imposed by law will be assumed or absorbed by the retailer, will not be added to the selling price, or will be refunded, commits a misdemeanor.	39-26-108 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Violation of the statute governing sales tax. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Sections 39-26-105 through Section 39-26-113, C.R.S., concerning sales tax, commits a misdemeanor.	39-26-108 Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both.
Filing and remittance of remote sales. Any official or employee of a local taxing jurisdiction receiving sales tax information from the Department of Revenue who willfully divulges or makes known to any person who is not an official or employee of the local taxing jurisdiction any information that identifies or permits the identification of the amount of sales taxes collected or paid by any individual remote seller commits a misdemeanor.	39-26-122.7 (4)(b) Dismissal from office and maximum \$1,000 fine.
Failure to make periodic returns. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to make the return required by Section 39-26-204, C.R.S., or who makes a false or fraudulent return, or who willfully fails to pay any tax owed, or who aids or abets another in an attempt to evade the tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-26-206
Violation of the statute governing gasoline tax permits and refunds. Any person who makes any false statement on an invoice or application for a gasoline or special fuel permit, or on an application for a refund of taxes, or who uses the gasoline or special fuel in a manner other than as stated in the permit, commits a misdemeanor.	39-27-103 (3)(c) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 364 days in jail, or both; the offender's permit will also be cancelled without reissuance for one year.
Any person who willfully makes any false statement in connection with an application for a permit or an application for a refund, or who uses the gasoline or special fuel other than as stated in the permit and application, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-27-103 (4)

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Taxation (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Specific Taxes (Cont.)	
Unlawfully acting as distributor of special fuel. Any person who acts as a distributor, supplier, importer, exporter, carrier, or blender of gasoline or special fuel, without being licensed as such, commits a misdemeanor.	39-27-104 (1)(a) \$75 fine per day, plus civil penalties.
Violation concerning authorization to purchase special fuel ex-tax. Any person who fails or refuses to furnish additional bond, or to file a new bond, upon the request of the executive director of the Department of Revenue in connection with authorization to purchase special fuel ex-tax, or who continues to use authorization to purchase special fuel ex-tax from a distributor after the authorization has been revoked, commits a misdemeanor.	39-27-104 (2.1)(b) \$50 fine per offense.
Unlawfully importing special fuel into the state. Any person who imports special fuel into the state, without first obtaining a single trip permit, commits a misdemeanor.	39-27-105 (5)(d) \$75 fine, plus civil penalties.
Distributor trustee of gasoline tax. Any distributor who willfully fails or refuses upon demand to pay over the moneys paid as gasoline taxes that are declared to be trust funds or who fraudulently withholds, converts to his or her own use, or appropriates or otherwise uses such moneys commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-27-106
Penalty for failure to report or pay gasoline tax. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to make the report or payment of tax due by law, for which no penalty is expressly provided, and any person who willfully makes any false report or statement as to the amount of gasoline or special fuel acquired, sold, or used or any false statement relative to the kind or character and the amount of the gasoline or special fuel received by such person and required to be reported, with intent to evade the payment of the gasoline tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-27-108
Penalties related to cigarette taxes. Any person, firm, limited liability company, partnership, or corporation or agent thereof who at retail sells or offers for sale, displays for sale, or possesses with the intent to sell any cigarettes when the package does not bear the stamp, imprint, or impression evidencing the payment of cigarette taxes commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28-108 (1)
Prohibited acts related to cigarette taxes. Any wholesaler who sells and distributes any cigarettes in the state without a license or without first affixing the stamp, imprint, or impression upon each package as required by law, or who willfully makes any false or fraudulent return, or false statement on any return, or who willfully evades the payment of the cigarette tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28-114
Prohibited acts related to tobacco taxes. Any distributor who willfully sells and distributes any tobacco products in the state without a license, or who willfully makes any false or fraudulent return or false statement on any return, or who willfully evades the payment of the tobacco tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28.5-110 (1)
Prohibited acts related to marijuana taxes. Any retail marijuana cultivation facility or agent thereof who sells or transfers retail marijuana without a license, or who willfully makes any false or fraudulent return or false statement on any return, or who willfully evades the payment of the retail marijuana excise tax commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28.8-306

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Utilities	
Offenses Related to Public Utilities	
Violation of statutes governing common carriers. Any common carrier who willfully violates the provisions of law governing common carriers, or who aids or abets in any such violation, or who fails to obey any order of the Public Utilities Commission, commits a misdemeanor.	40-9-104 \$100 to \$1,000 fine per offense.
Violation of statutes governing motor carriers. Any person who provides transportation in intrastate commerce without first obtaining a certificate or permit, violates any of the terms of a certificate or permit, fails or refuses to make any return or report required by the Public Utilities Commission, denies the commission access to books and records, or makes any false return or report, commits a misdemeanor.	40-10.1-113 \$250 to \$1,000 fine, 3 months to 364 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Railroads	
Two crew members operating freight trains. A railroad train or light engine operated in connection with carrying freight that willfully operates without at least two crew members aboard while the railroad train or light engine is moving commits a misdemeanor.	40-9-110 (4) \$250 to \$1,000 fine for first offense; \$1,000 to \$5,000 fine for second offense committed within three years; \$5,000 to \$10,000 fine for third or subsequent offense committed within three years.
Destroying evidence concerning stock killed or wounded by railroads. Any person who conceals evidence of the killing or wounding of any animal by any railroad train, engine, or cars, or who in any way destroys or covers up evidence that may lead to the identification of any animal so killed or injured, commits a misdemeanor.	40-27-113 Maximum \$200 fine, 30 days in jail, or both.
Aeronautics — Aircraft and Airports	
Offenses Related to Aircraft	
Violation of the Aeronautics Act of 1937. Any person who violates any provision of the Aeronautics Act of 1937 commits a misdemeanor.	41-1-108 Maximum \$500 fine, 6 months in jail, or both.
Operating an aircraft while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Any person who operates any aircraft while under the influence of alcohol or drugs commits a misdemeanor.	41-2-102 (1)(a) 5 days to 364 days in jail and 48 to 96 hours of useful public service; the court may also impose a fine of \$300 to \$1,000; upon a second conviction within 5 years: 90 days to 1 year in prison and 60 to 120 hours of useful public service; the court may also impose a fine of \$500 to \$1,500.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Aeronautics — Aircraft and Airports (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Aircraft (Cont.)	
Operation of an aircraft by a habitual user of any controlled substance. Any person who is a habitual user of any controlled substance commits a misdemeanor if he or she operates an aircraft.	41-2-102 (1)(b) 5 days to 364 days in jail and 48 to 96 hours of useful public service; the court may also impose a fine of \$300 to \$1,000; upon a second conviction within 5 years: 90 days to 1 year in jail and 60 to 120 hours of useful public service; the court may also impose a fine of \$500 to \$1,500.
Operation of an aircraft when blood alcohol content exceeds legal limit. Any person who operates an aircraft, while his or her blood alcohol content exceeds the legal limits defined by Section 41-2-102 (2) (a), C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	
Vehicles and Traffic	
General and Administrative Offenses	
No supplies for private purposes. Any officer or employee of the Department of Revenue who uses equipment and supplies furnished for the discharge of duties pursuant to the Uniform Motor Vehicle Law for private or pleasure purposes commits a misdemeanor.	42-1-207 Maximum \$300 fine, 6 months in jail, or both and dismissal from office.
Offenses Related to Driver Licenses	
Driving under restraint. Any person who drives a vehicle upon any state highway while knowing that his or her license is under restraint, for any reason other than conviction of DUI, DUI per se, DWAI, or UDD, or because the license is under restraint for an outstanding judgment, commits a misdemeanor.	42-2-138 (1)(a) Maximum \$500 fine and 6 months in jail; upon a second or subsequent conviction within 5 years, in addition to the penalties for a first offense, the offender will not be eligible for a license for three years.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Driver Licenses (Cont.)	
Any person who drives a vehicle upon any state highway while knowing that his or her license is under restraint solely or partially because of a conviction of DUI, DUI per se, DWAI, or UDD, or is retrained in another state for an alcohol-related driving offense, commits a misdemeanor.	42-2-138 (1)(d)(l) 30 days to 364 days in jail and, at the discretion of the court, a fine of \$500 to \$1,000; upon a second or subsequent conviction: 90 days to 2 years in jail, and at the discretion of the court, a fine of \$500 to \$3,000.
Unlawful operation of a commercial vehicle. With certain exceptions, any person who operates a commercial vehicle while not yet 21 years of age, or without possessing a commercial driver license, commits a misdemeanor. It is also a misdemeanor for any person who drives a commercial motor vehicle to possess more than one driver's license.	42-2-404 (3) \$25 to \$1,000 fine, maximum of 364 days in jail, or both.
Unlawful acts related to commercial driver licenses. Performing commercial driver license tests or acting as a commercial driver's license testing unit or tester, when not duly licensed to do so pursuant to the Commercial Driver License Act is a misdemeanor.	42-2-408 (2) \$25 to \$1,000 fine, maximum of 364 days in jail, or both.
Unlawful possession or use of a commercial driver's license. A person who possesses a lawfully issued commercial driver's license and who knows that the license has been falsely altered by means of erasure, obliteration, deletion, insertion of new information, transposition of information, or any other means so that the license falsely appears to be authentic, commits a misdemeanor.	42-2-409 (2) First offense: \$500 to \$1,000 fine; second or subsequent offense within 5 years: \$1,000 to \$2,000 fine.
Any person who fraudulently obtains a commercial driver license commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person who possesses a paper, document, or other instrument that falsely appears or purports to be in all respects a lawfully issued and authentic commercial driver license, while knowing that the instrument was falsely made and was not lawfully issued, commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person who displays, or represents as being his or her own, a commercial driver license that was lawfully issued to another person, commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person who fails or refuses to surrender to the Department of Revenue upon its lawful demand a commercial driver license that has been suspended, revoked, or cancelled, commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person who permits the unlawful use of a commercial driver license issued to him or her commits a misdemeanor.	
Any person who photographs, photostats, duplicates, or in any way reproduces a commercial driver license or facsimile thereof, for the purpose of distribution, resale, reuse, or manipulation of the date or images contained in the license, commits a misdemeanor, unless authorized by law to do so.	

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Commercial Driving Schools	
Violation of statutes governing commercial driving schools. Any person who violates any of the provisions governing commercial driving schools commits a misdemeanor.	42-2-604 Maximum \$500 fine, 30 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Taxation	
Registration required. Any owner of a motor vehicle who fails to register the vehicle with the Department of Revenue within 90 days after the owner becomes a resident of Colorado commits a misdemeanor.	42-3-103 (4)(a) and 42-6-139 (3) \$1,000 fine, plus a civil penalty of \$500, and a supplemental unregistered vehicle fine.
Providing fraudulent information to register a motor vehicle or low-power scooter. Knowingly providing fraudulent information or documents to obtain registration of a motor vehicle or low-power scooter is a misdemeanor.	42-3-105 (1)(d)(II) \$1,000 fine, plus a civil penalty of \$500.
Violations related to passenger-mile taxes. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to make the passenger-mile tax report required by law, or who makes a false or fraudulent return, or who willfully fails to pay any tax owed, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	42-3-308 (3)(b)
Offenses Related to the Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic	
Violation of the statute governing requirements for windows and windshield wipers. Any person who installs, covers, or treats a windshield or window so that the windshield or window does not meet the requirements of Section 42-4-227 (1)(a), C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	42-4-227 (3)(b) \$500 to \$5,000 fine.
Violation of the statute governing emissions inspections. Any person who makes, issues, or knowingly uses any imitation or deceptively similar or counterfeit certifications of emissions control form commits a misdemeanor. Any person who possesses a certification of emissions control knowing that it is fictitious, was issued for another motor vehicle, or was issued without an emissions inspections having been made when required, also commits a misdemeanor.	42-4-313 (1)(c) \$25 to \$1,000 fine, maximum of 90 days in jail, or both.
Any emissions inspector or emissions mechanic who issues a certification of emissions control for a motor vehicle that does not qualify for such certification or verification commits a misdemeanor.	42-4-313 (2)(b) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, or maximum of 90 days in jail, or both.
Unlawful use of a distress flag. Any person who is not a paraplegic person or a person with a disability who uses a signal intended as a distress flag for such persons commits a misdemeanor.	42-4-611 (3) \$100 to \$300 fine, 10 to 90 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to the Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
<p><i>Unlawful use of parking privileges for persons with disabilities.</i> A person without a disability who parks in a parking space that is clearly identified by an official sign or by visible pavement markings as being reserved parking or as being a passenger loading zone commits misuse of reserved parking unless the person is parking the vehicle for the direct benefit of a person with a disability to enter or exit the vehicle and a valid identifying plate or placard is displayed in or on the vehicle. Doing so with a vehicle owned by a commercial carrier is a misdemeanor punishable by the surcharge and a fine of up to twice the penalty.</p>	<p>42-4-1208 (3)(a); 42-4-1701 (4)(a)(VIII) and (IX) \$32 surcharge, and, for the first offense: \$350 to \$1,000 fine; second offense: \$600 to \$1,000; and a third or subsequent offense: \$1,000 to \$5,000 fine, and a maximum of 10 hours of community service.</p>
<p>Regardless of whether a person displays an identifying plate or placard, a person who parks a vehicle so as to block reasonable access to curb ramps, passenger loading zones, or accessible routes that are clearly identified unless the person is actively loading or unloading a person with a disability commits the offense of blocking access.</p>	<p>42-4-1208 (4)(a); 42-4-1701 (4)(a)(VIII) \$32 surcharge, and, for the first offense: \$350 to \$1,000 fine; second offense: \$600 to \$1,000; and a third or subsequent offense: \$1,000 to \$5,000 fine, and a maximum of 10 hours of community service.</p>
<p><i>Driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs.</i> Any person who drives a motor vehicle or vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, who has a blood alcohol content of 0.20 or more at the time of driving or within two hours of driving, commits a misdemeanor, punishable by fine amounts set in Section 42-4-1307, C.R.S.</p>	<p>42-4-1301 (1)(a); 42-4-1307 (3)(a)(II) First offense: \$600 to \$1,000 fine, 10 days to 364 days in jail, 48 to 96 hours of useful public service, and the court may impose a maximum of 2 years' probation; subsequent offenses same as DUI.</p>

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to the Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
<i>Driving while ability impaired (DWAI) by alcohol or drugs.</i> Any person who drives a motor vehicle or vehicle while impaired by alcohol or drugs commits a misdemeanor.	42-4-1301 (1)(b); 42-4-1307 (4), (5), (6) First offense: \$200 to \$500 fine, 2 to 180 days in jail, and 24 to 48 hours of useful public service; second offense: \$600 to \$1,500 fine, 10 days to 364 days in jail, 48 to 120 hours of useful public service, and a minimum of 2 years' probation; third or subsequent offenses: \$600 to \$1,500 fine, 60 days to 364 days in jail, 48 to 120 hours of useful public service, and a minimum of 2 years' probation.
Any person who drives a motor vehicle or vehicle while impaired by alcohol or drugs, who has a blood alcohol content of 0.20 or more at the time of driving or within two hours of driving, commits a misdemeanor.	42-4-1301 (1)(a); 42-4-1307 (4), (5), (6) First offense: \$600 to \$1,000 fine, 10 days to 364 days in jail, 48 to 96 hours of useful public service, and the court may impose a maximum of 2 years' probation; subsequent offenses the same as DWAI.
<i>Driving under the influence per se.</i> Any person who drives a motor vehicle or vehicle when his or her blood alcohol content is 0.80 or more at the time of driving or within two hours of driving commits DUI <i>per se</i> , a misdemeanor.	42-4-1301 (2)(a); 42-4-1307 (3), (5), (6) First offense: \$600 to \$1,000 fine, 5 days to 364 days in jail, and 48 to 96 hours of useful public service; second offense: \$600 to \$1,500 fine, 10 days to 364 days in jail, 48 to 120 hours of useful public service, and a minimum of 2 years' probation; third or subsequent offenses: \$600 to \$1,500 fine, 60 days to 364 days in jail, 48 to 120 hours of useful public service, and a minimum of 2 years' probation.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to the Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Violation of regulations pertaining to school bus operators. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 42-4-1904, C.R.S., concerning regulations for school buses and the discharge of passengers, commits a misdemeanor.	42-4-1904 (3) \$5 to \$100 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.
Violation of the statute governing transfers of motor vehicles for recycling. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 42-4-2202, C.R.S., concerning the transfer of a motor vehicle for recycling, commits a misdemeanor.	42-4-2202 (3) First offense: maximum \$500 fine; subsequent offenses: maximum \$1,000 fine.
Automobile Theft Law	
Failure to keep daily records pursuant to the Automobile Theft Law. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 42-5-105, C.R.S., concerning daily records kept pursuant to the Automobile Theft Law, commits a misdemeanor.	42-5-105 (4) Maximum \$500 fine.
Offenses Related to Certificates of Title	
Failure to transfer a certificate of title. Any person who fails to transfer the certificate of title upon the sale or transfer of a motor or off-highway vehicle, or who otherwise fails to meet the requirements of Section 42-6-110 (1), C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	42-6-110 (2) \$10 to \$500 fine, 10 days to 6 months in jail, or both.
Unlawful registration of a vehicle. Any resident who knowingly registers, obtains a license for, or procures a certificate of title to a motor or off-highway vehicle at any address other than the address at which the vehicle is principally operated or where the owner resides, commits a misdemeanor.	42-6-139 (3) and (4) \$1,000 fine, plus a civil penalty of \$500.
Any person who fails, within 90 days of becoming a resident of Colorado, to register his or her motor vehicle commits a misdemeanor.	42-6-139 (4) \$1,000 fine, plus a civil penalty of \$500.
Any person who fails, within 90 days of becoming a resident of Colorado, to apply for a Colorado certificate of title, license, and registration for his or her motor vehicle, commits a misdemeanor.	42-6-139 (4) \$1,000 fine, plus a civil penalty of \$500.
Unlawful sale, transfer, or disposal of a motor vehicle. Any person who sells, transfers, or in any manner disposes of a motor or off-highway vehicle without complying with the requirements of Part 1 of Article 6 of Title 42 commits a misdemeanor.	42-6-142 (2) \$100 to \$500 fine, 10 days to 6 months in jail, or both.
Disclosure requirements upon the transfer of ownership of a salvage vehicle. Any owner, seller, or transferor of a vehicle rebuilt from salvage who fails to comply with the disclosure requirements of Section 42-6-206, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	42-6-206 (4) First offense: maximum \$1,500 fine; subsequent offenses: \$5,000 fine.
Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law	
Driving while under suspension or revocation. Any person who drives while his or her license or other privilege to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended, cancelled, or revoked, and restoration is contingent upon furnishing proof of financial responsibility, commits a misdemeanor.	42-7-422 5 days to 6 months in jail, and at the court's discretion, a \$50 to \$500 fine.
Forging ability to respond in damages. Any person who forges or without authority signs any evidence of ability to respond to damages, or who furnishes a false statement evidencing that he or she is insured under an automobile liability policy or bond, commits a misdemeanor.	42-7-505 \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 90 days in jail, or both.
Failure to surrender license. Any person whose license has been suspended and who willfully fails to immediately return the license commits a misdemeanor.	42-7-506 (1) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 90 days in jail, or both.
Violation of the Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act. Any person who violates any provision of the Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act for which another penalty is not prescribed in law commits a misdemeanor.	42-7-507 \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 90 days in jail, or both.

UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law (Cont.)	
Failure to have insurance or bond for a motor vehicle. Any person who violates any provision of Section 42-7-510, C.R.S., concerning the requirement to have insurance or bond for a motor vehicle, commits a misdemeanor.	42-7-510 (3) \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to 90 days in jail, or both.
Offenses Related to Motor Vehicle Repairs	
Violation of the Motor Vehicle Repair Act. Any motor vehicle repair facility that or any employee of such who fails to provide a completed written or oral estimate or invoice as required by law commits a misdemeanor.	42-9-112 (1) \$500 to \$2,000 fine per violation.
Any motor vehicle repair facility that or any employee of such who commits any prohibited act pursuant to Section 42-9-111, C.R.S., of the Motor Vehicle Repair Act commits a misdemeanor.	42-9-112 (2) \$500 to \$1,000 fine per violation.
Any motor vehicle repair facility that or any employee of such who violates any provision of the Motor Vehicle Act for which no penalty is provided commits a misdemeanor.	42-9-112 (2.5) \$500 fine per violation.
Any motor vehicle repair facility that or any employee of such who installs or reinstalls, as part of a vehicle inflatable restraint system, any object in lieu of an air bag that was designed in accordance with federal safety regulations for the make, model, and year of the vehicle, commits a misdemeanor.	42-9-112 (4) \$2,500 to \$5,000 fine, up to 364 days in jail, or both.
Transportation	
General and Administrative Offenses	
Violation of the Outdoor Advertising Act. Any person who violates any provision of the Outdoor Advertising Act commits a misdemeanor.	43-1-417 (2) \$100 to \$1,000 fine per offense per day.
Violation of the statute governing junkyards adjacent to highways. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Part 5 of Article 1 of Title 43, concerning junkyards adjacent to highways, commits a misdemeanor.	43-1-508 \$25 to \$100 fine per day.
Offenses Related to Highway Safety	
Allowing a stolen vehicle to be stored. Any person who knowingly allows or permits any stolen motor vehicle to be stored, kept, parked, or maintained in any licensed auto camp or hotel facility within the state commits a misdemeanor.	43-5-205 Maximum \$100 fine.
Obstructing a highway. Any person or corporation that erects any fence, house, or other structure, or who digs pits or holes in or upon any highway, or places or causes or allows to be placed any stones, timber, or trees, or any obstruction whatsoever on a highway, commits a misdemeanor. It is also a misdemeanor to tear down, burn, or otherwise damage any bridge of any highway, or to cause waste water or the water from any ditch, road, drain, flume, or other source to flow or fall upon any road or highway so as to damage the same or to cause a hazard.	43-5-301 First or second offense: \$10 to \$300 fine; third offense: \$10 to \$300 fine, or maximum of 3 days in jail; all offenders are also liable for damages.
Overflowing highways. Any person or corporation that repeatedly, willfully, or negligently causes or allows water to flow, fall, or sprinkle from any ditch, lateral, canal, waste ditch, reservoir, pond, drain, flume, or agricultural crop sprinkler system upon any public road or highway, so as to damage the same or to cause a hazard, commits a misdemeanor.	43-5-303 First or second offense: \$10 to \$300 fine; third offense: \$10 to \$300 fine, or up to 3 days in jail.
Aviation Safety and Accessibility	
Tower marking. Any person who violates a provision of law concerning tower marking and the violation does not result in the injury or death of another person is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$250.	43-10-117 (5) Maximum fine of \$250.

DRUG MISDEMEANORS

Drug-related misdemeanors committed on or after October 1, 2013, are subject to a different sentencing scheme than other misdemeanors. Previously, the sentencing scheme for drug misdemeanors was the same as the sentencing scheme for other misdemeanors. This section contains a current listing of drug misdemeanors. Drug misdemeanors are categorized as either level 1 or level 2 offenses. The penalty for the commission of a certain drug misdemeanor depends on its classification. The sentencing scheme for drug misdemeanors is indicated in Table 5 below.

Table 5
Sentencing Scheme for Drug Misdemeanors
Committed on or after October 1, 2013

Level	Minimum Sentence	Maximum Sentence
Level 1 Drug Misdemeanor	6 months, \$500 fine, or both	18 months, \$5,000 fine, or both
Level 2 Drug Misdemeanor	\$50 fine	364 days, \$750 fine, or both

It is important to note that not all persons convicted of a felony drug offense receive a sentence to prison. Colorado law authorizes many alternatives to prison, including deferred prosecution, deferred sentencing, probation, and community corrections. In addition, there are several special sentencing categories that may increase or decrease the presumptive sentencing range for a felony.

The crimes in this listing are grouped according to the statutory title in which they appear.

All listings are current through the 2020 regular session laws.



LEVEL 1 DRUG MISDEMEANORS

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992	
Unlawful Possession and Use of a Controlled Substance	
Unlawful possession of a controlled substance. Except as otherwise authorized by law, possession of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains less than four grams of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, or any quantity of a controlled substance listed in schedule III, IV, or V of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 is a level 1 drug misdemeanor, except for possession of flunitrazepam, gamma hydroxybutyrate, or ketamine.	18-18-403.5 (2)(c)
Unlawful Distribution, Manufacturing, Dispensing, or Sale	
Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession. Any person who: knowingly manufactures, dispenses, sells, or distributes, or possesses with the intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute, a controlled substance; induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to manufacture, dispense, sell, distribute; possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute such a controlled substance; or possesses one or more chemicals, supplies, or pieces of equipment with the intent to manufacture such a controlled substance, commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor if the violation involves a controlled substance listed in schedule V of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 or a transfer with no remuneration of not more than four grams of a controlled substance listed in schedule III or schedule IV of Part 2 of Article 18.	18-18-405 (2)(e)
Offenses Relating to Marijuana	
Offenses relating to marijuana and marijuana concentrate. Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person who knowingly dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate, or who attempts, induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor if the amount is not more than 4 ounces of marijuana or not more than 2 ounces of marijuana concentrate.	18-18-406 (2)(b)(III)(E)
Except as provided in article XVIII of the Colorado Constitution, any person who knowingly cultivates, grows, or produces a marijuana plant or knowingly allows a marijuana plant to be cultivated, grown, or produced on land that the person owns, occupies, or controls commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor if the offense involves not more than six plants.	18-18-406 (3)(a)(III)
Except for medical marijuana patients or primary caregivers as permitted by Colorado law, or as authorized by local law, regardless of whether for medical or recreational use, a second or subsequent offense of knowingly cultivating, growing, or producing 12 to 24 marijuana plants on or in a residential property; or knowingly allowing 12 to 24 marijuana plants to be cultivated, grown, or produced on or in a residential property is a level 1 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-406 (3)(a)(IV)
A person who possesses any marijuana plant that he or she is growing on behalf of another individual, unless he or she is the primary caregiver for the individual and is in compliance with the medical marijuana program, commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor if the offense involves not more than six plants.	18-18-406 (3.5)
A person who possesses more than 6 ounces of marijuana or more than 3 ounces of marijuana concentrate commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-406 (4)(b)
Unlawful use of marijuana in a detention facility. Any person confined in any detention facility who possesses or uses marijuana commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-406.5 (1)
Other Violations	
Keeping, maintaining, controlling, renting, or making available property for the unlawful distribution or manufacture of controlled substances. Any person who knowingly or intentionally keeps, maintains, controls, rents, leases, or makes available for use any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling, building, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, room, enclosure, or other structure or place, which that person knows is resorted to for the purpose of keeping for distribution, transporting for distribution, or distributing controlled substances in violation of law commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-411 (4)
Any person who knowingly or intentionally opens or maintains any place that he or she knows is resorted to for the purposes of unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance, or who knowingly or intentionally rents, leases, or makes available for use, with or without compensation, a building, room, or enclosure that he or she knows is resorted to for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-411 (4)

LEVEL 1 DRUG MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992 (Cont.)	
Other Violations (Cont.)	
<i>Imitation controlled substances.</i> Any person who places in a newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication or who posts or distributes in a public place an advertisement or solicitation that the person knows will promote the distribution of imitation controlled substances commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-422 (3)(b)

LEVEL 2 DRUG MISDEMEANORS

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Criminal Attempt	
<i>Criminal attempt.</i> Intentionally engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step towards the commission of a level 1 or level 2 drug misdemeanor is a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-2-101 (10)(b)
Criminal Conspiracy	
<i>Criminal conspiracy.</i> Except as otherwise provided by law, conspiracy to commit a level 1 drug misdemeanor is a level 2 drug misdemeanor; and conspiracy to commit a level 2 drug misdemeanor is a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-2-206 (7)(b)
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992	
Unlawful Possession and Use of a Controlled Substance	
<i>Unlawful use of a controlled substance.</i> Any person who uses any controlled substance (other than marijuana or marijuana concentrate), except when it is dispensed by or under the discretion of a person licensed or authorized by law to prescribe, administer, or dispense the controlled substance for bona fide medical needs, commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-404 (1)(a)
Offenses Relating to Marijuana	
<i>Offenses relating to marijuana and marijuana concentrate.</i> A person who possesses more than two ounces of marijuana but not more than six ounces of marijuana or less than three ounces of marijuana concentrate commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-406 (4)(c)
<i>Unlawful use or possession of synthetic cannabinoids or salvia divinorum.</i> Any person who uses or possesses any amount of any synthetic cannabinoid or salvia divinorum commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-406.1
<i>Unlawful advertising of marijuana.</i> A person who is not licensed to sell medical or retail marijuana in Colorado or pursuant to the laws regarding medical or retail marijuana under the laws of another state, knowingly advertises in a newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication, or on the internet, the unlawful sale of marijuana, marijuana concentrate, or a marijuana-infused product by a person not licensed to sell marijuana, marijuana concentrate, or a marijuana-infused product commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-406.4
<i>Abusing toxic vapors prohibited.</i> Any person who knowingly smells or inhales the fumes of toxic vapors for the purpose of causing a condition of euphoria, excitement, exhilaration, stupefaction, or dulled senses of the nervous system, or who knowingly possesses, buys, or uses any such substance for such purposes, or who knowingly aids any other person to do so commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-412 (2)
<i>Retail sale of methamphetamine precursor drugs.</i> Any person who knowingly violates any of the provisions regarding the retail sale or purchase of methamphetamine precursor drugs commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-412.8 (3)(a)
<i>Unlawful acts.</i> Any person who refills any a controlled substance listed in schedules III, IV, or V of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 more than six months after the date on which the prescription was issued or more than five times commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-414 (1)(e)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor for a pharmacy to fail to file and retain the prescription for a controlled substance as required by Section 12-42.5-131, C.R.S.	18-18-414 (1)(f)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor for a hospital to fail to record and maintain a record of the dispensing of a prescription drug or controlled substance as required by Sections 12-42.5-131 and 27-80-210, C.R.S.	18-18-414 (1)(g)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to refuse to make available for inspection and to accord full opportunity to check any record or file as required by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992, Part 1 of Article 42.5 of Title 12, or Part 2 of Article 80 of Title 27.	18-18-414 (1)(h)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to fail to keep records as required by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992, Part 1 of Article 42.5 of Title 12, or Part 2 of Article 80 of Title 27.	18-18-414 (1)(i)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to fail to obtain a license or registration as required by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992, Part 1 of Article 42.5 of Title 12, or Part 2 of Article 80 of Title 27.	18-18-414 (1)(j)
Except when controlled substances are dispensed by a practitioner for direct administration or for administration to hospital inpatients, it is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to fail to affix to the immediate container a label bearing certain information required by law.	18-18-414 (1)(k)

LEVEL 2 DRUG MISDEMEANORS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992 (Cont.)	
Offenses Relating to Marijuana (Cont.)	
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor for a practitioner, in dispensing a controlled substance other than by direct administration, to fail to affix to the immediate container a label bearing certain information required by law.	18-18-414 (1)(l)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to administer a controlled substance other than to the patient for whom it is prescribed.	18-18-414 (1)(m)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor for a practitioner or pharmacy to possess a controlled substance that was not obtained from a pharmacy and that was received from a person who is not licensed as a manufacturer, distributor, or practitioner.	18-18-414 (1)(n)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor for a pharmacist or practitioner to fail to follow the provisions of law related to the dispensation of controlled substances in emergency situations.	18-18-414 (2)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to violate any provision of Part 4 of Article 18 of Title 18 for which a penalty is not otherwise specified.	18-18-414 (4)
Drug paraphernalia. Any person who sells or delivers, possesses with intent to sell or deliver, or manufactures with intent to sell or deliver equipment, products, or materials knowing or under circumstances where one reasonably should know that such items could be used as drug paraphernalia commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-429
Advertisement of drug paraphernalia. Any person who places an advertisement in any publication with the intent to promote the sale of drug paraphernalia commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-430

MISDEMEANOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES

This section contains a current listing of misdemeanor traffic offenses. Misdemeanor traffic offenses have two categories: class 1 and class 2. There are also five unclassified misdemeanor traffic offenses. The penalty scheme for misdemeanor traffic offenses is indicated in Table 6. In addition to the penalties listed below, certain traffic offenses may carry a points assessment against the offender's driver's license pursuant to Section 42-4-127, C.R.S.

Table 6
Sentencing Scheme for Misdemeanor Traffic Offenses

Class of Misdemeanor Traffic Offense	Minimum Sentence	Maximum Sentence
Class 1	10 days, \$300 fine, or both	364 days, \$1,000 fine, or both
Class 2	10 days, \$150 fine, or both	90 days, \$300 fine, or both
Unclassified	Specified in statute	Specified in statute

It is important to note that not all persons convicted of a misdemeanor traffic offense receive a sentence to the county jail. Many offenders receive a sentence to probation.

All listings are current through the 2020 regular session laws.



CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS TRAFFIC OFFENSES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code	
Offenses Against Pregnant Women	
Careless driving resulting in unlawful termination of pregnancy. Any person who drives a motor vehicle, bicycle, electrical assisted bicycle, electric scooter, or low-power scooter in a careless and imprudent manner, without due regard for the width, grade, curves, corners, traffic, and use of the streets and highways and all other circumstances and causes the unlawful termination of a pregnancy of a woman commits a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	18-3.5-109 (2)
Vehicles and Traffic	
Driver's Licenses	
Mandatory and voluntary restricted licenses following alcohol convictions. A person whose privilege to drive is restricted to the operation of a motor vehicle equipped with an approved ignition interlock device and who operates a vehicle not equipped with one, or who circumvents or attempts to circumvent the proper use of an ignition interlock device, commits a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-132.5 (10)
Violations of out-of-service orders. Operating a commercial motor vehicle in violation of an out-of-service order is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-405.5 (1)
Size, Weight, and Load Restrictions	
Permits for excess size and weight and for manufactured homes. A driver or holder of a super-load permit who fails to comply with the terms of the permit or with other provisions of law pertaining to the permit commits a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-510 (12)(d)
Equipment	
Misuse of a wireless telephone. A person who uses a wireless telephone for the purpose of engaging in text messaging or other similar forms of manual data entry or transmission while operating a motor vehicle commits a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense if the person's actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury or death to another.	42-4-239 (5.5)
Signals, Signs, and Marking	
Interference with official devices. Using an electronic device, without lawful authority, that causes a traffic light to change and thereby proximately causing bodily injury to another person is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-607 (2)(b)
Speed Restrictions	
Speed limits. Driving 25 miles per hour or more in excess of the reasonable and prudent speed or in excess of the maximum lawful speed limit of 75 miles per hour is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense when the offense occurs within a maintenance, repair, or construction zone.	42-4-1101 (12)(b)
Speed contests. Knowingly engaging in a speed contest on a highway is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1105 (1)(c)
Other Traffic Offenses	
Careless driving. A person who drives a motor vehicle, bicycle, electrical assisted bicycle, electric scooter, or low-powered scooter in a careless and imprudent manner, without due regard for the width, grade, curves, corners, traffic, or use of the streets and highways and all other attendant circumstances, commits careless driving, which is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense when the actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury or death to another.	42-4-1402 (2)(b) and (c)
A driver who fails to properly exhibit due care and caution while approaching or passing a stationary authorized emergency vehicle that is giving a visual signal commits careless driving, which is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense when the actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury or death to another.	42-4-705 (3)(b)
A driver who fails to properly exhibit due care and caution while approaching or passing a maintenance, repair, or construction vehicle that is moving at less than 20 miles per hour commits careless driving, which is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense when the actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury or death to another.	42-4-705 (3)(b)
A driver who fails to properly exhibit due care and caution while approaching or passing a motor vehicle where the tires are being equipped with chains on the side of the highway commits careless driving, which is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense when the actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury or death to another.	42-4-705 (3)(b)

CLASS 1 MISDEMEANORS TRAFFIC OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Other Traffic Offenses (Cont.)	
The driver of a vehicle who does not yield the right-of-way to a bicyclist or other authorized user of a bicycle lane in a bicycle lane commits careless driving, which is a class 1 misdemeanor when the driver's actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury to another person	42-4-714 (2)
A driver who, in a careless and imprudent manner, drives his or her vehicle unnecessarily close to, toward, or near a bicyclist, commits careless driving, which is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense when the actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury or death to another.	42-4-1008.5 (2)
A driver whose actions are the proximate cause of serious bodily injury to a vulnerable road user is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense	42-4-1402.5 (3)
Compulsory insurance. Operating or permitting the operation of a motor vehicle or low-power scooter without an insurance policy in effect or failing to present evidence of insurance following an accident or when asked to do so by a peace officer is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1409 (4)(a)
Accidents and Accident Reports	
Accidents involving death or personal injuries. The driver of any vehicle who fails to stop and give notice, information, and aid after an accident in which he or she was directly involved and which results in injury to another person commits a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1601 (2)(a)
School Bus Requirements	
School buses. A second violation within five years of failing to stop a vehicle at least 25 feet from a school bus when visual signal lights are active or when the bus is receiving or discharging schoolchildren is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1903 (6)(b)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS TRAFFIC OFFENSES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic	
Driver Licenses	
License required. Driving without a valid driver license or instruction permit or driving a vehicle for which a person has not been issued the correct type or class of license is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-101 (10)
License, permit, or identification card to be exhibited on demand. Refusing to hand a driver license to a peace officer upon demand is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-115 (2)
Failure to surrender permit or license to the court. Failing to immediately surrender a license upon conviction of an offense which makes revocation or suspension mandatory is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-124 (1)(a)
Mandatory surrender of license or permit for driving under the influence. Failing to immediately surrender a license upon conviction of driving under the influence or excessive alcohol content is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-129
Period of suspension or revocation. Making false application for a new license before the expiration of a period of suspension or revocation is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-132 (3)
Unlawful possession or use of a license. Possessing a lawfully issued driver license or instruction permit knowing that such license or permit has been falsely altered is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-136 (6)(a)
Fraudulently obtaining a driver license or instruction permit is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	
A person who possesses a paper, document, or other instrument which falsely appears or purports to be a lawfully issued and authentic driver license or instruction permit and who knows that such instrument was falsely made and not lawfully issued commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	
Displaying or representing someone else's driver license or instruction permit as one's own is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	
Failing or refusing to surrender any driver license or instruction permit that has been suspended, revoked, or cancelled is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	
Permitting any unlawful use of one's driver license is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	
False affidavit. Making a false affidavit or knowingly swearing or affirming falsely to any matter pursuant to Part 1 of Article 2 of Title 42 regarding drivers' licenses is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-137
Driving under restraint. Failing to surrender a driver license or permit to the court upon conviction of driving while under restraint is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-138 (1)(f)
Registration, Taxation, and License Plates	
Taxable value of classes of property. Fraudulently applying for the prorated specific ownership tax for special mobile machinery is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-3-107 (17)(e)(l)
Violations of registration provisions. Displaying, possessing, or offering to sell a fictitious, stolen, cancelled, revoked, suspended, or altered vehicle registration or certificate of title is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-3-121 (2)(b)
Failing or refusing to surrender a vehicle registration or certificate of title that has been suspended, cancelled, or revoked is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	
Using false information, knowingly making a false statement, or knowingly concealing a material fact in an application for vehicle registration, renewal, or duplicate registration is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	
Traffic Regulation	
Obedience to police officers. Willfully failing or refusing to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer with the authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-107
Equipment	
Restrictions on tire equipment. Selling a motor vehicle equipped with tires that are not in compliance with set standards is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-228 (8)(b)
Alteration of suspension system. Operating a motor vehicle when the suspension system of the vehicle has been altered from the manufacturer's design is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-233 (3)

CLASS 2 MISDEMEANORS TRAFFIC OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Equipment (Cont.)	
Minimum standards for commercial vehicles. Violating any of the rules promulgated by the chief of the Colorado State Patrol pursuant to Section 42-4-235, C.R.S., regarding the minimum standards for commercial vehicles, or failing to return a form declaring knowledge of such rules, is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-235 (5)
Misuse of a wireless telephone. A person who uses a wireless telephone for the purpose of engaging in text messaging or other similar forms of manual data entry or transmission while operating a motor vehicle commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-239 (5.5)
Size, Weight, and Load Restrictions	
Wheel and axle loads. Driving or owning a vehicle in violation of any of the provisions regarding wheel and axle loads is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-507 (6)
Gross weight of vehicles and loads. Driving or owning a vehicle in violation of any of the provisions regarding the gross weight of vehicles and loads is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-508 (4)
Vehicles weighed. Failing or refusing to stop and submit a vehicle and load to a weighing, or failing or refusing to stop a vehicle and otherwise comply with the provisions of law when directed to do so by an officer, is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-509 (3)
Permits for excess size and weight and for manufactured homes. Violating any of the provisions regarding permits for excess size and weight and for manufactured homes is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-510 (12)(a)
Speed Regulations	
Speed limits. Driving 25 miles per hour or more in excess of the reasonable and prudent speed or in excess of the maximum lawful speed limit of 75 miles per hour is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense when the offense does not occur within a maintenance, repair, or construction zone.	42-4-1101 (12)(b)
Speed exhibitions. Knowingly engaging in a speed exhibition on a highway is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1105 (2)(c)
Immobilization of a motor vehicle. Removing an immobilization device that is placed on a motor vehicle pursuant to an immobilization period ordered by the court, or the unauthorized removal of such an immobilization device at the end of the immobilization period, is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1105 (8)(c)
Alcohol and Drug Offenses	
Driving under the influence – driving while impaired – driving with excessive alcoholic content. A person under 21 years of age who commits a second or subsequent violation of the prohibition against driving a vehicle with a blood alcohol content that measures at least 0.02 but not more than 0.05 either at the time of driving or within two hours after driving commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1301 (2)(d)(II)
Other Traffic Offenses	
Reckless driving. A person who drives a motor vehicle, bicycle, electrical assisted bicycle, electric scooter, or low-power scooter in such a manner as to indicate either a wanton or a willful disregard for the safety of persons or property commits reckless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1401 (2)
Careless driving. A person who drives a motor vehicle, electrical assisted bicycle, electric scooter, or low-powered scooter in a careless and imprudent manner, without due regard for the width, grade, curves, corners, traffic, or use of the streets and highways and all other attendant circumstances, commits careless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense when no bodily injury or death to another results.	42-4-1402 (2)(a)
A driver who fails to properly exhibit due care and caution while approaching or passing a stationary authorized emergency vehicle that is giving a visual signal commits careless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense when no bodily injury or death to another results.	42-4-705 (3)(b)
A driver who fails to properly exhibit due care and caution while approaching or passing a maintenance, repair, or construction vehicle that is moving at less than 20 miles per hour commits careless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense when no bodily injury or death to another results.	

Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)

Other Traffic Offenses (Cont.)

A driver who fails to properly exhibit due care and caution while approaching or passing a motor vehicle where the tires are being equipped with chains on the side of the highway commits careless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense when no bodily injury or death to another results. 42-4-705 (3)(b)

The driver of a vehicle who does not yield the right-of-way to a bicyclist or other authorized user of a bicycle lane in a bicycle lane commits careless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense if the driver's actions are the proximate cause of a crash. 42-4-714 (2)

A driver who, in a careless and imprudent manner, drives his or her vehicle unnecessarily close to, toward, or near a bicyclist, commits careless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense when no bodily injury or death to another results. 42-4-1008.5 (2)

Spilling loads on highways. Violating any provisions of law that prohibit spilling loads on highways is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense if the violation occurred while the person was driving or moving a car or pickup truck and his or her actions proximately caused bodily injury to another person. 42-4-1407 (3)(c)

Operation of bicycles, electric scooters, and other human-powered vehicles. Violating any of the provisions regarding the operation of bicycles, electric scooters, and other human-powered vehicles is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-4-1412 (12)(a)

Eluding or attempting to elude a police officer. Eluding or willfully attempting to elude a police officer when operating a motor vehicle is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-4-1413

Radar jamming devices prohibited. Using, possessing, or selling a radar jamming device, or operating a motor vehicle with a radar jamming device in the motor vehicle is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-4-1415 (4)

Accidents and Accident Reports

Accidents involving damage. The driver of any vehicle who fails to stop and give notice, information, and aid after an accident resulting only in damage to a vehicle commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-4-1602 (1)

Duty upon striking an unattended vehicle or other property. A driver who causes damage to an unattended vehicle and who fails to notify the operator of the unattended vehicle and to provide necessary contact information commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-4-1604

Duty upon striking highway fixtures or traffic control devices. Failing to notify the road authority of a vehicular accident resulting only in damage to fixtures or traffic control devices on or adjacent to a highway is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-4-1605

Duty to report accidents. Violating any of the provisions of Section 42-4-1606, C.R.S., regarding the duty to report traffic accidents is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-4-1606 (6)

A capable occupant of a vehicle that is involved in an accident who fails to report the accident when the driver is physically incapable of performing this duty commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-4-1607 (3)

Penalties and Procedures

Offenses by persons controlling vehicles. Requiring or knowingly permitting the operation of a vehicle upon a highway in a manner contrary to law is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-4-1704

Notice to appear or pay fine. Failing to appear to answer any traffic offense other than a traffic infraction is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-4-1716 (2)

School Bus Requirements

School buses. A driver who meets or overtakes a school bus from either direction and who fails to stop his or her vehicle at least 25 feet before reaching the bus when visual signal lights are active or when the bus is receiving or discharging schoolchildren commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-4-1903 (6)(a)

Port of Entry Weigh Stations

Fines and penalties. Driving or owning a vehicle in violation of the provisions of Section 42-8-105 (1) to (5), C.R.S., regarding the clearance of motor vehicles at port of entry weigh stations, or of Section 42-8-106, regarding the issuance of clearance certificates, is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-8-109 (1)

Transportation of Hazardous and Nuclear Materials

Violations. Violating a rule promulgated pursuant to Section 42-20-108, C.R.S., regarding the interstate and intrastate transportation of hazardous and nuclear materials by a motor vehicle is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. 42-20-109 (2)



UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS TRAFFIC OFFENSES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic	
Offenses Related to Taxation	
Records of application and registration. Any person who fails to acquire insurance coverage for any motor vehicle operated on public highways commits a misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-3-113 (3) \$500 to \$1,000 fine and 364 days in jail.
Offenses Related to the Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic	
Operation of an unsafe vehicle. Any owner who receives written notice and a summons indicating that he or she is operating an unsafe vehicle commits a misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-203 (4)(a)(I) \$100 fine, \$5 fine if repairs are made or the vehicle is disposed of within 30 days.
Any non-owner driver who receives written notice and a summons indicating that he or she is operating an unsafe vehicle commits a misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-203 (4)(b)(I) \$100 fine; \$5 fine if repairs are made of the vehicle is disposed of within 30 days.
Violation of the statute governing emissions inspections. Any vehicle owner who operates a motor vehicle that is registered or required to be registered, or who allows such a motor vehicle to be parked on property available for public use, when the vehicle has not passed any necessary emissions test, commits a misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-313 (3)(c) \$50 fine.
Any non-owner driver who operates a motor vehicle that is registered or required to be registered, or who allows such a motor vehicle to be parked on property available for public use, when the vehicle has not passed any necessary emissions test, commits a misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-313 (3)(d) \$15 fine.
Offenses Related to Highway Safety	
Unlawful transportation of hazardous materials. Any person who transports hazardous materials without a permit in violation of any of the provisions of Section 42-20-201, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-20-204 (1) \$250 fine.
Deviation from route authorized for the transportation of hazardous materials. Any person who transports hazardous materials by motor vehicle in a manner incontinent with the route authorized by law commits a misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-20-305 (2) First offense: \$250 fine; subsequent offense within 1 year: \$250 to \$500 fine.



PETTY OFFENSES

This section contains a current listing of petty offenses. Petty offenses include class 1, class 2, unclassified, and drug petty offenses.

The penalty for the commission of a petty offense depends on its classification.

- A *class 1 petty offense* carries no minimum possible penalty, and a maximum possible penalty of 6 months in jail, a \$500 fine, or both.
- The penalty for a *class 2 petty offense* is a fine specified in the section defining the offense. Only in very limited circumstances does a class 2 petty offense carry possible jail time.
- The penalty for *unclassified and drug petty offenses* is listed with the offense.

It is important to note that a person who is convicted of a class 1 petty offense that carries potential jail time may receive a sentence to probation rather than a sentence to a county jail. Offenders convicted of a class 1 petty offense are entitled to apply for probation, whereas those convicted of a class 2 petty offense are not.

All listings are current through the 2020 regular session laws.



CLASS 1 PETTY OFFENSES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Professions and Occupations	
Offenses Related to Professions and Occupations – General	
Veterinarian reporting requirements. A licensed veterinarian who, during the course of attending or treating an animal, has reasonable cause to know or suspect that the animal has been subjected to unlawful cruelty or animal fighting commits a class 1 petty offense if he or she fails to report this fact or belief to a local law enforcement agency or to the Bureau of Animal Protection.	12-64-121 (3)
A licensed veterinarian who knowingly makes a false report of animal cruelty or animal fighting commits a class 1 petty offense.	12-64-121 (3)
Criminal Code	
Inchoate Offenses	
Criminal attempt. Criminal attempt to commit a class 1 petty offense is a class 1 petty offense.	18-2-101 (8)
Criminal conspiracy. Criminal conspiracy to commit a class 1 petty offense is a class 1 petty offense.	18-2-206 (6)
Offenses Against Property	
Theft. A person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains, retains, or exercises control over anything of value belonging to another without authorization, or by threat or deception, or receives, loans money on, or disposes of anything of value or belonging to another that he or she knows or believes to have been stolen and: a) intends to deprive the other person permanently of the use or benefit of the thing of value; b) knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value in such a manner as to deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; c) uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value intending that such use, concealment, or abandonment will deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; or d) demands any consideration to which he or she is not legally entitled as a condition of restoring the thing of value to the owner; or e) knowingly retains the thing of value for more than 72 hours after the agreed-upon time of return in any lease or hire agreement. It is also theft to:	18-4-401 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Assistive Technology Act of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-409
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Facilitative Technology Act under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-508
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer convicted of intentionally refusing to pay a wage claim, falsely denying a wage claim with the intent to not pay, or underpaying the claim to harass or defraud the person owed the wage; 	8-4-114
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer or other person who intentionally, individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation or other person, pays or causes to be paid to any such employee a wage less than the minimum; 	8-6-116
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust fund provisions of law regarding preneed funeral contracts or any other misappropriation of funds; 	10-15-118 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme; 	18-9-309 (3)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another; 	18-9-309 (3)(b)

CLASS 1 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code (Cont.)	
Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain public assistance or vendor payments or medical assistance to which the person is not entitled or in an amount greater than that to which the person is justly entitled or payment of any forfeited installment grants or benefits to which the person is not entitled or in a greater amount than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-1-127 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain food stamp coupons or authorization to purchase cards or an electronic benefits transfer card or similar device for delivering food stamp benefits to which the person is not entitled, or in a value greater than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-2-305 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the commodities of another; 	35-36-123 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities for less than the current market price to any person with whom one has any direct or indirect financial connection; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sell commodities out of the purchase price of which one receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-36-123 (1)(k)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the farm products of another; 	35-37-118 (1)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if licensed as a dealer or small-volume dealer, sell farm products for less than the current market price to any person with whom such dealer has any financial connection or to sell farm products out of the purchase price of which the dealer receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission; 	35-37-118 (1)(j)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • purchase farm products in the state and move the products to another state and issue a check in payment for those products knowing that there are insufficient funds to pay for the products; 	35-37-121 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Beef Council Authority, or any false pretenses obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57-119 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or, by any false pretenses, obtain or attempt to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or signs a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.5-119 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or, by any false pretenses, obtain or attempt to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person; 	35-57.8-111 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding lien claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-22-127 (5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remove property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed; 	38-24-108
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding verified claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers; 	38-26-109 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • misappropriate funds held in escrow or a trustee account; 	38-40-101 (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a unit operator or first purchaser, collect but fail to remit the tax from the fractional interest owners pursuant to the property tax collection article. 	39-10-106 (4)(b)(III)
<p>Theft is a class 1 petty offense when the value of the thing involved is less than \$50.</p>	18-4-401 (2)(b)
<p>Third degree criminal trespass. Any person who unlawfully enters or remains in or upon the premises of another commits third degree criminal trespass, which is a class 1 petty offense unless the premises have been classified as agricultural land.</p>	18-4-504 (2)
<p>Defacing posted notice. Any person who knowingly mars, destroys, or removes any posted notice authorized by law commits a class 1 petty offense.</p>	18-4-510
Offenses Involving Fraud	
<p>Fraud by check. Fraud by check is a class 1 petty offense if the fraudulent check was for less than \$50, or if the offender is convicted of fraud by check involving the issuance of two or more checks within any 60-day period totaling less than \$50.</p>	18-5-205 (a.5)
<p>Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor. A person who, with the intent to defraud a creditor, impairs, renders worthless or unenforceable any security interest, or who sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, encumbers, conceals, destroys, or disposes of any collateral subject to a security interest, and the value of the collateral is less than \$50 commits a class 1 petty offense.</p>	18-5-206 (1)(b)

CLASS 1 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code (Cont.)	
Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
If a creditor, with the intent to defraud a debtor, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, buys, or encumbers a promissory note or contract signed by the debtor, and the amount owed on such note or contract is less than \$50, the creditor commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-5-206 (2)(b)
False statements as to circulation. Any person who is engaged in the publication of a newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other advertising medium published in the state and who knowingly makes any statement concerning the circulation of the medium which is untrue or misleading when publication charges are based on such circulation commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-5-304
Unauthorized use of a financial transaction device. Any person who uses a financial transaction device for the purpose of obtaining cash, credit, property, or services or for making financial payment, with the intent to defraud, commits unauthorized use of a financial device. If such cash, credit, property, or service obtained or financial payment made is less than \$50, it is a class 1 petty offense.	18-5-702 (3)(b)
Offenses Relating to Morals	
Prostitute making display. Any person who by word, gesture, or action endeavors to further the practice of prostitution in any public place or within public view commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-7-207
Public indecency. Any person who performs any of the following actions in a public place or where conduct may reasonably be expected to be viewed by members of the public commits public indecency: an act of sexual intercourse; a lewd exposure of an intimate part, not including the genitals, with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desire of any person; a lewd fondling or caress of the body of another; or a knowing exposure of the person's genitals to the view of another under circumstances in which such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm. Public indecency is a class 1 petty offense.	18-7-301 (2)(a)
Offenses Relating to Governmental Operations	
Accessory to crime. Being an accessory to a crime is a class 1 petty offense if the offender knows that the person being assisted has committed, has been convicted of, or is charged, suspected, or wanted for a misdemeanor.	18-8-105 (6)
Refusal to permit inspections. A person who knows that public servant is legally authorized to inspect property and who refuses to produce or make the property available for inspection at a reasonable hour or who refuses to permit the inspection of property at a reasonable hour commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-8-106 (1)
Refusing to aid a peace officer. A person who is at least 18 years old and who, upon command by a person known to him or her to be a peace officer, unreasonably refuses or fails to aid the peace officer in effecting or securing an arrest or in preventing the commission of an offense commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-8-107
Inducing prisoners to absent selves. Any person who invites, entices, solicits, or induces any prisoner in custody or confinement to absent himself from his work or who substantially delays or hinders a prisoner in his work commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-8-202
Aiding escape from civil process. Any person who aids, abets, or assists the escape of a person who is in legal custody under civil process commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-8-205
Escapes. A person commits a class 1 petty offense if, while being in custody or confinement following conviction of a misdemeanor or petty offense or a violation of a municipal ordinance, he or she knowingly escapes.	18-8-208 (5)
Second degree official misconduct. A public servant commits the class 1 petty offense of second degree official misconduct if he or she knowingly, arbitrarily, and capriciously refrains from performing a duty imposed upon him or her by law or violates any statute or lawfully adopted rule or regulation relating to his or her office.	18-8-405 (2)
Designation of insurer prohibited. Any public servant who directly or indirectly requires or directs a bidder on any public building or construction contract which is about to be or has been competitively bid to obtain a surety bond or contract of insurance from a particular insurer, agent, or broker commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-8-408 (2)
False swearing. A person who is under an oath required or authorized by law and who knowingly makes a materially false statement which he or she does not believe to be true commits false swearing, which is a class 1 petty offense, unless the offense qualifies as perjury in the first or second degree.	18-8-504 (2)

CLASS 1 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code (Cont.)	
Offenses Against Public Peace, Order and Decency	
Disorderly conduct. A person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly: makes a coarse and obviously offensive utterance, gesture, or display in a public place and the utterance, gesture, or display tends to incite an immediate breach of the peace; or makes unreasonable noise in a public place or near a private residence that he or she has no right to occupy commits a class 1 petty offense of disorderly conduct.	18-9-106 (3)
Loitering. A person commits a class 1 petty offense when he or she, with the intent to interfere with or disrupt the school program or with the intent to interfere with or endanger schoolchildren, loiters in a school building or on or within 100 feet of school grounds when persons under the age of 18 are present, when the person has no responsibility for any pupil nor any other specific and legitimate reason for his or her presence, and when the person has been asked to leave.	18-9-112 (2)
Throwing missiles at vehicles. Any person who knowingly projects any missile at or against a vehicle or equipment (other than a bicycle) designed for the transportation of persons or property commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-9-116 (1)
Bringing alcohol beverages, bottles, or cans into the major league baseball stadium. Bringing or carrying alcoholic beverages, bottles, or cans into the Denver metropolitan major league baseball stadium is a class 1 petty offense.	18-9-123 (3)
Unlawful ownership of dangerous dog. Any owner who commits ownership of a dangerous dog and whose dog damages or destroys the property of another person commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-9-204.5 (3)(e)(III)(B.5)
Refusal to yield party line. Any person who willfully refuses to immediately yield or surrender the use of a party line on a telephone circuit when informed that the line is needed for an emergency call commits a class 1 petty offense, unless that person is using the line for such an emergency call.	18-9-307 (2)
Any person who requests the use of a party line on the pretext that an emergency exists while knowing that no emergency exists commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-9-307 (3) \$100 fine.
Telephone directories to contain notice concerning refusals to yield party lines. Any person who or firm or corporation that provides telephone services and distributes state telephone directories must provide notice regarding the provisions of Section 18-9-307, C.R.S., concerning the refusal to yield a party line. Failure to provide this notice constitutes a class 1 petty offense.	18-9-308
Automated dialing systems prohibited. Any person who uses an automated dialing system with a prerecorded message for the purpose of soliciting another person to purchase goods or services commits a class 1 petty offense unless there is an existing business relationship between the persons involved and the recipient consents to hear the message.	18-9-311 (2)
Offenses Related to Gambling	
Gambling. A person who engages in gambling commits a class 1 petty offense, if the person does not engage in professional gambling and the person is not a repeating gambling offender.	18-10-103 (1)
Offenses Involving Disloyalty	
Unlawful to display flag. Any person who displays any flag other than the flag of the United States of America or of the state of Colorado or any of its subdivisions, agencies, or institutions on a permanent flagstaff located on a state, county, municipal, or other public building or on its grounds commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-11-205 (1)
Offenses Related to Firearms and Weapons	
Failure to carry a permit. Any person who fails to carry and produce a concealed carry permit and valid photo identification when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-12-204 (2)(a)
Maintenance of a permit. Any person who has a concealed carry permit and who fails to notify the issuing sheriff within 30 days following a change of address or within three business days following the loss, theft, or destruction of the permit commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-12-210 (1)

CLASS 1 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code (Cont.)	
Miscellaneous Offenses	
Fighting by agreement – dueling. If two or more persons fight by agreement in a public place, except in a lawfully authorized sporting event, such persons commit the offense of dueling, which is a class 1 petty offense unless deadly weapons are involved.	18-13-104 (1)
Unlawful to discard or abandon iceboxes or motor vehicles and similar items. Any person who abandons or discards in any public place or private place accessible to children, any chest, closet, piece of furniture, refrigerator, icebox, motor vehicle, or other article that has a compartment with a capacity of one and one-half cubic feet or more and a door or lid which cannot be easily opened from the inside, or who knowingly permits such an item to be abandoned or discarded on his or her property, commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-13-106
Interference with persons with disabilities. Any person who falsely impersonates an individual with a disability, as defined in Section 24-34-301 (5.6), C.R.S., commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-13-107 (1)
Health care providers – abuse of health insurance. A person who provides health care commits abuse of health insurance if, when the effect is to eliminate any required deductible or copayment required from a patient, the health care provider knowingly: accepts from any third-party payer, as payment-in-full, the amount the third-party payer covers; or submits a fee to a third-party payer when the fee is higher than the fee the provider has agreed to accept from the insured patient. Abuse of health insurance is a class 1 petty offense.	18-13-119 (4)
Offenses Related to Hotel Facility Rates	
Hotel facility violations. Any owner, agent, lessee, or manager of any hotel facility who violates, or causes to be violated, any of the provisions of Article 14 of Title 18 regarding the posting and notice of hotel rates commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-14-104
State Government	
Offenses Related to Medicaid Fraud	
Medicaid fraud and waste. A person committing Medicaid fraud and waste is subject to a class 1 petty offense where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed or received is less than \$50.	24-31-808 (3)(a)
Health	
Offenses Related to Environmental Control	
On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems Act violations. Any person who violates the On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems Act commits a class 1 petty offense.	25-10-113 (1) Maximum \$50 fine per day.
Parks and Wildlife	
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Wildlife	
Traps, poisons, and snares. Any person who attempts to take wildlife using any leg hold trap, or by instant kill body-gripping design trap, poison, or snare commits a class 1 petty offense.	33-6-203 (2) \$40 fine, 4 license suspension points; \$80 fine, 8 license suspension points if the offense occurred pursuant to an unlawful entry.
Agriculture	
Offenses Related to Livestock	
Cattle in feedlots. Any lessee, lessor, commercial feedlot owner, or established livestock owner who violates, for the first time, any of the provisions of Section 25-43-130, C.R.S., regarding cattle in feedlots commits a class 1 petty offense.	35-43-130 (2)

CLASS 1 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Agriculture (Cont.)	
Pet Animal Care and Facilities	
<i>Duty to report suspected animal cruelty or fighting.</i> The Commissioner of Agriculture or his or her designee commits a class 1 petty offense if he or she willfully does not report animal cruelty or animal fighting to local law enforcement if, in the course of an investigation, he or she has reasonable cause to know or suspect that an animal has been subjected to animal cruelty or animal fighting.	35-80-110 (5)
It is a class 1 petty offense for the Commissioner of Agriculture or his or her designee to knowingly making a false report of animal cruelty or animal fighting.	35-80-110 (5)
Real and Personal Property	
Offenses Related to Manufactured Homes	
<i>Surrender and cancellation of certificate.</i> Any owner of a manufactured home who fails to surrender and request the cancellation of the Colorado certificate of title for the home upon its destruction, dismantling, or sale or disposal as salvage commits a class 1 petty offense.	38-29-118 (1)
Vehicles and Traffic	
Offenses Related to Taxation	
<i>Perjury on a motor vehicle registration application.</i> Any person who, under an oath required or authorized by law, knowingly makes a material false statement that he or she does not believe to be true on a motor vehicle registration commits a class 1 petty offense, provided that the statement does not qualify as perjury in the first or second degree.	42-3-122 (2)
Offenses Related to the Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic	
<i>Notice to appear or pay fine.</i> Any person who is a parent or legal guardian of a minor and who fails to appear in court with the minor pursuant to Part 17 of Article 4 of Title 42 relating to penalties and procedure for violations of traffic regulations commits a class 1 petty offense.	42-4-1716 (4)(b)
Automobile Theft Law	
<i>Duties of dealers – assembled motor vehicles.</i> Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 42-5-106, C.R.S., relating to the duties of dealers regarding assembled motor vehicles commits a class 1 petty offense.	42-5-106
Offenses Related to Certificates of Title	
<i>Surrender and cancellation of certificate.</i> Any owner of a motor or off-highway vehicle who fails to surrender the Colorado certificate of title for the vehicle or provide notification indicating the loss, destruction, or dismantling of the vehicle, upon its destruction or dismantling, or upon its being changed so that it is no longer a motor or off-highway vehicle, commits a class 1 petty offense.	42-6-136 (1)

CLASS 2 PETTY OFFENSES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Consumer and Commercial Affairs	
Offenses Related to Fair Trade and the Restraint of Trade	
Collections prohibited. A sender of unsolicited goods who bills a recipient for such goods commits a class 2 petty offense.	6-6-103 (3) Maximum \$250 fine.
A sender of a magazine or other periodical who fails to cancel a subscription after receiving notice of cancellation commits a class 2 petty offense.	
Professions and Occupations	
Offenses Related to Professions and Occupations – General	
Injuries to be reported. A medical practice licensee who fails to report to the police or sheriff upon attending a wound inflicted by a firearm, knife, or sharp instrument that the licensee believes to have been intentionally inflicted, or upon treating injuries that a licensee believes have been inflicted by a dangerous dog, or upon treating any other injury that the licensee believes involves a criminal act, except domestic violence unless specifically required by law, commits a class 2 petty offense.	12-36-135 (1) Maximum \$300 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
Criminal Code	
Inchoate Offenses	
Criminal attempt. Criminal attempt to commit a class 2 petty offense is a class 2 petty offense.	18-2-101 (8)
Criminal conspiracy. Criminal conspiracy to commit a class 2 petty offense is a class 2 petty offense.	18-2-206 (6)
Offenses Against Property	
Theft by resale of a lift ticket or coupon. Any unauthorized person who, with the intent to profit therefrom, resells or offers to resell any ticket, pass, badge, pin, coupon, or other device which then entitles the bearer to the use, benefit, or enjoyment of any skiing service or skiing facility commits a class 2 petty offense.	18-4-416 Maximum \$300 fine.
Littering of public or private property. Any person who deposits, throws, or leaves any litter on any public or private property or in any waters commits littering, which is a class 2 petty offense, except as provided by Section 33-15-108 (2), C.R.S., concerning burning material thrown from motor vehicles or by Section 42-4-1406, C.R.S., concerning foreign material on highways.	18-4-511 (4) Mandatory \$20 to \$500 fine for a first offense; mandatory \$50 to \$1,000 fine for a second offense; and mandatory \$100 to \$1,000 fine for a third or subsequent offense.
Offenses Related to Firearms and Weapons	
Unlawful purchase of firearms. A licensed firearm dealer who fails to post a sign in a visible area stating that it is illegal to purchase or transfer a firearm to an individual who is ineligible to have one commits a class 2 petty offense.	18-12-111 (2)(b) \$250 fine.
Miscellaneous Offenses	
Intentional misrepresentation of entitlement to an assistance animal. A person commits the class 2 petty offense of intentional misrepresentation of entitlement to an assistance animal if the person intentionally misrepresents entitlement to an animal in his or her possession as an assistance animal for the purpose of obtaining any of the rights or privileges set forth in state or federal law for an individual with a disability as a reasonable accommodation in housing; the person was previously given a written or verbal warning regarding the fact that it is illegal to intentionally misrepresent entitlement to an assistance animal; and the person knows that the animal is not an assistance animal with regard to that person or the person does not have a disability.	18-13-107.3 \$25 fine for a first offense; \$50 to \$200 fine for a second offense; and \$100 to \$500 fine for a third or subsequent offense.
Intentional misrepresentation of a service animal. A person commits intentional misrepresentation of a service animal if the person intentionally misrepresents an animal in his or her possession as his or her service animal or service-animal-in-training for the purpose of obtaining any of the rights or privileges set forth in Section 24-34-803, C.R.S.; the person was previously given a written or verbal warning regarding the fact that it is illegal to intentionally misrepresent a service animal; and the person knows that the animal in question is not a service animal or service-animal-in-training.	18-13-107.7 \$25 fine for a first offense; \$50 to \$200 fine for a second offense; and \$100 to \$500 fine for a third or subsequent offense.

CLASS 2 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code (Cont.)	
Miscellaneous Offenses (Cont.)	
<i>Unlawful to sell metal beverage containers with detachable opening devices.</i> Any person who sells or offers for sale at retail any metal beverage container with a detachable opening device designed to detach from the beverage container upon being opened commits a class 2 petty offense.	18-13-113 (4) \$50 to \$100 fine.
Children's Code	
Offenses Related to General Provisions	
<i>Dependency and neglect records and information.</i> Any person who fails to maintain the confidentiality of reports of child abuse or neglect without good cause as authorized by a court commits a class 2 petty offense.	19-1-307 (1)(c) Maximum \$300 fine.
Offenses Related to Relinquishment and Adoption	
<i>Relinquishment and adoption – confidential intermediary.</i> A confidential intermediary who knowingly fails to follow confidentiality guidelines concerning adoption information or who fails to properly follow guidelines concerning consent for personal communication between adoption parties commits a class 2 petty offense.	19-5-304 (6) \$500 fine.
State Government	
Offenses Related to Libraries	
<i>Privacy of library user records.</i> Any library official, employee, or volunteer who discloses information in violation of Section 24-90-119, C.R.S., concerning the privacy of user records at a publicly supported library commits a class 2 petty offense.	24-90-119 (3) Maximum \$300 fine.
Health	
Offenses Related to Vital Statistics	
<i>Voluntary adoption registry.</i> Any person who knowingly uses, publishes, or divulges information obtained through the operation of the voluntary adoption registry to any person in a manner not authorized by law commits a class 2 petty offense.	25-2-113.5 (8) \$500 fine.
Offenses Related to Disease Control	
<i>Reports concerning HIV tests.</i> A health care provider, laboratory technician, or other person who is required to report to the Department of Public Health and Environment on every individual known to have a diagnosis of a sexually transmitted infection commits a class 2 petty offense.	25-4-414 (1) Maximum \$300 fine.
Offenses Related to Environmental Control	
<i>Off-highway vehicles.</i> Any person who violates the provisions of Section 25-12-110, C.R.S., concerning noise abatement for off-highway vehicles commits a class 2 petty offense.	25-12-110 (5) Maximum \$100 fine.
<i>Colorado Clean Indoor Act violations.</i> Any person who violates the provisions of the Colorado Clean Indoor Air Act (Part 2 of Article 14 of Title 25) commits a class 2 petty offense.	25-14-208 (3) Maximum \$200 fine for a first violation within a calendar year; maximum \$300 fine for a second violation within a calendar year; maximum \$500 fine for a third or subsequent violation within a calendar year.

CLASS 2 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Human Services Code	
Offenses Related to Protective Services for Adults at Risk of Mistreatment or Self-Neglect	
<i>Protective services for at-risk adults - reporting requirements.</i> Any person who fails to maintain the confidentiality of information in reports of mistreatment or self-neglect of an at-risk adult without good cause as authorized by a court commits a class 2 petty offense.	26-3.1-102 (7)(c) Maximum \$300 fine.
Local Government	
Miscellaneous Offenses	
<i>Recreational facilities districts.</i> Any person who violates any rule or regulation lawfully adopted by a county regarding the use of public recreation lands and facilities commits a class 2 petty offense.	29-7-101 (2) Maximum \$300 fine.
County Government	
Offenses Related to County Powers and Functions	
<i>Control and licensing of pet animals.</i> Any person who violates any provision of a county resolution concerning the control and licensing of pet animals commits a class 2 petty offense, provided that the violation does not involve bodily injury to any person.	30-15-102 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine, 90 days in jail, or both.
<i>Unattended campfires.</i> A person who commits the offense of leaving a campfire unattended commits a class 2 petty offense.	30-15-201 (1)(b)(l) \$50 fine.
<i>Violation of county ordinance adopted for control or licensing.</i> Any person who violates any county ordinance adopted for control or licensing of matters of purely local concern commits a class 2 petty offense, provided that the offense is not a traffic offense.	30-15-402 (1) Maximum \$1,000 fine for each violation.
Parks and Wildlife	
Law Enforcement and Penalties - Wildlife	
<i>Traps, poisons, and snares.</i> An owner or lessee of private property or an employee of such person who uses a leghold trap or instant kill body-gripping design trap, poison, or snare on the private property without complying with the notice and certification requirements provided by law commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-6-203 (3) \$25 fine for a first offense, \$50 for a second or subsequent offense.
Offenses Related to Aquatic Nuisance Species	
<i>Violation of aquatic nuisance species prohibition.</i> A person who knowingly or willfully possesses, imports, exports, ships, or transports an aquatic nuisance species, except as authorized by the commission; releases, places, plants, or causes to be released, placed or planted into the waters of the state an aquatic nuisance species; refuses to comply with a proper order issued under Article 10.5 of Title 33 concerning aquatic nuisance species; or fails or refuses to reimburse the division in accordance with Section 33-10.5-104 (6)(a), C.R.S., commits a class 2 petty offense and is issued a warning from the division of the increased penalties for subsequent violations.	33-10.5-105 (2)(a)(l) \$500 fine.
A person who fails or refuses to comply with a qualified peace officer's or an authorized agent's request to stop, detain, and inspect any conveyance that the person is operating; launches a vessel without obtaining a conveyance inspection at an aquatic nuisance species check station; or fails to purchase an aquatic nuisance species stamp, if required, commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-10.5-105 (3)(a) \$100 fine.
Offenses Related to Recreational Trails	
<i>Trails enforcement.</i> Any person who is not a parks and recreation officer or other peace officer and who operates a motorized vehicle on a signed and designated non-motorized trail commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-11-112 \$150 fine.

CLASS 2 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Passes and Registrations	
Licensing violations. Any person who transfers, sells, or assigns any pass or registration issued under Articles 10 to 15 of Title 33 to another person commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-12-105 (1) \$200 fine.
Any person who makes a false statement or gives any false information in connection with purchasing or selling a pass or registration or who makes any alteration of such pass or registration commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-12-105 (2) \$200 fine and voiding of pass or registration.
Any person who fails to obtain or make readily available for inspection by a parks and recreation officer or other peace officer an appropriate and valid pass commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-12-105 (3) \$25 fine.
Offenses Related to Vessels	
Numbering of vessels required. Any person who operates or uses an unnumbered or unregistered vessel on state waters, or who possesses an unnumbered or unregistered vessel at a vessel staging area, or who fails to produce his or her registration upon demand by a Division of Parks and Wildlife officer, commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-103 (4) \$100 fine.
Application for vessel number. Any person who fails to display a vessel number as required by Section 33-13-104, C.R.S., commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-104 (1) \$25 fine.
Any person who fails to have his or her vessel registration on board and available for inspection while operating in the state commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-104 (2) \$50 fine.
Vessel equipment requirements. Any person who operates a personal watercraft when one or more persons on board is not wearing an approved personal floatation devices commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-106 (5) \$100 fine.
Any person who operates a personal watercraft that is equipped by the original manufacturer with an engine cutoff switch lanyard and who fails to attach such lanyard to his or her person, clothing, or personal floatation device commits a class 2 petty offense.	
Any person who operates a vessel other than a personal watercraft commits a class 2 petty offense if he or she fails to have on board at all times the following items: one approved personal floatation device for each person on board; when operating during hours of darkness, a light sufficient to make the vessel's presence and location known within a reasonable distance; and, if necessary, an efficient natural or mechanical ventilation system.	
It is a class 2 petty offense to operate a vessel on state waters without additional equipment that has been designed to promote navigational safety and that the Parks and Wildlife Commission has found to be necessary and desirable for the safe operation of vessels.	
It is a class 2 petty offense to operate a vessel on water unless each child under the age of 13 is wearing an approved personal floatation device or is below deck or in an enclosed cabin.	
Vessel liveries. An owner or operator of a vessel livery who fails to keep, for 30 days following the return of a vessel from a scheduled trip, records of the name and address of the person who hired the vessel, the hull identification number, and the vessel's scheduled departure date and date of return, commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-107 (1) \$100 fine.
An owner or operator of a vessel livery or any agent of such owner or operator who permits any vessel to depart from his or her premises without being equipped and registered as required by law and by rules commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-107 (2) \$100 fine.
Minimum age of motorboat operators. A person under 16 years of age who operates a motorboat commits a class 2 petty offense, unless that person is 14 years old or older and has met the boating safety and certificate requirements provided by law.	33-13-107.1 (5) \$100 fine.
Any person who permits or knowingly authorizes a motorboat to be operated by a person who is under 16 years of age commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the child is 14 years old or older and has met the boating safety and certificate requirements provided by law.	
Any owner or operator of a vessel livery or any agent or employee of such owner or operator who leases, hires, or rents a motorboat to or for operation by a person who is under 16 years of age commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the child is 14 years old or older and has met the boating safety and certificate requirements provided by law.	
Prohibited vessel operations. Any person who operates or who gives permission for the operation of a vessel which is not equipped as required by law, which emits noise in excess of permissible levels established by the Parks and Wildlife Commission, or which is operated above a wakeless speed in areas zoned as wakeless, or in a manner that violates any Parks and Wildlife Commission rule, commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-108 (1)(b) \$100 fine.

CLASS 2 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Vessels (Cont.)	
Any person who operates a personal watercraft at times between one half hour after sunset and one half hour before sunrise commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-108 (1)(b) \$100 fine.
Any person who operates a vessel in a careless or imprudent manner without due regard for zoning, traffic, and other attendant circumstances or as to endanger any person, property, or wildlife commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-108 (2)(b) \$200 fine.
Vessel collisions, accidents, and casualties. The operator of a vessel involved in a collision, accident, or other casualty who fails to render assistance or who fails to give his or her name, address, and vessel identification commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-109 (6) \$75 fine.
The operator of a vessel involved in a collision, accident, or other casualty who fails to report the incident to the Parks and Wildlife Commission commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-109 (6) \$75 fine.
Water skis, aquaplanes, surfboards, inner tubes, and similar devices. Any person who operates or manipulates any water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, an inner tube, or other similar device in a careless or imprudent manner or who operates any vessel, towrope, or other device in such a way as to cause persons using water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, an inner tube or other similar device to collide with another person or object commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-110 (1)(c) \$200 fine.
Any person who operates water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, an inner tube, a stand-up paddleboard, or any similar device commits a class 2 petty offense if he or she fails to wear a personal floatation device.	33-13-110 (2)(d) \$100 fine.
Any person who violates any of the regulations promulgated by the Parks and Wildlife Commission relating to the use of water skis, aquaplanes, surfboards, inner tubes, or other similar devices commits a class 2 petty offense.	
Authority to close waters. Any person who fails to obey an order regarding the closure of waters by the Parks and Wildlife Commission commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-111 (3) \$100 fine.
Offenses Related to Snowmobiles	
Snowmobile registration. Any snowmobile dealer who fails to require a purchaser of a new or used snowmobile sold at retail from the dealer's inventory to complete a registration application and pay the registration fee before the snowmobile leaves the dealer's premises commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the snowmobile was purchased exclusively for use outside of Colorado.	33-14-102 (2)(a) \$100 fine.
Any person who operates an unregistered snowmobile in situations in which registration is required commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-102 (9) \$100 fine/
Issuance of snowmobile registration. Any person who fails to display an assigned registration number on a snowmobile commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-104 (8)(a) \$25 fine.
Any person who fails to carry and produce his or her snowmobile registration or identification information for inspection by any peace officer commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-104 (8)(b) \$50 fine.
Restrictions on young snowmobile operators. Any person who violates the provisions of Section 33-14-109, C.R.S., regarding age restrictions on operators of snowmobiles commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-109 (3) \$100 fine.
Snowmobile operation on right-of-way of streets, roads, or highways. Any person who violates the provisions of Section 33-14-111, C.R.S., regarding snowmobile operation on the right-of-way of streets, roads, or highways commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-111 (3) \$100 fine.
Crossing roads, highways, and railroad tracks on a snowmobile. Any person who violates Section 33-14-112, C.R.S., regarding the crossing of roads, highways, and railroad tracks by snowmobile commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-112 (3) \$100 fine.
Operation of snowmobiles on private property. Any person who operates a snowmobile on private property without prior permission from the owner, lessee, or agent commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-113 \$100 fine
Required snowmobile equipment. Any person who operates a snowmobile on a public street or highway without proper equipment, or who sells or offers for sale a snowmobile that is not property equipped, commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-114 (3) \$100 fine.
Notice of snowmobile accident. An person who fails to immediately report to law enforcement a snowmobile accident resulting in property damage of \$1,500 or more or in injuries resulting in hospitalization or death commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-115 (4) \$75 fine.
An owner of a snowmobile, or someone acting for him or her, who fails to notify the Denver Office of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation within 48 hours of a snowmobile accident commits a class 2 petty offense.	

CLASS 2 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Snowmobiles (Cont.)	
Other snowmobile operating restrictions. Any person who operates a snowmobile in a careless or imprudent manner without due regard for the width, grade, corners, curves, or traffic of trails commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-116 (5) \$200 fine.
Any snowmobile owner who permits his or her snowmobile to be operated in a careless or imprudent manner; in a manner that indicates a wanton or willful disregard for the safety of persons or property; or under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances, or other drugs commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-116 (7) \$100 fine.
Hunting or carrying weapons on snowmobiles. Any person who hunts any wildlife from a snowmobile commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-117 (3)(a) \$200 fine.
Any person who operates or rides a snowmobile while in possession of a firearm or bow commits a class 2 petty offense unless the firearm or bow is properly stored and secured. Individuals to whom the Division of Parks and Wildlife has issued a permit for the control of predators are exempt.	33-14-117 (3)(b) \$100 fine.
Any person who pursues, drives, or otherwise intentionally disturbs or harasses any wildlife by use of a snowmobile commits a class 2 petty offense unless he or she is protecting crops or other property.	33-14-117 (3)(c) \$200 fine.
Offenses Related to Off-highway Vehicles	
Off-highway vehicle registration. Any person who operates an off-highway vehicle in violation of the provisions of Section 33-14.5-102, C.R.S., regarding off-highway vehicle registration, fees, applications, requirements, and exemptions commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-102 (7) \$100 fine.
Any off-highway vehicle dealer who fails to require a purchaser to complete a registration application and pay the registration fee before the off-highway vehicle leaves the dealer's premises commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the vehicle was purchased exclusively for use outside of Colorado.	33-14.5-102 (8) \$100 fine.
Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 33-14.5-102 (9), C.R.S., relating to the licensing and registration of an off-highway vehicle owned or operated by a non-resident commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-102 (9)(f) \$100 fine.
Issuance of off-highway vehicle registration. Any person who fails to properly display the number assigned to an off-highway vehicle commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-104 (7)(a) \$25 fine.
Any person who, while operating an off-highway vehicle, fails to carry and produce his or her registration for inspection upon the demand of any peace officer commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-104 (7)(b) \$50 fine.
Off-highway vehicle operation prohibited on streets, roads, and highways. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 33-14.5-108, C.R.S., relating to the operation of off-highway vehicles on streets, roads, and highways commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-108 (2) \$50 fine.
Crossing roads, highways, and railroad tracks. A person crossing a highway while driving an off-highway vehicle must cross at an angle of approximately ninety degrees to the direction of the highway and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing; bring the vehicle to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or, if none, the roadway before proceeding; yield the right-of-way to all motor vehicle traffic on the roadway that constitutes an immediate hazard to the crossing; and cross a divided highway at an intersection of the highway with another road or highway. Failure to do so is a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-108.5 (3) \$100 fine.
Required off-highway vehicle equipment. Any person who operates an off-highway vehicle on public land without the proper equipment commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-109 (2) \$50 fine and \$150 fine if operating a vehicle without a spark arrester.
Off-highway user permit. Any person who fails to obtain and or display an off-highway use permit when operating an off-highway vehicle for recreational travel upon designated routes commits a class 2 petty offense.	3-14.5-112 (6) \$100 fine.

CLASS 2 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Off-highway Vehicles (Cont.)	
Notice of off-highway vehicle accident. An owner of an off-highway vehicle, or someone acting for him or her, who fails to notify the Denver Office of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation within 48 hours of an off-highway vehicle accident commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-113 (4) \$75 fine.
Any person who fails to notify law enforcement within 48 hours of an off-highway accident that does not result in property damage of \$1,500 or more or injuries resulting in hospitalization or death commits a class 2 petty offense.	
Power of officers. Any person who refuses to allow an officer having authority to enforce the provisions of Articles 10 to 15 and 32 of Title 33 and the rules of the Parks and Wildlife Commission to make use of a motor vehicle or other means of transportation when necessary for the public health, safety, or welfare commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-101 (2) \$50 fine.
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Parks and Outdoor Recreation	
Imposition of penalty. Any person who violates any rule of the Parks and Wildlife Commission that does not have a specific penalty listed commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-102 (1) \$100 fine.
Fires. Any person who leaves a fire unattended or who fails to thoroughly extinguish a fire before leaving it on any property under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-106 (2)(a) \$50 fine.
Camping. Any person who camps on land or water located in a state park or state recreation area that is not designated for camping commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-107 (1) \$100 fine.
Any person who occupies an area designated for camping without having obtained a valid permit commits a class 2 petty offense	33-15-107 (2) 5 times the cost of a permit for the campsite.
Littering. Any person who litters upon any land or water under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the litter is a burning article thrown from a motor vehicle.	33-15-108 \$20 to \$500 fine for a first offense; \$50 to \$1,000 fine for a second offense; and \$100 to \$1,000 fine for a third or subsequent offense.
Vehicles and vessels – operation on state property. Any person who operates or parks a motor vehicle or vessel in areas that are not designated parking areas for property owned or under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-110 (2) \$100 fine.
Any person who operates a motor vehicle or vessel in excess of the posted speed limit on any property under control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a class 2 petty offense.	
Any person who parks a motor vehicle or vessel on any property under control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife in such a manner as to impede the normal flow of traffic, or who leaves the vehicle or vessel unattended for more than 24 hours, commits a class 2 petty offense.	
Any person who operates or parks a motor vehicle upon property under control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife without first purchasing the required valid passes or permits commits a class 2 petty offense.	
Offenses Related to Recreational Areas and Ski Safety	
Duties of skiers. Any person who skis on a ski slope or trail that has been posted as "closed" commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-44-109 (12) Maximum \$1,000 fine.
Any person who moves uphill on any passenger tramway or who uses any ski slope or trail while such person's ability to do so is impaired by the consumption of alcohol, controlled substances, or other drugs commits a class 2 petty offense.	
Any skier who is involved in a collision with another skier or person in which an injury results and who leaves the vicinity of the collision before giving his or her name and current address to an employee of the ski area or to a member of the ski patrol commits a class 2 petty offense, unless that person leaves the vicinity in order to secure aid.	
Any person who knowingly enters public or private lands from an adjoining ski area when such land has been closed by its owner and the owner or ski area has posted that the area is closed commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-44-109 (12) Maximum \$1,000 fine.

CLASS 2 PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Agriculture	
Offenses Related to Pest and Weed Control	
<i>Pest Control Act violations.</i> Any person who violates any of the provisions of the Pest Control Act, except for the provisions of Sections 35-4-107 and 35-4-110.5, C.R.S., commits a class 2 petty offense.	35-4-114 \$25 to \$500 fine and revocation of any certificate, permit, or appointment issued under the act.
Water and Irrigation	
Offenses Related to Water Conservation and Irrigation Districts	
<i>Rio Grande Water Conservation District – access to land.</i> Any person who or corporation that prevents the board of directors of the Rio Grande Water Conservation District or its employees or agents from having access to land to make surveys and examinations commits a class 2 petty offense.	37-48-131 Maximum \$50 fine.
Taxation	
Offenses Related to Property Tax	
<i>Mobile homes - determination of value.</i> Any seller of a mobile home who, for the first time, knowingly fails to provide an itemized list of household furnishings which are included in the selling price of the mobile home at the time of the sale commits a class 2 petty offense.	39-5-203 (3)(b) \$200 fine.
Vehicles and Traffic	
Offenses Related to the Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic	
<i>Air pollution violations.</i> Any person who causes or permits the emission of any visible air pollutants into the atmosphere from any gasoline-powered motor vehicle commits a class 2 petty offense.	42-4-412 (1) \$25 fine for a first offense; \$100 fine for a subsequent offense involving the same motor vehicle within one year of the previous offense.
Any person who causes or permits the emission of any visible air pollutants into the atmosphere from any diesel-powered motor vehicle commits a class 2 petty offense when the pollutants create an unreasonable nuisance or danger to the public health, safety, or welfare.	
<i>Permits for excess size and weight and for manufactured homes.</i> Any owner of a manufactured home who, for the first time, moves the home without being the holder of a paid ad valorem tax certificate and a transportable manufactured home permit commits a class 2 petty offense. Any person who assists an owner of a manufactured home in such a task also commits a class 2 petty offense.	42-4-510 (12)(b) \$200 fine.
<i>Designated areas on private property for authorized vehicles.</i> Any person who parks an unauthorized motor vehicle on private property in any area designated and marked for authorized vehicles commits a class 2 petty offense.	42-4-1210 (3) \$25 fine.
Automobile Theft Law	
<i>Auto and tourist camps, hotels, and motels.</i> Any person who violates any of the provisions of Part 2 of Article 5 of Title 43 regarding auto and tourist camps, hotels, and motels commits a class 2 petty offense, except as set forth in Section 43-5-205, C.R.S., concerning allowing stolen motor vehicles to be stored.	43-5-207 Maximum \$100 fine.
Revenue — Regulation of Activities	
<i>Alcohol beverages – violations.</i> A person violating any of the provisions of Article 3, 4, or 5 of Title 44 or any of the rules authorized and adopted pursuant to such articles commits a class 2 petty offense.	44-3-904 (1)(a) Maximum \$250 fine for each offense.
<i>Underage wagering.</i> Any person under the age of 18 who purchases, redeems, or attempts to purchase or redeem a pari-mutuel ticket, or any person who sells a pari-mutuel ticket to a person under the age of 18, commits a class 2 petty offense.	44-32-601 (3) Maximum \$100 fine.
<i>Racing – criminal penalties.</i> Any person who violates any rule promulgated by the Colorado Racing Commission commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the violation also constitutes a crime under the Criminal Code.	44-32-801 (2) Maximum \$100 fine.

UNCLASSIFIED PETTY OFFENSES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code	
Obscenity	
Possessing a private image by a juvenile. A juvenile commits the class 2 petty offense of possessing a private image by a juvenile if he or she, through digital or electronic means, knowingly possesses a sexually explicit image of another person who is at least fourteen years of age or is less than four years younger than the juvenile without the depicted person's permission, unless the juvenile took reasonable steps to either destroy or delete the image within 72 hours after initially viewing the image; or he or she reported the initial viewing of such image to law enforcement or a school resource officer within 72 hours after initially viewing the image.	18-7-109 (5)(b)
Offenses Related to Governmental Operations	
Attempt to escape. Any person who knowingly attempts to escape while in custody or confinement and held for, or charged with but not convicted of, a misdemeanor or petty offense, commits a petty offense.	18-8-208.1 (4) 2 to 4 months in jail, to run consecutively with other sentences.
Miscellaneous Offenses	
Illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol or marijuana, or illegal possession of marijuana paraphernalia, by an underage person. Possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by a minor; possession or consumption of marijuana by an underage person, except as permitted under the Colorado Constitution or law; and possession of marijuana paraphernalia by an underage person, when the underage person knows or reasonably should know that the drug paraphernalia could be used in circumstances in violation of state law, and except as permitted by the Colorado Constitution and state law, are unclassified petty offenses.	18-13-122 (3)
A first offense is punishable by maximum \$100 fine, or completion of a substance abuse program. A second offense is punishable by a maximum fine of \$100, mandatory completion of a substance abuse education program, up to 24 hours of community service, and, if necessary and appropriate, submission to a substance abuse assessment. A third offense is punishable by a maximum fine of \$250, up to 36 hours of community service, and mandatory submission to a substance abuse assessment.	18-13-122 (4)
Health	
Offenses Related to Disease Control	
Body artists – parental consent for minors. A body artist who fails to obtain express consent from a minor's parent or guardian before performing a body art procedure upon that minor commits a petty offense.	25-4-2103 \$250 fine.
Unclassified Petty Offenses	
Offenses Related to Health Care	
Restroom Access Act. The Restroom Access Act requires a retail establishment that has a toilet facility for its employees to allow a customer to use the toilet facility during normal business hours if the facility is reasonably safe and all of the following conditions are met:	25-41-101 (6) Maximum \$100 fine.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the customer requesting the use of the employee toilet facility suffers from Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, any other inflammatory bowel disease, irritable bowel syndrome, or any other medical condition that requires immediate access to a toilet facility, or uses an ostomy device; • the customer offers a physician's note establishing that he or she suffers from an eligible medical condition; • three or more employees of the establishment are working at the time that the customer requests use of the facility; • the facility is not located in an area where providing access would create an obvious health or safety risk to the customer or an obvious security risk to the retail establishment; and • a public restroom is not immediately accessible to the customer. 	
• a retail establishment or an employee of a retail establishment that violates the Restroom Access Act commits a petty offense.	

UNCLASSIFIED PETTY OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
County Government	
Offenses Related to County Powers and Functions	
<i>Solid wastes disposal limitations.</i> Any person who violates any provision of Part 10 of Article 20 of Title 10 regarding solid wastes disposal limitations commits a petty offense.	30-20-1010 Maximum \$100 fine.
Parks and Wildlife	
Offenses Related to Vessels	
<i>Numbering of vessels required.</i> Any person who operates or uses a canoe, kayak, sailboard, or non-motorized raft that is not required to be registered and is not marked with the owner's name and current address in a legible, clearly visible, and durable fashion commits a petty offense.	33-13-103 (5) \$15 fine.

DRUG PETTY OFFENSES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code	
Offenses Related to Controlled Substances	
<p><i>Offenses relating to marijuana and marijuana concentrate.</i> Except for medical marijuana patients or primary caregivers as permitted by Colorado law, or as authorized by local law, regardless of whether for medical or recreational use, a first offense of knowingly cultivating, growing, or producing more than 12 marijuana plants on or in a residential property; or knowingly allowing more than 12 marijuana plants to be cultivated, grown, or produced on or in a residential property is a drug petty offense.</p>	<p>18-18-406 (3)(a)(IV) Maximum \$1000 fine.</p>
<p><i>Authorized possession of controlled substances.</i> It is a drug petty offense for a person lawfully in possession of a controlled substance, because it has been prescribed or dispensed by a practitioner, to possess the controlled substance in a container other than the one in which it was delivered, unless the person is able to show that he is the legal owner or a person acting at the direction of the legal owner of the controlled substance.</p>	<p>18-18-413 Maximum \$100 fine.</p>



UNCLASSIFIED OFFENSES

This section contains a current listing of offenses for which there is a penalty but no felony or misdemeanor classification. The penalty is contained within the statute describing the offense.

All listings are current through 2020 regular session laws.



UNCLASSIFIED OFFENSES

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections	
Offenses Related to the Qualifications and Registrations of Electors	
<i>Voter registration drives.</i> A voter registration drive organizer who conducts a voter registration drive without filing the required statement of intent with the Secretary of State; fails to maintain a designated agent in the state; or uses a voter registration form other than the form approved by the Secretary of State is subject to a maximum fine of \$500.	1-2-703 (1)
A voter registration drive organizer who fails to fulfill training requirements established by the Secretary of State is subject to a maximum fine of \$500.	1-2-703 (2)
A voter registration drive organizer who intentionally fails to deliver a voter registration application to the proper county clerk and recorder in the manner and time prescribed by law is subject to a maximum fine of \$5,000.	1-2-703 (3)(c)
A voter registration drive organizer who compensates a circulator working on a voter registration drive based on the number of voter registration applications the circulator distributes or collects is subject to a maximum fine of \$1,000.	1-2-703 (4)
General Election Offenses	
<i>Offenses relating to mail ballots.</i> Offenses related to mail ballots are punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,000, up to 18 months in jail, or both.	1-13-112
<i>Procuring false registration.</i> Procuring false voter registration is punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,000, up to 18 months in jail, or both.	1-13-203
<i>Personating elector.</i> Falsely personating an elector and voting at an election under the name of such elector is punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,000, up to 18 months in jail, or both.	1-13-705
<i>Voting in the wrong polling location.</i> Knowingly voting or offering to vote in a polling location in which a person is not qualified to do so is punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,000, up to 18 months in jail, or both.	1-13-709
<i>Voting twice.</i> Voting more than once or having voted once and offering to vote again in a Colorado, any other state, or federal election is punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,000, up to 18 months in jail, or both.	1-13-710
<i>Offenses relating to mail-in voting.</i> Offenses related to the casting of mail ballots are punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,000, up to 18 months in jail, or both.	1-13-803
Offenses Related to Initiatives and Referenda	
<i>Expenditures related to petition circulation.</i> Initiative proponents who intentionally violate the reporting requirements related to petition circulation will be fined three times the amount of any expenditures that were omitted from or erroneously included in the report.	1-40-121 (3)(b)(l)
<i>Initiative and referendum.</i> Any violation of Section 1-40-130 (1), C.R.S., related to initiatives and referenda is punishable by a maximum fine of \$500, up to one year in jail, or both.	1-40-130 (2)
Labor and Industry	
Offenses Related to the Division of Labor	
<i>Industrial Claims Appeals Office – penalty for divulging information.</i> Any person in the employ of the Division of Labor in the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment who divulges any confidential information to any person other than the director shall be punished by a maximum fine of \$1,000 and be disqualified from holding any appointment or employment with any state department.	8-1-115 (2)
Insurance	
Offenses Related to the Regulation of Insurance Companies	
<i>Regulation of insurance companies – payment of dividends.</i> Any director, trustee, manager, or officer of any domestic insurance company who pays any unauthorized dividends, interest, bonus, or other allowance in lieu of dividends, except from the company's surplus and from profits arising from the company's business shall be punished by a maximum fine of \$1,000.	10-3-204 (2)

UNCLASSIFIED OFFENSES (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Domestic Matters	
Offenses Related to Child Support	
Income assignments for child support or maintenance. Any person who submits a fraudulent notice to withhold income for child support is punishable by a fine of at least \$1,000 and court costs and attorney fees.	14-14-111.5 (19)
Probate, Trusts, and Fiduciaries	
Offenses Related to Professions and Occupations — General	
Dead human bodies. Offenses concerning improper performance of duties related to unclaimed human bodies are punishable by a fine of at least \$50, but no more than \$500.	15-19-309
Municipal Government	
Offenses Related to Municipal Elections	
Voting twice. Voting more than once or offering more than one ballot in a municipal election is punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,000, up to 18 months in jail, or both.	31-10-1519
Voting in the wrong precinct. Fraudulently voting in the wrong precinct in a municipal election is punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,000, up to 18 months in jail, or both.	31-10-1520
Personating elector. Falsely personating any registered elector in a municipal election is punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,000, up to 18 months in jail, or both.	31-10-1529
Absentee voting. Offenses related to absentee voting in municipal elections are punishable by a maximum fine of \$5,000, up to 18 months in jail, or both.	31-10-1537
Municipal initiatives, referenda, and referred measures. Violation of the provisions of Section 31-11-114 (1), C.R.S., with regard to municipal initiatives, referenda, and referred measures are punishable by a maximum fine of \$500, up to one year in jail, or both.	31-11-114 (2)
Agriculture	
Offenses Related to Marketing and Sales	
Grain inspection. Violation of the provisions of law regarding grain inspection is punishable by a maximum fine of \$500.	35-35-104
Offenses Related to Livestock	
Thoroughbred rams must be herded. Violation of the provisions of law requiring the owner or agent of any owner of thoroughbred rams to herd or enclose the rams is punishable by a fine of no less than \$25, but no more than \$100.	35-43-123
Unlawful auctioning of horses, mules, or cattle. Unlawfully offering for sale at auction any horses, mules, or cattle is punishable by a \$25 fine.	35-56-104
Auctioneers of livestock. Violation of the provisions of law regarding auctioneers of livestock is punishable by a fine of no less than \$10, but no more than \$100.	35-56-107
Natural Resources	
Offenses Related to Public Lands and Rivers	
Trespass of state or school lands. Using, occupying, or building upon state or school lands without lawful authority is punishable by a fine of no less than \$25, but no more than \$100.	36-1-121
Transportation	
Offenses Related to Highways and Highway Systems	
Violations concerning road signs, guide boards, billboards, and bulletin boards on county roads. Placing or maintaining any road signs, guide boards, billboards, or bulletin boards on any road constituting the county system without lawful authority is punishable by a fine of no less than \$15, but no more than \$50.	43-2-141
Injuring, defacing, or destroying any road sign lawfully placed on a county road is punishable by a fine of no less than \$15, but no more than \$50.	

TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

This section contains a current listing of traffic infractions. Traffic infractions have three categories: class A, class B, and unclassified. The penalty range for the commission of a class A or class B traffic infraction is generally a \$15 to \$100 fine, although fines defined within the statute may exceed \$100. In addition, certain class A traffic infractions may carry the assessment of points against a driver license pursuant to Section 42-2-127, C.R.S.

All listings are current through the 2020 regular session laws.



CLASS A TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic	
Driver Licenses	
Special restrictions on certain drivers. Violation of special restrictions on certain drivers is a class A traffic infraction.	42-2-105 (3)
Restrictions on minor drivers under 18 years of age. Violation of restrictions placed on drivers under the age of seventeen is a class A traffic infraction.	42-2-105.5 (5)(a)
Instruction permits and temporary licenses. Violation of provisions of law regarding instruction permits and temporary licenses is a class A traffic infraction.	42-2-106 (3)
Restricted license. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding restricted licenses is a class A traffic infraction.	42-2-116 (6)(a)
Driving under restraint. A person who drives a motor vehicle or off-highway vehicle with knowledge that the person's license or privilege to drive, either as a resident or a nonresident, is under restraint for an outstanding judgment commits a class A traffic infraction	42-2-138 (1.5)
Registration, Taxation, and License Plates	
Number plates to be attached. Violation of the provisions of law regarding coverings that distort the readability of number plates is a class A traffic infraction.	42-3-202 (3)(b)
Traffic Regulation	
Low-power scooters, animals, skis, skates, and toy vehicles on highways. Any person under the age of 18 who operates or carries another person who is under the age of 18 on a low-power scooter without wearing helmets commits a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-109 (13)(b)
Equipment	
Obstruction of view or driving mechanisms. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding obstruction of view or driving mechanisms is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-201 (8)
Unsafe vehicles – identification plates. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding unsafe vehicles and identification plates is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-202 (5)
When lighted lamps are required. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding lighted lamps required for a vehicle is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-204 (4)
Lamp or flag on projecting load. Violation of the provision of law regarding a vehicle lamp or flag on a projecting load is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-209
Audible and visual signals on emergency vehicles. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding audible and visual signals on emergency vehicles is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-213 (6)
Passing a snowplow in echelon formation. Passing snowplows in echelon formation is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-214 (6)
Use of multiple-beam lights. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding the use of multiple-beam lights is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-217 (2)
Brakes. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding motor vehicle brake equipment is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-223 (3)
Restrictions on tire equipment. Violation of any of the provisions of subsections 42-4-225 (1), (2), (3), (5), or (6), C.R.S., regarding restrictions on motor vehicle tire equipment is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-228 (8) (a)
Minimum safety standards for motorcycles and low-power scooters. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding minimum safety standards for motorcycles and low-power scooters is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-232 (4)
Misuse of a wireless telephone. Use of a wireless telephone while operating a motor vehicle by a person under the age of 18 is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-239 (5)(a)
Emissions Inspection	
Automobile air pollution control systems – tampering. Knowingly disconnecting, deactivating, or otherwise rendering inoperable any air pollution control system on a motor vehicle model year 1968 or later, other than to repair or replace part of all of the system, or operating any vehicle knowing that such a system has been tampered with, is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-314 (3)(a)

CLASS A TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Emissions Inspection (Cont.)	
Nuisance exhibition of motor vehicle exhaust. The knowing release of soot, smoke, or other particulate emissions from a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of fourteen thousand pounds or less into the air and onto roadways, other motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians, in a manner that obstructs or obscures another person's view of the roadway, other users of the roadway, or a traffic control device or otherwise creates a hazard to a driver, bicyclist, or pedestrian is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-314 (3)(b)
Size, Weight, and Load Restrictions	
Liability for damage to highway. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding the liability for damage to highways is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-512 (3)
Signals, Signs, and Marking	
Obedience to official traffic control devices. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding obedience of official traffic control devices is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-603 (5)
Traffic control signal legend. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding traffic control signal legends is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-604 (2)
Flashing signals. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding flashing signals is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-605 (3)
Display of unauthorized signs or devices. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding the display of unauthorized signs or devices upon or in view of a public highway is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-606 (3)
Interference with official devices. Using an electronic device, without lawful authority, that causes a traffic light to change is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-607 (2) (a)
Signals by hand or signal device. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding signals by hand or signal device is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-608 (3)
Method of giving hand and arm signals. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding the method of giving hand and arm signals is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-609 (2)
When signals are inoperative or malfunctioning. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding inoperative or malfunctioning traffic signals is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-612 (3)
Failure to pay toll established by regional transportation authority. Failure to pay a required fee, toll, rate, or charge established by a regional transportation authority is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-613
Rights-of-Way	
Vehicles approaching or entering intersection. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding vehicles approaching or entering an intersection is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-701 (3)
Vehicle turning left. Failure to properly yield the right-of-way when making a left turn is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-702
Entering through highway – stop or yield intersection. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding entering a highway through a stop or yield intersection is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-703 (5)
Vehicle entering roadway. Failure to properly yield the right-of-way when entering or crossing a roadway is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-704
Operation of vehicle approached by emergency vehicle. A driver who does not exhibit due care and caution, as described in Section 42-4-705 2(c)(II), when approaching or passing certain stationary emergency vehicles, towing carriers, or public utility service is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-705 (3)(a)
Obedience to railroad signal. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding obedience of railroad signals is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-706 (3)
Certain vehicles must stop at railroad grade crossings. Failure of certain vehicles to stop at a railroad grade crossing is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-707 (6)
Stop when traffic obstructed. Entering an intersection, crosswalk, or railroad grade crossing and obstructing the passage of other vehicles is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-709
Emerging from or entering alley, driveway, or building. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding the emergence of a motor vehicle from or entering into an alley, driveway, or building is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-710 (4)
Driving on mountain highways. Violation of the provisions of law regarding driving on mountain highways is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-711 (3)

CLASS A TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Rights-of-Way (Cont.)	
Driving in highway work area. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding driving in a highway work area is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-712 (3)
Yield to bike lane users. The driver of a vehicle who does not yield the right-of-way to a bicyclist or other authorized user of a bicycle lane in a bicycle lane is a class A traffic infraction	42-4-714 (2)(a)
Pedestrians' right-of-way in crosswalks. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding pedestrians' right-of-way in crosswalks is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-802 (6)
Driving through safety zone prohibited. Driving a vehicle through or within a safety zone is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-806
Drivers to exercise due care. Failure of drivers to exercise due care with regard to avoiding pedestrians, giving proper warning, and exercising proper precaution upon observing any child or obviously confused or incapacitated person on a roadway is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-807
Drivers and pedestrians, other than persons in wheelchairs, to yield to persons with disabilities. Failure of drivers and pedestrians to yield to an individual with an obviously apparent disability is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-808 (1)
Turning and Stopping	
Required position and method of turning. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding required position and method of turning a motor vehicle is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-901 (3)
Limitations on turning around. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding limitations on turning a motor vehicle around is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-902 (4)
Turning movements and required signals. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding required signals for turning movements is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-903 (5)
Driving, Overtaking, and Passing	
Drive on right side. Violation of any of the provisions of law making exceptions to the requirement that vehicles drive on the right side is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1001 (4)
Passing oncoming vehicles. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding passing oncoming vehicles is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1002 (3)
Overtaking a vehicle on the left. Violation of the provisions of law regarding overtaking a vehicle on the left is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1003 (2)
When overtaking on the right is permitted. Violation of the provisions of law regarding overtaking a vehicle on the right is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1004 (3)
Limitations on overtaking on the left. Violation of the provisions of law limiting overtaking on the left is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1005 (5)
One-way roadways and rotary traffic islands. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding one-way roadways and rotary traffic islands is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1006 (4)
Driving on roadways laned for traffic. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding driving on roadways laned for traffic is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1007 (3)
Following too closely. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding following too closely in any motor vehicle is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1008 (4)
Coasting prohibited. Violation of the provisions of law prohibiting coasting on a downgrade is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1009 (3)
Driving on divided or controlled-access highways. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding driving on divided or controlled-access highways is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1010 (4)
Use of runaway vehicle ramps. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding the use of runaway vehicle ramps is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1011 (3)
High occupancy vehicle lanes. Use of a high occupancy vehicle lane in violation of imposed restrictions is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1012 (3)(a)
Passing lane. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding driving in the passing lane is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1013 (3)
Speed Regulations	
Speed limits. Driving 1 to 24 miles per hour in excess of the reasonable and prudent speed or in excess of the maximum speed limit of 75 miles per hour is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1101 (12)(a)

CLASS A TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Speed Regulations (Cont.)	
Speed limits (cont.). Failure to decrease the speed of a vehicle from an otherwise lawful speed to a reasonable and prudent speed when a special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians, other traffic, or weather conditions is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1101 (12)(c)
Minimum speed regulation. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding minimum speed regulations is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1103 (5)
Speed limits on elevated structures. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding speed limits on elevated structures is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1104 (4)
Parking	
Starting parked vehicle. Starting a parked vehicle before such movement can be made with reasonable safety is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1201
Limitations on backing. Any driver who backs his or her vehicle when such movement cannot be made with safety or without interfering with other traffic commits a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1211 (2)
Any driver who backs his or her vehicle upon any shoulder or roadway of any controlled-access highway commits a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1211 (2)
Driving under the influence – driving while impaired – driving with excessive alcoholic content. Any person under the age of 21 who drives a motor vehicle when his or her blood alcohol level is between 0.02 and 0.05 at the time of driving or within two hours of driving commits a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1301 (2)(d)(l)
Open alcoholic beverage container. Drinking an alcoholic beverage or possessing an open alcoholic beverage container while seated in the passenger area of a motor vehicle that is on a public highway is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1305 (2)(c)
Open marijuana container. Any person in the passenger area of a motor vehicle that is on a public highway or the right-of-way of a public highway and who knowingly uses or consumes marijuana or has in his or her possession an open marijuana container commits a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1305.5 (2)(c)
Other Traffic Offenses	
Following fire apparatus prohibited. Following any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than 500 feet or driving into or parking in a block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1403
Spilling loads on highways prohibited. Violation of the provisions of law regarding spilling a load on a highway if the spill occurred while a person was driving or moving a vehicle, but without causing bodily injury to any person, is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1407 (3)(b)
Motorcycles	
Riding on motorcycles – protective helmet. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding riding motorcycles is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1502 (5)
Operating motorcycles on roadways laned for traffic. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding operating motorcycles on roadways laned for traffic is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1503 (6)
Clinging to other vehicles. Riding a motorcycle while attached to any other vehicle on a roadway is a class A traffic infraction.	42-4-1504
Transportation	
Highway Safety	
Flagpersons. It is a class A traffic infraction to fail or refuse to obey the visible instructions, signals, or direction displayed or given by a flagperson.	43-5-308 (1)(a)

CLASS B TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic	
Driver Licenses	
Licenses for drivers required. Driving a motor vehicle with an expired license or driving or operating a motor vehicle without a valid license in immediate possession is a class B traffic infraction.	42-2-101 (10)
Notices – change of address or name. Failure of a person who has applied for or received a driver license or motor vehicle registration number to notify the Department of Revenue, within 30 days, of a change in address or name is a class B traffic infraction.	42-2-119 (3)
Permitting unauthorized minor to drive. Permitting an unauthorized minor to drive is a class B traffic infraction.	42-2-139 (2)
Permitting unauthorized person to drive. Permitting an unauthorized person to drive is a class B traffic infraction.	42-2-140 (2)
Other driver license violations. Violation of any provision of Part 1 of Article 2 of Title 42 for which no other penalty is specified is a class B traffic infraction.	42-2-142
Registration, Taxation, and License Plates	
Registration required. Failure to register a motor vehicle, trailer, or semi-trailer within 60 days of purchase is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-103 (1)
Expiration of registration. Violation of the provisions regarding the expiration of vehicle registration is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-114
Violation of registration provisions. Operation of a motor vehicle that is not registered or possession of a trailer coach or trailer that is not registered without displaying the number plates issued for such vehicle for the current year is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-121 (2)(a)
Lending or permitting the use of a certificate of title, registration card, or registration number plate to an unauthorized person is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-121 (2)(c)
Using or permitting the use of a noncommercial or recreational vehicle to transport cargo or passengers for profit or hire in a business or commercial enterprise is a class B traffic infraction.	
Using or permitting the use of a truck or truck tractor registered as a collector's item to transport cargo or passengers for profit or hire in a business or commercial enterprise is a class B traffic infraction.	
Other registration, taxation, and license plates violations. Violation of a provision of Article 3 of Title 42 for which no other penalty is provided is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-124
Notice - primary body color. Failure to notify the Department of Revenue within 30 days of a change in the primary body color of a motor vehicle is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-126 (2)
Sale of special mobile machinery. Failure of the seller of special mobile machinery to notify the buyer of the requirement to register such machinery is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-127
Number plates to be attached. Violation of the provisions of law regarding the placement of number plates on a motor vehicle other than a motorcycle is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-202 (3)(a)
Standardized plates – rules. Use of a temporary vehicle registration number plate and certificate after it expires is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-203 (3)(a)
Parking privileges for persons with disabilities. A person who fails to return a revoked license plate or placard identifying the person as disabled commits a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-204 (7)(f)
Livery license plates. Operating a motor vehicle with a livery license plate unless that motor vehicle is authorized to bear such a license plate is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-235 (4)
Tow truck license plates. Operating a motor vehicle with tow truck license plates when such plates are not required, or otherwise violating the provisions of law concerning tow truck license plates, is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-235.5 (6)
Taxicab license plates. Violation of the provisions of law regarding taxicab license plates is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-236 (6)
Military deployment. Operating a motor vehicle during the period for which an exemption has been granted from paying motor vehicle fees due to armed forces service outside the United States is a class B traffic infraction.	42-3-314 (4)
Traffic Regulation	
Who may restrict right to use highways. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding who may restrict the right to use highways is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-106 (8)

CLASS B TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Traffic Regulation (Cont.)	
Low-power scooters, animals, skis, skates, and toy vehicles on highways. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding low-power scooters, bicycles, motorized bicycles, electric scooters, animals, skis, skates, and toy vehicles on highways is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-109 (13)(a)
Low-speed electric vehicles. Operating a low-speed electric vehicle on a highway is a class B traffic infraction, unless the highway meets specific criteria. Operating a low-speed electric vehicle on a limited-access highway is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-109.5 (3)
Class B low-speed electric vehicles. Operating a class B low-speed electric vehicle (one that is capable of traveling between 25 and 45 miles per hour) on a highway or limited access highway is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-109.6 (3)
Personal mobility devices. Violation of the provisions of law regarding the operation of personal mobility devices is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-117 (4)
Head lamps on motor vehicles. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding headlamps on vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-205 (4)
Tail lamps and reflectors. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding tail lamps and reflectors on vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-206 (7)
Clearance and identification. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding vehicle clearance and identification is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-207 (6)
Stop lamps and turn signals. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding vehicle stop lamps and turn signals is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-208 (4)
Lamps on parked vehicles. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding lamps on parked vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-210 (4)
Lamps on farm equipment and other vehicles and equipment. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding lamps on farm equipment and other vehicles and equipment is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-211 (8)
Stop lamps and auxiliary lamps. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding vehicle spot lamps and auxiliary lamps is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-212 (5)
Visual signals on service vehicles. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding visual signals on service vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-214 (6)
Signal lamps and devices – additional lighting equipment. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding signal lamps and devices - additional lighting equipment is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-215 (9)
Multiple-beam road lights. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding multiple-beam road lights is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-216 (3)
Single-beam road-lighting equipment. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding single-beam road-lighting equipment is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-218 (2)
Number of lamps permitted. Violation of the provision of law regarding the number of lamps permitted on a motor vehicle is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-219
Low-power scooters - lighting equipment. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 42-4-220, C.R.S., regarding lighting equipment for low-power scooters is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-220 (14)
Bicycle, electric scooter, and personal mobility device equipment. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding bicycle, personal mobility device, electrical assisted bicycle equipment, and electric scooter is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-221 (11)
Volunteer firefighters – volunteer ambulance attendants – special lights and alarm systems. Wrongful use of lights or signals by volunteer fire departments or ambulance attendants is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-222 (1)
Horns or warning devices. Violation of any of the provisions regarding horns or warning devices is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-224 (6)
Mufflers - prevention of noise. Failure to install and use a proper muffler on a motor vehicle is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-225 (3)
Mirrors - exterior placements. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding exterior placement of mirrors on motor vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-226 (3)
Windows unobstructed – certain materials prohibited – windshield wiper requirements. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding tinted windows and windshield wipers is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-227 (3)(a)

CLASS B TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Traffic Regulation (Cont.)	
Safety glazing material in motor vehicles. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding safety glazing material in motor vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-229 (5)
Emergency lighting equipment – who must carry. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding who must carry motor vehicle emergency lighting equipment is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-230 (5)
Parking lights. Violation of any of the provision of law regarding motor vehicle parking lights is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-231
Slow-moving vehicles – display of emblem. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding the display of a proper emblem on slow-moving vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-234 (4)
Child restraint systems required. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding the proper use of child restraint systems in motor vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-236 (7)
Safety belt systems – mandatory use. Operation of a motor vehicle or an autocycle without wearing a safety belt or while any passengers are not complying with safety belt laws is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-237 (4)
Low-speed electric vehicle equipment requirements. Operation of a low-speed electric vehicle that does not conform with applicable federal manufacturing equipment standards is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-240
Automated driving systems. If an automated driving system is not capable of complying with every state and federal law that applies to the function the system is operating, testing the system without approval from the Colorado State Patrol and the Colorado Department of Transportation in accordance with their processes is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-242 (3)
Size, Weight, and Load Restrictions	
Width of vehicles. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding the width of vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-502 (6)
Projecting loads on passenger vehicles. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding projecting loads on passenger vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-503 (7)
Height and length of vehicles. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding the height and length of vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-504 (7)
Longer vehicle combinations. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding longer vehicle combinations is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-505 (5)
Trailers and towed vehicles. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding trailers and towed vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-506 (4)
Signals, Signs, and Marking	
Interference with official devices. Altering, defacing, injuring, knocking down, removing, or interfering (or any attempt to do so) with the effective operation of any official traffic control device or any railroad sign or signal is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-607 (1)(a)
Possessing or selling, without lawful authority, an electronic device that is designed to cause a traffic light to change is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-607 (1)(b)
Unauthorized insignia. Displaying on a motor vehicle any official designation, sign, or insignia of any public or quasi-public corporation, municipal, state, or national department or governmental subdivision, or organization or society of which the vehicle owner is not a bona fide member without proper authority is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-610
Rights-of-Way	
Moving heavy equipment at railroad grade crossing. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding moving heavy equipment at railroad grade crossings is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-708 (6)
Pedestrians	
Pedestrian obedience to traffic control devices and traffic regulations. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding pedestrian obedience of traffic control devices and traffic regulations is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-801 (4)
Crossing at other than crosswalks. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding pedestrian crossing at places other than crosswalks is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-803 (5)
Pedestrians walking or traveling in a wheelchair on highways. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding pedestrians on highways is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-805 (9)

CLASS B TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Parking	
Parking or abandonment of vehicles. Violation of the provisions of law regarding parking or abandonment of vehicles is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1202 (2)
Stopping, standing, or parking prohibited in specified places. Violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting stopping, standing, or parking in specified places is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1204 (7)
Parking at curb or edge of roadway. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding parking at a curb or the edge of a roadway is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1205 (4)
Unattended motor vehicle. Allowing a motor vehicle to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key, effectively setting the hand break, and, when appropriate, turning the front wheels to the curb is a class B traffic infraction, except when a remote starter system and adequate security measures are used.	42-4-1206
Opening and closing vehicle doors. Any person who opens the door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic when it is not reasonably safe to do so or when it interferes with the movement of other traffic commits a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1207
Any person who leaves a door open on the side of a vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers commits a class B traffic infraction.	
Other Traffic Offenses	
Crossing fire hose. Driving over a fire hose used during the official course of duty without proper authority is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1404
Riding in trailers. Occupying a trailer while it is being moved upon a public highway is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1405
Foreign matter on highways prohibited. Violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting foreign matter on highways is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1406 (5)(a)
Spilling loads on highways prohibited. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding spilling loads on highways is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1407 (3)(a)
Splash guards - when required. Driving a motor vehicle that does not have splash guards on streets or highways is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1407.5 (4)
Operation of motor vehicles on property under control of or owned by parks and recreation districts. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding the operation of motor vehicles on property under the control of or owned by parks and recreation districts is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1408 (3)
Providing false evidence of proof of motor vehicle insurance. Any person who offers, uses, or attempts to offer or use any proof of motor vehicle liability insurance that the person knows or should know is false, fraudulent, or incorrect with the intent to mislead a state or local official regarding the status of any motor vehicle liability insurance policy or for the purpose of dismissing a charge or reducing a penalty commits a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1410.5 (2)
Use of earphones while driving. Operating a motor vehicle while wearing earphones is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1411 (2)
Use of dyed fuel on highways prohibited. Driving a motor vehicle upon a highway using dyed diesel fuel is a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1414 (2)(a)
Failure to present a valid transit pass or coupon. A person who occupies, rides in, or uses a public transportation vehicle without paying the applicable fare or providing a valid transit pass or coupon, or who fails to present proof of prior fare payment when requested, commits a class B traffic infraction.	42-4-1416 (3)
State Idling Standard	
Violation of idling standards. An owner or operator of a vehicle, or the owner of a loading location, that violates provisions of state law concerning state idling standards commits a class B traffic infraction, punishable by a maximum \$150 fine for a first offense, a maximum \$500 fine for a second or subsequent offense, and by a \$20 surcharge.	42-14-106
Transportation of Hazardous and Nuclear Materials	
Transportation of hazardous and nuclear materials – permit violations. Failure to have a copy of an annual or single trip hazardous materials transportation permit in the cab of a vehicle transporting hazardous materials after obtaining such permit, unless the permit can be electronically verified at the time of contact by the peace officer, is a class B traffic infraction.	42-20-204 (2)

CLASS B TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Transportation	
Financing	
<i>Military deployment.</i> Violation of provisions exempting certain automobiles from registration fees during the time the owner is serving outside of the United States in the U.S. armed forces is a class B traffic infraction.	43-4-814 (4)



UNCLASSIFIED TRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic	
Offenses Related to the Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic	
Restrictions for minor drivers. Violation of the provisions of law regarding restrictions for minor drivers is a traffic infraction. A first offense is punishable by 8 to 24 hours of community service, a maximum \$50 fine, and an assessment of 2 license suspension points; a second offense is punishable by 16 to 40 hours of community service, a maximum \$100 fine, and an assessment of 2 license suspension points; and subsequent offenses are punishable by 16 to 40 hours of community service, a \$150 fine, and an assessment of 2 license suspension points	42-4-116 (3)
Size and weight violations. Violation of any of the provisions of law regarding size and weight limitations of motor vehicles is a traffic infraction.	42-4-501
Reserved parking for persons with disabilities. Violation of provisions of law concerning parking for persons with disabilities contained in Section 42-4-1208 (3)(b), (c), or (d), C.R.S., is subject to penalties in Section 42-4-1701 (4)(a)(I)(M), C.R.S.	42-4-1208 (3)(e)
Winter tire traction. Violation of the provisions of law concerning winter tire traction laws when icy or snow-packed conditions exist on the highway is a traffic infraction.	42-4-106 (5)(a)(I)(F)



OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE

This section lists class 1 through class 6 and unclassified felony offenses; level 1 through 4 drug felony offenses; class 1 through class 3 and unclassified misdemeanor offenses; level 1 and level 2 drug misdemeanor offenses; class 1 and class 2 misdemeanor traffic offenses; and petty offenses. These are presented in corresponding order to the headings of the 44 titles comprising the Colorado Revised Statutes, with a few exceptions.

The format is intended to allow review of the various offense levels of a specific crime. Crimes are divided by section, header, and subhead. For example, sexual assault crimes fall under the Offenses Against the Person section, Sexual Assault header, and various subheads, such as sexual assault, sexual assault on a child, and failure to register as a sex offender, among others. Each row under a subheading describes the elements of and levels of an offense, followed by the statutory citation.

There are some instances in which all crimes of a certain type are not listed together because they are located in different places in the statutes. For example, the crimes of Assault Against At-Risk Adults and At-Risk Juveniles are in a separate section of the statutes from Assault, and therefore separate in this section as well. Additionally, theft offenses have been presented out of order because the criminal penalty is in Title 18, while the elements of the offense are dispersed throughout the statutes.

All listings are current through the 2020 regular session laws.



OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Elections	
General Election Offenses	
False information regarding residence. Any person who votes by knowingly giving a false place of residence commits a class 6 felony.	1-2-228
False certificates by officers. Making a false certificate in connection with an election is a class 1 misdemeanor.	1-13-105
Penalties for election offenses – forgery. Anyone who forges, makes, or alters any ballot, petition, nomination paper, or letter of acceptance, declination, or withdrawal, commits forgery in the second degree, as described in Section 18-5-102 (2), C.R.S., which is a class 5 felony.	1-13-106
False statements relating to candidates or questions submitted to electors. Recklessly making, publishing, broadcasting, or circulating in any letter, circular, advertisement, or poster or in any other communication any false statement designed to affect the vote on any issue submitted to the electors at any election or relating to any candidate for election to public office is a class 2 misdemeanor.	1-13-109 (2)(b)
Knowingly making false statements relating to candidates or questions submitted to electors is a class 1 misdemeanor.	1-13-109 (1)(b)
Voting by persons not entitled to vote. Any person voting in any election provided by law where the person is not entitled to vote in such election commits a class 5 felony.	1-13-704.5 (1)
Tampering with statewide voter registration system. Any person who knowingly accesses without authorization the statewide voter registration system commits a class 6 felony.	1-13-703 (2)
Tampering with ballot box. Any person who willfully tampers with or who, except as provided by law, willfully breaks open any ballot box, including a drop-off location receptacle, is guilty of a class 5 felony.	1-13-707.5
Tampering with voting equipment. Tampering with any voting equipment with the intent to change the tabulation of votes is a class 1 misdemeanor.	1-13-708
Residence. Any person who votes by knowingly giving false information regarding the elector's place of present residence commits a class 5 felony.	1-13-709.5
Conspiring to give false information. Any person who knowingly aids or abets an elector in planning or committing the offense of knowingly giving false information regarding the elector's place of present residence commits a class 6 felony.	1-13-709.6
Legislative	
Offenses Related to the General Assembly	
Violation of a summons issued by the General Assembly. Any person who fails or refuses to obey any summons issued by the General Assembly commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a maximum \$500 fine, 1 year in jail, or both.	2-2-314
Violation of legislative rules. Any person who willfully violates any of the rules and regulations of the General Assembly commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a maximum \$100 fine, 30 days in jail, or both.	2-2-404 (7)
Offenses Related to Legislative Services	
Disclosure of reports before filing. Any state employee or other individual acting in an oversight role as a member of a committee, board, or commission, or any employee or other individual acting in an oversight role with respect to specific audits currently being conducted, who willfully and knowingly discloses the contents of any report prepared by or at the direction of the state auditor's office prior to the release of such report by a majority vote of the Legislative Audit Committee commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a maximum \$500 fine.	2-3-103.7 (1)
Interfering with a legislative audit. Any officer or employee who fails or refuses to permit access or examination for an audit or who interferes with the examination commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 to \$1,000 fine, or 1 month to 1 year in jail, or both.	2-3-107 (2)(c)
Uniform Commercial Code	
Secured Transactions	
Taking possession after default. Knowingly falsifying a repossession bond application or misrepresenting information contained in the application is a class 1 misdemeanor.	4-9-629 (e)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Consumer Credit Code	
Colorado Fair Debt Collection Practices Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 5-16-125 (1) through (4), C.R.S., of the Colorado Fair Debt Collection Practices Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	5-16-126
Colorado Credit Services Organization Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of the Colorado Credit Services Organization Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	5-19-109 (1)
Consumer and Commercial Affairs	
Colorado Consumer Protection Act	
Violations. The first conviction of promoting a pyramid promotional scheme, violating the provisions related to licensed hearing aid providers, engaging in deceptive trade practices concerning dispensing hearing aids or engaging in deceptive trade practices to influence a real estate appraisal is a class 1 misdemeanor.	6-1-114
Anyone who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense of violating the provisions related to licensed hearing aid providers or engaging in deceptive trade practices concerning dispensing hearing aids commits a class 6 felony.	
Telemarketing fraud. Conducting business as a commercial telephone seller without having registered with the attorney general and after receiving notice of noncompliance from the attorney general or district attorney is a class 1 misdemeanor.	6-1-305 (1)(a)
Knowingly engaging in any unlawful telemarketing practice as defined in Section 6-1-304 (1)(b) to (1)(h), C.R.S., is a class 1 misdemeanor.	6-1-305 (1)(b)
Warranties for assistive technology. Any manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Assistive Technology Act under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of the repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance commits theft. Under Section 18-4-401 (2), C.R.S., the classification of the crime of theft depends on the value of the thing involved.	6-1-409
Warranties for facilitative technology. Any manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Facilitative Technology Act under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance commits theft. Under Section 18-4-401 (2), C.R.S., the classification of the crime of theft depends on the value of the thing involved.	6-1-508
Colorado Antitrust Act of 1992	
Violations. Violation of any of the provisions of Sections 6-4-104 through 6-4-106, C.R.S., of the Colorado Antitrust Act of 1992 regarding illegal restraint of trade or commerce, monopolization, and bid-rigging is a class 5 felony.	6-4-117 (2)
Offenses Related to Fair Trade and the Restraint of Trade	
Collections prohibited. A sender of unsolicited goods who bills a recipient for such goods commits a class 2 petty offense.	6-6-103 (3)
A sender of a magazine or other periodical who fails to cancel a subscription after receiving notice of cancellation commits a class 2 petty offense.	
Indian Arts and Crafts Sales Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of the Indian Arts and Crafts Sales Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	6-15-207
Colorado Charitable Solicitations Act	
Violations. Charitable fraud pursuant to Section 6-16-111 (1)(b), (c), (d), (f), or (g), C.R.S., is a class 5 felony.	6-16-111 (2)
Committing charitable fraud in violation of the provisions of Section 6-16-111 (1)(a), (1)(e), or (1)(h) through (1)(p), or of subsection (1.5), C.R.S., of the Colorado Charitable Solicitations Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	6-16-111 (3)
Charitable fraud pursuant to Section 6-16-111 (1)(a), (e), (h) through (p), or (1.5), C.R.S., involving three separate contributors in any one solicitation campaign is a class 5 felony.	

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Consumer and Commercial Affairs (Cont.)	
Public Establishments	
Procuring food or accommodations with intent to defraud. Any person who procures food or accommodations with intent to defraud and without making payment, and the amount due under the agreement with the public establishment is more than \$1,000, commits a class 6 felony.	6-25-103
Labor and Industry	
Division of Labor – Industrial Claim Appeals Office	
Penalty for false statements. Anyone who willfully makes a false statement or misrepresentation for the purposes of obtaining a benefit under Article 1 of Title 8 regarding the Division of Labor's Industrial Claim Appeals Office commits a class 5 felony.	8-1-144
Labor Relations	
Armed guards. Anyone who brings workmen into this state to guard other persons or property with arms, or removes them from one place to another without a permit from the governor, commits a class 6 felony.	8-2-106
Labor Peace Act	
Unfair labor practices. Disclosing who signed a petition demanding a labor election, disclosing how a person voted in a labor election, refusing to call an election, or preventing or conspiring to prevent the call of an election is a class 2 misdemeanor.	8-3-108 (1)(c)(V)
Petroleum Storage Tanks	
Confidentiality. Releasing confidential records regarding petroleum storage tanks without authorization is a class 3 misdemeanor.	8-20.5-105 (2)
Labor and Industry – Workers' Compensation Act	
Penalty for false statements. Anyone who willfully makes a false statement or misrepresentation material to the claim in order to obtain labor benefits under Articles 40 to 47 of Title 8 commits a class 5 felony.	8-43-402
Insurance	
Transfer of experience – assignment of rates. Knowingly violating or attempting to violate any of the provisions of law related to assignment of tax rates because of a transfer of experience in order to obtain a lower contribution rate is a class 1 misdemeanor.	8-76-104 (10)(d)
Safety — Industrial and Commercial	
Construction Requirements	
Willful negligence to observe construction requirement. If any lives are lost by reason of the willful negligence and failure to observe the construction and fire regulations for buildings to be used for public assemblages, the person through whose default such loss of life was occasioned commits a class 6 felony.	9-1-106
Excavation Requirements	
Removing markings of underground facilities. Willfully or maliciously removing markings used to mark the location of underground facilities is a class 2 misdemeanor.	9-1.5-103 (4)(b.5)
Elevator and Escalator Certification	
Violations of the Elevator and Escalator Certification Act. Violating any of the provisions of the Elevator and Escalator Certification Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	9-5.5-118
Explosives	
Unlawfully transporting explosives. Any person who unlawfully transports explosives in violation of Article 6 of Title 9 commits a class 6 felony.	9-6-103
Death by negligence. Any person who knowingly and unlawfully places or allows explosives to be placed on a vehicle resulting in the death of another commits a class 4 felony.	9-6-104
Insurance	
Regulation of Insurance Companies	
Unauthorized companies. Procuring, receiving, or forwarding applications for insurance in, or issuing or delivering policies for, any insurance company not legally authorized to do business in this state is a class 1 misdemeanor.	10-3-104

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Insurance (Cont.)	
Regulation of Insurance Companies (Cont.)	
Penalties for violations of the regulation of insurance companies. Any insurer or individual who willfully violates the provisions of Article 8 of Title 10 regarding regulation of insurance holding companies commits a class 6 felony.	10-3-811 (1)
Property and Casualty Insurance	
Fraudulent Claims and Arson Information Reporting Act. Violating any of the provisions of the Fraudulent Claims and Arson Information Reporting Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	10-4-1007
Captive Insurance Companies	
False information given to the Division of Insurance. Knowingly or willfully making any materially false certificate, entry, or memorandum on any of the books or papers of any captive insurance company or on any statement filed or to be filed in the Division of Insurance is a class 2 misdemeanor.	10-6-128.5 (4)
Life Insurance	
Viatical Settlements. Violating a provision of the Viatical Settlements Act after receiving a cease-and-desist order is a class 2 misdemeanor.	10-7-613 (6)(a)
Preneed Funeral Contracts	
Violations of preneed funeral contracts. Violating any of the provisions regarding preneed funeral contracts or violating a cease-and-desist order issued regarding preneed funeral contracts is a class 3 misdemeanor.	10-15-118 (1)
Financial Institutions	
Credit Unions	
Suspension or removal. Performing any duty or exercising any power of a credit union after receiving a suspension or removal order is a class 1 misdemeanor.	11-30-106 (8)(b)(IV)
Marijuana Financial Services Cooperatives	
Exercise of duties after suspension or removal. Performing a duty or exercising a power of a marijuana financial services cooperative after receiving a suspension or removal order is a class 1 misdemeanor.	11-33-109 (8)(b)(IV)
Savings and Loan Associations	
Defrauding savings and loan associations. Any employee of any savings and loan association who attempts to steal or defraud the association of any of its funds, securities, or properties, commits a class 5 felony.	11-41-127 (1)
Restrictions on foreign associations. A foreign savings and loan association that operates an office in this state in order to sell its shares or accounts or to make new loans in this state commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	11-43-101
Suspension or removal. Performing any duty or exercising any power of a domestic savings and loan association after receiving a suspension or removal order is a class 1 misdemeanor.	11-44-106.5 (2)(c)
Securities	
Fraudulent practices. Any person who willfully violates the provisions of Section 11-51-501, C.R.S., regarding the fraudulent offer, sale, or purchase of any security, directly or indirectly, commits a class 3 felony.	11-51-603 (1)
Violation of securities act. Any person who willfully violates the provisions of the Colorado Securities Act commits a class 6 felony.	11-51-603 (2)
Unlawful activities – commodity sales. Any violation of laws governing the sale of commodities when the person makes a statement that is false or misleading is a class 3 felony.	11-53-204 (1)
Public Securities	
Violation of the Uniform Facsimile Signature of Public Officials Act. Any person who violates the provisions of Article 55 of Title 11 commits a class 6 felony.	11-55-105
Colorado Municipal Bond Supervision Act. Any person who willfully makes a false or misleading statement in any document filed with the securities commissioner commits a class 3 felony.	11-59-115 (1)
Violating any of the provisions or any rule or order of the Colorado Municipal Bond Supervision Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	11-59-115 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Financial Institutions (Cont.)	
Colorado Banking Code	
Derogatory statements regarding state banks. Willfully making, circulating, or transmitting a false derogatory statement regarding the financial condition of a state bank that impairs public confidence or that results in an extraordinary withdrawal of funds is a class 2 misdemeanor.	11-102-508
Violation of banking laws. Any person responsible for any act or omission expressly declared to be criminal by the banking code, if the act or omission was intended to defraud, commits a class 6 felony.	11-107-108 (1)(b)
Penalty for violation or non-performance of duties concerning the State Banking Commission. Any person who willfully fails to perform any act required, or commits any act in violation of his or her duties concerning bank examinations and liquidations commits a class 5 felony.	11-107-109
Money Transmitters Act	
Violations. A second or subsequent violation of the provisions governing money transmitter agents is a class 1 misdemeanor.	11-110-206 (1)
The first violation of the provisions governing money transmitter agents is a class 2 misdemeanor.	
Knowingly acting as an agent of an unlicensed person who is required to be licensed as a money transmitter agent is a class 2 misdemeanor.	11-110-206 (2)
Professions and Occupations	
General Offenses	
Unauthorized practice. The first violation of practicing or attempting to practice any professions or occupations listed under Section 12-20-407 (1)(a), C.R.S., is a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-20-407 (1)(a)
A second or subsequent violation of practicing or attempting to practice any profession or occupation listed under Section 12-20-407 (1)(a), C.R.S., without an active license is a class 6 felony.	
Unlawful activities without a license. The first violation of engaging in any of the activities listed under Section 12-20-407 (1)(b), C.R.S., without having a license or registration commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-20-407 (1)(b)
A second or subsequent violation of the activities listed under Section 12-20-407 (1)(b), C.R.S., without having a license or registration is a class 1 misdemeanor.	
Naturopathic Doctors	
Unauthorized practice. Any person who practices or offers or attempts to practice as a naturopathic doctor without an active registration commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-20-407 (1)(c)
Physical Therapist Assistants	
Unauthorized practice. Any person who, without an active certification, uses the title Physical Therapist Assistant, the letters P.T.A., or any other generally accepted terms, letters, or figures that indicate that the person is a physical therapist assistant, commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-20-407 (1)(d)
Any person who, without an active certification, violates any of the limitations of the authority of a certified physical therapist assistant, commits a class 2 misdemeanor. Such limitations include prohibitions against: (1) practicing unauthorized forms of medicine, surgery, or other forms of healing; (2) using roentgen rays and radioactive materials for therapeutic purposes, or using electricity for surgical purposes or the diagnosis of disease; or (3) practicing physical therapy without supervision by a licensed physical therapist.	
Background Checks – Gun Shows	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 12-26.1-101, C.R.S., regarding background checks at gun shows is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-26.4-101 (4)
Providing false information affecting the records kept by a licensed gun dealer who performs background checks at a gun show is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-26.1-102 (2)
Failure of a gun show promoter to post notice setting forth the requirement for background checks is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-26.1-104 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Professions and Occupations (Cont.)	
Fireworks	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Article 28 of Title 12, C.R.S., regarding fireworks is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-28-110
Colorado Parental Notification Act	
False information – notification concerning abortion. It is a class 5 felony to counsel, encourage, or conspire to persuade a pregnant minor to provide false information to a physician about the minor's age, marital status, or other facts or circumstances in order to induce or attempt to induce the physician to perform an abortion without providing written notice required by Article 37.5 of Title 12.	12-37.5-106 (3)
Notaries Public Act	
Violations. Knowingly and willfully violating the duties of a notary public is a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-55-116 (1)
Acting as or otherwise willfully impersonating a notary public while not lawfully appointed and commissioned to perform notarial acts is a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-55-117
Unlawfully possessing and using a notary's journal, official seal, electronic signature, or any papers, copies, or electronic records relating to notarial acts is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-55-118
Boxing	
Toughperson fighting. Violating any of the provisions regarding the prohibition against toughperson fighting in Colorado is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-110-112 (2)
Products Control and Safety	
Passenger tramway safety. Operation, by an area operator, of a passenger tramway which has not been licensed or when the license has been suspended, or failure of an area operator to comply with an order, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-150-108 (4)
Acupuncturists	
Violations. Sexual contact by an acupuncturist with a patient during the course of patient care is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-200-111 (2)
Sexual intrusion or penetration by an acupuncturist with a patient during the course of patient care is a class 4 felony.	12-200-111 (3)
Podiatrists	
Violations. Any person who presents as his or her own the diploma, license, certificate, or credentials of another, or who gives false or forged evidence to the Colorado Podiatry Board in connection with the application for license to practice podiatry, or who practices podiatry under an assumed name or who falsely impersonates a licensee commits a class 6 felony.	12-290-116 (2)
Fees. Violating the provisions of Section 12-290-122, C.R.S., regarding the division of fees or compensation received by podiatrists is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-290-122 (1)
Medical Practice	
Division of fees. Violating the provisions of Section 12-240-132, C.R.S., regarding the division of fees or compensation received by physicians is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-240-132 (1)(a)
Receiving pay or compensation in violation of Section 12-240-132, C.R.S., regarding the division of fees is a class 3 misdemeanor.	12-240-134
A person who practices medicine, as a physician assistant, or as an anesthesiologist assistant under a false or assumed name or who uses false or forged evidence to obtain a license commits a class 6 felony.	12-240-135 (2)
Dispensing or injecting an anabolic steroid unless dispensed pursuant to a written prescription or dispensed by a practitioner is a class 5 felony.	12-240-135 (3)
A second or subsequent offense of dispensing or injecting an anabolic steroid unless dispensed pursuant to a written prescription or dispensed by a practitioner is a class 3 felony.	
Nurse Aides	
Unauthorized practice. The first violation of practicing as a nurse aide or medication administrator without the proper certification is a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-260-121
A second or subsequent violation of practicing as a nurse aide or medication administrator without the proper certification is a class 6 felony.	
Mortuary Science Code	
Violation of the Mortuary Science Code. Any person who violates Part 1 or Part 3 of the Mortuary Science Code commits a misdemeanor and is punishable by a maximum penalty of a \$5,000 fine, 18 months in jail, or both.	12-135-108

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Professions and Occupations (Cont.)	
Nontransplant Tissue Banks	
Violations concerning nontransplant tissue banks. Any person who violates Article 140 of Title 12 concerning nontransplant tissue banks commits a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum penalty of a \$5,000 fine, 18 months in jail, or both.	12-140-108
Outfitters and Guides	
Violation of qualifications for guides employed by outfitters. An individual who works as a guide while under the age of 18, or without possessing a valid first aid or first aid instructor's card issued by the American Red Cross, or other equivalent training, commits a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of \$100.	12-145-106 (1)
Failure by an outfitter to maintain or permit inspection of required documents. Any person who engages in activities as an outfitter shall maintain all applicable documents, records, and other required items, for the current and the preceding four years, at the address listed on his or her registration. A person who refuses to permit the inspection of such documents, records, or items commits a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of \$100.	12-145-110 (2)
Real Estate	
Acting as subdivision developer without registering. Any person who acts as a subdivision developer without having been properly and legally registered commits a class 6 felony.	12-10-507
Preowned housing home warranty service contract. Knowingly violating the provisions of the Preowned Housing Home Warranty Service Contracts statute is a class 2 misdemeanor.	12-10-904
Unlawful acts by real estate appraisers. Violating any of the provisions of Section 12-61-712 (1), C.R.S., regarding unlawful actions of a real estate appraiser is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-10-616 (2)
A subsequent violation of any of the provisions of Section 12-61-712 (1), C.R.S., regarding unlawful actions of a real estate appraiser that occurs within five years after the date of a prior conviction for the same offense is a class 5 felony.	
Unauthorized practice of mortgage loan originating. Acting as a mortgage loan originator without an active license or after a license has been revoked or suspended is a class 1 misdemeanor.	12-10-720 (1)(a)
Unlawfully practicing as a real estate broker. Any natural person, firm, partnership, limited liability company, association, or corporation that acts as a real estate broker without a license to do so or after the license has been revoked or suspended commits a misdemeanor and may be punished by a maximum fine of \$500 fine, 6 months in jail, or both for a first offense; a maximum fine of \$1,000, 6 months in jail, or both for a second offense. Penalty for an entity is a maximum fine of \$5,000.	12-10-223
Failure to obey a subpoena in a real estate matter. Any person who willfully fails or neglects to appear and testify or to produce books, papers, or records required by a subpoena served in connection to any matter conducted under the statutes regulating real estate brokers and salespersons, the real estate recovery fund, or real estate subdivisions commits a misdemeanor and may be punished by a \$25 fine, or maximum of 30 days in jail, or both with each day constituting a separate offense.	12-10-225
Unlawfully practicing as an appraisal management company. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation that acts as an appraisal management company without a license to do so or after the license has been revoked or suspended commits a misdemeanor and may be punished by a maximum fine of \$500, 6 months in jail, or both for a first offense; or a maximum fine \$1,000, 6 months in jail, or both for a second offense. The penalty for an entity is a maximum fine of \$5,000.	12-10-617 (3)
Failure to obey a subpoena in a mortgage loan originator matter. Any person who willfully fails or neglects to appear and testify or to produce books, papers, or records required by a subpoena served in connection to any matter conducted under the statutes regulating mortgage loan originators commits a misdemeanor and may be punished by a \$100 fine, or maximum of 30 days in jail, or both with each day constituting a separate offense.	12-10-715 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Courts and Court Procedure	
Courts of Record	
Confidentiality of decisions. Releasing information regarding a decision of a court of record before such decision is publicly announced by the court is a class 6 felony.	13-1-128 (4)
Extreme Risk Protection Orders	
Violation of extreme risk protection orders. Possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm while an individual is prohibited from doing so because of an extreme risk protection order or temporary extreme risk protection order is a class 2 misdemeanor.	13-14.5-111
Evidence	
Genetic tests to determine parentage. Intentionally releasing an identifiable specimen of another individual for any purpose not relevant to a proceeding to determine parentage without a court order or the written permission of the individual who furnished the specimen is a class 1 misdemeanor.	13-25-126 (1)(e)
Documents arising from environmental self-evaluation. A public entity, employee, or official who divulges or disseminates any information contained in an environmental audit report commits a class 1 misdemeanor. In addition, the entity, employee, or official may be found in contempt of court and be assessed a penalty of up to \$10,000.	13-25-126.5 (5)(b)(II)
Habeas Corpus	
Avoiding writ. Any person who attempts to avoid a writ of habeas corpus commits a class 6 felony.	13-45-114
Juries and Jurors	
Juror summons. Knowingly failing to obey a juror summons without justifiable excuse is a class 3 misdemeanor.	13-71-111
Juror questionnaires. Willfully misrepresenting a material fact on a juror questionnaire is a class 3 misdemeanor.	13-71-115 (1)
Harassment of a juror by an employer. Willful harassment of a juror by an employer is a class 2 misdemeanor.	13-71-134 (2)
Domestic Matters	
Nonsupport	
Nonsupport of spouse and children. Any person who willfully neglects, fails, or refuses to provide reasonable support and maintenance or proper food, care, and clothing for his or her spouse or children commits a class 5 felony.	14-6-101 (1)
Probate, Trusts, and Fiduciaries	
Colorado Medical Treatment Decision Act	
Falsifying or forging a declaration. Willfully concealing, defacing, damaging, or destroying a declaration regarding medical or surgical treatment of another person pursuant to the Colorado Medical Treatment Decision Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	15-18-113 (1)
Willfully withholding information concerning the revocation of the declaration regarding medical or surgical treatment of another person pursuant to the Colorado Medical Treatment Decision Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	15-18-113 (4)
Any person who falsifies or forges a declaration of another commits a class 5 felony.	15-18-113 (2)
Any person who falsifies or forges a declaration as to medical treatment of another, and the terms of the declaration are carried out, resulting in the death of the purported declarant, commits a class 2 felony.	15-18-113 (3)
Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act	
Prohibited acts. Intentionally falsifying, forging, concealing, defacing, or obliterating a document of an anatomical gift, an amendment or revocation of such a document, or a refusal of an anatomical gift, in order to obtain financial gain, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	15-19-217
Criminal Proceedings	
Crime Stopper Organizations	
Confidentiality of records. Knowingly or intentionally disclosing confidential records or information in violation of the provisions regarding a Crime Stopper Organization is a class 1 misdemeanor.	16-15.7-104 (2)(b)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Inchoate Offenses	
Attempts	
Criminal attempt. Intentionally engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step towards the commission of a crime is charged as criminal attempt:	
Criminal attempt to commit a class 1 felony is a class 2 felony.	18-2-101 (4)
Criminal attempt to commit a class 2 felony is a class 3 felony.	
Criminal attempt to commit a class 3 felony is a class 4 felony.	
Criminal attempt to commit a class 4 felony is a class 5 felony.	
Criminal attempt to commit a class 5 or class 6 felony is a class 6 felony.	
Criminal attempt to commit a felony defined outside of the criminal code and for which no penalty is specified is a class 6 felony.	18-2-101 (5)
Criminal attempt to commit a class 1 misdemeanor is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-2-101 (6)
Criminal attempt to commit a misdemeanor other than a class 1 misdemeanor is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-2-101 (7)
Criminal attempt to commit a class 1 petty offense is a class 1 petty offense.	18-2-101 (8)
Criminal attempt to commit a class 2 petty offense is a class 2 petty offense.	
Criminal attempt to commit a level 1 drug felony is a level 2 drug felony.	18-2-101 (10)
Criminal attempt to commit a level 2 drug felony is a level 3 drug felony.	
Criminal attempt to commit a level 3 drug felony is a level 4 drug felony.	
Criminal attempt to commit a level 4 drug felony is a level 4 drug felony.	
Criminal attempt to commit a level 1 drug misdemeanor is a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	
Criminal attempt to commit a level 2 drug misdemeanor is a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	
Criminal Conspiracy	
Criminal conspiracy. A person who agrees with another person to engage in conduct that constitutes a crime, or who agrees to aid another in the planning, commission, or attempt to commit such a crime, with the intent to facilitate or promote commission of such crime, commits criminal conspiracy:	
Conspiracy to commit a felony defined outside of the Criminal Code and for which no penalty is specified is a class 6 felony.	18-2-201 (5)
Conspiracy to commit misdemeanor defined outside of the Criminal Code commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	
Conspiracy to commit a class 1 felony is a class 2 felony.	18-2-206 (1)
Conspiracy to commit a class 2 felony is a class 3 felony.	18-2-206 (1)
Conspiracy to commit a class 3 felony is a class 4 felony.	18-2-206 (1)
Conspiracy to commit a class 4 felony is a class 5 felony.	18-2-206 (1)
Conspiracy to commit a class 5 or class 6 felony is a class 6 felony.	18-2-206 (1)
Conspiracy to commit a class 1 misdemeanor is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-2-206 (4)
Conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor other than a class 1 misdemeanor is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-2-206 (5)
Conspiracy to commit a class 1 petty offense is a class 1 petty offense.	18-2-206 (6)
Conspiracy to commit a class 2 petty offense is a class 2 petty offense.	18-2-206 (6)
Conspiracy to commit a level 1 drug misdemeanor is a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-2-206 (7)
Conspiracy to commit a level 2 drug misdemeanor is a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-2-206 (7)
Conspiracy to commit a level 1 drug felony is a level 2 drug felony.	18-2-206 (7)
Conspiracy to commit a level 2 drug felony is a level 3 drug felony.	18-2-206 (7)
Conspiracy to commit a level 3 drug felony is a level 4 drug felony.	18-2-206 (7)
Conspiracy to commit a level 4 drug felony is a level 4 drug felony.	18-2-206 (7)
Criminal Solicitation	
Criminal solicitation. A person who attempts to persuade another person to commit a felony defined outside of the criminal code and for which no penalty is specified commits a class 6 felony.	18-2-301 (5), 18-2-101 (4)
Criminal solicitation to commit a class 5 or class 6 felony is a class 6 felony.	
Criminal solicitation to commit a class 4 felony is a class 5 felony.	
Criminal solicitation to commit a class 3 felony is a class 4 felony.	
Criminal solicitation to commit a class 2 felony is a class 3 felony.	
Criminal solicitation to commit a class 1 felony is a class 2 felony.	

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person	
Homicide and Related Offenses	
<i>Murder in the first degree.</i> A person commits the class 1 felony of murder in the first degree if:	
a) after deliberation and with the intent to cause the death of another person, the person causes the death of that person or of another person;	18-3-102 (1)(a)
b) acting either alone or with one or more persons, the person commits or attempts to commit arson, robbery, burglary, kidnapping, sexual assault in the first or second degree, or a class 3 felony for sexual assault on a child, or the crime of escape, and, in the course of or in furtherance of the crime that the person is committing or attempting to commit, or of immediate flight therefrom, the death of a person, other than one of the participants, is caused by anyone (felony murder);	18-3-102 (1)(b)
c) by perjury or subornation of perjury, the person procures the conviction and execution of any innocent person;	18-3-102 (1)(c)
d) under circumstances evidencing an attitude of universal malice manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life generally, the person knowingly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another person or persons, and thereby causes the death of another;	18-3-102 (1)(d)
e) the person commits unlawful distribution, dispensation, or sale of a controlled substance to a person under the age of 18 years on school grounds, and the death of such person is caused by the use of such controlled substance; or	18-3-102 (1)(e)
f) the person knowingly causes the death of a child who has not yet attained twelve years of age, and was in a position of trust with respect to the victim.	18-3-102 (1)(f)
<i>Murder in the second degree.</i> A person commits the class 2 felony of murder in the second degree if the person knowingly causes the death of a person.	
A person who knowingly causes the death of another where the act causing the death was performed upon a sudden heat of passion caused by a serious and highly provoking act of the victim, affecting the person causing the death sufficiently to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable person without a sufficient interval between the provocation and the killing for the voice of reason and humanity to be heard commits a class 3 felony.	18-3-103 (3)(b)
<i>Manslaughter.</i> A person who recklessly causes the death of another person, or intentionally causes or aids another person to commit suicide, commits a class 4 felony.	
<i>Criminally negligent homicide.</i> A person who causes the death of another person by conduct amounting to criminal negligence commits a class 5 felony.	
<i>Vehicular homicide.</i> Vehicular homicide is a class 3 felony if the actor is under the influence of alcohol or drugs or both and, as a result, causes the death of another.	
A person who recklessly operates or drives a motor vehicle, and this conduct is the proximate cause of the death of another person, commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-106 (1)(c)
<i>First degree murder of a peace officer or firefighter.</i> A person who commits murder in the first degree and the victim is a peace officer, firefighter, or emergency medical service provider engaged in the performance of official duties, commits the class 1 felony of first degree murder of a peace officer or firefighter.	
Assaults	
<i>Assault in the first degree.</i> If assault in the first degree is committed in the heat of passion caused by a highly provoking act of the victim, affecting the person causing the injury sufficiently to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable person, and without an interval between the provocation and the injury sufficient for the voice of reason and humanity to be heard, it is a class 5 felony.	
If any person intentionally causes serious injury to another person through the use of a deadly weapon or conduct which creates a grave risk of death; or in the commission of a crime or flight therefrom, the person causes serious injury to another; or threatens a peace officer or firefighter or person employed by a detention facility with a deadly weapon with intent to cause harm, or applies sufficient pressure to the neck or by blocking the nose or mouth of the other person to impede or restrict the breathing or blood circulation, that person commits a class 3 felony.	18-3-202 (2)(b)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person (Cont.)	
Assaults (Cont.)	
Assault in the second degree. Assault in the second degree is a class 6 felony when it is committed upon a sudden heat of passion, caused by a highly provoking act of the victim, affecting the person causing the assault sufficiently to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable person, and without an interval between the provocation and the injury sufficient for the voice of reason and humanity to be heard.	18-3-203 (2)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person commits the crime of assault in the second degree, a class 4 felony, if the person: intentionally causes bodily injury to another with a deadly weapon; • intentionally causes bodily injury or serious bodily injury to prevent a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical care provider, or emergency medical service provider from performing their duty; • recklessly causes serious injury by means of a deadly weapon; • intentionally causes stupor, unconsciousness, or other physical or mental impairment by administering a drug, substance, or preparation capable of producing the intended harm; • when lawfully confined, knowingly and violently uses physical force against a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical service provider, judge, officer of the court, employee or contract employee of a detention facility, or employee of the Division of Youth Services in the performance of his or her duties; or, with the intent to infect, injure, harm, harass, annoy, threaten, or alarm one of these employees, causes the employee to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, feces, saliva, mucus, vomit, or any toxic, caustic, or hazardous material by any means, including by throwing, tossing, or expelling such fluid or material; • with intent to cause bodily injury, the person causes serious bodily injury; • with intent to infect, injure, harm, harass, annoy, threaten, or alarm, causes a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical care provider, or emergency medical services provider to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, feces, saliva, mucus, vomit, or any toxic, caustic, or hazardous material by any means, including by throwing, tossing, or expelling such fluid or material; • causes bodily injury by applying sufficient pressure to the neck or by blocking the nose or mouth of the other person to impede or restrict the breathing or blood circulation with the intent to cause bodily injury. 	18-3-203 (2)(b)
Assault in the second degree is a class 3 felony if a person who is assaulted, other than a participant in the crime, suffers serious bodily injury during the commission or attempted commission of or flight from the commission or attempted commission of murder, robbery, arson, burglary, first degree escape, first degree kidnapping, sexual assault, or class 3 felony sexual assault on a child.	18-3-203 (2)(b.5)
Assault in the third degree. A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor of assault in the third degree if the person: a) knowingly or recklessly causes bodily injury to another person; b) causes bodily injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon and with criminal negligence; or c) with intent to harass, annoy, threaten, or alarm another person whom the actor knows or reasonably should know to be a peace officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical care provider, or an emergency medical service provider, causes the other person to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, feces, saliva, mucus, vomit, or toxic, caustic, or hazardous material by any means, including throwing, tossing, or expelling the fluid or material.	18-3-204
Vehicular assault. A person who operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs and is the proximate cause of serious bodily injury to another commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-205 (1)(c)
A person who drives a motor vehicle in a reckless manner, and this conduct is the proximate cause of the serious bodily injury to another, commits a class 5 felony.	
Menacing	
Menacing. A person who menaces another by use of a deadly weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to cause a person to reasonably believe that the article is a deadly weapon, or who represents verbally or otherwise that the person is armed with a deadly weapon, commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-206 (1)
A person who knowingly places or attempts to place another in fear of imminent serious bodily injury by any threat or physical action commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person (Cont.)	
Criminal Extortion	
<i>Criminal extortion.</i> A person who threatens a person, or a person's property or reputation, to induce that person to act against his will to do an act or refrain from doing a lawful act commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-207 (4)
It is a class 4 felony to, with intent to induce another person against that other person's will to give the actor money or another item of value, threaten to report to law enforcement officials the immigration status of the threatened person or another person.	
A person who threatens another person by means of chemical or biological agents, weapons, poison, or radioactive agents to induce the person to do an act against his or her will or refrain from doing a lawful act commits <i>aggravated criminal extortion</i> , which is a class 3 felony.	
Reckless Endangerment	
<i>Reckless endangerment.</i> A person who recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to another person commits reckless endangerment, which is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-3-208
Kidnapping	
<i>First degree kidnapping.</i> A person who does any of the following acts with the intent thereby to force the victim or any other person to make any concession or give up anything of value in order to secure a release of a person under the offender's actual or apparent control commits first degree kidnapping: a) forcibly seizes and carries any person from one place to another; b) entices or persuades any person to go from one place to another; or c) imprisons or forcibly secretes any person.	18-3-301 (1)
First degree kidnapping is a class 1 felony if the person kidnapped suffered bodily injury; but no person convicted of first degree kidnapping may be sentenced to death if the person kidnapped was liberated alive prior to the conviction of the kidnapper.	18-3-301 (2)
First degree kidnapping is a class 2 felony if the kidnapped person was liberated unharmed.	18-3-301 (3)
<i>Second degree kidnapping.</i> Second degree kidnapping is a class 2 felony if the person kidnapped is a victim of a sexual offense or a robbery.	18-3-302 (3)(a)
Second degree kidnapping is a class 3 felony if the kidnapping is accomplished with the intent to sell, trade, or barter the victim for consideration.	18-3-302 (4)(a)(I)
Second degree kidnapping that is accomplished by the use of a deadly weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to cause a person to reasonably believe that the article is a deadly weapon (excluding kidnappings involving sexual assault or robbery) is a class 3 felony.	18-3-302 (4)(a)(II)
Second degree kidnapping that is accomplished by the perpetrator representing that the person is armed with a deadly weapon is a class 3 felony.	18-3-302 (4)(a)(III)
A person who knowingly seizes and carries any person from one place to another, without consent or lawful justification or takes, entices, or decoys away any child not his or her own who is under the age of 18 commits a class 4 felony, if the person kidnapped is not a victim of sexual assault or robbery, and the use of a deadly weapon is not employed.	18-3-302 (5)
False Imprisonment	
<i>False imprisonment.</i> Any person, other than a peace officer acting in good faith within the scope of the peace officer's duties, that knowingly confines or detains a person without that person's consent and without proper legal authority commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-3-303 (2)
Any person who uses or threatens force to confine or detain another, and who confines or detains the person for 12 hours or longer commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-303 (2)(a)
Any person who confines or detains another person less than 18 years of age in a locked or barricaded room under circumstances that cause bodily injury or serious emotional distress; and such confinement or detention was part of a continued pattern of cruel punishment or unreasonable isolation or confinement of the child commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-303 (2)(b)
Any person who confines or detains another person less than 18 years of age by means of tying, caging, chaining, or otherwise using similar physical restraints to restrict that person's freedom of movement under circumstances that cause bodily injury or serious emotional distress commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-303 (2)(c)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person (Cont.)	
Violation of Custody Order	
Violation of custody order. A person who takes or entices any child under the age of 18 from the custody of his or her parents, guardian, legal custodian, or person with parental responsibilities with respect to the child commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-304 (1)
A parent who violates an order of court granting custody of a child or parental responsibilities with respect to a child under 18 to any person, agency, or institution, with the intent to deprive the lawful custodian or person with parental responsibilities of the custody or care of the child, commits a class 5 felony.	18-3-304 (2)
A person who, in the course of taking or enticing any child under the age of 18 from the custody of his or her parents, guardian, or other lawful custodian or who violates an order of any district or juvenile court granting the custody of a child under 18 years of age to any person, agency, or institution with the intent to deprive the lawful custodian of the custody of a child under the age of 18 and who, in the course of doing so, removes a child under the age of 18 from the country commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-304 (2.5)
Enticement of a Child	
Enticement of a child. A person who, with the intent to commit sexual assault or unlawful sexual contact, invites or persuades or attempts to invite or persuade a child under the age of 15 to enter a vehicle, building, room, or secluded place commits a class 3 felony if it is a second or subsequent offense or if the enticement results in bodily injury to that child.	18-3-305 (2)
A person who, with the intent to commit sexual assault or unlawful sexual contact, invites or persuades or attempts to invite or persuade a child under the age of 15 to enter a vehicle, building, room, or secluded place commits a class 4 felony.	
Internet Luring of a Child	
Internet luring of a child. Internet luring of a child is a class 4 felony if committed with the intent to meet for the purpose of engaging in sexual exploitation of a child or sexual contact.	18-3-306 (3)
A person who knowingly communicates over a computer or computer network, telephone network, or data network or by text message or instant message to a person who the actor knows or believes to be under the age of 15 and, in that communication or in any subsequent communication, describes explicit sexual conduct and makes a statement persuading or inviting the person to meet the actor (who is more than four years older than the other person or than the age the actor believes the other person to be) commits a class 5 felony.	
Sexual Assault	
Sexual assault. A person who knowingly inflicts sexual intrusion or sexual penetration on a victim commits a class 4 felony if: a) the person causes the submission of a victim by means of sufficient consequence reasonably calculated to cause submission against the victim's will; b) the person knows the victim is unable to appraise the nature of the victim's conduct; c) the person knows that the victim submits believing the person to be the victim's spouse; d) the victim is less than 15 years of age and the person is four years older than and is not the spouse of the victim; e) the victim is in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the person has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim and uses the position of authority to coerce the victim to submit unless the act is a lawful search; or f) the person, while purporting to offer a medical service, engages in treatment or examination of the victim for other than bona fide medical purposes.	18-3-402 (2)
A person, who is at least 10 years older than the victim and not the victim's spouse, who knowingly inflicts sexual intrusion or sexual penetration on a victim who is at least 15 years of age but less than 17, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-3-402 (3)
Sexual assault is a class 3 felony when the victim is physically helpless and the person knows the victim is physically helpless and has not consented.	18-3-402 (3.5)
Sexual assault is a class 3 felony when the person: a) causes submission of the victim through physical force or violence; b) the person causes submission of the victim by threat of death, serious bodily injury, extreme pain or kidnapping and the victim believes the person can execute the threats; c) the person causes the victim to submit by threatening future retaliation; or d) the person has substantially impaired the victim's power to appraise or control the victim's conduct by use of any drug, intoxicant, or other means.	18-3-402 (4)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person (Cont.)	
Sexual Assault (Cont.)	
Sexual assault is a class 2 felony when: a) more than one person aids the person in the assault; b) the victim suffers serious bodily injury; or c) the person uses a deadly weapon, or uses an article fashioned in a manner to cause a person to reasonably believe that the article is a deadly weapon, or represents verbally that the person is armed with a deadly weapon, and uses the deadly weapon, article, or representation to cause the victim to submit.	18-3-402 (5)
Unlawful sexual contact. An actor who knowingly subjects a victim to any sexual contact commits a class 1 misdemeanor if: a) the actor knows that the victim does not consent; b) the actor knows that the victim is incapable of appraising the nature of the victim's conduct; c) the victim is physically helpless and the actor knows that the victim is physically helpless and the victim has not consented; d) the actor has substantially impaired the victim's power to appraise or control the victim's conduct by employing, without the victim's consent, any drug, intoxicant, or other means for the purpose of causing submission; or e) the victim is in custody of a law enforcement agency or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim and uses this position of authority, unless incident to a lawful search, to coerce the victim to submit.	18-3-404 (2)(a)
Unlawful sexual contact is a class 4 felony when an actor compels a victim to submit by the use of force, intimidation, or threat or if the actor engages in treatment or examination of a victim for other than bona fide medical purposes or in a manner inconsistent with reasonable medical practices or if the adult actor knowingly, with or without sexual contact, induces or coerces a child to expose intimate parts or to engage in any sexual activity with another person for the actor's own sexual gratification.	18-3-404 (2)(b)
Sexual assault on a child. Sexual assault on a child is a class 3 felony if the actor subjects a victim who is less than 15 years of age to any sexual contact, and the actor is at least 4 years older than the victim, and the actor: a) applies force against the victim in order to accomplish or facilitate sexual contact; b) threatens imminent death, serious bodily injury, extreme pain, or kidnapping against the victim or another person, and the victim believes that the actor has the present ability to execute the threat; c) threatens retaliation by causing in the future the death or serious bodily injury, extreme pain, or kidnapping against the victim or another person, and the victim believes that the actor will execute the threat; or d) commits the offense as a part of a pattern of sexual abuse.	18-3-405 (2)
Any actor who subjects a child under the age of 15 to sexual contact when that actor is at least four years older than the victim commits a class 4 felony.	
Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust. Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust is a class 3 felony if the victim is less than 15 years of age or the actor commits the offense as part of a pattern of sexual abuse.	18-3-405.3 (2)
Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust is a class 4 felony if the victim is 15 years of age or older but less than 18 years of age and the offense is not committed as part of a pattern of sexual abuse.	18-3-405.3 (3)
Internet sexual exploitation of a child. An actor who knowingly importunes, invites, or entices, through communication via a computer network or system, telephone network, or data network or by text message or instant message, a victim whom the actor knows or believes to be under the age of 15 at and least four years younger than the actor to: a) expose or touch the victim's own or another person's intimate parts while communicating with the actor; or b) observe the actor's intimate parts via a computer network or system, telephone network, or data network or by text message or instant message, commits a class 4 felony.	18-3-405.4 (3)
Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist. Sexual penetration or sexual intrusion on a victim by an actor who is a psychotherapist with a victim who is a patient or sexual penetration or intrusion between a psychotherapist and a patient that occurs by means of therapeutic deception is aggravated sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist and a class 4 felony.	18-3-405.5 (1)(b)
Sexual contact by an actor who is a psychotherapist with a client who is a patient or sexual contact between a psychotherapist and a patient that occurs by means of therapeutic deception is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-3-405.5 (2)(b)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person (Cont.)	
Sexual Assault (Cont.)	
<i>Invasion of privacy for sexual gratification.</i> Knowingly observing or taking a photograph of another person's intimate parts without that person's consent, in a situation where the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-3-405.6 (2)(a)
Invasion of privacy for sexual gratification is a class 6 felony if the offense is committed subsequent to a prior conviction for unlawful sexual behavior.	18-3-405.6 (2)(b)(I)
Invasion of privacy for sexual gratification is a class 6 felony if an actor who is at least four years older observes or takes a photograph of the intimate parts of a person under the age of 15. This law applies to offenses committed on or after July 1, 2012.	18-3-405.6 (2)(b)(II)
<i>Unlawful sexual conduct by a police officer.</i> A police officer who, in the course of their duties, knowingly engages in sexual conduct, sexual intrusion, or sexual penetration commits a class 3 felony when sexual intrusion or penetration is inflicted on the victim	18-3-405.7 (2)(a)
A police officer who, in the course of their duties, knowingly engages in sexual conduct, sexual intrusion, or sexual penetration commits as a class 4 felony when sexual conduct is inflicted on the victim	18-3-405.7 (2)(b)
<i>Failure to register as a sex offender.</i> A second or subsequent offense of failure to register as a felony sex offender following a conviction for unlawful sexual behavior is a class 5 felony.	18-3-412.5 (2)(a)
Failing to register as a sex offender when convicted of felony unlawful sexual behavior or of another offense, the underlying factual basis of which involved felony unlawful sexual behavior, is a class 6 felony. If a person was adjudicated for an offense that would constitute felony sexual behavior if committed by an adult, or if the person is convicted of a felony sex offense in another state or jurisdiction and fails to register, it is a class 6 felony.	
Failing to register as a sex offender when convicted of misdemeanor unlawful sexual behavior or of another offense, the underlying factual basis of which involved misdemeanor unlawful sexual behavior, is a class 1 misdemeanor. If a person is adjudicated for an offense that would constitute misdemeanor unlawful sexual behavior if committed by an adult, or if the person is convicted of a misdemeanor sex offense in another state or jurisdiction and fails to register, it is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-3-412.5 (3)
<i>Unlawful sexual communication involving a person in a position of trust.</i> A person in the position of trust with respect to a child under the age of 18 who uses electronic means to describe explicit sexual conduct to the child commits a class 6 felony.	18-3-418 (a)
A person in the position of trust with a respect to a child under the age of 18 who uses electronic means to describe explicit sexual conduct to the child with the intent to meet for the purpose of engaging in sexual conduct commits a class 5 felony	18-3-418 (b)
Human Trafficking and Slavery	
<i>Trafficking in adults.</i> Trafficking in adults is a class 2 felony if the adults are illegally present in the United States.	18-3-501 (3)
A person commits the class 3 felony of trafficking in adults if the actor: a) sells, exchanges, barter, or leases an adult (a person who is 18 years of age or older) and receives anything of value for the adult as a result of the transaction; or b) receives such an adult as a result of such a transaction.	
<i>Trafficking in children.</i> A person commits the class 2 felony offense of trafficking in children if the person: a) sells, exchanges, barter, or leases a child (a person who is under the age of 18) and receives anything of value for the child as a result of the transaction; or b) receives a child as a result of such a transaction.	18-3-502 (3)
<i>Human trafficking for involuntary servitude – human trafficking of a minor for involuntary servitude.</i> Human trafficking of a minor for involuntary servitude is a class 2 felony.	18-3-503
A person who knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, entices, provides, receives, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of coercing the other person to perform labor or services commits the class 3 felony of human trafficking for involuntary servitude.	
<i>Human trafficking for sexual servitude – human trafficking of a minor for sexual servitude.</i> A person who knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, entices, provides, receives, or obtains by any means another person for the purpose of coercing the person to engage in commercial sexual activity commits the class 3 felony of human trafficking for sexual servitude.	18-3-504 (1)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against the Person (Cont.)	
Human Trafficking and Slavery (Cont.)	
A person who knowingly sells, recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, isolates, entices, provides, receives, obtains by any means, maintains, or makes available a minor for the purpose of commercial sexual activity, or knowingly advertises, offers to sell, or sells travel services that facilitate such an activity, commits the class 2 felony of human trafficking of a minor for sexual servitude.	18-3-504 (2)
Stalking	
Stalking. A person commits the class 5 felony of stalking if the person knowingly makes a credible threat to another person (or causes that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship serious emotional distress) that involves repeatedly following, approaching, contacting, placing under surveillance, or making any form of communication that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship.	18-3-602 (3)(a)
A second or subsequent offense of stalking is a class 4 felony.	18-3-602 (3)(b)
Stalking is a class 4 felony, regardless of the number of prior offenses, if, at the time of the offense, a protection order or other court order was in place against the defendant, prohibiting the behavior described above.	18-3-602 (5)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Pregnant Women	
Unlawful Termination of Pregnancy	
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the first degree. A person who, with intent to unlawfully terminate the pregnancy of a woman, terminates the woman's pregnancy commits unlawful termination of a pregnancy in the first degree, a class 3 felony.	18-3.5-103 (2)
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the first degree is a class 2 felony if the woman dies as a result of the termination.	
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the second degree. A person who knowingly causes the unlawful termination of the pregnancy of a woman commits unlawful termination of a pregnancy in the second degree, which is a class 5 felony if the act was performed in the sudden heat of passion, caused by a serious and highly provoking act of the intended victim, affecting the offender sufficiently to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable person and without an interval for the voice of reason or humility to be heard.	18-3.5-104 (2)
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the second degree is a class 4 felony.	
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the third degree. A person who, under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, knowingly engages in conduct that creates a grave risk of death to another person, and thereby causes the unlawful termination of the pregnancy of a woman, commits unlawful termination of pregnancy in the third degree, a class 5 felony.	18-3.5-105 (2)
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the fourth degree. A person who recklessly causes the unlawful termination of a pregnancy of a woman and who knew or reasonably should have known that the woman was pregnant commits unlawful termination of pregnancy in the fourth degree, a class 6 felony.	18-3.5-106 (2)
Unlawful termination of pregnancy in the fourth degree is a class 5 felony if the pregnancy of the woman, other than a participant in the crime, is unlawfully terminated during the commission or attempted commission of or flight from the commission or attempted commission of murder, assault in the first or second degree, robbery, arson, burglary, escape, kidnapping in the first degree, sexual assault, sexual assault in the first or second degree as those offenses existed prior to July 1, 2000, or class 3 felony sexual assault on a child, provided that the offender is a principal in the criminal act or attempted criminal act.	
Vehicular unlawful termination of pregnancy. A person who operates or drives a motor vehicle in a reckless manner and whose conduct is the proximate cause of the unlawful termination of the pregnancy of a woman commits vehicular unlawful termination of a pregnancy, a class 5 felony.	18-3.5-107 (2)
Aggravated vehicular unlawful termination of pregnancy. A person who operates or drives a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or a combination of alcohol and drugs and whose conduct is the proximate cause of the unlawful termination of the pregnancy of a woman commits aggravated vehicular unlawful termination of a pregnancy, a class 4 felony.	18-3.5-108 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Pregnant Women (Cont.)	
Unlawful Termination of Pregnancy (Cont.)	
Careless driving resulting in unlawful termination of pregnancy. Any person who drives a motor vehicle, bicycle, electric scooter, or low-power scooter in a careless and imprudent manner, without due regard for the width, grade, curves, corners, traffic, and use of the streets and highways and all other circumstances and causes the unlawful termination of a pregnancy of a woman commits a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	18-3.5-109 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property	
Arson	
First degree arson. A person who by means of fire or explosives knowingly damages or destroys any building or occupied structure that is the property of another commits a class 3 felony.	18-4-102 (2)
Second degree arson. A person who, by means of fire or explosives, knowingly damages or destroys the property of another, other than a building or occupied structure, commits a class 2 misdemeanor if the damage caused is valued at less than \$100.	18-4-103 (3)
Second degree arson is a class 4 felony if the damage caused is valued at \$100 or more.	18-4-103 (2)
Third degree arson. A person who, by means of fire or explosives, intentionally damages any property with the intent to defraud commits a class 4 felony.	18-4-104 (2)
Fourth degree arson. A person who knowingly or recklessly starts or maintains a fire or causes an explosion on any property, and thereby places another in danger of bodily injury or death or places any building or occupied structure of another in danger of damage, commits fourth degree arson, which is a class 4 felony if a person is endangered.	18-4-105 (2)
Fourth degree arson is a class 2 misdemeanor when only property is endangered and the value of the property is \$100 or more.	18-4-105 (3)
Fourth degree arson is a class 3 misdemeanor when only property is endangered and the value of such property is less than \$100.	18-4-105 (4)
Burglary and Related Offenses	
First degree burglary. A person who unlawfully enters or remains within a building with intent to commit a crime other than trespassing and assaults or menaces any person, is or is with a participant armed with explosives or a deadly weapon, or uses or is with a participant who uses a deadly weapon or possesses and threatens the use of one commits first degree burglary, a class 3 felony.	18-4-202 (2)
A person who engages in first degree burglary involving controlled substances within a pharmacy or other place that has lawful possession thereof commits first degree burglary of controlled substances, a class 2 felony.	18-4-202 (3)
Second degree burglary. A person who knowingly and unlawfully enters a place with intent to commit a crime against a person or property commits a class 4 felony.	18-4-203 (2)
Second degree burglary is a class 3 felony if it is a burglary of a dwelling or the objective of the burglary is theft of controlled substances.	
Third degree burglary. A person who enters or breaks into any vault, safe, cash register, coin vending machine, product dispenser, money depository, safety deposit box, coin telephone, coin box, etc., commits a class 5 felony.	18-4-204 (2)
Third degree burglary is a class 4 felony if the object of the burglary is the theft of a controlled substance that is lawfully kept in or upon the property burglarized.	
Possession of burglary tools. Possession of any explosive, tool, instrument, or other article adapted, designed, or commonly used for committing or facilitating burglary is a class 5 felony.	18-4-205 (2)
Robbery	
Robbery. A person who takes anything of value from a person by the use of force, threats, or intimidation commits a class 4 felony.	18-4-301 (2)
Aggravated robbery. If possession or use of a deadly weapon by the actor or an accomplice is involved in a robbery, it is a class 3 felony.	18-4-302 (3)
Aggravated robbery of controlled substances. It is a class 2 felony if robbery of controlled substances involves the use of a deadly weapon, placing the victim in fear of death or injury, or being aided and abetted by an armed confederate.	18-4-303 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft	
Theft. A person commits theft if the person knowingly obtains, retains, or exercises control over anything of value belonging to another without authorization, or by threat or deception, or receives, loans money on, or disposes of anything of value or belonging to another that the person knows or believes to have been stolen and: a) intends to deprive the other person permanently of the use or benefit of the thing of value; b) knowingly uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value in such a manner as to deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; c) uses, conceals, or abandons the thing of value intending that such use, concealment, or abandonment will deprive the owner permanently of its use or benefit; or d) demands any consideration to which the person is not legally entitled as a condition of restoring the thing of value to the owner; or e) knowingly retains the thing of value for more than 72 hours after the agreed-upon time of return in any lease or hire agreement. It is also theft to:	18-4-401 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Assistive Technology Act of the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-409
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be a manufacturer, dealer, or lessor who engages in conduct to delay making a final repair that is required as a consequence of the enforcement of warranties or duties under the Warranties for Facilitative Technology Act under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act with the intention of requiring payment of the cost of such repair to be made by a publicly funded program of public assistance, medical assistance, or rehabilitation assistance; 	6-1-508
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer convicted of intentionally refusing to pay a wage claim, denying a wage claim with the intent to not pay, or underpay the claim to harass or defraud the person owed the wage; 	8-4-114
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be an employer or other person who intentionally, individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of a corporation or other person, pays or causes to be paid to any such employee a wage less than the minimum wage; 	8-6-116
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust fund provisions of law regarding preneed funeral contracts or any other misappropriation of funds; 	10-15-118 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • violate the trust fund provisions of law regarding preneed funeral contracts or any other misappropriation of funds; 	10-15-118 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme; 	18-9-309 (3)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another; 	18-9-309 (3)(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain public assistance or vendor payments or medical assistance to which the person is not entitled or in an amount greater than that to which the person is justly entitled or payment of any forfeited installment grants or benefits to which the person is not entitled or in a greater amount than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-1-127 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain or willfully aid or abet another, by means of a willfully false statement, representation, impersonation, or other fraudulent device, to obtain food stamp coupons or authorization to purchase cards or an electronic benefits transfer card or similar device for delivering food stamp benefits to which the person is not entitled, or in a value greater than that to which the person is entitled; 	26-2-305 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the commodities of another; 	35-36-123 (1)(f)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft (Cont.)	
• sell commodities for less than the current market price to any person with whom one has any direct or indirect financial connection;	35-36-123 (1)(k)
• sell commodities out of the purchase price of which one receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission;	35-36-123 (1)(k)
• willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the farm products of another;	35-37-118 (1)(f)
• if licensed as a dealer or small-volume dealer, sell farm products for less than the current market price to any person with whom such dealer has any financial connection or to sell farm products out of the purchase price of which the dealer receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission;	35-37-118 (1)(j)
• purchase farm products in the state and move the products to another state and issue a check in payment for those products knowing that there are insufficient funds to pay for the products;	35-37-121 (2)
• file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Beef Council Authority, or by any false pretenses obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person;	35-57-119 (4)
• file with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or, by any false pretenses, obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person;	35-57.5-119 (5)
• file a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Horse Development Authority, or by any false pretenses, obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person;	35-57.8-111 (4)
• violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding lien claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers;	38-22-127 (5)
• remove property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed;	38-24-108
• violate the trust funds provisions of law regarding verified claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers;	38-26-109 (4)
• misappropriate funds held in escrow or a trustee account; or	38-40-101 (4)
• as a unit operator or first purchaser, collect but fail to remit the tax from the fractional interest owners pursuant to the property tax collection article.	39-10-106 (4)(b)(III)
Theft is a class 3 misdemeanor when the value of the thing involved is at least \$50, but less than \$300.	18-4-401 (2)(c)
Theft is a class 2 misdemeanor when the value of the thing involved is at least \$300, but less than \$750.	18-4-401 (2)(d)
Theft is a class 1 misdemeanor if the value of the thing involved is at least \$750, but less than \$2,000.	18-4-401 (2)(e)
Theft is a class 6 felony if the value of the thing involved is at least \$2,000, but less than \$5,000.	18-4-401 (2)(f)
Theft is a class 5 felony if the value of the thing involved is at least \$5,000, but less than \$20,000.	18-4-401 (2)(g)
Theft is a class 5 felony, regardless of the value of the thing taken, if the thing involved was taken from another person by means other than the use of force, threat, or intimidation.	18-4-401 (5)
Theft is a class 4 felony if the value of the thing involved is at least \$20,000, but less than \$100,000.	18-4-401 (2)(h)
Theft is a class 3 felony if the value of the thing involved is at least \$100,000, but less than \$1 million.	18-4-401 (2)(i)
Theft is a class 2 felony if the value of the thing involved is \$1 million or more.	18-4-401 (2)(j)
Theft of trade secrets. Any person who steals or discloses to an unauthorized person a trade secret or makes or causes to be made a copy of an article representing a trade secret with intent to deprive or withhold the control of the trade secret or to appropriate the trade secret to his or her own or to another's use commits theft of a trade secret, which is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-408 (3)(a)
A second or subsequent offense of theft of trade secrets committed within five years of a prior conviction is a class 5 felony.	18-4-408 (3)(a)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft (Cont.)	
Aggravated motor vehicle theft – first degree. A person commits aggravated motor vehicle theft in the first degree if the person obtains or exercises control over the motor vehicle of another without authorization or by threat or deception and: a) retains possession or control of the motor vehicle for more than 24 hours; b) alters or disguises (including attempts) the appearance of the motor vehicle; c) removes or alters (including attempts) the vehicle identification number; d) uses the motor vehicle in the commission of a crime other than a traffic offense; e) causes at least \$500 in property damage while in control of the vehicle; f) causes bodily injury to another person while the person is in control of the vehicle; g) removes the vehicle from the state for a period of time in excess of 12 hours; or h) unlawfully attaches or otherwise displays license plates other than those officially issued for the motor vehicle. Aggravated motor vehicle theft in the first degree is a class 5 felony when the value of the motor vehicle or motor vehicles involved is \$20,000 or less.	18-4-409 (3)(a)
Aggravated motor vehicle theft in the first degree is a class 4 felony when the value of the motor vehicle or motor vehicles involved is \$20,000 or more but less than \$100,000.	18-4-409 (3)(a.5)
Aggravated motor vehicle theft in the first degree is a class 3 felony when the value of the motor vehicle or motor vehicles involved is more than \$20,000 or the individual has two or more convictions for offenses related to the theft of a motor vehicle.	18-4-409 (3)(b)
Aggravated motor vehicle theft – second degree. A person commits aggravated motor vehicle theft in the second degree if the person obtains or exercises control over the motor vehicle of another without authorization or by threat or deception. Aggravated motor vehicle theft in the second degree is a class 5 felony if the value of the motor vehicle or vehicles involved is more than \$20,000.	18-4-409 (4)(a)
Aggravated motor vehicle theft in the second degree is a class 6 felony if the value of the motor vehicle or vehicles involved is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	18-4-409 (4)(b)
Aggravated motor vehicle theft in the second degree is a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the motor vehicle or vehicles involved is less than \$1,000.	18-4-409 (4)(c)
Theft of medical records or medical information. Any person who obtains medical records or medical information without authorization and who uses the records or information for his or her own use or the use of another commits theft of medical records or medical information, which is a class 6 felony.	18-4-412 (3)
Theft by resale of a lift ticket or coupon. Any unauthorized person who, with the intent to profit therefrom, resells or offers to resell any ticket, pass, badge, pin, coupon, or other device which then entitles the bearer to the use, benefit, or enjoyment of any skiing service or skiing facility commits a class 2 petty offense.	18-4-416
Ownership or operation of a chop shop. A person who knowingly owns or operates a chop shop, as defined in Section 18-4-420 (5)(a), C.R.S., knowing that it is a chop shop, or conspires with another person to own or operate a chop shop, knowing it is a chop shop, commits a class 4 felony.	18-4-420 (1)(a)
A person who knowingly transports an unlawfully obtained motor vehicle or major component motor vehicle part to or from a chop shop (as defined in Section 18-4-420 (5)(a), C.R.S.), knowing that it is a chop shop; or sells or transfers to, or purchases or receives from, a chop shop, knowing that it is a chop shop, an unlawfully obtained motor vehicle or major component motor vehicle part commits a class 5 felony.	18-4-420 (1)(b) and (c)
Altering or removing a vehicle identification number. A person commits the class 5 felony of altering or removing a vehicle identification number if the person knowingly removes, changes, alters, counterfeits, defaces, destroys, disguises, falsifies, forges, or obliterates the vehicle identification number, manufacturer's number, or engine number of a motor vehicle or major component motor vehicle part with an intent to misrepresent the identity or prevent the identification of a motor vehicle or major component motor vehicle part.	18-4-420 (3)(a)(I)
A person commits the class 5 felony of altering or removing a vehicle identification number if the person knowingly possesses, purchases, disposes of, sells, or transfers a motor vehicle or a major component motor vehicle part with knowledge that it contains a removed, changed, altered, counterfeited, defaced, destroyed, disguised, falsified, forged, or obliterated vehicle identification number, manufacturer's number, or engine number unless such motor vehicle or major component motor vehicle part is otherwise in compliance with other provisions of state law.	18-4-420 (3)(a)(II)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief	
Criminal mischief. A person who knowingly damages the real or personal property of another, including property owned by the person jointly with another person or property owned by the person, in which another person has an interest, commits criminal mischief.	18-4-501 (1)
Criminal mischief is class 3 misdemeanor when the aggregate damage to real or personal property is less than \$300.	18-4-501 (4)
Criminal mischief is class 2 misdemeanor when the aggregate damage to real or personal property is at least \$300, but less than \$750.	18-4-501 (4)
Criminal mischief is a class 1 misdemeanor when the aggregate damage to real or personal property is at least \$750, but less than \$1,000.	18-4-501 (4)
Criminal mischief when the aggregate damage to real or personal property is at least \$1,000, but less than \$5,000, is a class 6 felony.	18-4-501 (4)
Criminal mischief when the aggregate damage to real or personal property is at least \$5,000, but less than \$20,000 is a class 5 felony.	18-4-501 (4)
Criminal mischief when the aggregate damage to real or personal property is at least \$20,000, but less than \$100,000, is a class 4 felony.	18-4-501 (4)
Criminal mischief when the aggregate damage to real or personal property is at least \$100,000, but less than \$1,000,000 is a class 3 felony.	18-4-501 (4)
Criminal mischief when the aggregate damage to real or personal property is at least \$1,000,000 is a class 2 felony.	18-4-501 (4)
First degree criminal trespass. A person who knowingly and unlawfully enters a building or enters a car with intent to commit a crime therein commits a class 5 felony.	18-4-502
Second degree criminal trespass. A person commits the crime of second degree criminal trespass if the person: unlawfully enters or remains in or upon premises which are enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders or which are fenced; knowingly and unlawfully enters or remains in or upon the common areas of a hotel, motel, condominium, or apartment building; or knowingly and unlawfully enters or remains in a motor vehicle of another.	18-4-503 (1)
Second degree criminal trespass is a class 3 misdemeanor unless the premises have been classified as agricultural land.	18-4-503 (2)
Second degree criminal trespass on premises that have been classified as agricultural land pursuant to Section 39-1-102 (1.6), C.R.S., is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-503 (2)(a)
It is a class 4 felony if a person unlawfully enters or remains on fenced or enclosed premises classified as agricultural land with the intent to commit a felony.	18-4-503 (2)(b)
Third degree criminal trespass. Any person who unlawfully enters or remains in or upon the premises of another commits third degree criminal trespass, which is a class 1 petty offense unless the premises have been classified as agricultural land.	18-4-504 (2)
Unlawfully entering or remaining on premises that have been classified as agricultural land pursuant to Section 39-1-102 (1.6), C.R.S., is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-4-504 (2)(a)
It is a class 5 felony if a person unlawfully enters or remains on premises classified as agricultural land with the intent to commit a felony.	18-4-504 (2)(b)
First degree criminal tampering. Tampering with the property of a utility or an institution providing health or safety protection with the intent to interrupt or impair service is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-505
Second degree criminal tampering. A person commits the crime of second degree criminal tampering if the person tampers with the property of another with the intent to cause injury, inconvenience, or annoyance or if the person knowingly makes an unauthorized connection with the property of a utility. Second degree criminal tampering is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-506
Tampering with oil or gas gathering operations. Knowingly destroying, breaking, removing, or otherwise tampering with (including attempts to do so) any equipment associated with oil or gas gathering operations is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-506.3 (1)
Knowingly altering, obstructing, interrupting, or interfering with (including attempts to do so) the action of any equipment used or associated with oil or gas gathering operations without the consent of the owner or operator is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-506.3 (2)
Tampering with utility meters. Connecting any device or instrument with any known medium conducting or supplying gas, water, or electricity to any building without authorization is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-506.5 (1)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Trespass, Tampering, and Criminal Mischief (Cont.)	
<i>Tampering with utility meters (cont.)</i> . Altering, obstructing, or interfering with the action of any meter provided for measuring or registering the quantity of gas, water, or electricity passing through said meter without authorization is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-506.5 (2)
<i>Defacing or destruction of written instruments</i> . Defacing or destroying, with intent to defraud, any written instrument evidencing a property right is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-507
<i>Defacing, destroying, or removing landmarks, monuments, or accessories</i> . Defacing, destroying, or removing landmarks, monuments, or accessories is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-508 (1), (2)
<i>Defacing property</i> . A person who destroys, defaces, removes, or damages any historical monument commits the crime of defacing property. The crime of defacing property also occurs when a person defaces, causes, aides, or permits the defacing of public or private property without consent by use of paint, spray paint, ink, or other method that otherwise mars the surface of the property. Finally, a person who defaces or damages a public or private cave commits the crime of defacing property.	18-4-509 (1)
The first conviction for defacing property is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-509 (2)(a)
A second or subsequent conviction for defacing property is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-509 (2)(a)
Any person who, twice or more within a period of six months, defaces, causes, aides, or permits the defacing of public or private property without consent by use of paint, spray paint, ink, or other method that otherwise mars the surface of the property, the violations may be aggregated and charged as a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-509 (2)(a)(I)(B)
<i>Defacing posted notice</i> . Any person who knowingly mars, destroys, or removes any posted notice authorized by law commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-4-510
<i>Littering of public or private property</i> . Any person who deposits, throws, or leaves any litter on any public or private property or in any waters commits littering, which is a class 2 petty offense, except as provided by Section 33-15-108 (2), C.R.S., concerning burning material thrown from motor vehicles or by Section 42-4-1406, C.R.S., concerning foreign material on highways.	18-4-511 (4)
<i>Abandonment of a motor vehicle</i> . Abandoning a motor vehicle on public or private property without authorization is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-4-512 (4)
<i>Criminal use of a noxious substance</i> . Criminal use of a noxious substance, which is defined as depositing any stink bomb or device, irritant, or offensive-smelling substance on another's land, building, or vehicle with the intent to interfere with another's enjoyment of that land, building, or vehicle, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-4-513 (1)
<i>Criminal operation of a device in a motion picture theater</i> . Knowingly operating an audiovisual recording device in a motion picture theater for the purpose of recording a motion picture without the consent of the motion picture's owner or lessor is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-516 (2)
Theft of Sound Recordings	
<i>Unlawful transfer for sale</i> . Any person who, without the consent of the owner, transfers any copyrighted sound recordings with the intent to sell such article on which such sounds are recorded or to cause the same to be sold for profit or used for promotion, commits a class 6 felony.	18-4-602 (2)
<i>Trafficking in unlawfully transferred articles</i> . Knowingly advertising, offering for sale or resale, distributing, or possessing with intent to distribute an unlawfully transferred sound recording is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-4-603 (2)
<i>Dealing in unlawfully packaged recorded articles</i> . Knowingly and for commercial advantage dealing in an article on which sounds are recorded and the cover, box, jacket, or label of which does not disclose the actual name and address of the manufacturer is a class 1 misdemeanor. If the offense involves more than 100 unlawfully packaged recorded articles or the offense is a second or subsequent offense, the court is required to assess a fine of at least \$1,000.	18-4-604 (2)
<i>Unlawful recording of a live performance</i> . Unlawfully recording a live performance with the intent to sell the recording is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-604.3 (4)
<i>Trafficking in unlawfully recorded live performances</i> . A person who knows or who reasonably should know that an article is an unlawful recording of a live performance and who advertises, offers for sale, or otherwise distributes the article commits trafficking in an unlawfully recorded live performance. Each act of trafficking in an unlawfully recorded live performance is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-4-604.7 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Property (Cont.)	
Theft of Cable Television Services	
Violations. Any violation of Section 18-4-701, C.R.S., regarding theft of cable television service is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-4-701 (4)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud	
Forgery, Simulation, Impersonation, and Related Offenses	
Forgery. A person commits the class 5 felony of forgery if, with the intent to defraud, the person falsely makes, completes, or alters a written instrument listed in Section 18-5-102 (1)(a) through (1)(g), C.R.S.	18-5-102 (2)
Second degree forgery. An individual commits the class 1 misdemeanor of second degree forgery if, with the intent to defraud, the person falsely makes, completes, alters, or utters a written instrument of a kind not described in Sections 18-5-102 or 18-5-104.5, C.R.S.	18-5-104 (2)
Use of forged academic record. Use of forged academic record with the intent to seek employment, admission to a higher education institution, or financial assistance is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5-104.5 (3)
Criminal possession of first degree forged instrument. Any person who possesses a forged instrument and intends to use the instrument to defraud, commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-105
Criminal possession of second degree forged instrument. Possessing a second degree forged instrument with knowledge that it is forged and with intent to defraud is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-107
Criminal possession of forgery devices. Any person who makes or possesses forgery devices with the intent to fraudulently use them commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-109 (2)
Criminal simulation. An individual commits the class 1 misdemeanor of criminal simulation when the person, with the intent to defraud, makes, alters, or represents any object so that it appears to have an antiquity, rarity, source or authorship, ingredient, or composition it does not have. It is also criminal simulation to misrepresent or to possess such an object with the intent to defraud.	18-5-110 (2)
Trademark counterfeiting. An individual commits trademark counterfeiting if the person intentionally manufactures, displays, advertises, distributes, offers for sale, sells, or possesses with the intent to sell or distribute marks, goods, or services that the individual knows are counterfeit and has possession of more than 25 items bearing a counterfeit mark.	18-5-110.5 (1)
Trademark counterfeiting is a class 2 misdemeanor for a first offense involving fewer than 100 counterfeit items or when the retail value of the counterfeit goods is less than \$1,000.	18-5-110.5 (2)(a)(I)
A second or subsequent offense of trademark counterfeiting, regardless of the number or value of the items involved, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5-110.5 (2)(a)(II)(A)
Trademark counterfeiting is a class 1 misdemeanor if the violation involves at least 100 items or when the retail value of the counterfeit goods is \$1,000 or more.	18-5-110.5 (2)(a)(II)
Unlawfully using slugs. Knowingly inserting, depositing, or using a slug (coin substitute) in a coin machine with intent to defraud the vendor, or making, possessing, or disposing of a slug with the intent to enable a person to use the slug fraudulently is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5-111 (4)
Obtaining a signature by deception. Obtaining signatures by deception with the intent to defraud or to acquire benefits is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-112 (3)
Criminal impersonation. Any person who assumes a false or fictitious identity or capacity and in such identity or capacity does an act with intent to unlawfully gain a benefit for himself or herself or another or to injure or defraud another commits a class 6 felony. Using false or fictitious personal identifying information constitutes the assumption of a false or fictitious identity or capacity.	18-5-113 (2)
Offering a false instrument for recording. A person who offers a false written instrument for recording related to or affecting real or personal property or directly affecting contractual relationships commits the class 1 misdemeanor of offering a false instrument for recording in the second degree.	18-5-114 (4)
An individual who offers a false written instrument relating to or affecting real or personal property or directly affecting contractual relationships for recording with the intent to defraud commits the class 5 felony offense of offering a false instrument for recording in the first degree.	18-5-114 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Forgery, Simulation, Impersonation, and Related Offenses (Cont.)	
Controlled substances – consumption by fraudulent means. Any individual who fraudulently causes another person to unknowingly consume or receive the direct administration of any controlled substance commits a class 4 felony.	18-5-116 (2)
Fraud in Obtaining Property or Services	
Fraud by check. Any person, knowing the person has insufficient funds, who, with the intent to defraud, issues a check for the payment of anything of value commits fraud by check.	18-5-205 (2)
Fraud by check is a class 1 petty offense if the fraudulent check was for less than \$50, or if the offender is convicted of fraud by check involving the issuance of two or more checks within any 60-day period totaling less than \$50.	18-5-205 (3)(a.5)
Fraud by check is, a class 3 misdemeanor, if the fraudulent check was for the sum of at least \$50, but less than \$300 in one transaction, or in the aggregate if the fraud involves the issuance of two or more checks within a 60-day period in Colorado.	18-5-205 (3)(a.7)
Fraud by check is a class 2 misdemeanor if the fraudulent check was for less than \$300, but less than \$750 in one transaction, or in the aggregate if the fraud involves the issuance of two or more checks within a 60 day period in Colorado.	18-5-205 (3)(b)
Fraud by check is a class 1 misdemeanor if the fraudulent check was for at least \$750, but less than \$2,000 in one transaction, or in the aggregate if the fraud involves the issuance of two or more checks within a 60 day period in Colorado.	18-5-205 (3)(c)
Fraud by check is a class 6 felony if the fraudulent check was for at least \$2,000 in one transaction, or in the aggregate if the fraud involves the issuance of two or more checks within a 60 day period in Colorado.	18-5-205 (3)(d)
Fraud by check is a class 6 felony if the fraudulent check was drawn on an account which did not exist or which had been closed for a period of 30 days or more prior to issuance of the check.	18-5-205 (3)(e)
Opening a checking account, negotiable order of withdrawal account, or share draft account using false identification or an assumed name for the purpose of issuing fraudulent checks is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-205 (5)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor. An individual who, with intent to defraud a creditor, impairs, renders worthless or unenforceable any security interest, or who sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, encumbers, conceals, destroys, or disposes of any collateral subject to a security interest commits the offense of defrauding a secured creditor.	18-5-206 (1)
A creditor who, with the intent to defraud a debtor, sells, assigns, transfers, conveys, pledges, buys, or encumbers a promissory note or contract signed by the debtor commits the offense of defrauding a debtor.	18-5-206 (2)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor is a class 1 petty offense when the value of the collateral or amount owed is less than \$50.	18-5-206 (1)(b), (2)(b)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor is a class 3 misdemeanor when the value of the collateral or amount owed is at least \$50, but less than \$300.	18-5-206 (1)(c), (2)(c)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor is a class 2 misdemeanor when the value of the collateral or amount owed is at least \$300, but less than \$750.	18-5-206 (1)(d), (2)(d)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor is a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the collateral or the amount owed is at least \$750, but less than \$2,000.	18-5-206 (1)(e), (2)(e)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor is a class 6 felony if the value of the collateral or the amount owed is at least \$2,000, but less than \$5,000.	18-5-206 (1)(f), (2)(f)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor is a class 5 felony if the value of the collateral or the amount owed is at least \$5,000, but less than \$20,000.	18-5-206 (1)(g), (2)(g)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor is a class 4 felony if the value of the collateral or the amount owed is at least \$20,000, but less than \$100,000.	18-5-206 (1)(h), (2)(h)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor is a class 3 felony if the value of the collateral or the amount owed is at least \$100,000, but less than \$1,000,000.	18-5-206 (1)(i), (2)(i)
Defrauding a secured creditor or debtor is a class 2 felony if the value of the collateral or the amount owed is \$1,000,000 or more.	18-5-206 (1)(j), (2)(j)
Purchase on credit to defraud. Purchasing personal property on credit and then, prior to paying for it, selling or otherwise disposing of that property with the intent to defraud the seller or vender is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-207

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Fraud in Obtaining Property or Services (Cont.)	
Dual contracts to induce loans. Knowingly making, issuing, delivering, or receiving dual contracts for the purchase or sale of real property is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5-208
Issuing a false financial statement. Issuing a false financial statement is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-209 (2)
Issuing a false financial statement for purposes of obtaining a financial transaction device in order to obtain property, services, or money is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5-209 (4)
Issuing two or more false financial statements for the purpose of obtaining two or more financial transaction devices in order to obtain property, services, or money is a class 6 felony.	18-5-209 (5)
Receiving deposits in a failing financial institution. Any officer, manager, or other person directing a financial institution, who receives deposits or investments, knowing that the institution is insolvent, commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-210
Insurance fraud. Insurance fraud is a class 5 felony when a person, with intent to defraud, presents or causes to be presented any claim which contains false material information or withholds material information; causes or participates, or purports to be involved, in a vehicular collision, or any other vehicular accident, for the purpose of presenting any false or fraudulent insurance claim; presents or causes to be presented an insurance claim where the loss or damage claimed occurred outside of the period of time that coverage was in effect for the applicable contract of insurance or policy unless otherwise permitted under the contract of insurance or policy; or presents or causes to be presented any written, verbal, or digital material or statement as part of, in support of, or in opposition to, a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy, knowing that the material or statement contains false material information or withholds material information.	18-5-211 (1)
A person commits insurance fraud if the person knowingly moves, diverts, or misappropriates premium funds belonging to an insurer or unearned premium funds belonging to an insured or applicant for insurance from a trust or other account without the authorization of the owner of the funds or other lawful justification; or if the person, with an intent to defraud, makes, alters, presents, or causes to be presented a certificate or other evidence of the existence of insurance in any form that contains false material information or omits material information.	18-5-211 (2), (3)
A person commits a class 1 misdemeanor when the person, with an intent to defraud, presents, or causes to be presented, an application for the issuance or renewal of an insurance policy that contains false material information or withholds material information that is requested by the insurer and results in the issuance of an insurance policy or insurance coverage for the applicant or another.	18-5-211 (4)
Fraudulent and Deceptive Sales and Business Practices	
Fraud in effecting sales. Fraud in effecting sales, which includes violations such as using a false measure, selling less than the represented quantity of a service, and making a false statement in an advertisement, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-301 (1)
Unlawful activity concerning the selling of land. Signing a lien waiver for a construction loan and knowingly failing to pay any debts resulting from a construction agreement covered by the waiver is a class 1 misdemeanor unless there is a legitimate dispute as to the existence or amount of the debt.	18-5-302 (3)
Any person who knowingly makes a false representation as to the existence of an ownership interest in land that is relied upon commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-302 (2)
A person who sells the same land twice with intent to defraud commits a class 5 felony.	18-5-302 (1)
Bait advertising. A person who offers property or services as part of a scheme or plan with the intent to not provide the property or services as advertised commits the crime of bait advertising, which is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-303 (3)
False statements as to circulation. Any person who is engaged in the publication of a newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other advertising medium published in the state and who knowingly makes any statement concerning the circulation of the medium which is untrue or misleading when publication charges are based on such circulation commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-5-304
Identification number. Altering an identification number is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5-305 (5)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Fraudulent and Deceptive Sales and Business Practices (Cont.)	
Electronic mail fraud. The first offense of electronic mail fraud, which is defined as violating any provision of 18 U.S.C. sec. 1037 (a), is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-308 (3)
A second or subsequent of electronic mail fraud is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5-308 (3)
Money laundering. Any person who knowingly and intentionally violates any of the provisions of Section 18-5-309, C.R.S., regarding money laundering or illegal investments commits a class 3 felony.	18-5-309 (2)
Bribery and Rigging of Contests	
Commercial bribery and breach of duty to act disinterestedly. A person who solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit as consideration for knowingly violating or agreeing to violate a duty of fidelity commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-401 (1)
A person who holds themselves out to the public as being engaged in the business of making disinterested selection, appraisal, or criticism of commodities, property, or services commits a class 6 felony if the person knowingly solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit to alter, modify, or change his or her selection, appraisal, or criticism.	18-5-401 (2)
A person who confers or offers or agrees to confer any benefit the acceptance of which would be a felony under subsections 18-5-401 (1) and 18-5-401 (2), C.R.S., commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-401 (3)
Rigging publicly exhibited contests. Rigging a publicly exhibited contest or knowingly participating in a rigged publicly exhibited contest is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-5-402 (1), (2)
Bribery in sports. Any person involved in bribery in sports contests or of sports participants or officials commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-403 (3)
Offenses Related to the Uniform Commercial Code	
Failure to pay over assigned accounts. A class 1 misdemeanor is committed when an assignor for the collection of a debt account fails to pay the assignee any money collected from the debtor, where the amount of the proceeds withheld is less than \$1,000.	18-5-502
Failure to pay over assigned accounts where the amount of the proceeds withheld is at least \$1,000 is a class 5 felony.	18-5-502
Concealment or removal of secured property. If a person has given security interest in personal property and conceals or removes the encumbered property from Colorado without written consent, that person commits a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the property concealed or removed is less than \$1,000.	18-5-504
Concealment or removal of secured property where the value of the property concealed or removed is at least \$1,000 is a class 5 felony.	18-5-504
Failure to pay over proceeds. Any person giving security interest and retaining possession of the encumbered property and having liberty of sale or other disposition, and who wrongfully fails to pay to the secured creditor the amounts due on account thereof, commits a class 1 misdemeanor when the amount of the proceeds withheld is less than \$1,000.	18-5-505
Failure to pay over proceeds of security interest in personal property when the amount of the proceeds withheld is at least \$1,000 is a class 5 felony.	18-5-505
Fraudulent receipt. A warehouse that fraudulently issues a receipt for goods knowing that the goods have not been actually received, or are not under the control of the warehouse at the time of issuing the receipt, commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-506
False statement in receipt. Fraudulently issuing a receipt for goods knowing that it contains a false statement is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-507
Duplicate receipt not marked. A warehouse that issues a duplicate or additional negotiable receipt for goods knowing that a former negotiable receipt for the same goods is outstanding and uncanceled, without placing upon the face thereof the word "duplicate," commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-508
Warehouse's goods mingled. Issuing a negotiable receipt for goods without fully stating the ownership of such goods is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-509
Delivery of goods without receipt. Delivering goods knowing that a negotiable receipt of those goods is outstanding and uncanceled without obtaining the possession of that receipt before the time of delivery is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-510

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to the Uniform Commercial Code (Cont.)	
<i>Mortgaged goods receipt.</i> Depositing goods to which the person does not have title or upon which there is a security interest and taking a negotiable receipt for such goods with the intention of negotiating for value without disclosing the want of title or the existence of the security interest is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5-511
<i>Issuance of a bad check.</i> Issuing a bad check is a class 3 misdemeanor unless the offense violates the provisions of Section 18-5-205, C.R.S., relating to fraud by check.	18-5-512 (3)
Financial Transaction Device Crime Act	
<i>Unauthorized use of a financial device.</i> Any person who uses a financial transaction device for the purpose of obtaining cash, credit, property, or services or for making financial payment, with the intent to defraud, commits unauthorized use of a financial device.	18-5-702
Unauthorized use of a financial device is a class 1 petty offense if the value of cash, credit, property, or services obtained or financial payments made is less than \$50.	18-5-702 (3)(b)
Unauthorized use of a financial device is a class 3 misdemeanor if the value of cash, credit, property, or services obtained or financial payments made is between \$50 and \$300.	18-5-702 (3)(c)
Unauthorized use of a financial device is a class 2 misdemeanor if the value of cash, credit, property, or services obtained or financial payments made is between \$300 and \$750.	18-5-702 (3)(d)
Unauthorized use of a financial device is a class 2 misdemeanor if the value of cash, credit, property, or services obtained or financial payments made is between \$750 to \$2,000.	18-5-702 (3)(e)
Unauthorized use of a financial device is a class 6 felony if the value of cash, credit, property, or services obtained or financial payments made is between \$2,000 and \$5,000.	18-5-702 (3)(f)
Unauthorized use of a financial device is a class 5 felony if the value of cash, credit, property, or services obtained or financial payments made is between \$5,000 and \$20,000.	18-5-702 (3)(g)
Unauthorized use of a financial device is a class 4 felony if the value of cash, credit, property, or services obtained or financial payments made is between \$20,000 and \$100,000.	18-5-702 (3)(h)
Unauthorized use of a financial device is a class 3 felony if the value of cash, credit, property, or services obtained or financial payments made is between \$100,000 and \$1 million.	18-5-702 (3)(i)
Unauthorized use of a financial transaction device is a class 2 felony if the value of the cash, credit, property, or services obtained or of the financial payment made is \$1 million or more.	18-5-702 (3)(j)
<i>Criminal possession of a blank financial transaction device.</i> Any person who possesses a blank financial transaction device and who intends to use, deliver, circulate, or sell it without the authorization of the issuer or manufacturer commits a class 6 felony.	18-5-705 (2)
Any person who possesses two or more blank financial transaction devices and who intends to use, deliver, circulate, or sell them without the authorization of the issuer or manufacturer commits a class 5 felony.	18-5-705 (3)
Delivery, circulation, or sale of one blank financial transaction device is a class 5 felony.	18-5-705 (4)
Delivery, circulation, or sale of two or more blank financial transaction devices is a class 3 felony.	18-5-705 (5)
<i>Criminal possession of forgery devices.</i> A person commits the class 6 felony of criminal possession of forgery devices if the person possesses any tools, photographic equipment, printing equipment, or any other device used for committing forgery with the intent to use the device to commit forgery.	18-5-706 (2)
<i>Unlawful manufacture of a financial transaction device.</i> A person commits a class 5 felony if the person commits unlawful manufacture of a financial transaction device, with intent to defraud, by: a) falsely making or manufacturing such a device; b) falsely altering or adding codes or information to such a device; or c) falsely completing such a device.	18-5-707 (3)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Fraud (Cont.)	
Equity Skimming and Related Offenses	
Equity skimming of real property. A person commits the class 5 felony of equity skimming of real property if the person acquires an interest in real property that is encumbered by a loan and the loan is in arrears; and either a) fails to apply all rent derived from the property first toward the satisfaction of all outstanding payments due on the loan and second toward any homeowner's association dues or fees; or b) after a foreclosure, collects rent on behalf of any person other than the owner of the property.	18-5-802 (3)
Equity skimming of a vehicle. A person commits the class 6 felony of equity skimming of a vehicle if the person accepts possession or exercises control over a vehicle subject to a security interest, lien, or lease in exchange for a thing of value; and a) sells or leases (or arranges the sale or lease of) the vehicle to a third party without first obtaining written authorization from the creditor, lessor, or lienholder unless the entire balance is satisfied within 30 days of the transaction; or b) knowingly fails to ascertain on a monthly basis whether payments are due to the creditor, lessor, or lienholder and to apply all funds the person receives for any sale or lease of the vehicle toward the satisfaction of any outstanding payment due in a timely manner.	18-5-803 (2)
Identity Theft	
Identity theft. A person commits the class 4 felony of identity theft if the person:	18-5-902 (2)
• knowingly uses the personal identifying information, financial identifying information, or financial device of another without permission or lawful authority with the intent to obtain anything of value or to make a financial payment;	18-5-902 (1)(a)
• knowingly possesses the personal identifying information, financial identifying information, or financial device of another without permission or lawful authority, with the intent to use or to aid or permit some other person to use such information or device to obtain anything of value or to make a financial payment;	18-5-902 (1)(b)
• with the intent to defraud, falsely makes, completes, alters, or utters a written instrument or financial device containing any personal identifying information or financial identifying information of another;	18-5-902 (1)(c)
• knowingly possesses the personal identifying information or financial identifying information of another without permission or lawful authority to use in applying for or completing an application for a financial device or other extension of credit; or	18-5-902 (1)(d)
• knowingly uses or possesses the personal identifying information of another without permission or lawful authority with the intent to obtain a government-issued document.	18-5-902 (1)(e)
Criminal possession of a financial device. A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor of criminal possession of a financial device if the person possesses or controls one financial device that was delivered under mistake, lost, or stolen from another.	18-5-903 (2)(a)
Criminal possession of a financial device is a class 6 felony if it involves the possession or control of two or more lost or stolen financial devices.	18-5-903 (2)(b)
Criminal possession of a financial device is a class 5 felony if it involves the possession or control of four or more lost or stolen financial devices, at least two of which are issued to different account holders.	18-5-903 (2)(c)
Criminal possession of an identification document. A person commits criminal possession of an identification document if the person possesses or controls another person's actual driver license, actual government-issued identification card, actual social security card, or actual passport without permission or lawful authority. Criminal possession of one or more identification documents issued to the same person is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5-903.5 (2)(a)
Criminal possession of an identification document is a class 6 felony if it involves two or more documents, at least two of which are issued to different persons.	18-5-903.5 (2)(b)
Gathering identity information by deception. A person commits the class 5 felony of gathering identity information by deception if the person makes or conveys a false statement, without permission or lawful authority, with the intent to obtain, record, or access the personal identifying information or financial identifying information of another.	18-5-904 (2)
Possession of identity theft tools. A person commits the class 5 felony of possession of identity theft tools if the person possesses any tools, equipment, computer, computer network, scanner, printer, or other article adapted, designed, or commonly used for committing or facilitating the commission of identity theft with the intent to use the tools to commit identity theft.	18-5-905 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Cybercrime	
Cybercrime	
Cybercrime. A person commits cybercrime if the person knowingly:	18-5.5-102 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accesses or exceeds authorized access to a computer, computer network, or computer system without authorization; or • accesses any computer, computer network, or computer system for the purpose of devising or executing any scheme or artifice to defraud; or • accesses any computer, computer network, or computer system to falsely or fraudulently obtain money, property, services, passwords, or similar information or another thing of value; • accesses any computer, computer network, or computer system to commit theft; or • alters, damages, interrupts, or causes the interruption or impairment of the proper functioning of, or causes any damage to, any computer, computer network, or computer system or data contained in such without authorization; or • causes the transmission of a computer program, software, information, code, data, or command by means of a computer, computer network, or computer system with the intent to cause damage to or to cause the interruption or impairment of the proper functioning of any computer, computer network, computer system, or part thereof; or • uses or causes to be used a software application that runs automated tasks over the internet to access a computer, computer network, or computer system in order to circumvent or disable any electronic queues, waiting periods, or other technological measure intended to limit the number of event tickets that may be purchased by any single person in an on-line event ticket sale; or • solicits or offers to arrange a situation in which a minor may engage in prostitution by means of using a computer, computer network, computer system, or part thereof; or • directly or indirectly uses a scanning device to access, read, obtain, memorize, or store, temporarily or permanently, information encoded on the payment card without the permission of the authorized user of the payment card, and with the intent to defraud the authorized user, the issuer of the authorized user's payment card, or a merchant; or • directly or indirectly uses an encoding machine to place information encoded on the payment card onto a different payment card without the permission of the authorized user of the payment card from which the information being reencoded was obtained, and with the intent to defraud the authorized user, the issuer of the authorized user's payment card, or a merchant. 	
Cybercrime is a class 3 misdemeanor when the loss, damage, value of services, cost of repair, or thing of value taken is less than \$300.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(II)
Cybercrime is a class 2 misdemeanor when the loss, damage, value of services, cost of repair, or thing of value taken is at least \$300, but less than \$750.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(III)
Accessing or using a computer, computer network, or computer system without authorization or exceeding authorized access to a computer, computer network, or computer system is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-5.5-102 (3)(b)
Cybercrime is a class 1 misdemeanor when the loss, damage, value of services, cost of repair, or thing of value taken is at least \$750, but less than \$2,000.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(IV)
Using a software application in order to circumvent or disable queues or other measures that are intended to limit the number of tickets that may be purchased by any single person in an on-line ticket sale is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-5.5-102 (3)(c)(I)
Cybercrime is a class 6 felony if the loss, damage, cost of repair, value of services, or thing of value taken is at least \$2,000, but less than \$5,000.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(V)
It is a class 6 felony if an individual with one or more prior convictions for a cybercrime accesses or uses a computer, computer network, or computer system without authorization; or exceeds authorized access to a computer, computer network, or computer system.	18-5.5-102 (3)(b)
Cybercrime is a class 5 felony if the loss, damage, cost of repair, value of services, or thing of value taken is at least \$5,000, but less than \$20,000.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(VI)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Cybercrime (Cont.)	
Cybercrime (Cont.)	
It is a class 5 felony when a person solicits or offers to arrange a situation in which a minor may engage in prostitution by means of a computer; directly or indirectly uses a scanning device to encode information on a payment card with the intent to defraud; or directly or indirectly uses an encoding machine to encode information on a payment card with the intent to defraud.	18-5.5-102 (3)(b.5)
Cybercrime is a class 4 felony if the loss, damage, cost of repair, value of services, or thing of value taken is at least \$20,000, but less than \$100,000.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(VII)
Cybercrime is a class 3 felony if the loss, damage, cost of repair, value of services, or thing of value taken is at least \$100,000, but less than \$1 million.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(VIII)
Cybercrime is a class 2 felony if the loss, damage, cost of repair, value of services, or thing of value taken is at least \$1 million.	18-5.5-102 (3)(a)(IX)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations	
Bigamy	
Bigamy. Any married person who, while still married, marries, enters into a civil union, or cohabits with another commits bigamy which is a class 6 felony.	18-6-201 (1), (2)
Any person who is a partner in a civil union, while still legally in a civil union, who marries, enters into a civil union, or cohabits with another commits bigamy which is a class 6 felony.	18-6-201 (1.5), (2)
Marrying a bigamist. A person who knowingly marries a bigamist or who knowingly cohabits with another who would thereby be guilty of bigamy commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-6-202
Incest	
Incest. Any person who knowingly marries, inflicts sexual penetration or sexual intrusion, or subjects to sexual contact, an ancestor or descendant, a brother or sister of the whole or half blood, or an uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece of the whole blood commits the class 4 felony of incest.	18-6-301 (1)
Aggravated incest. A person commits the class 3 felony of aggravated incest if the person knowingly marries a natural child, inflicts sexual penetration or intrusion on, or subjects to sexual contact a natural child, stepchild, adopted child, and certain other whole or half blood relatives. The provision does not apply to a legal marriage to a stepchild or adopted child.	18-6-302 (2)
Wrongs to Children	
Child abuse. Child abuse is a class 3 misdemeanor when a person acts with criminal negligence but where no death or injury results.	18-6-401 (7)(b)(II)
Child abuse is a class 2 misdemeanor when a person acts with criminal negligence and any injury other than serious bodily injury results.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(VI)
Child abuse is a class 2 misdemeanor when a person acts knowingly and recklessly but no death or injury to the child results.	18-6-401 (7)(b)(I)
Child abuse is a class 1 misdemeanor when a person acts knowingly or recklessly and any injury other than serious bodily injury results.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(V)
A second or subsequent offense of child abuse where no death or serious bodily injury occurred is a class 5 felony if the new offense involved any of the following acts: a) the defendant, who was in a position of trust with respect to the child, participated in a continued pattern of conduct resulting the child's malnourishment or failed to ensure the child's access to proper medical care; b) the defendant participated in a continued pattern of cruel punishment or unreasonable isolation or confinement of the child; c) the defendant made repeated threats of harm or death in the presence of the child to the child or to a significant person in the child's life; d) the defendant committed a continued pattern of acts of domestic violence in the presence of the child; or e) the defendant participated in a continued pattern of extreme deprivation of hygienic or sanitary conditions in the child's daily living environment.	18-6-401 (7)(e)
When a person acts with criminal negligence and the child abuse results in serious bodily injury to the child, it is a class 4 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(IV)
When a person acts with criminal negligence and the child abuse results in the death of the child, it is a class 3 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(II)
When a person acts knowingly or recklessly and the child abuse results in serious bodily injury to the child, it is a class 3 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(III)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving the Family Relations (Cont.)	
Wrongs to Children (Cont.)	
When, in the presence of a child, on the premises where a child is found, or where a child resides, a person engages in the manufacture or attempted manufacture of a controlled substance or possesses ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, with the intent to use the product as an immediate precursor in the manufacture of a controlled substance, it is a class 3 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(d)
A person who acts knowingly or recklessly and the child abuse results in the death of the child commits a class 2 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(a)(l)
A person who knowingly causes the death of a child under the age of 12 and who is in a position of trust with respect to the child commits murder in the first degree, which is a class 1 felony.	18-6-401 (7)(c)
Sexual exploitation of a child. A person who, for any commercial purpose, knowingly causes a child to engage in or be used for explicit sexual conduct or traffics in sexually exploitative material, commits a class 3 felony. Certain juveniles charged with posting, possession, or exchange of a private image by a juvenile are not subject to prosecution for sexual exploitation of child.	18-6-403 (5)(a)
Any person who possesses or controls sexually exploitative material commits a class 5 felony.	18-6-403 (5)(b)
The sexual exploitation of a child by possession or control of sexually exploitative material is a class 4 felony if it is a second or subsequent offense or the possession is of a video, recording or broadcast of moving visual images, or motion picture or more than 20 different items qualifying as sexually exploitative material.	18-6-403 (5)(b)
Procurement of a child for sexual exploitation. Any person who intentionally gives, transports, provides, or makes available a child, or offers to do the same for the purpose of sexually exploiting a child, commits a class 3 felony.	18-6-404
Harboring a Minor	
Harboring a minor. Harboring a minor is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-6-601 (2)
Contributing to Delinquency	
Contributing to delinquency. Inducing, aiding, or encouraging any person under the age of 18 to violate any state or federal law, municipal or county ordinance, or court order is a class 4 felony.	18-6-701 (2)
Domestic Violence	
Domestic violence – sentencing. Any person who fails to timely file with the court a copy of the receipt and, if applicable, the written statement of the results of a background check, when relinquishing firearms after conviction of a crime with an underlying factual basis of domestic violence commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-6-801 (8)(i)(l)(A)
Any misdemeanor offense that includes an act of domestic violence is a class 5 felony if the offender, at the time of sentencing, has been previously convicted of three or more prior offenses that included an act of domestic violence and that were separately brought and tried and arising out of separate criminal episodes.	18-6-801 (7)
Violation of a protection order. Violating a protection order is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-6-803.5 (2)(a)
Violating a protection order after having been previously convicted of violating a protection order or an analogous municipal ordinance, or violating a protection order issued pursuant to Section 18-1-1001, C.R.S., concerning mandatory protection orders is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-6-803.5 (2)(a)
Criminal Code — Wrongs to At-Risk Adults and At-Risk Juveniles	
Criminal Negligence	
Criminal negligence. A crime against an at-risk person that amounts to criminal negligence resulting in the death of the at-risk adult or at-risk juvenile is a class 4 felony.	18-6.5-103 (2)(a)
A crime against an at-risk person that amounts to criminal negligence resulting in serious bodily injury is a class 5 felony.	18-6.5-103 (2)(b)
A crime against an at-risk person that amounts to criminal negligence resulting in bodily injury is a class 6 felony.	18-6.5-103 (2)(c)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Wrongs to At-Risk Adults and At-Risk Juveniles (Cont.)	
Assault Against At-Risk Adults and At-Risk Juveniles	
Assault against at-risk persons. Assault in the first degree, as described in Section 18-3-202, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person and the act causing the injury is performed, not after deliberation, upon a sudden heat of passion, caused by a serious and highly provoking act of the intended victim, affecting the person causing the injury sufficiently to excite an irresistible passion in a reasonable person is a class 4 felony.	18-6.5-103 (3)(a)
Assault in the first degree, as described in Section 18-3-202, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person, is a class 2 felony.	18-6.5-103 (3)(a)
Assault in the second degree, as described in Section 18-3-203, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person and the act was committed upon a sudden heat of passion, caused by a serious and highly provoking act of the victim, causing an irresistible passion in a reasonable person, is a class 5 felony.	18-6.5-103 (3)(b)
Assault in the second degree, as described in Section 18-3-203, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person, is a class 3 felony.	18-6.5-103 (3)(b)
Assault in the third degree, as described in Section 18-3-204, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person is a class 6 felony.	18-6.5-103 (3)(c)
Robbery/Theft	
Robbery from at-risk adults and at-risk juveniles. Robbery, as described in Section 18-4-301, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person, is a class 3 felony.	18-6.5-103 (4)
Theft from at-risk adults and at-risk juveniles. Any person who commits theft, as described in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., and commits any element of the offense in the presence of the victim when the victim is an at-risk person, or who is in a position of trust with regard to the at-risk person, regardless of whether the act took place in the presence of the victim, commits a class 5 felony when the value of the thing involved is less than \$500.	18-6.5-103 (5)
Any person who commits theft, as described in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., from an at-risk person by means other than the use of force, threat, or intimidation commits a class 4 felony without regard to the value of the thing taken.	18-6.5-103 (5)
Any person who commits theft, as described in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., and commits any element of the offense in the presence of the victim when the victim is an at-risk person, or who is in a position of trust with regard to the at-risk person, regardless of whether the act took place in the presence of the victim, commits a class 3 felony when the value of the thing involved is \$500 or more.	18-6.5-103 (5)
Neglect of At-Risk Persons	
Neglect of at-risk adults, at-risk juveniles, and at-risk elders. Knowingly neglecting, unlawfully abandoning, or knowingly acting in a manner likely to be injurious to the physical or mental welfare of an at-risk person is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-6.5-103 (6)
Sexual Assault Against At-risk Adults and At-risk Juveniles	
Sexual assault. Sexual assault or first degree sexual assault, as described in Section 18-3-402, C.R.S., against an at-risk person is a class 2 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(a)
Second degree sexual assault. Any person who commits a crime of sexual assault in the second degree, as described in Section 18-3-403, C.R.S., and the victim is an at-risk person commits a class 3 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(b)
Unlawful sexual contact. Any person who commits unlawful sexual contact or third degree sexual assault, as described in Section 18-3-404, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person commits a class 6 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(c)
Unlawful sexual contact or third degree sexual assault of an at-risk person is a class 3 felony if the person compels the victim to submit by use of force, intimidation, or threat or if the actor engages in treatment or examination of a victim for other than bona fide medical purposes or in a manner inconsistent with reasonable medical practices or if the actor, with or without sexual contact, induces or coerces a child to expose intimate parts or to engage in sexual contact for the purpose of the actor's own sexual gratification.	18-6.5-103 (7)(c)
Sexual assault on a child. Sexual assault on a child, as described in Section 18-3-405, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk juvenile is a class 3 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(d)
Sexual assault on a child when the victim is an at-risk juvenile and the actor uses force, threat, threat of retaliation, or commits the abuse as part of a pattern is a class 2 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(d)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Wrongs to At-risk Adults and At-risk Juveniles (Cont.)	
Neglect of At-Risk Persons (Cont.)	
Sexual assault by one in a position of trust. Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust, as described in Section 18-3-405.3, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk juvenile and between the ages of 15 and 18 is a class 3 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(e)
Sexual assault on a child by one in a position of trust when the victim is an at-risk juvenile who is under the age of 15 is a class 2 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(e)
Sexual assault by a psychotherapist. Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist, as described in Section 18-3-405.5, C.R.S., when the victim is an at-risk person is a class 6 felony.	18-6.5-103 (7)(f)
Sexual assault on a client by a psychotherapist when the victim is an at-risk person is a class 3 felony when the actor knowingly inflicts sexual penetration or sexual intrusion on the victim and the actor is a psychotherapist and the victim is a client or the actor is a psychotherapist and the victim is a client and the sexual penetration or intrusion occurred by means of therapeutic deception.	18-6.5-103 (7)(f)
Other Crimes Against At-Risk Persons	
Criminal exploitation of an at-risk person. A person who knowingly uses deception, harassment, intimidation, or undue influence to permanently or temporarily deprive an at-risk person of the use, benefit, or possession of anything of value commits criminal exploitation of an at-risk person. Criminal exploitation of an at-risk person is a class 3 felony if the thing of value is \$500 or more, and a class 5 felony if the thing of value is less than \$500.	18-6.5-103 (7.5)
False imprisonment of at-risk persons. Confining or detaining an at-risk person in a locked or barricaded room or space as part of a continued pattern of cruel punishment or unreasonable isolation, or confining an at-risk person by tying, caging, chaining, or using other similar physical restraints to restrict an at-risk person's freedom of movement is a class 6 felony.	18-6.5-103 (9)(c)(I)
Knowingly and unreasonably confining or detaining an at-risk person by means of force, threats, or intimidation designed to restrict the at-risk person's freedom of movement is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-6.5-103 (9)(c)(II)
Mandatory reports of abuse and exploitation of at-risk elders and at-risk adults with and intellectual and developmental disability (IDD). Any person who is mandated by law to report the abuse or exploitation of an at-risk elder or an at-risk adult with IDD and who willfully fails to do so after observing such abuse or exploitation or having reasonable cause to believe that abuse or exploitation is occurring or is imminent commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-6.5-108 (1)(c)
Any person who knowingly makes a false report of abuse or exploitation of an at-risk elder or an at-risk adult with IDD commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-6.5-108 (4)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Morals	
Obscenity	
Obscenity. Wholesale promotion of any obscene material is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-7-102 (1)(b)
Wholesale promotion of obscene material to a minor is a class 6 felony.	18-7-102 (1.5)(b)
Promoting an obscene performance or obscene material is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-7-102 (2)(b)
Promotion of an obscene performance or obscene material to a minor is a class 6 felony.	18-7-102 (2.5)(b)
Posting a private image for harassment. A person who is at least 18 years old commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the person posts or distributes through social media, or any website, any photograph, video, or other image displaying the private intimate parts of an identified or identifiable person who is at least 18 years old or an image displaying sexual acts of an identified or identifiable person, with the intent to harass, intimidate, or coerce the depicted person; without the depicted person's consent or when the actor knew or should have known that the depicted person had a reasonable expectation that the image would remain private; and the conduct results in serious emotional distress of the depicted person.	18-7-107 (1)(b)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Morals (Cont.)	
Obscenity (Cont.)	
Posting a private image for pecuniary gain. A person who is at least 18 years old commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the person posts or distributes through social media, or any website, any photograph, video, or other image displaying the private intimate parts of an identified or identifiable person who is at least 18 years old or an image displaying sexual acts of an identified or identifiable person, with the intent to obtain a pecuniary benefit from any person as a result of the posting, viewing, or removal of the private image, and when the actor has not obtained the depicted person's consent or when the actor knew or should have known that the depicted person had a reasonable expectation that the image would remain private.	18-7-108 (1)(b)
Posting a private image by a juvenile. A juvenile commits the class 2 misdemeanor of posting a private image by a juvenile if the juvenile, through digital or electronic means, knowingly distributes, displays, or publishes to the view of another person a sexually explicit image of a person other than the juvenile who is at least fourteen years of age or is less than four years younger than the juvenile:	18-7-109 (5)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without the depicted person's permission; • when the recipient did not solicit or request to be supplied with the image and suffered emotional distress; • when the juvenile knew or should have known that the depicted person had a reasonable expectation that the image would remain private; or • the juvenile knowingly distributes, displays, or publishes, to the view of another person who is at least fourteen years of age or is less than four years younger than the juvenile, a sexually explicit image of himself or herself when the recipient did not solicit or request to be supplied with the image and suffered emotional distress. 	
Posting a private image by a juvenile is a class 1 misdemeanor if the juvenile committed the offense with the intent to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or otherwise cause emotional distress to the depicted person; had previously posted a private image and completed a diversion program or education program for the act pursuant to the provisions of this section or had a prior adjudication for posting a private image by a juvenile; or distributed, displayed, or published three or more images that depicted three or more separate and distinct persons.	18-7-109 (5)(a)(1), (II), (III)
Possessing a private image by a juvenile. A juvenile commits the class 2 petty offense of possessing a private image by a juvenile if he or she, through digital or electronic means, knowingly possesses a sexually explicit image of another person who is at least fourteen years of age or is less than four years younger than the juvenile without the depicted person's permission, unless the juvenile took reasonable steps to either destroy or delete the image within 72 hours after initially viewing the image; or he or she reported the initial viewing of such image to law enforcement or a school resource officer within 72 hours after initially viewing the image.	18-7-109 (5)(III)(b)
Possessing a private image by a juvenile is a class 2 misdemeanor if the unsolicited possessor of the image possessed 10 or more separate images that depicted three or more different persons.	18-7-109 (5)(III)(b)
Prostitution	
Prostitution. Prostitution is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-7-201 (3)
Soliciting for prostitution. Soliciting for prostitution is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-7-202 (2)
Pandering. Knowingly arranging or offering to arrange, in exchange for money or for another thing of value, a situation in which a person may practice prostitution is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-7-203 (2)
Inducing another person by menacing or criminal intimidation to commit prostitution in exchange for money or another thing of value is a class 5 felony.	18-7-203 (2)
Keeping a place of prostitution. A person who knowingly permits any place under his or her control to be used as a place of prostitution commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-7-204 (2)
Patronizing a prostitute. Any person who engages in an act of sexual intercourse or of deviate sexual conduct with a prostitute who is not his or her spouse, or who enters or remains in a place of prostitution with the intent to engage in an act of sexual intercourse or deviate sexual conduct with one who is not his or her spouse commits the crime of patronizing a prostitute, which is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-7-205 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Morals (Cont.)	
Prostitution (Cont.)	
Pimping. Any person who knowingly lives on or is supported or maintained by any money earned by another person through prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-206
Prostitute making display. Any person who by word, gesture, or action endeavors to further the practice of prostitution in any public place or within public view commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-7-207
Public Indecency	
Public indecency. Any person who performs any of the following actions in a public place or where conduct may reasonably be expected to be viewed by members of the public commits public indecency: an act of sexual intercourse; a lewd exposure of an intimate part, not including the genitals, with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desire of any person; a lewd fondling or caress of the body of another; or a knowing exposure of the person's genitals to the view of another under circumstances in which such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm. Public indecency is a class 1 petty offense.	18-7-301 (2)(a)
A second or subsequent conviction for knowingly exposing one's genitals to the view of another under circumstances in which such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-7-301 (2)(b)
Indecent exposure. A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor of indecent exposure if the person knowingly exposes his or her genitals (with the intent to arouse the sexual desire of any person) or performs an act of masturbation in the view of any person under circumstances in which such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm.	18-7-302 (2)(b)
A third or subsequent offense of indecent exposure to a child is a class 6 felony.	18-7-302 (4)
Child Prostitution	
Soliciting for child prostitution. A person who solicits another, arranges a meeting, or directs another to a place for the purpose of child prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-402 (2)
Pandering of a child. A person who arranges or offers to arrange a situation in which a child may practice prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-403 (2)
A person who induces a child to commit prostitution by threatening or intimidating the child commits a class 2 felony.	18-7-403 (2)
Procurement of a child. Any person who intentionally gives, transports, provides, or makes available a child, or offers to do the same for the purpose of child prostitution, commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-403.5
Keeping a place of child prostitution. Any person who exercises control over a place that offers seclusion or shelter for the purpose of prostitution of or by a child commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-404 (2)
Pimping of a child. Any person who lives on or is supported by money or other thing of value procured by a child through prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-405
Inducement of child prostitution. Any person who, by word or action (other than menacing or criminal intimidation), induces a child to engage in prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-405.5 (2)
Patronizing a prostituted child. Any person who engages in an act which involves child prostitution, or who enters a place of prostitution with the intention of engaging in child prostitution commits a class 3 felony.	18-7-406 (2)
Sexually Explicit Materials Harmful to Children	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Part 5 of Article 7 of Title 18 regarding sexually explicit materials that are harmful to children is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-7-502 (6)
Sexual Conduct in Penal Institutions	
Sexual conduct in a correctional institution. Sexual conduct in a correctional institution is a class 1 misdemeanor if the conduct consists solely of sexual contact and is committed by a volunteer.	18-7-701 (5)
Sexual conduct in a correctional institution is a class 6 felony if the conduct consists solely of sexual contact and is committed by an employee, contractor, or any individual who performs work functions in a correctional facility or for the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services, or for a community corrections program.	18-7-701 (4)(a)
Sexual conduct in a correctional institution is a class 6 felony if the conduct includes sexual intrusion or sexual penetration and is committed by a volunteer at a correctional facility.	18-7-701 (4)(b)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Morals (Cont.)	
Sexual Conduct in Penal Institutions (Cont.)	
Sexual conduct in a correctional institution is a class 5 felony if the conduct includes sexual intrusion or penetration and is committed by an employee, contractor, or any individual who performs work functions in a correctional facility or for the Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services, or for a community corrections program.	18-7-701 (3)
Criminal Invasion of Privacy	
Criminal invasion of privacy. Knowingly observing or taking a photograph of another person's intimate parts without that person's consent in a situation where the person photographed has a reasonable expectation of privacy is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-7-801 (2)
Unlawful Distribution of Suicide Recordings	
Posting an image of suicide of a minor. A person commits a class 3 misdemeanor for the offense of posting an image of suicide of a minor when the person intentionally posts or distributes an image of a minor attempting suicide and that person was the original poster.	18-7-901 (2)
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations	
Obstruction of Public Justice	
Obstructing government operations. Intentionally obstructing, impairing, or hindering the performance of a governmental function by a public servant by using or threatening the use of violence, force, or physical interference is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-102 (3)
Resisting arrest. Knowingly preventing or attempting to prevent a peace officer, acting in his or her official capacity, from effecting an arrest of any person is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-103 (4)
Obstructing a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical services provider, rescue specialist, or volunteer. Obstructing a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical services provider, rescue specialist, or volunteer in the performance of any official duty by using or threatening the use of violence, force, or physical interference is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-104 (4)
Accessory to crime. Being an accessory to crime is a class 4 felony if the offender knows that the person being assisted has committed, or has been convicted of, or is charged with, or is suspected of or wanted for a class 1 or class 2 felony.	18-8-105 (3)
Being an accessory to crime is a class 5 felony if the offender knows that the person being assisted is suspected of committing a class 1 or class 2 felony.	18-8-105 (4)
Being an accessory to crime is a class 5 felony if the offender knows that the person being assisted has committed, or has been convicted of, a felony other than a class 1 or class 2 felony.	18-8-105 (5)
A person who renders assistance to another who has committed a crime in order to prevent the person's apprehension and punishment commits a class 6 felony if the person who renders assistance knows that the person being assisted has committed a class 6 felony.	18-8-105 (5)
Being an accessory to a crime is a class 1 petty offense if the offender knows that the person being assisted has committed, has been convicted of, or is charged, suspected, or wanted for a misdemeanor.	18-8-105 (6)
Refusal to permit inspections. A person who knows that public servant is legally authorized to inspect property and who refuses to produce or make the property available for inspection at a reasonable hour or who refuses to permit the inspection of property at a reasonable hour commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-8-106 (1)
Refusing to aid a peace officer. A person who is at least 18 years old and who, upon command by a person known to him or her to be a peace officer, unreasonably refuses or fails to aid the peace officer in effecting or securing an arrest or in preventing the commission of an offense commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-8-107
Compounding. A person commits the class 3 misdemeanor of compounding when the person accepts or agrees to accept money for refraining from seeking prosecution for an offense or for refraining from reporting a crime to law enforcement authorities.	18-8-108 (3)
Concealing death. Concealing the death of another person and thereby preventing a determination of the cause or circumstances of death is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-8-109

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Obstruction of Public Justice (Cont.)	
False report of explosives. Any person who reports that a bomb or other explosive, chemical or biological agent, poison or weapon, or harmful radioactive substance has been placed in any public or private place or vehicle, knowing that the report is false, commits a class 6 felony.	18-8-110
False reporting to authorities. A person commits the class 3 misdemeanor of false reporting to authorities if the person knowingly causes by any means, including but not limited to activation, a false alarm of fire or other emergency or a false emergency exit alarm to sound or to be transmitted to or within an official or volunteer fire department, ambulance service, law enforcement agency, or any other government agency which deals with emergencies involving danger to life or property; or prevents by any means, including but not limited to deactivation, a legitimate fire alarm, emergency exit alarm, or other emergency alarm from sounding or from being transmitted to or within an official or volunteer fire department, ambulance service, law enforcement agency, or any other government agency that deals with emergencies involving danger to life or property.	18-8-111 (1)(b)
Where alarm-related false reporting is committed during the commission of another criminal offense, it is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-111 (1)(b)
A person commits the class 3 misdemeanor of false reporting to authorities if the person makes a report or knowingly causes the transmission of a report to law enforcement authorities of a crime or other incident within their official concern when the person knows that it did not occur.	18-8-111 (1)(b)
A person commits the class 3 misdemeanor of false reporting to authorities if the person makes a report or knowingly causes the transmission of a report to law enforcement agencies pretending to furnish information related to an offense or other incident who knowingly has no such information or knows the information is false.	18-8-111 (1)(b)
A person commits the class 3 misdemeanor of false reporting to authorities if the person knowingly provides false identifying information to law enforcement authorities.	18-8-111 (1)(b)
False reporting of an emergency. A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor of false reporting of an emergency if the person knowingly commits an act in violation of Section 18-8-111 (1), C.R.S., that includes a knowing false report of an imminent threat to the safety of a person or persons by use of a deadly weapon.	18-8-111 (2)(b)(I)
A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor and an extraordinary risk crime if the threat causes the occupants of a building, place of assembly, or facility of public transportation to be evacuated or otherwise displaced, or the emergency response results in bodily injury of another person.	18-8-111 (2)(b)(II)
False reporting of an emergency is a class 4 felony if the emergency response results in serious bodily injury of another person.	18-8-111 (2)(b)(III)
False reporting of an emergency is a class 3 felony if the emergency response results in the death of another person.	18-8-111 (2)(b)(IV)
Impersonating a peace officer. Falsely pretending to be a peace officer and performing an act in that pretended capacity is a class 6 felony.	18-8-112 (2)
Impersonating a public servant. Impersonating a public servant (other than a peace officer) is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-113 (3)
Abuse of public records. Knowingly abusing public records by making false entry or improperly altering a public record; destroying, mutilating, concealing, removing, or impairing the availability of a public record; or refusing to deliver a public record upon proper request to any person lawfully entitled to receive it is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-8-114 (1)
Disarming a peace officer. It is a class 5 felony to knowingly, without justification and without consent, remove the firearm of a peace officer who is acting under color of official authority.	18-8-116 (2)
Unlawful sale of publicly provided services or appointments. A person commits a class 1 misdemeanor when the person, without consent, and with respect to a government service or an appointment to receive a government service if a government entity makes the service or appointment publicly available without charge:	18-8-117
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reserves or obtains the service or appointment, and the person sells the service or appointment; • reserves or obtains, with the intent to sell, the service or appointment; 	

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Obstruction of Public Justice (Cont.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reserves or obtains the service or appointment, and the person appends the service or appointment to another good or service the person offers for sale; or • falsely represents to the potential customer that the person has obtained or secured the service or appointment, and the person attempts to sell the service or appointment. 	
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody	
Aiding an escape. Aiding escape is a class 2 felony if the person aided was in custody or confinement for a class 1 or class 2 felony.	18-8-201 (4)
Aiding escape is a class 3 felony if the person aided was in custody or confinement for any felony other than a class 1 or class 2 felony.	18-8-201 (5)
Knowingly aiding, abetting, or assisting another person to escape or to attempt to escape from custody or confinement is a class 1 misdemeanor if the person aided was in custody or confinement for a misdemeanor or a petty offense.	18-8-201 (6)
Aiding escape from an institution for the care and treatment of persons with behavioral or mental health disorders. Any person who aids the escape of any inmate from an institution for the care and treatment of persons with behavioral or mental health disorders knowing the person was committed pursuant to the criminal insanity statute commits a class 5 felony.	18-8-201.1
Inducing prisoners to absent selves. Any person who invites, entices, solicits, or induces any prisoner in custody or confinement to absent himself from his work or who substantially delays or hinders a prisoner in his work commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-8-202
Introducing contraband in the first degree. It is a class 4 felony for any person to attempt to introduce a dangerous instrument, alcoholic beverage, controlled substance, or marijuana into a detention facility, or for any person who is confined in a detention facility to make any of these items.	18-8-203 (2)
Introducing contraband in the second degree. Any person who introduces contraband, as defined in Section 18-8-204 (2), C.R.S., into a detention facility commits a class 6 felony.	18-8-204 (3)
Possession of contraband in the first degree. Any person confined in a detention facility who possesses an alcoholic beverage, controlled substance, or marijuana commits a class 6 felony.	18-8-204.1 (2)
Possession of a dangerous instrument by an individual confined in a detention facility is a class 4 felony.	18-8-204.1 (3)
Possession of contraband in the second degree. A person who is confined in a detention facility commits the class 1 misdemeanor of possession of contraband in the second degree if the person knowingly obtains or has in his or her possession contraband, as defined in Section 18-8-204 (2), C.R.S., unless the possession is authorized by rule or by regulation.	18-8-204.2 (2)
Aiding escape from civil process. Any person who aids, abets, or assists the escape of a person who is in legal custody under civil process commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-8-205
Assault during escape. Assault during escape is a class 1 felony if the person escaping has been convicted of a class 1 felony.	18-8-206 (1)(a)
Assault during escape is a class 2 felony if the person escaping has been convicted of any felony other than a class 1 felony.	18-8-206 (1)(b)
Any person confined in any lawful place of confinement within the state who, while escaping or attempting to escape, commits an assault with intent to commit bodily injury upon another person with a deadly weapon, or by any means of force likely to produce serious bodily injury, commits a class 3 felony if the person escaping has been convicted of a misdemeanor or petty offense or is being held for or charged with but not convicted of a felony.	18-8-206 (1)(c), (1)(d)
Holding hostages. If, while escaping from lawful custody or confinement, a person holds another hostage by force or threat, the person commits a class 2 felony.	18-8-207
Escape. A person commits a class 3 misdemeanor when the person knowingly escapes while in custody or confinement following conviction of a misdemeanor, a petty offense, or a violation of a municipal ordinance.	18-8-208 (4)
A person who has been committed to the Division of Youth Services in the Department of Human Services for a delinquent act, is over 18 years old, and escapes from a staff-secure facility, other than a state-operated locked facility, commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-208 (4.5)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody (Cont.)	
Escape (cont.) . A person commits a class 1 petty offense if, while being in custody or confinement following conviction of a misdemeanor or petty offense or a violation of a municipal ordinance, he or she knowingly escapes.	18-8-208 (5)
Escaping while confined pursuant to the criminal insanity statute (Article 8 of Title 16) is a class 1 misdemeanor if the person was charged with a misdemeanor at the proceeding in which the person was committed.	18-8-208 (6)(a)
Escape while confined pursuant to the criminal insanity statute is a class 1 misdemeanor if the person was charged with a felony at the proceeding in which the person was committed and if the person does not travel from the state of Colorado.	18-8-208 (6)(b)
Escape while confined pursuant to the criminal insanity statute if the person was charged with a felony at the proceeding in which the person was committed is a class 5 felony if the person travels outside the state of Colorado.	18-8-208 (6)(c)
Escape is a class 5 felony if the person was in custody or confinement pursuant to the Uniform Extradition Act.	18-8-208 (8)
Escape is a class 4 felony if the person has been charged with but not convicted of a felony.	18-8-208 (3)
Escape is a class 3 felony if the person has been convicted of a felony other than a class 1 or class 2 felony.	18-8-208 (2)
Escape is a class 2 felony if the person has been convicted of a class 1 or 2 felony.	18-8-208 (1)
Attempt to escape. Attempt to escape is a class 5 felony if the person was serving a direct sentence to a community corrections facility or was placed in an intensive supervision parole program following a felony conviction.	18-8-208.1 (1.5)
A person who, while in custody or confinement and held for or charged with but not convicted of a felony, attempts to escape commits a class 5 felony.	18-8-208.1 (2)
Attempt to escape is a class 4 felony if the person was in custody or confinement following a felony conviction.	18-3-102.1 (1)
Unauthorized absence. A person on intensive supervision parole, in a community corrections program, or participating in a work release program commits an unauthorized absence if the person knowingly leaves or fails to return to the person's residential or facility location, or removes or tampers with an electronic monitoring device. Where the person was previously convicted of a crime of violence or a serious crime against a person, the offense is a class 6 felony.	18-8-208.2 (2)(a)
A person not previously convicted of a crime of violence or a serious crime against a person who commits an unauthorized absence is subject to a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-208.2 (2)(b)
A person who knowingly violates a protection order during the commission of an unauthorized absence commits a class 3 felony.	18-8-208.2 (2)(c)
Persons in custody or confinement for unclassified offenses. A person who violates Section 18-8-201, C.R.S. (aiding escape), Section 18-8-206, C.R.S. (assault during escape), or Section 18-8-208, C.R.S. (escape) while in custody or confined for a misdemeanor offense which is unclassified or which was not classified at the time the custody or confinement began is deemed to have been in custody or confinement for a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-210
A person who violates Section 18-8-201, C.R.S. (aiding escape), Section 18-8-206, C.R.S. (assault during escape), or Section 18-8-208, C.R.S. (escape) while in custody or confined for a felony offense which is unclassified or which was not classified at the time the custody or confinement began is deemed to have been in custody or confinement for a class 5 felony.	18-8-210
Riots in detention facilities. A person confined in any correctional institution commits a class 5 felony if, during a riot, the person intentionally disobeys an order to move, disperse, or refrain from specified activities.	18-8-211 (3)
A person who engages with two or more other persons in violent conduct, using a deadly weapon, or any article used or fashioned in a manner to cause a person to reasonably believe that the article is a deadly weapon, or represents that the person is armed with a deadly weapon which creates grave danger and obstructs performance of institutional functions, commits a class 3 felony.	18-8-211 (2)(a)
Violation of bail bond conditions. A person who has been accused of a misdemeanor and who is released on bail bond commits a class 3 misdemeanor if the person knowingly fails to appear for trial or if the person knowingly violates the conditions of the bail bond.	18-8-212 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Escape and Offenses Relating to Custody (Cont.)	
A person who has been accused of a felony and is released on bail bond commits a class 6 felony if the person knowingly fails to appear for trial or if the person knowingly violates the conditions of the bail bond.	18-8-212 (1)
Unauthorized residency by parolee or probationer from another state. A probationer or parolee from another state who, in order to stay in the state, is required to have permission of the administrator of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, and does not receive such approval, commits a class 5 felony.	18-8-213 (2)
Bribery and Corrupt Influences	
Bribery. It is a class 3 felony to offer a pecuniary benefit to a public official with the intent to influence some action, or for a person who is a public official to accept a bribe.	18-8-302 (3)
Compensation for official behavior. A person who solicits or accepts compensation for having, as a public servant, given a decision, opinion, recommendation, or vote favorable to another or for having otherwise exercised a discretion in another person's favor; or a person who offers such compensation commits a class 6 felony.	18-8-303 (1)
Soliciting unlawful compensation. A public servant commits a class 2 misdemeanor if the person requests a financial benefit for the performance of an official action knowing that the person is required to perform that action without compensation or at a level of compensation lower than that requested.	18-8-304
Trading in public office. A person commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the person offers, receives, or agrees to confer any financial benefits upon a public servant or a party officer upon an agreement that any person will be appointed to or nominated as a candidate for public office.	18-8-305 (3)
Attempt to influence a public servant. Any person who attempts to influence any public servant by means of deceit, threat of violence, or economic reprisal commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-306
Designation of supplier prohibited. Any public servant who requires or directs a bidder or contractor to deal with a particular person in procuring goods or services required in submitting a bid to or fulfilling a contract with any government commits a class 6 felony.	18-8-307 (4)
Failing to disclose a conflict of interest. Failure by a public servant to disclose a conflict of interest is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-308 (3)
Abuse of Public Office	
Misuse of official information. Any public servant who, in contemplation of an official action or in reliance on information to which the person has access in an official capacity and which has not been made public, commits a class 6 felony if the person: acquires a pecuniary interest in any property, transaction, or enterprise that may be affected by such information or official action; speculates or wagers on the basis of such information or official action; or aids, advises, or encourages another to do any of the foregoing with intent to confer on any person a special pecuniary benefit.	18-8-402 (2)
Official oppression. A public servant commits a class 2 misdemeanor if the person, knowing that such conduct is illegal, subjects another to arrest, detention, search, seizure, mistreatment, dispossession, assessment, or lien; or has legal authority and jurisdiction of any person legally restrained and denies that restrained person the reasonable opportunity to consult in private with an attorney, provided that there is no danger of imminent escape and the restrained person expresses a desire to consult with an attorney.	18-8-403 (2)
First degree official misconduct. A public servant who, with intent to obtain a benefit or to maliciously cause harm, knowingly commits an act relating to his or her office that constitutes an unauthorized exercise of official function; refrains from performing a duty imposed by law; or violates any statute, rule, or regulation relating to his or her office commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-404 (2)
Second degree official misconduct. A public servant commits the class 1 petty offense of second degree official misconduct if he or she knowingly, arbitrarily, and capriciously refrains from performing a duty imposed upon him or her by law or violates any statute or lawfully adopted rule or regulation relating to his or her office.	18-8-405 (2)
Issuing a false certificate. A public servant who is authorized to make and issue official certificates or other official written instruments commits a class 6 felony if the person makes and issues such an instrument containing a statement that the person knows to be false.	18-8-406

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Abuse of Public Office (Cont.)	
Embezzlement of public property. A class 5 felony is committed when a public servant converts public moneys or properties to personal use or to any use other than the public use as authorized by law.	18-8-407 (2)
Designation of insurer prohibited. Any public servant who directly or indirectly requires or directs a bidder on any public building or construction contract which is about to be or has been competitively bid to obtain a surety bond or contract of insurance from a particular insurer, agent, or broker commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-8-408 (2)
Perjury and Related Offenses	
Perjury in the first degree. A person who makes a materially false statement under oath, that the person does not believe to be true, in any official proceeding commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-502 (3)
Perjury in the second degree. A person who, in situations other than an official proceeding, makes a materially false statement under oath when the person does not believe the statement to be true and with the intent to mislead a public servant in the performance of his or her duty, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-8-503 (2)
False swearing. A person who is under an oath required or authorized by law and who knowingly makes a materially false statement which he or she does not believe to be true commits false swearing, which is a class 1 petty offense, unless the offense qualifies as perjury in the first or second degree.	18-8-504 (2)
Offenses Relating to Judicial and Other Proceedings	
Bribe – receiving by a witness. A witness accepting any benefit for the purpose of influencing his or her presence or testimony at an official proceeding commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-603 (1)
Bribing a juror. A person who attempts to influence a juror's decision by offering or conferring any benefit upon the juror commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-606 (2)
Bribe – receiving by a juror. Any juror who accepts any benefit for the purpose of influencing his or her vote commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-607 (2)
Intimidating a juror. A person who attempts to influence a juror's vote by use of threat of harm or injury to any person or property commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-608 (2)
Jury tampering. Knowing participation in the fraudulent processing or selection of jurors or prospective jurors or attempting to communicate with or influence jurors other than as a part of the official trial proceedings is a class 5 felony.	18-8-609 (2)
Jury tampering in any class 1 felony trial is a class 4 felony.	18-8-609 (2)
Tampering with physical evidence. Tampering with physical evidence is a class 6 felony.	18-8-610 (3)
Tampering with a deceased human body. It is a class 3 felony if a person, believing that an official proceeding is pending, in progress, or about to be instituted and acting without legal right or authority, willfully destroys, mutilates, conceals, removes, or alters a human body, part of a human body, or human remains with intent to impair its or their appearance or availability in the official proceedings.	18-8-610.5 (2)
Simulating legal process. Knowingly delivering a request for payment which in form and substance simulates a court-issued legal process is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-611 (2)
Failure to obey a juror summons. Failure to obey a juror summons is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-612 (2)
Juror questionnaire. Willful misrepresentation of a material fact on a juror questionnaire is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-8-613 (2)
Harassment of a juror by an employer. Willful harassment of a juror by an employer is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-8-614 (2)
Retaliation against a judge. A person commits a class 4 felony if the person makes a credible threat or commits an act of harassment, harm, or injury upon another person or property as retaliation or retribution against a judge.	18-8-615 (2)
Retaliation against a prosecutor. A person commits a class 4 felony if the person makes a credible threat or commits an act of harassment, harm, or injury upon another person or property as retaliation or retribution against a prosecutor.	18-8-616 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Governmental Operations (Cont.)	
Victims and Witnesses Protection	
<i>Bribing a witness or victim.</i> A person commits a class 4 felony who offers or confers any benefit upon a witness or victim, in any official proceeding, members of the witness or victim's family, or persons in close relationship to or residing in the same household with a witness or victim in an attempt to influence that witness or victim.	18-8-703 (2)
<i>Intimidating a witness or victim.</i> If, in an attempt to influence a witness or victim, a person threatens harm or injury to any person or property, that person commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-704 (2)
<i>Aggravated intimidation of a witness or victim.</i> If, in an attempt to influence a witness or victim, a person is armed with a deadly weapon and intends, if resisted, to kill, maim, or wound any person; or knowingly wounds any person or puts any person in a reasonable fear of death or bodily injury, that person commits a class 3 felony.	18-8-705 (3)
<i>Retaliation against a witness or victim.</i> A person who intentionally inflicts harm or injury upon any person or property as retaliation or retribution for testimony given in any official proceeding commits a class 3 felony.	18-8-706 (2)
<i>Retaliation against a juror.</i> A person commits a class 3 felony if the person uses a threat or an act of harassment, harm, or injury upon any person or property directed to or committed on a juror, a member of the juror's family, an individual in close relationship to the juror, or an individual residing in the same household with the juror as retaliation or retribution against the juror.	18-8-706.5 (2)
<i>Tampering with a witness or victim.</i> A person who attempts to influence a victim or witness without bribery or threats commits a class 4 felony.	18-8-707 (2)
Offenses Relating to the Use of Force by Peace Officers	
<i>Duty to report use of force by peace officers.</i> Failure of a peace officer to report use of excessive force by another peace officer is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-8-802 (1)(c)
<i>Failure to intervene to prevent use of unlawful force.</i> Failure of a peace officer to intervene to prevent use of unlawful force is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-8-802 (1.5)(d)
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency	
Public Peace and Order	
<i>Inciting riot.</i> Any person who incites, urges, instructs, or signals a group of five or more persons to engage in a riot commits a class 1 misdemeanor provided that no injury to a person or damage to property results.	18-9-102 (3)
Inciting a riot, if injury to a person or damage to property occurs is a class 5 felony.	18-9-102 (3)
<i>Arming rioters.</i> A person who supplies a deadly weapon or destructive device for use in a riot, or who teaches another to use such weapon or device in a riot, commits a class 4 felony.	18-9-103 (2)
<i>Engaging in a riot.</i> Engaging in a riot, provided that the person does not use or claim to be armed with a deadly weapon, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-104 (1)
If, in the course of engaging in a riot, a person employs a deadly weapon, destructive device, or any article used or fashioned in a manner to cause a person to believe that the article is a deadly weapon, or if in the course of rioting, the actor represents verbally or otherwise that the person is armed with a deadly weapon, that person commits a class 4 felony.	18-9-104 (1)
<i>Disobedience of public safety orders.</i> Knowingly disobeying a reasonable public safety order during riot conditions is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-105
<i>Disorderly conduct.</i> A person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly: makes a coarse and obviously offensive utterance, gesture, or display in a public place and the utterance, gesture, or display tends to incite an immediate breach of the peace; or makes unreasonable noise in a public place or near a private residence that he or she has no right to occupy commits a class 1 petty offense of disorderly conduct.	18-9-106 (3)
Fighting with another in a public place, except in an amateur or professional contest, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-106 (3)(b)
Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly making a coarse or obviously offensive utterance, gesture, or display in a public place, or making unreasonable noise in a public place or near a private residence, when done with the intent to disrupt, impair, or interfere with a funeral, or with the intent to cause severe emotional distress to a person attending a funeral, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-106 (3)(a)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency (Cont.)	
Public Peace and Order (Cont.)	
Disorderly conduct (cont.). If a person who is not a peace officer discharges a firearm in a public place (except while lawfully engaged in target practice or hunting), or displays a deadly weapon or otherwise represents that the person is armed with a deadly weapon in a public place in a manner calculated to alarm, the person commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-106 (3)(c)
Obstructing a highway or other passageway. Obstructing a highway or other passageway without legal privilege is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-107 (3)
Knowingly obstructing the entrance into or exit from a funeral or funeral site, or knowingly obstructing a highway or other passageway where a funeral procession is taking place is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-107 (3)
Disrupting lawful assembly. A person who, intending to prevent or disrupt any lawful meeting, procession, or gathering, obstructs or interferes with the meeting, procession, or gathering by physical action, verbal utterance, or any other means, commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-108 (2)
Disrupting lawful assembly is a class 2 misdemeanor when the actor knows that the meeting, procession, or gathering is a funeral.	18-9-108 (2)
Interference with staff, faculty, or students of educational institutions. Interfering with the staff, faculty, or students of educational institutions is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-109 (5)
Knowingly making or conveying a credible threat to cause bodily injury with a deadly weapon against a student, school official, or employee of an educational institution, or an invitee who is on the premises of an educational institution, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-109 (6)(c)
Public buildings. Violating any of the provisions of Section 18-9-110, C.R.S., regarding trespass or interference in public buildings is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-110 (8)
Harassment. A person commits a class 3 misdemeanor if the person, with the intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person, subjects the other person to physical contact; directs obscene language or gestures toward the other person in public; follows the other person in public; repeatedly initiates or attempts to initiate communication with the other person; or repeatedly insults, taunts, challenges, or makes communications in offensively coarse language to the other person.	18-9-111 (2)
Harassment with the intent to intimidate or harass another person because of that person's actual or perceived race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-111 (2)
Loitering. A person commits a class 1 petty offense when he or she, with the intent to interfere with or disrupt the school program or with the intent to interfere with or endanger schoolchildren, loiters in a school building or on or within 100 feet of school grounds when persons under the age of 18 are present, when the person has no responsibility for any pupil nor any other specific and legitimate reason for his or her presence, and when the person has been asked to leave.	18-9-112 (2)
Desecration of venerated objects. A person commits a class 3 misdemeanor if the person knowingly desecrates any public monument, structure, or other object of veneration by the public.	18-9-113 (1)(a)
A person commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the person knowingly desecrates any place of worship or burial of human remains.	18-9-113 (1)(b)
Hindering transportation. A person who knowingly and without lawful authority forcibly stops and hinders the operation of any vehicle used in providing transportation services commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-114
Endangering public transportation or endangering utility transmission. If a person tampers with a facility of public transportation intentionally to cause damage which would result in possible bodily harm or death, or intends to commit a crime on the public conveyance or threatens anyone with a deadly weapon on a public conveyance, the person commits a class 3 felony.	18-9-115 (5)
If a person tampers with a facility of utility transmission with intent to cause any damage, malfunction, nonfunction, theft, or unauthorized removal of material which would interrupt performance of utility transmission or result in a creation of a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to anyone, the person commits a class 3 felony.	18-9-115 (5)
Violation of a restraining order related to public conveyances. A person commits a class 3 misdemeanor if the person violates a court order that specifically restrains that person from traveling in or on a particular public conveyance.	18-9-115.5

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency (Cont.)	
Public Peace and Order (Cont.)	
Throwing missiles at vehicles. Any person who knowingly projects any missile at or against a vehicle or equipment (other than a bicycle) designed for the transportation of persons or property commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-9-116 (1)
Harassment of bicyclists. Knowingly projecting any missile at or against a bicyclist is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-116 (2)
Vehicular eluding. Any person who, while operating a motor vehicle, knowingly eludes or attempts to elude a peace officer also operating a motor vehicle, and who operates the vehicle in a reckless manner, commits a class 5 felony when no bodily injury or death occurs.	18-9-116.5 (2)(a)
Vehicular eluding that results in bodily injury to another person is a class 4 felony.	18-9-116.5 (2)(a)
Vehicular eluding that results in the death of another person is a class 3 felony.	18-9-116.5 (2)(a)
Unlawful conduct on public property. Violating any order, rule or regulation that issued by any officer or agency having the power of control, management, or supervision of a public building or public property and that is reasonably necessary for the administration, protection, and maintenance of such public building or property is a class 3 misdemeanor, with some exceptions.	18-9-117 (3)(a)
Violating any order, rule, or regulation regarding the control and limitation of fires is a class 2 misdemeanor, provided that the order, rule, or regulation has been issued by any officer or agency having the power of control, management, or supervision of a public building or public property and it is reasonably necessary for the protection and maintenance of the public building or property.	18-9-117 (3)(b)
Violating any order, rule, or regulation regarding the prohibition of activities or conduct within public buildings or on public property which may interfere with, impair, or disrupt a funeral or funeral procession is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-117 (3)(c)
Firearms, explosives, or incendiary devices in facilities of public transportation. Any person who, without legal authority, possesses any loaded firearm or explosive or incendiary device, or carries or brings any of such items into any facility of public transportation, commits a class 6 felony.	18-9-118
Failure to leave premises upon request of a peace officer. Barricading or refusing police entry to any premises or property through use of or threatened use of force, or knowingly refusing or failing to leave any premises or property when requested to do so by a peace officer, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-119 (2)
Barricading or refusing police entry to any premises or property through use or threatened use of force, or knowingly refusing or failing to leave any premises or property when requested to do so by a peace officer and, in the same criminal episode, knowingly holding another person hostage or confining or detaining such person without his or her consent and without proper legal authority, is a class 2 misdemeanor, provided that no deadly weapon is used.	18-9-119 (3)
Barricading or refusing police entry to any premises or property through use or threatened use of force, or knowingly refusing or failing to leave any premises or property when requested to do so by a peace officer, or knowingly holding another person hostage without legal authority during such an episode, while, at the same time, recklessly or knowingly causing a peace officer to believe that the actor possesses a deadly weapon, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-119 (4)
Any person who barricades or refuses police entry to any premises through use or threat of force and fails to leave upon request by a peace officer outside the structure, and holds a hostage by feigning possession of a deadly weapon commits a class 5 felony.	18-9-119 (7)
Any person who barricades or refuses police entry to any premises through use or threat of force, fails to leave upon request by a peace officer outside the structure, and holds another person hostage with use of a deadly weapon commits a class 4 felony.	18-9-119 (5)
Terrorist training activities. Any person who teaches, demonstrates, practices with, or is instructed in the use, application, or making of firearms, explosive or incendiary devices, or techniques capable of causing injury or death and who knows that the same will be used in the furtherance of a civil disorder commits a class 5 felony.	18-9-120 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency (Cont.)	
Public Peace and Order (Cont.)	
<i>Bias-motivated crimes.</i> Placing another person in fear of imminent lawless action directed at that person or that person's property while knowing that such words or conduct will likely produce bodily injury to that person or damage to that person's property; or knowingly causing damage to or destruction to another person's property, with the intent to intimidate or harass that person because of his or her actual or perceived race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-121 (3)
Knowingly causing bodily injury to another person because of that person's actual or perceived race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, physical or mental disability, or sexual orientation, constitutes a class 5 felony.	18-9-121 (3)
Commission of a bias-motivated crime is a class 4 felony if the offender is physically aided or abetted by one or more other persons during the commission of the offense.	18-9-121 (3)
<i>Preventing passage to and from a health care facility.</i> Knowingly obstructing, detaining, hindering, impeding, or blocking another person's entry to or exit from a health care facility is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-122 (2)
Knowingly approaching another person within 8 feet of that person, without consent, for the purpose of passing information to, displaying a sign to, or engaging in oral protest, education, or counseling with that person within a radius of 100 feet from any entrance to a health care facility is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-122 (3)
<i>Bringing alcohol beverages, bottles, or cans into the major league baseball stadium.</i> Bringing or carrying alcoholic beverages, bottles, or cans into the Denver metropolitan major league baseball stadium is a class 1 petty offense.	18-9-123 (3)
<i>Hazing.</i> Any activity in which a person recklessly endangers the health or safety of, or causes a risk of bodily injury to, another person for purposes of initiation or admission into or affiliation with any student organization is hazing, which is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-124 (4)
<i>Interference with a funeral.</i> If a person, knowing that a funeral is being conducted, refuses to leave any private property within 100 feet of the funeral site upon the request of the owner or the owner's agent, or refuses to leave any public property within 100 feet of the funeral site upon the request of a public official or peace officer acting on reasonable belief of a violation, that person commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-125 (2)
Cruelty to Animals	
<i>Cruelty to animals.</i> The first offense of cruelty to animals, or cruelty to a service animal, certified police working dog, or police working horse is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-202 (2)(a)
A second or subsequent conviction of cruelty to animals is a class 6 felony.	18-9-202 (2)(b)(I)
Aggravated cruelty to animals (knowing torture, torment, needless mutilation, or killing) is a class 6 felony.	18-9-202 (2)(c)
A second or subsequent conviction of aggravated cruelty to animals (knowing torture, torment, needless mutilation, or killing) is a class 5 felony.	18-9-202 (2)(c)
<i>Animal fighting - penalty.</i> Any person who causes, sponsors, arranges, or encourages a fight between animals for monetary gain or entertainment commits a class 5 felony and, in addition to other statutory punishments, must be fined \$1,000 for the first offense, and \$5,000 for subsequent offenses.	18-9-204 (2)
Any person committing a second or subsequent offense of causing, sponsoring, arranging, or encouraging a fight between animals for monetary gain or entertainment commits a class 4 felony and, in addition to other statutory punishments, must be fined \$5,000.	18-9-204 (2)
<i>Unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog.</i> The first offense of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog is a class 3 misdemeanor when the dog inflicts bodily injury upon any other person.	18-9-204.5 (3)(b)
The first offense of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog is a class 3 misdemeanor when the dog injures or destroys any domestic animal.	18-9-204.5 (3)(e)(I)
A second or subsequent offense of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog is a class 2 misdemeanor when the dog inflicts bodily injury upon another person.	18-9-204.5 (3)(b)
A second or subsequent offense of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog is a class 2 misdemeanor when the dog injures or destroys any domestic animal.	18-9-204.5 (3)(e)(II)
Any owner who commits ownership of a dangerous dog and whose dog damages or destroys the property of another person commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-9-204.5 (3)(e)(III)(B.5)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency (Cont.)	
Cruelty to Animals (Cont.)	
Unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog (cont.). The first offense of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog is a class 1 misdemeanor when the dog inflicts serious bodily injury to a person.	18-9-204.5 (3)(c)
A second or subsequent offense of unlawful ownership of a dangerous dog when the dog inflicts bodily injury upon a person is a class 6 felony.	18-9-204.5 (3)(c)
Any person who owns a dangerous dog when the dog causes the death of a person commits a class 5 felony.	18-9-204.5 (3)(d)
Unauthorized release of an animal. Intentionally releasing, without the consent of the owner or custodian, an animal that is lawfully confined for any scientific, research, commercial, legal sporting, public safety, or educational purposes is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-206 (2)
Tampering with or drugging livestock. Tampering with or drugging livestock is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-207 (3)
False reporting of animal cruelty. Knowingly making a false report of animal cruelty to a local law enforcement agency or to the state bureau of animal protection is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-209 (3)
Offenses Involving Communications	
Wiretapping and eavesdropping devices prohibited. The first offense of buying, selling, or knowingly having in one's possession any device used for wiretapping or eavesdropping, when committed with the intent to unlawfully use such device, or knowingly aiding another person in unlawfully manufacturing, buying, selling, or possessing such a device, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-9-302
A second or subsequent offense of possessing devices used for wiretapping or eavesdropping is a class 5 felony.	18-9-302
Wiretapping prohibited. Wiretapping involving a cordless telephone is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-303 (2)
Wiretapping that does not involve a cordless telephone is a class 6 felony.	18-9-303 (2)
Eavesdropping prohibited. Any person not visibly present during a conversation or discussion commits the class 1 misdemeanor offense of eavesdropping if that person:	18-9-304 (2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowingly overhears or records (or attempts to do so) the conversation without the consent of at least one of the principal parties; • intentionally overhears or records the conversation for the purpose of committing, aiding, or abetting the commission of an unlawful act; • knowingly uses or discloses (or attempts to do so) the contents of the conversation while knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through eavesdropping; or • knowingly aiding, authorizing, agreeing with, employing, permitting, or intentionally conspiring with any person to violate the provisions of the eavesdropping statute. 	
Abuse of telephone and telegraph service. Abuse of telephone or telegraph service is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-306 (1)
Obstruction of telephone or telegraph service. Obstruction of telephone or telegraph service is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-306.5 (2)
Refusal to yield party line. Any person who willfully refuses to immediately yield or surrender the use of a party line on a telephone circuit when informed that the line is needed for an emergency call commits a class 1 petty offense, unless that person is using the line for such an emergency call.	18-9-307 (2)
Any person who requests the use of a party line on the pretext that an emergency exists while knowing that no emergency exists commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-9-307 (3)
Telephone directories to contain notice concerning refusals to yield party lines. Any person who or firm or corporation that provides telephone services and distributes state telephone directories must provide notice regarding the provisions of Section 18-9-307, C.R.S., concerning the refusal to yield a party line. Failure to provide this notice constitutes a class 1 petty offense.	18-9-308
Telecommunications crime. Knowingly accessing, using, manipulating, or damaging any telecommunications device without the authority of the owner or person that has lawful possession or use of the device is a class 3 misdemeanor.	
Making, possessing, or using illegal telecommunications equipment is a class 3 misdemeanor.	

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Against Public Peace, Order, and Decency (Cont.)	
Offenses Involving Communications (Cont.)	
Telecommunications crime (cont.) . Selling, giving, or advertising illegal telecommunications equipment or instructions for making, assembling, or using illegal telecommunications equipment is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-309 (2)(c) and (2)(d)
Selling, renting, lending, giving, publishing, or otherwise transferring or disclosing to another the number or code of a counterfeited, cancelled, expired, revoked, or nonexistent telephone number, credit card number, or method of numbering or coding telephone numbers without proper authority is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-9-309 (2)(e)
A second or subsequent offense of any of the telecommunications offenses listed above within five years of the first offense is a class 6 felony.	18-9-309 (2.5)
A person commits a class 4 felony who knowingly uses cloning equipment, or aids, abets, advises, or encourages another person to: a) intercept signals, including signals transmitted to or from a cellular phone, between a telecommunications provider and persons using telecommunications services, or between persons using telecommunications services; or b) create a cloned cellular phone.	18-9-309 (4)
It is theft, as defined in 18-4-401, to knowingly obtain any telecommunications service by charging such service to or causing such service to be charged to a stolen or fraudulent telephone number, access device, or credit card number, or by any method of code calling, or by installing, rearranging, or tampering with any equipment, physically or electronically, or by the use of any other fraudulent means, method, trick, device, or scheme.	18-9-309 (3)(a)
It is theft, as defined in 18-4-401, to obtain telecommunications services with fraudulent intent through the use of a false name, telephone number, address, or credit card number or through the unauthorized use of the name, telephone number, address, or credit card information of another.	18-9-309 (3)(b)
Unlawful use of information. Any person who, having obtained information pursuant to a court order for wiretapping or eavesdropping, knowingly uses, publishes, or divulges the information to any person or in any manner not authorized by law commits a class 6 felony.	18-9-310
Automated dialing systems prohibited. Any person who uses an automated dialing system with a prerecorded message for the purpose of soliciting another person to purchase goods or services commits a class 1 petty offense unless there is an existing business relationship between the persons involved and the recipient consents to hear the message.	18-9-311 (2)
Peace officer or human services worker personal information on the Internet. Any person who knowingly makes available on the Internet personal information about a peace officer or a human services worker, or the officer's or human services worker's immediate family member, if the dissemination of the information poses an imminent and serious threat to the peace officer's safety or the safety of the officer's immediate family, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-9-313 (3)
Criminal Code — Gambling	
Gambling	
Gambling. A person who engages in gambling commits a class 1 petty offense, provided that the person does not engage in professional gambling and the person is not a repeating gambling offender.	18-10-103 (1)
Professional gambling. A person who is not a repeating gambling offender and who engages in professional gambling commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-10-103 (2)
Engaging in professional gambling is a class 5 felony if the offender is a repeating gambling offender.	18-10-103 (2)
Possession of gambling devices. A person who is not a repeating gambling offender and who possesses a gambling device or record commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-10-105 (2)
Possession of a gambling device or record by a repeating gambling offender is a class 6 felony.	18-10-105 (2)
Gambling information. Knowingly transmitting or receiving gambling information, or knowingly installing or maintaining equipment for such transmission is a class 3 misdemeanor if the offender is not a repeating gambling offender.	18-10-106 (1)
Any person who is a repeating gambling offender and knowingly transmits or receives gambling information or knowingly installs or maintains transmission equipment commits a class 6 felony.	18-10-106 (1)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Gambling (Cont.)	
Gambling (Cont.)	
Gambling premises. Maintaining gambling premises is a class 3 misdemeanor if the offender is not a repeating gambling offender.	18-10-107 (3)
A repeating gambling offender who maintains gambling premises commits a class 6 felony.	18-10-107 (3)
Criminal Code — Simulated Gambling Devices	
Unlawful offering of a simulated gambling device. It is a class 3 misdemeanor to offer, facilitate, contract for, or otherwise make available to or for members of the public, organization, or club, any simulated gambling device where payment is required or permitted for use of the device or associated products and services, or for admission to the premises where the device is located; or an award of a prize is expressly or implicitly made to a person using the device.	18-10.5-103 (2)
Criminal Code — Offenses Involving Disloyalty	
Treason and Related Offenses	
Treason. A person who levies war against the state of Colorado or adheres to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, commits a class 1 felony of treason.	18-11-101
Insurrection. Any person who intentionally, by force, resists the execution of state law or engages or participates with any armed force to invade the state, commits the class 5 felony of insurrection.	18-11-102 (2)
Anarchy – Sedition	
Advocating overthrow of government. Any person who advocates for the destruction or overthrow of the government of the United States or of Colorado by violent force or action commits sedition, which is a class 5 felony.	18-11-201 (2)
Inciting destruction of life or property. Any person who advocates for the unlawful destruction of private or public property by the use of physical force, or the unlawful injury of any person, or the unlawful taking of human life, as a policy or course of conduct, under circumstances constituting a clear and present danger that violent action will result therefrom, commits a class 6 felony.	18-11-202
Membership in anarchistic and seditious associations. Any person who is a member of an unlawful organization which advocates violent and forceful change in the state of Colorado or in the United States commits a class 5 felony.	18-11-203 (2)
Mutilation – contempt of flag. Publicly mutilating, defacing, defiling, trampling upon, burning, cutting, or tearing the flag of the United States or of the state of Colorado with the intent to cast contempt or ridicule upon the flag, to outrage the sensibilities of observers, or to cause a breach of the peace or an incitement to riot, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-11-204 (3)
Unlawful to display flag. Any person who displays any flag other than the flag of the United States of America or of the state of Colorado or any of its subdivisions, agencies, or institutions on a permanent flagstaff located on a state, county, municipal, or other public building or on its grounds commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-11-205 (1)
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons	
Firearms and Weapons	
Possessing a dangerous or illegal weapon. A person who knowingly possesses an illegal weapon (blackjack, gas gun, or metallic knuckles) commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-12-102 (4)
A person who knowingly possesses a dangerous weapon (firearm silencer, machine gun, short shotgun, short rifle, or ballistic knife) commits a class 5 felony.	18-12-102 (3)
A second or subsequent offense of possessing a dangerous weapon is a class 4 felony.	18-12-102 (3)
Possession of a defaced firearm. Knowingly and unlawfully possessing a defaced firearm is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-21-103
Defacing a firearm. Knowingly defacing the manufacturer's serial number or any other distinguishing number or identification mark of a firearm is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-12-104
Carrying a concealed weapon. Knowingly and unlawfully carrying a concealed knife or firearm is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-105 (1)(a) and (1)(b)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons (Cont.)	
Firearms and Weapons (Cont.)	
Knowingly, unlawfully, and without legal authority possessing a firearm or any explosive, incendiary, or other dangerous device within the building, office, chambers, or hearing rooms of the General Assembly or of its employees is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-105 (1)(c)
Possession of weapons on school, college, or university grounds. It is a class 6 felony to knowingly and unlawfully carry, bring, or possess a deadly weapon on the property of any school, college, or university.	18-12-105.5 (1)
Prohibited use of weapons. Knowingly and unlawfully aiming a firearm at another person is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-106 (1)(a)
Recklessly or with criminal negligence discharging a firearm or shooting a bow and arrow is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-106 (1)(b)
Knowingly setting a loaded gun, trap, or device designed to cause an explosion upon being tripped or approached, and leaving it unattended by a competent person who is immediately present, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-106 (1)(c)
Possessing a firearm while under the influence is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-106 (1)(d)
Use of stun guns. The use of a stun gun in the commission of a criminal offense is a class 5 felony.	18-12-106.5
Second offense. Any person who has within five years previously been convicted of possessing an illegal weapon, possessing a defaced firearm, unlawfully carrying a concealed weapon, or using a weapon in a prohibited manner, shall upon conviction for a second or subsequent offense be guilty of a class 5 felony.	18-12-107
Illegal discharge of a firearm. Any person who knowingly or recklessly discharges a firearm into any dwelling or other building, occupied structure, or occupied motor vehicle commits a class 5 felony.	18-12-107.5 (3)
Possession of weapons by previous offenders. A person who knowingly possesses, uses, or carries a firearm or any other weapon subsequent to the person's conviction or adjudication (in the case of juveniles) for a felony or attempt or conspiracy to commit a felony commits a class 6 felony.	18-12-108 (2)(a) and (4)(a)
Possession of a weapon by a previous offender is a class 5 felony when the weapon is a dangerous weapon.	18-12-108 (2)(b) and (4)(b)
Possession of a weapon by a previous offender is a class 5 felony when the previous conviction was for burglary, arson, or any felony involving the use of force or a deadly weapon.	18-12-108 (2)(c) and (4)(c)
A second or subsequent offense of possession of a weapon by a person who has previously been convicted of or adjudicated for a felony, and when the weapon is a dangerous weapon or when the conviction was for, or the adjudication was based on, an offense involving burglary, arson, or any felony involving the use of force or the use of a deadly weapon is a class 4 felony.	18-12-108 (5)
Possession of handguns by juveniles. The first offense of illegal possession of a handgun by a person who has not attained the age of 18 years is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-108.5 (1)(c)(I)
A second or subsequent conviction of illegal possession of a handgun by a juvenile is a class 5 felony.	18-12-108.5 (1)(c)(II)
Unlawfully providing a handgun to a juvenile or permitting a juvenile to possess a handgun. Providing a firearm other than a handgun to a juvenile without the consent of the juvenile's parent or legal guardian is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-12-108.7 (3)
Any person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly provides a handgun to any person under the age of 18, or any person who knows of such juvenile's possession of a handgun and fails to make reasonable efforts to prevent such possession, commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-108.7 (1)(b)
Any person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly provides a handgun to a juvenile or who permits a juvenile to possess a handgun, even though the person is aware of a substantial risk that such juvenile will use a handgun to commit a felony offense, or who fails to make reasonable efforts to prevent the commission of the offense, commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-108.7 (2)(b)
Explosives or incendiary devices – chemical, biological, or radiological weapons. Any person who manufactures or possesses or who gives, mails, or sends any false, facsimile, or hoax explosive or incendiary device or chemical, biological, or radiological weapon to another person or places any such purported device or weapon on real or personal property commits a class 5 felony.	18-12-109 (7)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons (Cont.)	
Firearms and Weapons (Cont.)	
Any person who knowingly possesses or controls an explosive or incendiary device commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-109 (2)
Any person who removes any explosive or incendiary device from the premises of a lawful possessor without consent commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-109 (5)
Any person who possesses any explosive or incendiary parts commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-109 (6)
Any person who possesses a valid permit issued under the provisions of Article 7 of Title 9 regarding the regulation and inspection of explosives, or an employee of a permittee acting within the scope of his or her employment who knowingly dispenses, distributes, or sells explosive or incendiary devices to a person not authorized to possess or control such devices commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-109 (8)
A person who knowingly possesses, controls, manufactures, gives, mails, or sends any chemical, biological or radiological weapon commits a class 3 felony.	18-12-109 (2.5)
A person who removes any chemical, biological, or radiological weapon from the place where it is lawfully kept without the consent of the lawful possessor commits a class 3 felony.	18-12-109 (5.5)
A person who possesses parts of chemical, biological, or radiological weapons commits a class 3 felony.	18-12-109 (6.5)
Any person who knowingly uses, gives, mails, or sends an explosive or incendiary device or a chemical, biological, or radiological weapon or materials in the commission of or attempt to commit a felony commits a class 2 felony.	18-12-109 (4)
Unlawful purchase of firearms. Any person who knowingly purchases or otherwise obtains a firearm on behalf of or for transfer to a person who the transferor knows or reasonably should know to be ineligible to possess a firearm commits a class 4 felony.	18-12-111 (1)
Unlawful purchase of firearms – dealer. A licensed firearm dealer who fails to post a sign in a visible area stating that it is illegal to purchase or transfer a firearm to an individual who is ineligible to have one commits a class 2 petty offense.	18-12-111 (2)(b)
Private firearms transfers. Any person who violates the provisions of Section 18-12-112, C.R.S., requiring background checks for certain private firearms transfers commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-12-112 (9)(a)
Failure to carry a permit. Any person who fails to carry and produce a concealed carry permit and valid photo identification when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-12-204 (2)(a)
Maintenance of a permit. Any person who has a concealed carry permit and who fails to notify the issuing sheriff within 30 days following a change of address or within three business days following the loss, theft, or destruction of the permit commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-12-210 (1)
Large-capacity Ammunition Magazines	
Large-capacity ammunition magazines. Any person who sells, transfers, or possesses a large-capacity magazine (defined as ammunition magazines that can accept more than 15 rounds of ammunition, 8 shotgun shells when combined with a fixed magazine, or 28 inches of shotgun shells) commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-302 (1)(a)
Any person who, for the second or subsequent time, commits the crime of selling, transferring, or possessing a large-capacity magazine commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-12-302 (1)(b)
Any person who possesses a large-capacity magazine during the commission of a felony or any crime of violence commits a class 6 felony.	18-12-302 (1)(c)
Identification markings for large-capacity magazines. Any person who manufactures a large-capacity magazine (defined as ammunition magazines that can accept more than 15 rounds of ammunition, 8 shotgun shells when combined with a fixed magazine, or 28 inches of shotgun shells) and fails to include a permanent stamp or marking indicating that the large-capacity magazine was manufactured or assembled after July 1, 2013, commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-12-303 (3)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses	
Abuse of a corpse. A person who, without statutory or court-ordered authority, removes the body or remains of any person from a grave without proper consent or who treats the body or remains of any person in a way that would outrage normal family sensibilities commits a class 6 felony.	18-13-101 (2)
Fighting by agreement – dueling. If two or more persons fight by agreement in a public place, except in a lawfully authorized sporting event, such persons commit the offense of dueling, which is a class 1 petty offense unless deadly weapons are involved.	18-13-104 (1)
Persons who by agreement engage in a fight with deadly weapons commit dueling, which is a class 4 felony.	18-13-104 (2)
Unlawful to discard or abandon iceboxes or motor vehicles and similar items. Any person who abandons or discards in any public place or private place accessible to children, any chest, closet, piece of furniture, refrigerator, icebox, motor vehicle, or other article that has a compartment with a capacity of one and one-half cubic feet or more and a door or lid which cannot be easily opened from the inside, or who knowingly permits such an item to be abandoned or discarded on his or her property, commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-13-106
Interference with persons with disabilities. Any person who falsely impersonates an individual with a disability, as defined in Section 24-34-301 (5.6), C.R.S., commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-13-107 (1)
Knowingly denying an individual with a disability any specified rights or privileges protected by Colorado law is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-107 (4)
Intentional misrepresentation of entitlement to an assistance animal. A person commits the class 2 petty offense of intentional misrepresentation of entitlement to an assistance animal if the person intentionally misrepresents entitlement to an animal in his or her possession as an assistance animal for the purpose of obtaining any of the rights or privileges set forth in state or federal law for an individual with a disability as a reasonable accommodation in housing; the person was previously given a written or verbal warning regarding the fact that it is illegal to intentionally misrepresent entitlement to an assistance animal; and the person knows that the animal is not an assistance animal with regard to that person or the person does not have a disability.	18-13-107.3
Intentional misrepresentation of a service animal. A person commits intentional misrepresentation of a service animal if the person intentionally misrepresents an animal in his or her possession as his or her service animal or service-animal-in-training for the purpose of obtaining any of the rights or privileges set forth in Section 24-34-803, C.R.S.; the person was previously given a written or verbal warning regarding the fact that it is illegal to intentionally misrepresent a service animal; and the person knows that the animal in question is not a service animal or service-animal-in-training.	18-13-107.7
Removal of timber from state lands. Cutting or removing timber from state lands without lawful authority is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-108
Firing woods or prairie. Any person who, without lawful authority, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence sets on fire any woods, prairie, or grounds belonging to another, or who permits such a fire to be set and to pass from his or her own grounds to the injury of another person commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-13-109 (1)(a)
Firing of woods or prairie is a class 6 felony if it occurs during an official fire ban.	18-13-109 (2)(a)
Intentionally setting wildfire. A person who intentionally sets a wildfire commits a class 3 felony.	18-13-109.5 (2)
Purchases of commodity metals. Violating the following provisions related to the purchase of commodity scrap metal is a class 2 misdemeanor when the value of the metal involved is less than \$500: failing to keep a book or register detailing all transactions; knowingly giving false information for records kept on all transactions; failing to sign up with and interact with the scrap theft alert system; failing to pay a seller of a commodity metal with a check if the transaction involves more than \$300 and no picture of the seller is taken; or failing to keep digital or other records concerning commodity metal sales for at least 180 days.	18-13-111 (5)(a)
Violating the provisions of law listed above is a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the metal involved is \$500 or more.	18-13-111 (5)(b)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses (Cont.)	
Hazardous wastes violations. Any person who abandons a vehicle containing hazardous wastes or intentionally spills such wastes on a street, highway, or public or private property without consent commits a class 4 felony.	18-13-112 (3)
Unlawful to sell metal beverage containers with detachable opening devices. Any person who sells or offers for sale at retail any metal beverage container with a detachable opening device designed to detach from the beverage container upon being opened commits a class 2 petty offense.	18-13-113 (4)
Violations concerning the sale of secondhand property. An operator of a flea market or similar facility in which secondhand property is offered for sale or trade who does not properly notify each secondhand dealer of legal requirements concerning the recording of information related to the sale of secondhand property or who does not provide the required forms for making such records commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-114 (8)
The failure of a secondhand dealer to keep records of each sale or trade of secondhand property or the failure to maintain required information related to such sales is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-13-114 (6)(a)
Any person who trades with a secondhand dealer or a secondhand dealer who knowingly provides false information with respect to the records such dealers are required to keep commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-13-114 (6)(b)
A second or subsequent offense concerning the sale of secondhand property within a three-year period is a class 5 felony.	18-13-114 (6)(a)
Proof of ownership required. A violation of Section 18-13-114.5, C.R.S., regarding proof of ownership required by dealers of secondhand property and retailers of new goods who sell certain goods at flea markets is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-114.5 (4)
Notice. Failure of a secondhand dealer or operator of a flea market to conspicuously post a notice of the provisions of law regarding transactions involving secondhand property, sales tax requirements, and theft, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-115 (3)
Sales tax license. Failure of a secondhand dealer or operator of a flea market to obtain a sales tax license or failure of a secondhand dealer or other person operating at a flea market to collect sales tax and to remit the proceeds is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-116 (2)
Record of sales. Failure of a secondhand dealer or dealer and retailer of new goods who sells goods at a flea market to keep and preserve suitable records of sales for use in calculating taxes is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-117 (2)(a)
Record of sales of credit or gift cards. Failure of a secondhand dealer or dealer and retailer of new goods at a flea market to record the purchase of any store credit, gift card, or merchandise card of more than \$30 in a register that is accessible to law enforcement is a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-13-117 (2)(b)
Health care providers – abuse of health insurance. A person who provides health care commits abuse of health insurance if, when the effect is to eliminate any required deductible or copayment required from a patient, the health care provider knowingly: accepts from any third-party payer, as payment-in-full, the amount the third-party payer covers; or submits a fee to a third-party payer when the fee is higher than the fee the provider has agreed to accept from the insured patient. Abuse of health insurance is a class 1 petty offense.	18-13-119 (4)
Abuse of property insurance. Abuse of property insurance is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-13-119.5 (5)
Transport, storage, or usage of drip gasoline. Unauthorized transport, storage, or usage of drip gasoline is a class 2 misdemeanor.	18-13-120 (4)
Furnishing cigarettes, tobacco products, or nicotine products to minors. Any person who gives, sells, distributes, dispenses, or offers for sale a cigarette, tobacco product, or nicotine product to any person who is under the age of 21 commits a class 2 petty offense.	18-13-121 (1)
Any person who, before giving, selling, distributing, dispensing, or offering for sale a cigarette, tobacco product, or nicotine product, fails to request and examine the buyer's government-issued photographic identification commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the transaction is face-to-face and the buyer appears to be over the age of 30.	18-13-121 (1)
Any person who is under the age of 18 and who purchases or attempts to purchase any cigarettes, tobacco products, or nicotine products commits a class 2 petty offense.	18-13-121 (2)(a)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Miscellaneous Offenses	
Miscellaneous Offenses (Cont.)	
<i>Illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol or marijuana, or illegal possession of marijuana paraphernalia, by an underage person.</i> Possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol by a minor; possession or consumption of marijuana by an underage person, except as permitted under the Colorado Constitution or law; and possession of marijuana paraphernalia by an underage person, when the underage person knows or reasonably should know that the drug paraphernalia could be used in circumstances in violation of state law, and except as permitted by the Colorado Constitution and state law, are unclassified petty offenses.	18-13-122 (3)
A first offense is punishable by maximum \$100 fine, or completion of a substance abuse program. A second offense is punishable by a maximum fine of \$100, mandatory completion of a substance abuse education program, up to 24 hours of community service, and, if necessary and appropriate, submission to a substance abuse assessment. A third offense is punishable by a maximum fine of \$250, up to 36 hours of community service, and mandatory submission to a substance abuse assessment.	18-13-122 (4)
<i>Unlawful use of gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB).</i> The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, sale, or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or sell GHB or ketamine or their immediate chemical precursors or analogs or to knowingly cause or attempt to cause any other person to unknowingly consume or receive the direct administration of any such substances is a class 3 felony.	18-13-123 (5)
A second or subsequent offense of unlawful use of GHB or ketamine or the immediate precursors or chemical analogs for such substances is a class 2 felony.	18-13-123 (5)
<i>Dissemination of false information to obtain hospital admittance or care.</i> Knowingly providing false identifying information for the purpose of either obtaining admittance to, or health services from, a hospital, or evading an obligation to a hospital for services provided, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-13-124 (2)
<i>Sale or purchase of telephone records.</i> Unauthorized trading in telephone records is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-13-125 (4)
<i>Locating protected persons.</i> A person who accepts money or another form of compensation to assist a restrained person in locating a protected person when the person knows or reasonably should know that the restrained person is subject to a court order prohibiting contact with the protected person, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-13-126 (2)
<i>Smuggling of humans.</i> A person commits the class 3 felony of smuggling of humans if, for the purpose of assisting another person to enter, remain in, or travel through the United States or the state of Colorado in violation of immigration laws, the person provides or agrees to provide transportation to that person in exchange for anything of value.	18-13-128 (2)
<i>Misuse of human reproductive material.</i> A health care provider commits the class 6 felony of misuse of gametes if the healthcare provider knowingly treats or assists in the treatment of a patient through assisted reproduction by using gametes (or human reproductive material, such as sperm or egg) from a donor that the patient did not expressly consent to the use of that donor's gametes.	18-13-131 (2)
Offenses Related to Hotel Facility Rates	
<i>Hotel facility violations.</i> Any owner, agent, lessee, or manager of any hotel facility who violates, or causes to be violated, any of the provisions of Article 14 of Title 18 regarding the posting and notice of hotel rates commits a class 1 petty offense.	18-14-104
Criminal Code — Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans	
Offenses — Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans	
<i>Extortionate extension of credit.</i> Any agreement between a creditor and a debtor to the effect that delay or failure in making repayment for extension of credit will result in the use of extortionate means of collection is a class 4 felony.	18-15-102
<i>Criminal usury.</i> Any person who knowingly charges, takes, or receives any money or other property as a loan finance charge where the charge exceeds an annual percentage rate of 45 percent or the equivalent for a longer or shorter period commits a class 6 felony.	18-15-104 (1)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans (Cont.)	
Offenses — Making, Financing, or Collection of Loans (Cont.)	
Financing extortionate extensions of credit. Any person advancing money or property to another whom the person reasonably suspects will use such money or property for the purpose of making an extortionate extension of credit commits a class 5 felony.	18-15-105
Financing criminal usury. Any person who finances criminal usury commits a class 6 felony.	18-15-106
Collection of extensions of credit by extortionate means. Any person who uses extortionate means to collect any extension of credit commits a class 4 felony.	18-15-107 (2)
Records of criminal usury. Any person who possesses or conceals records of criminally serious transactions with intent to aid, assist, or facilitate criminal usury commits a class 6 felony.	18-15-108 (1)
Loan finders. Violation by a loan finder of the prohibition against charging or collecting any fee from a borrower until a borrower actually receives the agreed-upon loan is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-15-109 (4)
Criminal Code — Purchasers of Valuable Articles	
Offenses Related to Purchasers of Valuable Articles	
Violation of Purchase of Valuable Articles statute. Any person who violates the provisions of Article 16 of Title 18 regarding the purchase and sale of valuable articles, or who knowingly gives false information regarding the seller of a valuable article commits a class 6 felony.	18-16-108
Criminal Code — Colorado Organized Crime Control Act	
Colorado Organized Crime Control Act	
Racketeering activities. It is a class 2 felony to knowingly invest proceeds from a pattern of racketeering activity, as defined in Section 18-17-103 (5), C.R.S., or collection of an unlawful debt in real property or any enterprise, to participate in racketeering activities, or to conspire to participate in racketeering activities.	18-17-105 (1)
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992	
Unlawful Possession and Use of a Controlled Substance	
Unlawful possession of a controlled substance. Except as otherwise authorized by law, possession of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains less than four grams of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II, or any quantity of a controlled substance listed in schedule III, IV, or V of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 is a level 1 drug misdemeanor, except for possession of flunitrazepam, gamma hydroxybutyrate, or ketamine. A fourth or subsequent offense is a level 4 drug felony.	18-18-403.5 (2)(c)
Except as otherwise authorized by law, possession of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of flunitrazepam, ketamine, gamma hydroxybutyrate, cathinones, or more than four grams of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 is a level 4 drug felony.	18-18-403.5 (2)(a)
Unlawful use of a controlled substance. Any person who uses any controlled substance (other than marijuana or marijuana concentrate), except when it is dispensed by or under the discretion of a person licensed or authorized by law to prescribe, administer, or dispense the controlled substance for bona fide medical needs, commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-404 (1)(a)
Unlawful Distribution, Manufacturing, Dispensing, or Sale	
Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or possession. Any person who: knowingly manufactures, dispenses, sells, or distributes, or possesses with the intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute, a controlled substance; induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to manufacture, dispense, sell, distribute; possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute such a controlled substance; or possesses one or more chemicals, supplies, or pieces of equipment with the intent to manufacture such a controlled substance, commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor if the violation involves a controlled substance listed in schedule V of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 or a transfer with no remuneration of not more than four grams of a controlled substance listed in schedule III or schedule IV of Part 2 of Article 18.	18-18-405 (2)(e)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992	
Unlawful Distribution, Manufacturing, Dispensing, or Sale (Cont.)	
Unlawful distribution, manufacture, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance is a level 4 drug felony if it involves:	18-18-405 (2)(d)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs not more than 4 grams and contains a controlled substance listed in schedule III or schedule IV of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18; or • distribution or transfer of the controlled substance for the purpose of consuming all of the controlled substance with another person or persons at a time substantially contemporaneous with the transfer, provided that the transfer involves not more than 4 grams of a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 or not more than two grams of methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine, or cathinones. 	
Unlawful distribution, manufacture, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance is a level 3 drug felony if it involves any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs:	18-18-405 (2)(c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not more than 14 grams and contains a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18; • not more than 7 grams and contains methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine, or cathinones; • not more than 10 milligrams and contains flunitrazepam; or • more than 4 grams and contains a controlled substance listed in schedule III or IV of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18. 	
Unlawful distribution, manufacture, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance is a level 2 drug felony if it involves any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs:	18-18-405 (2)(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more than 14 grams, but not more than 225 grams, and contains a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18; • more than 7 grams, but not more than 112 grams, and contains methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine, or cathinones; or • more than 10 milligrams, but not more than 50 milligrams, and contains flunitrazepam. 	
Unlawful distribution, manufacture, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance is a level 2 drug felony if the offender is an adult who sells, dispenses, distributes, or otherwise transfers any quantity of a controlled substance listed on schedule III or IV of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 or any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any amount of such a substance to a minor when the adult is at least two years older than the minor.	18-18-405 (2)(b)(II)
Unlawful distribution, manufacture, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance is a level 1 drug felony if it involves any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs:	18-18-405 (2)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more than 225 grams and contains a controlled substance listed in schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18; • more than 112 grams and contains methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine, or cathinones; or • more than 50 milligrams and contains flunitrazepam. 	
Unlawful distribution, manufacture, dispensing, sale, or possession of a controlled substance is a level 1 drug felony if the offender is an adult who sells, dispenses, distributes, or otherwise transfers any quantity of a controlled substance listed on schedule I or II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 other than marijuana or marijuana concentrate or any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any amount of such a substance to a minor when the adult is at least two years older than the minor.	18-18-405 (2)(a)(II)
Offenses Relating to Marijuana	
Offenses relating to marijuana and marijuana concentrate. Any person who sells, transfers, or dispenses more than two and one-half pounds of marijuana or more than one pound of marijuana concentrate to a minor commits a level 1 drug felony if the person is an adult and is two years older than the minor.	18-18-406 (1)(a)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992 (Cont.)	
Offenses Relating to Marijuana (Cont.)	
Any person who sells, transfers, or dispenses more than 6 ounces, but not more than two and one-half pounds of marijuana; or more than 3 ounces, but not more than one pound of marijuana concentrate to a minor; commits a level 2 drug felony if the person is an adult and is two years older than the minor.	18-18-406 (1)(b)
Any person who sells, transfers, or dispenses more than 1 ounce, but not more than 6 ounces of marijuana; or more than one-half ounce, but not more than 3 ounces, of marijuana concentrate to a minor; commits a level 3 drug felony if the person is an adult and is two years older than the minor.	18-18-406 (1)(c)
Any person who sells, transfers, or dispenses not more than 1 ounce of marijuana; or not more than one-half ounce of marijuana concentrate to a minor; commits a level 4 drug felony if the person is an adult and is two years older than the minor.	18-18-406 (1)(d)
Except as otherwise authorized by law, any person who knowingly processes or manufactures any marijuana or marijuana concentrate or who knowingly allows to be processed or manufactured on land owned, occupied, or controlled by him or her any marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 3 drug felony.	18-18-406 (2)(a)(II)
Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person who knowingly dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate, or who attempts, induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 1 drug felony if the amount of marijuana is more than 50 pounds or the amount of marijuana concentrate is more than 25 pounds.	18-18-406 (2)(b)(III)(A)
Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person who knowingly dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate, or who attempts, induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 2 drug felony if the amount of marijuana is more than five pounds but not more than 50 pounds or the amount of marijuana concentrate is more than two and one-half pounds but not more than 25 pounds.	18-18-406 (2)(b)(III)(B)
Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person who knowingly dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate, or who attempts, induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 3 drug felony if the amount of marijuana is more than 12 ounces but not more than five pounds of marijuana or more than 6 ounces but not more than two and one-half pounds of marijuana concentrate.	18-18-406 (2)(b)(III)(C)
Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person who knowingly dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate, or who attempts, induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 4 drug felony if the amount of marijuana is more than 4 ounces but not more than 12 ounces of marijuana, or more than 2 ounces but not more than 6 ounces of marijuana concentrate.	18-18-406 (2)(b)(III)(D)
Except as otherwise authorized by law, a person who knowingly dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate, or who attempts, induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute marijuana or marijuana concentrate commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor if the amount is not more than 4 ounces of marijuana or not more than 2 ounces of marijuana concentrate.	18-18-406 (2)(b)(III)(E)
Except as provided in article XVIII of the Colorado Constitution, any person who knowingly cultivates, grows, or produces a marijuana plant or knowingly allows a marijuana plant to be cultivated, grown, or produced on land that the person owns, occupies, or controls.	18-18-406 (3)(a)(I)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992 (Cont.)	
Offenses Relating to Marijuana (Cont.)	
Except as provided in article XVIII of the Colorado Constitution, any person who knowingly cultivates, grows, or produces a marijuana plant or knowingly allows a marijuana plant to be cultivated, grown, or produced on land that the person owns, occupies, or controls commits a level 3 drug felony if the offense involves more than 30 plants. It is a level 4 drug felony if the offense involves more than 6 but less than 30 plants, and it is a level 1 drug misdemeanor if the offense involves 6 or fewer plants.	18-18-406 (3)(a)(III)
Except for medical marijuana patients or primary caregivers as permitted by Colorado law, or as authorized by local law, regardless of whether for medical or recreational use, a second or subsequent offense of knowingly cultivating, growing, or producing more than 24 marijuana plants on or in a residential property; or knowingly allowing more than 24 marijuana plants to be cultivated, grown, or produced on or in a residential property is a level 3 drug felony. It is a level 1 drug misdemeanor if the second or subsequent offense involves 12 to 24 plants. The first offense is a drug petty offense.	18-18-406 (3)(a)(IV)
A person who possesses any marijuana plant that the person is growing on behalf of another individual, unless the person is the primary caregiver for the individual and is in compliance with the medical marijuana program, commits a level 3 drug felony if the offense involves more than 30 plants. It is a level 4 drug felony if the offense involves more than 6 but less than 30 plants, and it is a level 1 drug misdemeanor if the offense involves 6 or fewer plants.	18-18-406 (3.5)
A person who possesses more than 6 ounces of marijuana or more than 3 ounces of marijuana concentrate commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-406 (4)(b)
A person who possesses more than two ounces of marijuana but not more than six ounces of marijuana or less than three ounces of marijuana concentrate commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-406 (4)(c)
A person arrested for possessing 2 ounces or less of marijuana, in order to secure release from arrest or detention, is required to promise in writing to appear in court. Any person who does not honor such a written promise commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	18-18-406 (5)(a)(II)
Unlawful use or possession of synthetic cannabinoids or salvia divinorum. Any person who uses or possesses any amount of any synthetic cannabinoid or salvia divinorum commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-406.1 (2)
Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, sale, or cultivation of synthetic cannabinoids or salvia divinorum. Any person who knowingly manufactures, dispenses, sells, distributes, or possesses with the intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute any amount of synthetic cannabinoid or salvia divinorum, or who induces, attempts to induce, or conspires with one or more persons to do so, or who cultivates salvia divinorum with the intent to dispense, sell, or distribute any amount of salvia divinorum commits a level 3 drug felony.	18-18-406.2 (2)
Any person who dispenses, sells, or distributes any amount of synthetic cannabinoid or salvia divinorum to a minor who is less than 18 years of age commits a level 2 drug felony provided that the offender is at least 18 years of age and is at least two years older than the minor.	18-18-406.2 (3)
Medical use of marijuana. Fraudulently representing a medical condition for the purpose of falsely obtaining a marijuana registry identification card, or for the purpose of avoiding arrest and prosecution for a marijuana-related offense, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-18-406.3 (2)(a)
Fraudulent use or theft of any person's marijuana registry identification card is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-18-406.3 (3)
Fraudulently producing, counterfeiting, or tampering with one or more marijuana registry cards is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-18-406.3 (4)
Releasing or making public, without written authorization of the marijuana registry patient involved, any confidential record or any confidential information contained in any such record that is provided to or by the marijuana registry or primary caregiver registry is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-18-406.3 (5)
Any person who is an owner, officer, or employee of a licensed medical marijuana dispensary, an employee of the state or a local medical marijuana licensing authority, or an employee of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, who releases or makes public a medical marijuana patients medical record or other confidential information without the authorization of the patient, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-18-406.3 (7)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992 (Cont.)	
Offenses Relating to Marijuana (Cont.)	
Unlawful advertising of marijuana. A person who is not licensed to sell medical or retail marijuana in Colorado or pursuant to the laws regarding medical or retail marijuana under the laws of another state, knowingly advertises in a newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication, or on the internet, the unlawful sale of marijuana, marijuana concentrate, or a marijuana-infused product by a person not licensed to sell marijuana, marijuana concentrate, or a marijuana-infused product commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-406.4
Unlawful use of marijuana in a detention facility. Any person confined in any detention facility who possesses or uses marijuana commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-406.5 (1)
Extraction of marijuana concentrate. Unless licensed under Colorado law, it is a level 2 drug felony to knowingly manufacture marijuana concentrate using an inherently hazardous substance, or, for a person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls the use of any premises, to knowingly allow marijuana concentrate to be manufactured on the premises using an inherently hazardous substance.	18-18-406.6
Other Violations	
Keeping, maintaining, controlling, renting, or making available property for the unlawful distribution or manufacture of controlled substances. Any person who knowingly or intentionally keeps, maintains, controls, rents, leases, or makes available for use any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling, building, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, room, enclosure, or other structure or place, which that person knows is resorted to for the purpose of keeping for distribution, transporting for distribution, or distributing controlled substances in violation of law commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-411 (4)
Any person who knowingly or intentionally opens or maintains any place that the person knows is resorted to for the purposes of unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance, or who knowingly or intentionally rents, leases, or makes available for use, with or without compensation, a building, room, or enclosure that the person knows is resorted to for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-411 (4)
Abusing toxic vapors prohibited. Any person who knowingly smells or inhales the fumes of toxic vapors for the purpose of causing a condition of euphoria, excitement, exhilaration, stupefaction, or dulled senses of the nervous system, or who knowingly possesses, buys, or uses any such substance for such purposes, or who knowingly aids any other person to do so commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-412 (2)
Unlawful possession of materials to make methamphetamine and amphetamine. Any person who possesses ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers with the intent to use such product as an immediate precursor in the manufacture of a controlled substance commits a level 2 drug felony.	18-18-412.5 (3)
Unlawful sale or distribution of materials to manufacture controlled substances. Any person who sells or distributes chemicals, supplies, or equipment, and who knows or reasonably should know or believes that a person intends to use the chemicals, supplies, or equipment to illegally manufacture a controlled substance commits a level 2 drug felony.	18-18-412.7 (2)
Retail sale of methamphetamine precursor drugs. Any person who knowingly violates any of the provisions regarding the retail sale or purchase of methamphetamine precursor drugs commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-412.8 (3)(a)
Authorized possession of controlled substances. It is a drug petty offense for a person lawfully in possession of a controlled substance, because it has been prescribed or dispensed by a practitioner, to possess the controlled substance in a container other than the in which it was delivered, unless the person is able to show that he is the legal owner or a person acting at the direction of the legal owner of the controlled substance.	18-18-413
Unlawful acts. Any person who refills any a controlled substance listed in schedules III, IV, or V of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 more than six months after the date on which the prescription was issued or more than five times commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-414 (1)(e)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor for a pharmacy to fail to file and retain the prescription for a controlled substance as required by Section 12-42.5-131, C.R.S.	18-18-414 (1)(f)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor for a hospital to fail to record and maintain a record of the dispensing of a prescription drug or controlled substance as required by Sections 12-42.5-131 and 27-80-210, C.R.S.	18-18-414 (1)(g)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992 (Cont.)	
Other Violations (Cont.)	
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to refuse to make available for inspection and to accord full opportunity to check any record or file as required by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992, Part 1 of Article 42.5 of Title 12, or Part 2 of Article 80 of Title 27.	18-18-414 (1)(h)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to fail to keep records as required by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992, Part 1 of Article 42.5 of Title 12, or Part 2 of Article 80 of Title 27.	18-18-414 (1)(i)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to fail to obtain a license or registration as required by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992, Part 1 of Article 42.5 of Title 12, or Part 2 of Article 80 of Title 27.	18-18-414 (1)(j)
Except when controlled substances are dispensed by a practitioner for direct administration or for administration to hospital inpatients, it is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to fail to affix to the immediate container a label bearing certain information required by law.	18-18-414 (1)(k)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor for a practitioner, in dispensing a controlled substance other than by direct administration, to fail to affix to the immediate container a label bearing certain information required by law.	18-18-414 (1)(l)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to administer a controlled substance other than to the patient for whom it is prescribed.	18-18-414 (1)(m)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor for a practitioner or pharmacy to possess a controlled substance that was not obtained from a pharmacy and that was received from a person who is not licensed as a manufacturer, distributor, or practitioner.	18-18-414 (1)(n)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor for a pharmacist or practitioner to fail to follow the provisions of law related to dispensing controlled substances in emergency situations.	18-18-414 (2)
It is a level 2 drug misdemeanor to violate any provision of Part 4 of Article 18 of Title 18 for which a penalty is not otherwise specified.	18-18-414 (4)
It is a level 4 drug felony to dispense or possess a controlled substance listed in schedule I of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18, unless the person is a researcher who is registered under federal law to conduct research with that controlled substance.	18-18-414 (1)(a)
Except in emergency situations, all controlled substances listed in schedule II of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 must be dispensed from a pharmacy pursuant to a written or electronically submitted order or by a practitioner in the course of his or her professional practice. Any person who violates this requirement commits a level 4 drug felony.	18-18-414 (1)(b)
All controlled substances listed in schedules III, IV, or V of Part 2 of Article 18 of Title 18 must be dispensed from a pharmacy pursuant to a written, oral, mechanically produced, computer generated, electronically transmitted, or facsimile transmitted order or by a practitioner in the course of his or her professional practice. Any person who violates this requirement commits a level 4 drug felony.	18-18-414 (1)(c)
It is a level 4 drug felony to dispense any marijuana or marijuana concentrate.	18-18-414 (1)(d)
It is a level 3 drug felony to knowingly transfer drug precursors to any persons who uses them for an unlawful activity.	18-18-414 (1)(o)
It is a level 3 drug felony to knowingly acquire or obtain, or to attempt to acquire or obtain, possession of a drug precursor by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge.	18-18-414 (1)(q)
It is a level 3 drug felony to knowingly furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or to omit any material information from, any application, report, or other document required to be kept or filed under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992, Part 1 of Article 42.5 of Title 12, or Part 2 of Article 80 of Title 27.	18-18-414 (1)(r)
It is a level 3 drug felony to refuse entry into any premises for any inspection authorized by the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992, Part 1 of Article 42.5 of Title 12, or Part 2 of Article 80 of Title 27.	18-18-414 (1)(t)
Fraud and deceit. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 18-18-415, C.R.S., concerning the use of fraud and deceit to obtain a controlled substance commits a level 4 drug felony.	18-18-415 (2)(a)
Controlled substances - inducing consumption by fraudulent means. Any person who, surreptitiously or by means of fraud, misrepresentation, suppression of truth, deception, or subterfuge, causes any other person to unknowingly consume or receive the direct administration of any controlled substance, commits a level 3 drug felony.	18-18-416 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 1992 (Cont.)	
Other Violations (Cont.)	
Imitation controlled substances. Any person who places in a newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication or who posts or distributes in a public place an advertisement or solicitation that the person knows will promote the distribution of imitation controlled substances commits a level 1 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-422 (3)(b)
Any person who manufactures, distributes, or possesses with the intent to distribute an imitation controlled substance commits a level 4 drug felony, unless the person is a practitioner who dispenses the imitation controlled substance in the lawful course of his or her professional practice.	18-18-422 (1)(b)(l)
Any adult who distributes an imitation controlled substance to a minor commits a level 3 drug felony if the adult is at least two years older than the minor.	18-18-422 (2)(a)
Counterfeit substances. Any person who knowingly or intentionally manufactures, delivers, or possesses with the intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance which, or the container or label of, bears the unauthorized trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, number, or device of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser, other than the person who in fact manufactured, distributed, or dispensed the substance commits a level 3 drug felony.	18-18-423 (3)
Any person who knowingly or intentionally makes, distributes, or possesses a punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another upon any drug, container, or label commits a level 3 drug felony.	18-18-423 (3)
Drug paraphernalia. Any person who sells or delivers, possesses with intent to sell or deliver, or manufactures with intent to sell or deliver equipment, products, or materials knowing or under circumstances where one reasonably should know that such items could be used as drug paraphernalia commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-429
Advertisement of drug paraphernalia. Any person who places an advertisement in any publication with the intent to promote the sale of drug paraphernalia commits a level 2 drug misdemeanor.	18-18-430
Criminal Code — Offenses Related to Limited Gaming	
Offenses Related to Limited Gaming	
Violation of taxation provisions. Failure to pay tax due under the Colorado Limited Gaming Act within 30 days after the return is due is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-20-103 (1)(b)
Failure to file a return required by the Colorado Limited Gaming Act within 30 days after the return is due is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-20-103 (1)(c)
Filing a fraudulent return in an attempt to evade taxes imposed pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 5 felony.	18-20-103 (1)(a)
A second or subsequent offense of failure to pay tax or file a return pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act within a 12-month period is a class 5 felony.	18-20-103 (1)(d)
Any person who willfully aids or assists in, or procures, counsels, or advises the preparation or presentation of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document which is fraudulent or false pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony.	18-20-103 (1)(e)
False statement on application. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement in any application for a license or who provides false or misleading information or who fails to keep books and records to substantiate receipts or expenses or who falsifies any books or records related to any transaction connected with limited card games or slot machines or who knowingly violates any of the provisions of or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony.	18-20-104
Slot machines. Any violation of the provisions of law concerning the requirements for shipping notices of slot machines commits a class 5 felony.	18-20-105 (1)
Cheating. Cheating at any limited gaming activity is a class 1 misdemeanor if the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-106 (3)
Cheating at any limited gaming activity when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 6 felony.	18-20-106 (3)
Cheating at any limited gaming activity when the offender is a repeat gambling offender is a class 5 felony.	18-20-106 (3)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Related to Limited Gaming (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Limited Gaming (Cont.)	
Fraudulent acts – gaming. Violating any of the provisions of Section 18-20-107, C.R.S., regarding fraudulent acts pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 1 misdemeanor, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-107 (2)
Violation of any of the provisions of Section 18-20-107, C.R.S., regarding fraudulent acts pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the act.	18-20-107 (2)
Violation of any of the provisions of Section 18-20-107, C.R.S., regarding fraudulent acts pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-107 (2)
Use of device for calculating probabilities. Any person who uses or possesses with the intent to use a device intended to project the outcome of a game, keep track of cards played, analyze the probability of the occurrence of an event in the game, or analyze the strategy for playing a game pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 1 misdemeanor, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-108 (2)
Any person who uses or possesses a device intended to project the outcome of a game, keep track of cards played, analyze the probability of the occurrence of an event in the game or analyze the strategy for playing a game pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the act.	18-20-108 (2)
Any person who uses or possesses a device intended to project the outcome of a game, keep track of cards played, analyze the probability of the occurrence of an event in the game or analyze the strategy for playing a game pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-108 (2)
Counterfeit or unapproved chips or tokens - unlawful coins or devices. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 18-20-109, C.R.S., regarding the use of counterfeit or unapproved chips or tokens or unlawful coins or devices or the possession of unlawful devices, equipment, products or materials pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 6 felony.	18-20-109 (8)
Violation of any of the provisions of Section 18-20-109, C.R.S., regarding the use of counterfeit or unapproved chips or tokens or unlawful coins or devices or the possession of unlawful devices, equipment, products or materials pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-109 (8)
Cheating game and devices. Any person who knowingly conducts or allows any cheating or thieving game or conducts any game played with cards or a mechanical device which has been marked commits a class 6 felony.	18-20-110 (2)
Any person who knowingly conducts or allows any cheating or thieving game or conducts any game played with cards or a mechanical device which has been marked commits a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-110 (2)
Unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, marking, altering, or modification of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming. Any person who manufactures, sells, or distributes any cards, chips, dice, game, or device that is intended to be used to violate any provision of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, or who marks, alters, or otherwise modifies equipment related to limited gaming in a manner that affects the results of a wager or alters the normal criteria of random selection, commits a class 1 misdemeanor, provided that the person is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender.	18-20-111 (4)
Any person who manufactures, sells, or distributes any cards, chips, dice, game, or device that is intended to be used to violate any provision of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, or who marks, alters, or otherwise modifies equipment related to limited gaming in a manner that affects the results of a wager or alters the normal criteria of random selection, commits a class 6 felony if the person has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	18-20-111 (4)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Criminal Code — Offenses Related to Limited Gaming (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Limited Gaming (Cont.)	
Any person who manufactures, sells, or distributes any cards, chips, dice, game, or device that is intended to be used to violate any provision of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, or who marks, alters, or otherwise modifies equipment related to limited gaming in a manner that affects the results of a wager or alters the normal criteria of random selection, commits a class 5 felony if the person is a repeat gambling offender.	18-20-111 (4)
Unlawful entry by excluded and ejected persons. Any person who enters the licensed premises of a limited gaming licensee or who has any personal pecuniary interest in any limited gaming establishment when that person's name is on the list of persons who are to be excluded and ejected from such premises commits a class 5 felony.	18-20-112 (3)
Personal pecuniary gain or conflict of interest. Any person who issues, suspends, revokes, or renews any license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act for any personal pecuniary gain or anything of value commits a class 3 felony.	18-20-113 (2)
False or misleading information. Any person who provides any false or misleading information pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony.	18-20-114 (2)
Criminal Code — Gang Recruitment Act	
Gang Recruitment Act	
Recruitment of a juvenile. Recruitment of a juvenile for a criminal street gang is a class 1 misdemeanor.	18-23-102 (2)
Children's Code	
Offenses Related to the Children's Code	
Dependency and neglect records and information. Any person who fails to maintain the confidentiality of reports of child abuse or neglect without good cause as authorized by a court commits a class 2 petty offense.	19-1-307 (1)(c)
Records. An operator of a facility or agency licensed to provide child care who requests information from records or reports of child abuse or neglect concerning a person who is neither an employee nor an applicant for employment is a class 1 misdemeanor.	19-1-307 (2)(k)
Improperly releasing or willfully permitting or encouraging the release of information contained in records or reports of child abuse or neglect to persons not permitted access to such information is a class 1 misdemeanor.	19-1-307 (4)
Child abuse or neglect. Willful violation of the provisions of Section 19-3-304, C.R.S., regarding required reporting of child abuse or neglect is a class 3 misdemeanor.	19-3-304 (4)(a)
Willful violation of the provisions of Section 19-3-304 (3.5), C.R.S., regarding knowingly making a false report of child abuse or neglect, is a class 3 misdemeanor.	19-3-304 (4)(a)
Relinquishment and adoption. Failure of a licensed child placement agency to provide notice to the court of any suspension, revocation, or other disciplinary action taken by the state against the agency is a class 3 misdemeanor.	19-5-207 (9)
Unauthorized advertising for adoption purposes. It is a class 6 felony to advertise through a public medium to find a child to adopt or to otherwise take permanent physical custody of a child; find an adoptive home or any other permanent physical placement for a child or to arrange for or assist in the adoption, adoptive placement, or any other permanent physical placement of a child; or offer to place a child for adoption or in any other permanent physical placement with another person.	19-5-213.5 (4)
Offenses Related to Relinquishment and Adoption	
Relinquishment and adoption - confidential intermediary. A confidential intermediary who knowingly fails to follow confidentiality guidelines concerning adoption information or who fails to properly follow guidelines concerning consent for personal communication between adoption parties commits a class 2 petty offense.	19-5-304 (6)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Education	
Offenses Related to Education	
Interest in contracts – penalty. It is a class 6 felony for the board of trustees or any treasurer, superintendent, or other officer or agent of the school to be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or other agreement for building, repairing, furnishing, or supplying the school, or to be given or receive drawbacks or secret discounts on account of any articles or materials furnished to or labor done for the school.	22-80-108
Postsecondary Education	
Offenses Related to State Universities and Colleges	
Student information. An employee of the Colorado Commission on Higher Education who divulges data on individual students or individual personnel of any state-supported higher education institution, except as provided by law, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	23-1-108 (9)
The director of the Colorado Commission on Higher Education or an employee of the Department of Higher Education who divulges data on individual students or personnel of any private colleges, universities, seminaries, or religious training institutions, except as provided by law, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	23-2-103.1 (1)(d)
Degrees. Violating the provisions of Section 23-2-103, C.R.S., regarding the conferring of an honorary or academic degree is a class 3 misdemeanor.	23-2-105
Athlete agents. An athlete agent who engages in prohibited conduct pursuant to Section 23-16-213, C.R.S., with the intent to induce a student athlete to enter into an agency contract commits a class 2 misdemeanor for a first offense.	23-16-214
A second or subsequent violation of Section 23-26-213, C.R.S., is a class 6 felony.	23-16-214
Private Occupational Education Act of 1981	
Duties of private occupational schools. Divulging, except by court order, data pertaining to individual students or personnel at private occupational schools is a class 1 misdemeanor.	23-64-109
State Government	
Standards of Conduct	
Proscribed acts related to contracts and claims. Knowing violation by a public official of the prohibition against having a financial interest in contracts made by that official in his or her official capacity is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-18-206
Knowing violation by a public official, within six months of leaving office, of the prohibition of entering into contracts or being employed by someone with government contracts that are related to that official's former capacity is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-18-206
Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts	
Official misconduct by a notary public. A notary public who knowingly and willfully violates the duties imposed by the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts commits official misconduct, a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-21-531 (1)(a)
Willful impersonation of a notary public. A person who acts as, or otherwise willfully impersonates, a notary public while not lawfully appointed and commissioned to perform notarial acts commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-21-532
Wrongful possession of journal or seal. A person who unlawfully possesses and uses a notary's journal, an official seal, a notary's electronic signature, or any papers, copies, or electronic records relating to notarial acts commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-21-533
Bingo and Raffles Law	
Violations. Willfully violating or procuring, aiding, or abetting in the violation of the Bingo and Raffles Law is a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-21-629
State Treasurer	
Personal profit on state moneys unlawful. It is a class 6 felony for the State Treasurer or any employee in the Department of the Treasury to accept any fee in consideration of the deposit of state moneys with any person or in consideration of any agreement or arrangement touching upon the use of state moneys.	24-22-110
Unlawful acts – State Treasurer. Any person who pays to the State Treasurer or an employee of that office any fee in consideration of the deposit or investment of state moneys with any person commits a class 6 felony.	24-22-111

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government (Cont.)	
Department of Personnel and Administration	
Procedures – vouchers and warrants. Any state officer or employee who receives any profit in consideration of the loan or deposit of state moneys for any purpose not authorized by law commits a class 6 felony.	24-30-202 (15)
Any person who, directly or indirectly, pays or gives compensation to any state officer or employee in consideration of the loan or deposit with such person of state moneys commits a class 6 felony.	24-30-202 (16)
Private use of state postage meters. Using a state-installed postage meter for private purposes is a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-30-1111 (2)
State agency contracts – criminal liability. A professional services provider who offers to pay or pays any fee, gift, or consideration that is contingent upon making a contract for professional services with a state agency commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-30-1406 (2)
A state agency or state institution of higher education official or employee who solicits or secures a contract for professional services with a state agency or state institution of higher education and receives any fee, gift, or other consideration that is contingent upon making that contract commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-30-1406 (3)
Any person, other than a bona fide employee working solely for a person providing professional services, who offers to secure contracts for professional services with a state agency or institution of higher education and who, in so doing, receives any type of consideration contingent upon the making of the contract commits a class 3 felony.	24-30-1406 (1)
Disclosure of actual address prohibited. Any person who knowingly and intentionally obtains or discloses any address or telephone number, other than the designated substitute address, of a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program, except as required by law, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-30-2109 (6)
Department of Law	
Disclosure of confidential safe2tell materials. A person who knowingly discloses materials created or obtained through the implementation or operation of the safe2tell program, except for those materials ordered to be provided to a court for review, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-31-607 (2)
Medicaid fraud and waste. A person commits Medicaid fraud and waste when that person knowingly and willfully:	24-31-808 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with intent to defraud, makes a claim, or causes a claim to be made, knowing the claim contains material information that is false, in whole or in part, by commission or omission; 	24-31-808 (1)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with intent to defraud, makes a statement or representation, or causes a statement or representation to be made, for use in obtaining or seeking to obtain authorization to provide a good or a service, knowing the statement or representation contains material information that is false, in whole or in part, by commission or omission; 	24-31-808 (1)(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with intent to defraud, makes a statement or representation, or causes a statement or representation to be made, for use by another in obtaining a good or a service under the Medicaid program, knowing the statement or representation contains material information that is false, in whole or in part, by commission or omission; 	24-31-808 (1)(c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • except as authorized by law, and without consent of the beneficiary, charges any beneficiary money or other consideration in addition to or in excess of rates of remuneration established under the Medicaid program for the services provided to the beneficiary; 	24-31-808 (1)(f)
A person who violates any of these sections is subject to the following penalties:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a class 1 petty offense where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed or received is less than \$50; 	24-31-808 (3)(a)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a class 3 misdemeanor where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed or received is between \$50 and \$300; 	24-31-808 (3)(b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a class 2 misdemeanor where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed or received is between \$300 and \$750; 	24-31-808 (3)(c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a class 1 misdemeanor where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed or received is between \$750 and \$2,000; 	24-31-808 (3)(d)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a class 6 felony where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed or received is between \$2,000 and \$5,000; 	24-31-808 (3)(e)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government (Cont.)	
Department of Law (Cont.)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a class 5 felony where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed or received is between \$5,000 and \$20,000; 	24-31-808 (3)(f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a class 4 felony where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed or received is between \$20,000 and \$100,000; 	24-31-808 (3)(g)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a class 3 felony where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed or received is between \$100,000 and \$1 million; and 	24-31-808 (3)(h)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a class 2 felony where the aggregate amount of payments illegally claimed or received is \$1 million dollars or more. 	24-31-808 (3)(i)
A person may not be convicted of Medicaid fraud and waste in addition to theft or forgery with respect to the same transaction.	24-31-808 (5)
Medicaid fraud and waste. A person commits Medicaid fraud and waste when that person knowingly and willfully:	24-31-808 (1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with intent to defraud, makes a statement or representation, or causes a statement or representation to be made, for use in qualifying as a provider of a good or service under the Medicaid program, knowing the statement or representation contains material information that is false, in whole or in part, by commission or omission; 	24-31-808 (1)(d)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with intent to defraud, signs or submits, or causes to be signed or submitted, a statement described in Section 24-31-807, C.R.S., with the knowledge that the application, report, claim, or invoice for services provided under contract contains material information that is false, in whole or in part, by commission or omission; 	24-31-808 (1)(e)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having submitted a claim for or received payment for a good or a service under the Medicaid program: with the intent to prevent their disclosure and review by representatives of the state or their designees, alters, falsifies, or conceals any records that are necessary to fully disclose the nature of all goods or services for which the claim was submitted, or for which reimbursement was received; destroys or removes such records; or fails to maintain such records as required by law or the rules of the department of health care policy and financing for a period of at least six years following the date on which payment was received; or alters, falsifies, or conceals any records that are necessary to disclose fully all income and expenditures upon which rates of reimbursements were based, or destroys or removes such records with the intent to prevent their review by representatives of the state or their designees; 	24-31-808 (1)(g)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes or causes to be made a statement or representation for use in qualifying as a provider of a good or service under the Medicaid program stating that the person is in compliance with all provisions of Section 25.5-4-416, C.R.S., knowing that the statement or representation contains material information that is false, in whole or in part, through commission or omission; or 	24-31-808 (1)(h)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • except as authorized by law, and without consent of the beneficiary, recovers or attempts to recover payment from a beneficiary under the Medicaid program or from the beneficiary's family or fails to credit the state for payments received from other sources. 	24-31-808 (1)(i)
A person who violates any of these provisions commits a class 5 felony. A person may not be convicted of Medicaid fraud and waste in addition to theft or forgery with respect to the same transaction.	24-31-808 (4)
Actions under Medicaid fraud and waste must be commenced within three years after the date of discovery of the commission of the offense, but no later than six years after the date of the commission of the offense. When a violation of this section is based on a series of acts performed at different times, the limitation period starts at the time the last act in the series is discovered.	24-31-808 (5)
Medicaid – unlawful remuneration. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly offer, pay, solicit, or receive any remuneration including, but not limited to, any kickback, bribe, or rebate, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind: in return for the referral of an individual to a person for the furnishing or arranging of any good or service for which payment may be made in whole or in part pursuant to the Colorado Medical Assistance Act; or in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering, or arranging for or recommending the purchase, lease, or ordering of any good, facility, service, or item for which payment may be made in whole or in part pursuant to the act.	24-31-809 (1)(a) and (b)
A person who violates this section commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-31-809 (3)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government (Cont.)	
Department of Public Safety	
Confidentiality of materials. Knowingly or intentionally disclosing confidential materials related to a witness protection order is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-106.5 (2)(b)
Colorado State Patrol	
Unauthorized use of badges or uniforms. Wearing or attempting to duplicate the badge, uniform, or equipment of a member of the Colorado State Patrol without authority and with the intent of representing oneself as a member of the Colorado State Patrol is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-219 (2)
Permits for athletic or special events. Conducting an athletic or special event on a state highway without a permit for the event, or in violation of the terms of the permit issued for said event, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-226 (2.5)(b)
Colorado Bureau of Investigation	
National Instant Criminal Background System. Willfully making any false or fictitious statement or willfully furnishing any false, fictitious, or misrepresented identification that is intended to or is likely to deceive the transferor of a firearm regarding facts material to the lawfulness of a firearm transfer is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-424 (10)(b)
A firearm transferor who knowingly requests criminal history record information or a background check under false pretenses or who knowingly disseminates criminal history record information to any person other than the subject of such information commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-424 (10)(b)
Any current or former agent or employee of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation who willfully violates any of the provisions of Section 24-33.5-424, C.R.S., commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-424 (10)(b)
Disaster Relief	
False claims for disaster relief. Any person who fraudulently or willfully makes a misstatement of fact in connection with an application for financial assistance for disaster relief and who thereby receives assistance to which the person is not entitled commits a class 6 felony.	24-33.5-1103
Division of Fire Safety	
Fire suppression. The first violation of failing to register as a fire suppression contractor or of acting or advertising as a fire suppression contractor when not registered as such is class 3 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-1206.5 (1)
Subsequent failure to register as a fire suppression contractor or of acting or advertising as a fire suppression contractor while unregistered, after previous convictions of the same crime, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-1206.5 (1)
Knowingly or willfully making any false statement, or concealing material facts, with the intent to influence negotiations regarding the installation, alteration, or repair of any fire suppression system is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-33.5-1206.5 (2)
Department of Regulatory Agencies	
Persons with disabilities. Violating the rights of persons with assistance dogs is a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-34-804 (2)
Office of Information Technology	
Penalty for breach of confidentiality. An employee of the Office of Information Technology who divulges information disclosed in any restricted or protected document, program, or dataset located at or in the custody of the Office of Information Technology commits a class 1 misdemeanor and must be removed or dismissed from state employment.	24-37.5-603 (2)(b)
Office of Economic Development and International Trade	
Small Business Assistance Center. Charging a fee for information developed by the Small Business Assistance Center and knowingly failing to disclose that the information is available at no cost from the center is a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-48.5-102 (4)
Publications	
Public printing contracts – penalty for bribe. Any person who either offers to pay another not to bid for a public printing contract or any person who accepts payment for not bidding for a public printing contract commits a class 6 felony.	24-70-220

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
State Government (Cont.)	
State History, Archives, and Emblems	
<i>Punishment for illegal use.</i> Illegal use of the seal of the state of Colorado is a class 5 felony.	24-80-902
<i>Unmarked human graves.</i> A person who knows that an unmarked human burial is being unlawfully disturbed and who fails to notify the local law enforcement agency commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	24-80-1305 (2)
Knowingly disturbing an unmarked human burial is a class 1 misdemeanor.	24-80-1305 (1)
Libraries	
<i>Library property.</i> Theft or mutilation of library property is a class 3 misdemeanor.	24-90-117
<i>Privacy of library user records.</i> Any library official, employee, or volunteer who discloses information concerning the privacy of user records at a publicly supported library commits a class 2 petty offense.	24-90-119 (3)
Health	
Department of Public Health and Environment	
<i>Tampering with public water system.</i> An attempt or threat to tamper with a public water system or with drinking water after its withdrawal for or treatment by a public water system is a class 5 felony.	25-1-114 (5)(b)(II)
Tampering with a public water system or with drinking water after its withdrawal for or treatment by a public water system is a class 3 felony.	25-1-114 (5)(b)(I)
<i>Confidentiality of reports and records.</i> Any officer, employee, or agent of the state or local department of health who violates the provisions of Sections 25-1-122 (4) and (5), C.R.S., regarding confidential public health reports or records commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-122 (6)
County or District Public Health Agencies	
<i>Unlawful acts.</i> Willfully violating, disobeying, or disregarding the provisions of the public health laws or the terms of any lawful notice, order, standard, or rule is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)
Failing to make or file a report required by law or rule relating to the existence of disease or other facts and statistics relating to the public health is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)
Willfully and falsely making or altering a certificate or certified copy of any certificate issued pursuant to the public health laws is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)
Willfully failing to remove any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness from private property within 48 hours of being ordered to do so by the county or district public health agency is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)
Paying, giving, or otherwise conveying to any officer or employee of a public health agency any gift, remuneration, or other consideration that the officer or employee is forbidden to receive by Part 5 of Article 1 of Title 25 is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)
An officer or employee of any public health agency or a member of any county or district board of health who accepts any gift, remuneration, or other consideration for the incorrect or improper performance of his or her duties commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-1-516 (3)
Offenses Related to Vital Statistics	
<i>Voluntary adoption registry.</i> Any person who knowingly uses, publishes, or divulges information obtained through the operation of the voluntary adoption registry to any person in a manner not authorized by law commits a class 2 petty offense.	25-2-113.5 (8)
Hospitals	
<i>Emergency medical and trauma services.</i> Violating any of the transportation subsystem requirements of the Colorado Emergency Medical and Trauma Services Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25-3.5-306
Disease Control	
<i>Reports concerning HIV tests.</i> A health care provider, laboratory technician, or other person who is required to report to the Department of Public Health and Environment on every individual known to have a diagnosis of a sexually transmitted infection commits a class 2 petty offense.	25-4-414 (1)
<i>Pet animal and psittacine bird dealerships.</i> Violating any of the provisions of the Pet Animal and Psittacine Bird statute is a class 2 misdemeanor.	25-4-713 (1)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Health (Cont.)	
Disease Control (Cont.)	
Disease control. Violating any of the provisions of Section 25-4-1808, C.R.S., relating to the sale of shellfish and shellfish dealer certification is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25-4-1813
Body artists - parental consent for minors. A body artist who fails to obtain express consent from a minor's parent or guardian before performing a body art procedure upon that minor commits a petty offense.	25-4-2103
Immunization Registry Act. Releasing or making public confidential immunization records or epidemiological information in the immunization tracking system without authorization or otherwise breaching the confidentiality requirements of the Immunization Registry Act, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-4-2403 (5)(a)
Wrongfully releasing or making public confidential immunization records or epidemiological information in the immunization tracking system or otherwise breaching the confidentiality requirements of the Immunization Registry Act in exchange for money or any other thing of value is a class 1 misdemeanor.	25-4-2403 (5)(b)
Environmental Control	
Negligent or reckless pollution of state waters. A person who commits criminal pollution of state waters with criminal negligence or recklessly commits an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a maximum fine of \$25,000 per day for each day the violation occurs, imprisonment of up to 364 days, or both.	25-8-609 (3)(a)
Knowing or intentional pollution of state waters. A person who commits criminal pollution of state waters knowingly or intentionally commits a class 5 felony punishable by a maximum fine of \$50,000 per day for each day the violation occurs, imprisonment of up to 3 years, or both.	25-8-609 (3)(b)
On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems Act violations. Any person who violates the On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems Act commits a class 1 petty offense.	25-10-113 (1)
Off-highway vehicles. Any person who violates the provisions of Section 25-12-110, C.R.S., concerning noise abatement for off-highway vehicles commits a class 2 petty offense.	25-12-110 (5)
Colorado Clean Indoor Act violations. Any person who violates the provisions of the Colorado Clean Indoor Air Act (Part 2 of Article 14 of Title 25) commits a class 2 petty offense.	25-14-208 (3)
Hazardous waste disposal sites. Violating any of the provisions of the State Hazardous Waste Siting Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25-15-211
Violating any of the provisions of the State Hazardous Waste Incinerator or Processor Siting Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25-15-513
Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment Services	
Child Fatality Prevention Act. Knowingly violating the confidentiality requirements of the Child Fatality Prevention Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25-20.5-408 (2)(b)
Offenses Related to Health Care	
Restroom Access Act. The Restroom Access Act requires a retail establishment that has a toilet facility for its employees to allow a customer to use the toilet facility during normal business hours if the facility is reasonably safe and all of the following conditions are met:	25-41-101 (6)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the customer requesting the use of the employee toilet facility suffers from Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, any other inflammatory bowel disease, irritable bowel syndrome, or any other medical condition that requires immediate access to a toilet facility, or uses an ostomy device; • the customer offers a physician's note establishing that he or she suffers from an eligible medical condition; • three or more employees of the establishment are working at the time that the customer requests use of the facility; • the facility is not located in an area where providing access would create an obvious health or safety risk to the customer or an obvious security risk to the retail establishment; and • a public restroom is not immediately accessible to the customer. 	
• a retail establishment or an employee of a retail establishment that violates the Restroom Access Act commits a petty offense.	

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Health (Cont.)	
End of Life Options	
End-of-life options liabilities. It is a class 2 felony to knowingly or intentionally cause an individual's death by forging or altering a request for medical aid-in-dying medication to end an individual's life without the individual's authorization; or concealing or destroying a rescission of a request for medical aid-in-dying medication.	25-48-119 (1)
End-of-life options liabilities. It is a class 2 felony to knowingly or intentionally coerce or exert undue influence on an individual with a terminal illness to request medical aid-in-dying medication for the purpose of ending the terminally ill individual's life; or destroy a rescission of a request for medical aid-in-dying medication.	25-48-119 (2)
Health Care Policy and Financing	
Colorado Indigent Care Program	
Misrepresentation. Representing that any medical service is reimbursable or subject to payment under the Colorado Indigent Care Program with the knowledge that such representation is false is a class 2 misdemeanor.	25.5-3-111
Representing oneself as eligible for assistance under the Colorado Indigent Care Program with the knowledge that such representation is false is a class 2 misdemeanor.	25.5-3-111
Colorado Medical Assistance Act	
Patient personal needs trust fund. Unlawfully retaining patient personal needs funds established pursuant to the Colorado Medical Assistance Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	25.5-6-206 (8)(c)
Unlawful use of a patient personal needs trust fund is a class 2 misdemeanor when the amount involved is less than \$500.	25.5-6-206 (8)(d)(I)
Unlawful use of a patient personal needs trust fund is a class 1 misdemeanor when the amount involved is at least \$500, but less than \$1,000.	25.5-6-206 (8)(d)(II)
A person who unlawfully retains patient personal need funds twice or more within a period of six months, without having been placed in jeopardy for prior offenses, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	25.5-6-206 (8)(c)
Unlawful use of a patient personal needs trust fund is a class 4 felony if the amount involved is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	25.5-6-206 (8)(d)(III)
Unlawful use of a patient personal needs trust fund is a class 3 felony if the amount involved is \$20,000 or more.	25.5-6-206 (8)(d)(IV)
Human Services Code	
Department of Human Services	
Fraudulent acts. Any recipient of public assistance who knowingly fails to notify the county Department of Human Services within 30 days of receipt of property or income in excess of that declared at the time when eligibility for public assistance was determined, or of any other change in circumstances affecting eligibility, commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	26-1-127 (2)(a)
A recipient or vendor of public assistance who falsifies any required report commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	26-1-127 (3)
Obtaining or willfully abetting another to obtain public assistance or vendor payments to which the recipient is not entitled, or public assistance or vendor payments greater than those to which the recipient is justly entitled, by means of a willfully false statement or representation or by impersonation, or by any other fraudulent device, is theft. Under Section 18-4-401 (2), C.R.S., the crime of theft is classified based on the value of the thing stolen.	26-1-127 (1)
Colorado Public Assistance Act	
Fraudulent acts. Any recipient of food stamps who knowingly fails to notify the county or state Department of Human Services of any change in circumstances affecting the recipient's eligibility for food stamps or the amount of food stamp coupons to which the recipient is entitled and who by such failure receives benefits in excess of those to which the person was in fact entitled commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	26-2-305 (2)
Obtaining or abetting another to obtain food stamps to which the recipient is not entitled by means of a willfully false statement or representation or by impersonation, is theft. Under Section 18-4-401 (2), C.R.S., the crime of theft is classified based on the value of the thing stolen.	26-2-305 (1)(a)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Human Services Code (Cont.)	
Colorado Public Assistance Act (Cont.)	
Trafficking in food stamps. Trafficking in food stamps is a class 2 misdemeanor when the value of the food stamps is less than \$500.	26-2-306 (2)(b)
Trafficking in food stamps is a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the food stamps is at least \$500, but less than \$1,000.	26-2-306 (2)(b.5)
Trafficking in food stamps is a class 4 felony if the value of the food stamps is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	26-2-306 (2)(c)
Trafficking in food stamps twice or more within a six-month period without having been placed in jeopardy for the prior offense or offenses is a class 4 felony when the aggregate value of the food stamps is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	26-2-306 (3)
Trafficking in food stamps is a class 3 felony if the value of the food stamps is \$20,000 or more.	26-2-306 (2)(d)
Trafficking in food stamps twice or more within a six-month period without having been placed in jeopardy for the prior offense or offenses is a class 3 felony when the aggregate value of the food stamps involved is \$20,000 or more.	26-2-306 (3)
Protective Services for Adults at Risk of Mistreatment or Self-Neglect	
Reporting requirements. Willfully and knowingly making a false report of mistreatment or self-neglect regarding an at-risk adult to a county department or local law enforcement agency is a class 3 misdemeanor.	26-3.1-102 (4)
Protective services for at-risk adults – reporting requirements. Any person who fails to maintain the confidentiality of information in reports of mistreatment or self-neglect of an at-risk adult without good cause as authorized by a court commits a class 2 petty offense.	26-3.1-102 (7)(c)
Blind-Made Products	
Violations. Willfully or knowingly making unauthorized use of the official imprint, stamp, symbol, or label approved by the Department of Human Services for use on blind-made products is a class 2 misdemeanor.	26-8.3-105 (3)
Willfully or knowingly representing, for the purpose of financial gain, that particular goods, wares, or merchandise are blind-made products when this representation is false is a class 2 misdemeanor.	26-8.3-105 (3)
Military and Veterans	
Offenses Related to the Military and Veterans	
Interference with duty. Obstructing or interfering with a member of the National Guard who is on duty is a class 3 misdemeanor.	28-3-507
Misuse of property and funds by military. Any officer or enlisted person who misuses military property or funds commits a class 6 felony.	28-3-701
Trial procedure. Willfully neglecting or refusing to appear, testify, or produce evidence before a military court or military or civil officer after being subpoenaed pursuant to trial procedures under the Colorado Code of Military Justice is a class 3 misdemeanor.	28-3.1-312 (1)
Local Government	
Recreational facilities districts. Any person who violates any rule or regulation lawfully adopted by a county regarding the use of public recreation lands and facilities commits a class 2 petty offense.	29-7-101 (2)
Pawnbrokers	
Violations. Violation by a pawnbroker of the terms of a contract for purchase involving a fixed price is a class 2 misdemeanor.	29-11.9-104 (3)(b)
Violation by a pawnbroker of any of the provisions of Article 11.9 of Title 29 regarding pawnbrokers, except as otherwise provided, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	29-11.9-104 (4)
A second or subsequent conviction for a violation of Article 11.9 of Title 29 regarding pawnbrokers within three years after the date of a prior conviction constitutes a class 6 felony.	29-11.9-104 (4)
Any customer who knowingly gives false information with respect to the information a pawnbroker is required to obtain and keep, commits a class 6 felony.	29-11.9-104 (5)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Local Government (Cont.)	
Local Hazardous Substance Incidents	
Hazardous substance listing required. Unlawfully releasing information, without express written consent, that is required to be provided to state and local authorities pursuant to Section 29-22-107 (2), C.R.S., regarding the listing of hazardous substances is a class 3 misdemeanor.	29-22-107 (2)(c)(III)
Hazardous substance incidents. Any person who willfully, recklessly, or with criminal negligence causes or substantially contributes to the occurrence of a hazardous substance incident commits a class 5 felony.	29-22-108 (2)
Any person who intentionally causes or substantially contributes to the occurrence of a hazardous substance incident commits a class 4 felony.	29-22-108 (1)
County Government	
County Officers	
County coroners. Knowing violation by a county coroner of provisions related to conflicts of interest is a class 2 misdemeanor.	30-10-619 (4)
Dog Licensing and Control	
Control and licensing of pet animals. Any person who violates any provision of a county resolution concerning the control and licensing of pet animals commits a class 2 petty offense, provided that the violation does not involve bodily injury to any person.	30-15-102 (1)
Violations. Violating any county regulation related to the control and licensing of pet animals is a class 2 misdemeanor if the offense results in bodily injury.	30-15-102 (2)
Unattended Campfires	
Unattended campfires. A person who commits the offense of leaving a campfire unattended commits a class 2 petty offense punishable by a \$50 fine.	30-15-201 (1)(b)(I)
A person who commits the offense of leaving a campfire unattended where the campfire is located in a forested or grassland area commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	30-15-201 (1)(b)(II)
Offenses Related to County Powers and Functions	
Violation of county ordinance adopted for control or licensing. Any person who violates any county ordinance adopted for control or licensing of matters of purely local concern commits a class 2 petty offense, provided that the offense is not a traffic offense.	30-15-402 (1)
Solid wastes disposal limitations. Any person who violates any provision of Part 10 of Article 20 of Title 10 regarding solid wastes disposal limitations commits a petty offense.	30-20-1010
Municipal Government	
Violations	
Formation and reorganization. Violating any of the provisions of Section 31-2-225, C.R.S., regarding petitions related to home rule charters is a class 2 misdemeanor.	31-2-225 (2)
Initiative and referendum. Tampering with a municipal initiative or referendum petition is a class 2 misdemeanor.	31-11-115 (1)
False statement. A person who, for the purpose of obtaining any order, benefit, award, compensation, or payment related to a fire or police pension plan, makes a false statement or representation material the benefit claim commits a class 5 felony.	31-31-1203
Special Districts	
Offenses Related to Special Districts	
Interference. A director, employee, or agent who interferes with the State Auditor's examination of the books, records, reports, or vouchers, or other information of the Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	32-14-109 (2)(b)
A director, employee, or agent who interferes with the State Auditor's examination of the books, records, reports, vouchers, or other information of the Metropolitan Football Stadium District commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	32-15-109 (2)(b)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife	
Licenses, Certificates, and Fees	
License agent's failure to report or remit. Any license agent who fails to account for licenses or who fails to pay over to the Division of Parks and Wildlife or its authorized representative moneys received from the sales of licenses and all donations received, when the amount in question is \$200 or more, commits a class 6 felony.	33-4-101 (11)(b)
Black bears. Taking a black bear by any means during the period from March 1 through September 1 of any calendar year is a class 1 misdemeanor.	33-4-101.3 (6)
Taking a black bear with the use of bait or dogs at any time during any calendar year is a class 1 misdemeanor.	33-4-101.3 (6)
Wildlife	
Violation of commission rules. Any person who violates any rule of the commission for which there is not an associated statutory penalty listed commits a misdemeanor and may be punished with a maximum fine of \$100, a surcharge of \$2.50, and 5 license suspension points.	33-6-104 (1)
Violation of license suspension. Any person who purchases, applies for, or exercises the benefits conferred by a license issued by the Division of Parks and Wildlife, when such license has been suspended, commits a misdemeanor and may be punished by a \$500 fine and a 2-year extension of the original suspension; if under a lifetime suspension when the violation occurred, \$1,000 to \$10,000 fine and a maximum of 90 days in jail, or both.	33-6-106 (6)
Licensing violations. With certain exceptions, any person who procures or uses more than one license of a certain type in a calendar year commits a misdemeanor and may be punished by a \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points for a non-big game license; and a \$200 fine and 15 license suspension points for a big game license.	33-6-107 (1)(a)
Any person who makes a false statement or who provides false information in connection with applying for or purchasing a license, or who accepts false information in connection with issuing a license, commits a misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 10 license suspension points for each non-game license; and a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 15 license suspension points for each big game license.	33-6-107 (2)(a)
With certain exceptions, any person who hunts or takes wildlife without a proper and valid license to do so or without having the license upon him or her commits a misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 10 license suspension points for each non-big game license, and a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 15 license suspension points for each big game license.	33-6-107 (3)
With certain exceptions, any person under the age of 16 who hunts wildlife with a youth license commits a misdemeanor, unless he or she is personally accompanied by and in contact with a person who is at least 18 years old and who holds a valid hunter education certificate, or by a person who was born before January 1, 1949. Anyone who commits this offense is punished by a \$50 fine and 5 license suspension points.	33-6-107 (3.5)
Any person under the age of 12 who hunts or takes big game, or any person between the ages of 12 and 15 who hunts or takes big game without being personally accompanied by and in contact with a person who is at least 18 years old and who holds a valid hunter education certificate, or by a person who was born before January 1, 1949, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$50 fine and 10 license suspension points.	33-6-107 (4)
Any person who possesses live wildlife without keeping his or her license to do so at the site where the animal is kept, when a license is required, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.	33-6-107 (5)
Any person who is at least 16 years old and who fishes without a valid fishing license commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.	33-6-107 (6)
Any person who alters, transfers, sells, loans, or assigns a lawfully acquired license to another person commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine and 15 license suspension points.	33-6-107 (7)
Any person who is born on or after January 1, 1949, who purchases any hunting or trapping license without producing a hunter education certificate or equivalent education and training recognized by the Division of Parks and Wildlife, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.	33-6-107 (8)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Wildlife (Cont.)	
Illegal possession of wildlife. Any person who illegally hunts, takes, or possesses any wildlife that is the property of the state, or who possesses any wildlife that was illegally acquired, taken, or transported from another state, commits a misdemeanor and can be punished by a fine, jail time, and suspension points as specified in statute.	33-6-109 (3)
Any person who illegally possesses any nonnative or exotic wildlife commits a misdemeanor and can be punished by a \$250 to \$1,000 fine and 5 to 10 license suspension points per incident.	33-6-109 (4)
Refusal to allow inspection of licenses and wildlife. Any person who hunts, traps, fishes, or possesses wildlife for any purpose and who refuses to permit inspection of his or her personal identification documents, licenses, firearms, records, or wildlife, when requested to do so by a district wildlife manager or other peace officer, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$150 fine and 5 license suspension points.	33-6-111 (1)
Refusal to stop at check stations. Any person who fails to stop and produce licenses, firearms, and wildlife for inspection upon encountering a check station commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 fine and 5 license suspension points.	33-6-111 (2)
Failure to void licenses or carcass tags. Any person who fails to void his or her license or carcass tag as required by rule or regulation commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.	33-6-111 (3)
Eluding an officer. Any person who eludes or attempts to elude by any means a Colorado wildlife officer or other peace officer, after having received a visual or audible signal directing him or her to stop, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 to \$1,000 fine and 10 license suspension points.	33-6-111 (4)
Failure to retain evidence of wildlife sex and species. Any person who possesses any wildlife, or considerable portion thereof, in violation of the rules or regulations established by the Wildlife Commission regarding the preservation of evidence of sex or species, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$50 fine and 5 license suspension points for non-big game and \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points for big game.	33-6-112
Illegal sale of wildlife. Any person who sells or purchase or offers for sale or purchase any big game, endangered species, or eagles, or who solicits another person in the illegal taking of such wildlife for the purpose of monetary gain, commits a class 5 felony.	33-6-113 (2)(a)
Illegal sale of wildlife other than big game. Any person who knowingly sells or purchases, or who knowingly offers for sale or purchase, wildlife other than big game, commits a misdemeanor. It is also a misdemeanor to solicit another person in the illegal hunting or taking of wildlife for the purposes of monetary or commercial gain or profit. These offenses are punished by a \$100 to \$1,000 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both, and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-113 (2)(b)
Illegal business on the property of the Division of Parks and Wildlife. Any person who provides goods or services for compensation on property owned or managed by the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a misdemeanor, unless he or she is permitted to do so by Wildlife Commission Rules and is punished by a \$100 to \$1,000 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both, and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-113.5 (2)
Violation of the statute governing the transportation, importation, exportation, and release of wildlife. Any person who transports or exports any wildlife or portion thereof within or from the state, except in accordance with the rules or regulations of the Wildlife Commission, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by \$200 fine and 5 license suspension points per incident for native wildlife and a \$250 to \$1,000 fine and 5 license suspension points per incident for nonnative or exotic wildlife.	33-6-114 (4)
Any person who imports any live wildlife into the state without an importation license and a current and valid health certificate for each shipment, or in violation of Wildlife Commission rules and regulations, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$50 fine and 5 license suspension points per incident for native wildlife, and a \$250 to \$1,000 fine and 5 license suspension points per incident for nonnative or exotic wildlife.	33-6-114 (4)
Any person who releases, or who knowingly allows the escape of, any live native or nonnative or exotic wildlife in Colorado, except in accordance with Wildlife Commission rules and regulations, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$50 fine and 5 license suspension points per incident for native wildlife, and a \$250 to \$1,000 fine and 5 license suspension points per incident nonnative or exotic wildlife.	33-6-114 (4)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Wildlife (Cont.)	
Native and nonnative fish. Possessing live native or nonnative fish or viable fish gametes which are infected with any disease designated as detrimental to existing fish populations or habitat is a class 1 misdemeanor, unless the Division of Parks and Wildlife is notified within two business days of the discovery of the disease's presence.	33-6-114.5 (7)(a)
Possessing live native or nonnative fish or viable fish gametes which are of a species designated as detrimental to existing fish populations or habitats is a class 1 misdemeanor.	33-6-114.5 (7)(a)
Importing any live native or nonnative fish or viable fish gametes into the state without a current and valid importation license and health certificate is a class 1 misdemeanor.	33-6-114.5 (7)(a)
Violation of the statute governing the possession, transportation, importation, exportation, and release of native and nonnative fish. Any person who releases any live or nonnative fish or viable gametes, except in accordance with Wildlife Commission rules and regulations, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$500 to \$5,000 fine.	33-6-114.5 (7)(b)
Any person who transports, imports, exports, or releases any live native or nonnative fish or viable gametes in violation of any lawfully issued quarantine order or disposition plan, or in violation of any rules and regulations of the Wildlife Commission, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$500 to \$5,000 fine.	33-6-114.5 (7)(b)
Theft of wildlife. Any person who takes another person's lawfully acquired and possessed wildlife without that person's permission commits a misdemeanor.	33-6-115 (1)
Tampering with a trap. Any person who interferes with, disturbs, removes, or otherwise tampers with any trap, snare, or other device that has been legally set, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine and 10 license suspension points.	33-6-115 (2)
Intentional interference with lawful activities of hunting, trapping, and fishing. Any person who willfully prevents or interferes with any other person's lawful participation in the activities of hunting, trapping, or fishing, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$500 to \$1,000 fine and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-115.5 (3)
Hunting, trapping, or fishing on private property. Any person who enters upon privately owned land or lands under the control of the State Board of Land Commissioners to hunt or take any wildlife by hunting, trapping, or fishing, without first obtaining permission from the owner or person in possession of such land, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-116 (3)
Posting public lands. Any person who posts, signs, or indicates that any public lands within this state, not held under an exclusive control lease, are privately owned lands, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-116 (3)
Willful destruction of wildlife. Any person who hunts or takes, or solicits another person to hunt or take, any big game, eagles and endangered species and removes, with the intent to abandon the carcass or body, only the head, hide, claws, teeth, antlers, horns, internal organs, or feathers or any or all of such parts commits a class 5 felony.	33-6-117 (1)(b)
Willful destruction of wildlife. Any person who hunts, takes, or who solicits another person to hunt or take, any wildlife other than big game, eagles, and endangered species, and detaches or removes, with the intent to abandon the carcass or body, only the head, hide, claws, teeth, antlers, horns, internal organs, or feathers of such animals commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 to \$1,000 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both, and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-117 (1)(b)(II)
Any person who intentionally abandons the carcass or body of taken wildlife other than big game, eagles, and endangered species, or who takes and intentionally abandons such wildlife, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 to \$1,000 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both, and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-117 (1)(b)(II)
Killing of big game animals in a contest prohibited. Any person who advertises, conducts or offers to conduct, or otherwise promotes or participates in any contest or competition involving two or more persons and a monetary payment or award or other prize for killing big game, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$500 fine and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-118
Pursuit of wounded game. Except as otherwise provided, any person who shoots at, wounds, or who may have wounded game wildlife, who fails to make a reasonable attempt to locate that game wildlife and take it into his or her possession, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine and 15 license suspension points for big game: and a \$50 fine and 15 license suspension points for small game.	33-6-119 (1)(a)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Wildlife (Cont.)	
Waste of edible game wildlife. Except as otherwise provided, any person who fails to reasonably attempt to dress or care for and provide for human consumption the edible portions of game wildlife, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$300 fine and 15 license suspension points for big game and a \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points for other game wildlife.	33-6-119 (2)
Use of wildlife as bait. Any person who uses wildlife as bait commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine and 10 license suspension points, unless otherwise provided for by the Wildlife Commission rules or regulations.	33-6-119 (3)
Hunting, trapping, or fishing out of season or in a closed area. Any person who fishes, traps, hunts, or takes any wildlife outside of the season established by the Wildlife Commission, or in an area closed by rule, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 10 license suspension points for non-big game license and a fine that is twice the cost of the most expensive license for that species and 15 license suspension points for big game license.	33-6-120
Hunters to wear fluorescent pink or daylight fluorescent orange garments. Unless otherwise provided by Wildlife Commission rule, any person who hunts or takes elk, deer, pronghorn, moose, or black bear with any firearm, who does not wear fluorescent pink or daylight fluorescent orange garments that meet the requirements of law, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 fine and 5 license suspension points.	33-6-121 (2)
Hunting in a careless manner. Any person who hunts or takes wildlife in a careless manner, or who discharges a firearm or releases an arrow in a careless manner, which endangers human life or property, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 to \$1,000 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both, and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-122
Hunting, taking, or harassing wildlife using a motor vehicle or aircraft. Unless otherwise permitted by Wildlife Commission rule, any person who hunts, takes, or harasses wildlife from or with a motor vehicle commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine and 10 license suspension points.	33-6-124 (1)(a)
Unless otherwise permitted by Wildlife Commission rule, any person who discharges a firearm or releases an arrow from a motor vehicle with the intent to take wildlife commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine and 10 license suspension points.	33-6-124 (1)(b)
Any person who uses an aircraft to spot or locate wildlife and communicate its location to a person on the ground, as an aid to hunting or pursuing wildlife, commits a misdemeanor. It is also a misdemeanor for the airborne person or the person on the ground receiving such communication to pursue, hunt, or take game on the same day or the day following such flight. These offenses are punished by a \$2,000 fine and 15 license suspension points.	33-6-124 (2)
It is a misdemeanor for two or more people on the ground, in a motor vehicle, or in a vessel to use electronic devices to communicate information in the furtherance of a violation of rule or regulation or the provisions of Articles 1 through 6 of Title 33 regarding wildlife. This violation is punished by a \$200 fine and 15 license suspension points.	33-6-124 (3)
Possession of a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle. Any person who possesses or has under his or her control any loaded firearm, other than a pistol or revolver, in or on any motor vehicle, without being authorized to do so, commits a misdemeanor. Any person who possesses or has under his or her control a rifle or shotgun in a motor vehicle, and who does not allow any peace officer to inspect its chamber, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 fine and 15 license suspension points.	33-6-125
Shooting from a public road. Any person who is not a duly authorized peace officer who discharges any firearm, or who releases any arrow from, upon, or across any public road, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 fine and 5 license suspension points.	33-6-126
Hunting with artificial light, night vision, or thermal imaging devices. Unless otherwise provided, any person who owns or leases land, or a family member or agent thereof, who uses an artificial light as an aid in hunting or taking any wildlife, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-127 (1)(b)
Unless otherwise provided, any person who owns or leases land, or a family member or agent thereof, who uses night vision equipment, light-gathering optics, or thermal imaging devices to aid in hunting or taking wildlife outside of legal hunting hours established by the Wildlife Commission, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by \$2,000 fine and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-127 (2)(b)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Wildlife (Cont.)	
Unless otherwise provided, any person who owns or leases land, or a family member or agent thereof, who uses night vision equipment, light-gathering optics, or thermal imaging devices to aid in hunting or taking wildlife outside of legal hunting hours established by the Wildlife Commission, commits a misdemeanor \$2,000 fine and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-127 (2)(b)
Damage or destruction of dens or nests or harassment of wildlife. Unless otherwise permitted, any person who willfully damages or destroys any wildlife den or nest or their eggs, or who harasses any wildlife, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 fine and 10 license suspension points.	33-6-128 (1)
Unless otherwise provided, any person who knowingly or negligently allows or directs a dog under his or her control to harass wildlife commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine.	33-6-128 (2)
Damaging property or habitat under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife. Any person who removes, damages, defaces, or destroys any real or personal property or wildlife habitat under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both, and reimbursement for damages if ordered by the court.	33-6-129 (1)
Any person who uses any Division of Parks and Wildlife property in violation of any Wildlife Commission rule or regulation commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 fine.	33-6-129 (2)
Explosives, toxicants, and poisons not to be used. Unless otherwise permitted, any person who uses toxicants, poisons, drugs, dynamite, explosives, or any stupefying substances for the purpose of hunting, taking, or harassing any wildlife, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine and 20 license suspension points.	33-6-130 (1)
Knowingly luring bears. Unless otherwise permitted, any person who, for a second or subsequent time, places food or edible waste in the open with the intent of luring a wild bear, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a maximum \$200 fine for the first misdemeanor offense, a maximum \$1,000 fine for the second misdemeanor offense, and a maximum \$2,000 fine for the third and subsequent misdemeanor offenses.	33-6-131 (3)
Computer-assisted remote hunting prohibited. Any person who engages in computer-assisted hunting in the state, or who establishes or operates computer-assisted remote hunting facilities in the state, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$1,000 to \$10,000 and 20 license suspension points for a first offense; a \$10,000 to \$100,000 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both, and the Parks and Wildlife Commission may suspend the offender's wildlife privileges for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of a lifetime for a second or subsequent offenses.	33-6-132 (3)
Traps, poisons, and snares. Any person who attempts to take wildlife using any leg hold trap, or by instant kill body-gripping design trap, poison, or snare commits a class 1 petty offense.	33-6-203 (2)
An owner or lessee of private property or an employee of such person who uses a leg hold trap or instant kill body-gripping design trap, poison, or snare on the private property without complying with the notice and certification requirements provided by law commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-6-203 (3)
Parks and Outdoor Recreation	
Violation of aquatic nuisance species prohibition. A person who knowingly or willfully possesses, imports, exports, ships, or transports an aquatic nuisance species, except as authorized by the commission; releases, places, plants, or causes to be released, placed or planted into the waters of the state an aquatic nuisance species; refuses to comply with a proper order issued under Article 10.5 of Title 33 concerning aquatic nuisance species; or fails or refuses to reimburse the division in accordance with Section 33-10.5-104 (6)(a), C.R.S., commits a class 2 petty offense punishable by a fine of \$500 and issued a warning from the division of the increased penalties for subsequent violations.	33-10.5-105 (2)(a)(I)
A person who, for the second time, knowingly or willfully violates aquatic nuisance species laws commits a misdemeanor punishable by a \$1,000 fine.	33-10.5-105 (2)(a)(II)
A person who, for the third time, knowingly or willfully violates aquatic nuisance species laws commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-10.5-105 (2)(a)(III)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Parks and Outdoor Recreation (Cont.)	
Violation of aquatic nuisance species prohibition (cont.). A person who fails or refuses to comply with a qualified peace officer's or an authorized agent's request to stop, detain, and inspect any conveyance that the person is operating; launches a vessel without obtaining a conveyance inspection at an aquatic nuisance species check station; or fails to purchase an aquatic nuisance species stamp, if required, commits a class 2 petty offense punishable by a \$100 fine.	33-10.5-105 (3)(a)
Trails enforcement. Any person who is not a parks and recreation officer or other peace officer and who operates a motorized vehicle on a signed and designated non-motorized trail commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-11-112
Unlawful acts by pass and registration agents. Any pass or registration agent for the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation who fails to account for passes and registrations, or who fails to pay over moneys received from the sale of passes and registrations to the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 to \$1,000 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both, when the amount in question is less than \$200.	33-12-104 (11)(a)
Any pass or registration agent who fails to account for passes and registrations or who fails to pay over to the Division of Parks and Wildlife or its authorized representative moneys received from the sale of passes and registrations when the amount in question is \$200 or more, commits a class 6 felony.	33-12-104 (11)(b)
Licensing violations. Any person who transfers, sells, or assigns any pass or registration issued under Articles 10 to 15 of Title 33 to another person commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-12-105 (1)
Any person who makes a false statement or gives any false information in connection with purchasing or selling a pass or registration or who makes any alteration of such pass or registration commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-12-105 (2)
Any person who fails to obtain or make readily available for inspection by a parks and recreation officer or other peace officer an appropriate and valid pass commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-12-105 (3)
Offenses Related to Vessels	
Numbering of vessels required. Any person who operates or uses an unnumbered or unregistered vessel on state waters, or who possesses an unnumbered or unregistered vessel at a vessel staging area, or who fails to produce his or her registration upon demand by a Division of Parks and Wildlife officer, commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-103 (4)
Any person who operates or uses a canoe, kayak, sailboard, or non-motorized raft that is not required to be registered and is not marked with the owner's name and current address in a legible, clearly visible, and durable fashion commits a petty offense.	33-13-103 (5)
Application for vessel number. Any person who fails to display a vessel number as required by Section 33-13-104, C.R.S., commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-104 (1)
Any person who fails to have his or her vessel registration on board and available for inspection while operating in the state commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-104 (2)
Vessel equipment requirements. Any person who operates a personal watercraft when one or more persons on board is not wearing an approved personal floatation devices commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-106 (5)
Any person who operates a personal watercraft that is equipped by the original manufacturer with an engine cutoff switch lanyard and who fails to attach such lanyard to his or her person, clothing, or personal floatation device commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-106 (5)
Any person who operates a vessel other than a personal watercraft commits a class 2 petty offense if he or she fails to have on board at all times the following items: one approved personal floatation device for each person on board; when operating during hours of darkness, a light sufficient to make the vessel's presence and location known within a reasonable distance; and, if necessary, an efficient natural or mechanical ventilation system.	33-13-106 (5)
It is a class 2 petty offense to operate a vessel on state waters without additional equipment that has been designed to promote navigational safety and that the Parks and Wildlife Commission has found to be necessary and desirable for the safe operation of vessels.	33-13-106 (5)
It is a class 2 petty offense to operate a vessel on water unless each child under the age of 13 is wearing an approved personal floatation device or is below deck or in an enclosed cabin.	33-13-106 (5)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Vessels (Cont.)	
Vessel liveries. An owner or operator of a vessel livery who fails to keep, for 30 days following the return of a vessel from a scheduled trip, records of the name and address of the person who hired the vessel, the hull identification number, and the vessel's scheduled departure date and date of return, commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-107 (1)
An owner or operator of a vessel livery or any agent of such owner or operator who permits any vessel to depart from his or her premises without being equipped and registered as required by law and by rules commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-107 (2)
Minimum age of motorboat operators. A person under 16 years of age who operates a motorboat commits a class 2 petty offense, unless that person is 14 years old or older and has met the boating safety and certificate requirements provided by law.	33-13-107.1 (5)
Any person who permits or knowingly authorizes a motorboat to be operated by a person who is under 16 years of age commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the child is 14 years old or older and has met the boating safety and certificate requirements provided by law.	33-13-107.1 (5)
Any owner or operator of a vessel livery or any agent or employee of such owner or operator who leases, hires, or rents a motorboat to or for operation by a person who is under 16 years of age commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the child is 14 years old or older and has met the boating safety and certificate requirements provided by law.	33-13-107.1 (5)
Prohibited vessel operations. Any person who operates or who gives permission for the operation of a vessel which is not equipped as required by law, which emits noise in excess of permissible levels established by the Parks and Wildlife Commission, or which is operated above a wakeless speed in areas zoned as wakeless, or in a manner that violates any Parks and Wildlife Commission rule, commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-108 (1)(b)
Any person who operates a personal watercraft at times between one half hour after sunset and one half hour before sunrise commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-108 (1)(b)
Any person who operates a vessel in a careless or imprudent manner without due regard for zoning, traffic, and other attendant circumstances or as to endanger any person, property, or wildlife commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-108 (2)(b)
Operating a vessel while under the influence. Any person who operates or is in actual physical control of a vessel while under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any other drug, or with a blood alcohol level that exceeds amounts stipulated in statute, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by 5 days to 1 year in jail and a maximum of 96 hours of useful public service; the court may also impose a \$200 to \$1,000 fine; and for a subsequent violation within 5 years: 60 days to 1 year in jail and 60 to 120 hours of useful public service; the court may also impose a \$500 to \$1,500 fine and impose a maximum of 2 years of probation.	33-13-108.1 (12)
Any owner or operator of a vessel who knowingly authorizes the vessel to be operated by or to come under the actual physical control of another person who is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any other drug, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 to \$1,000 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both.	33-13-108.1 (13)
Operating a vessel while the privilege to do so is suspended. Any person who operates a vessel when his or her operating privileges have been suspended by court order for a conviction of an alcohol- or drug-related operating offense commits a misdemeanor and is punished by 3 to 180 days in jail and the court may also impose a \$300 to \$1,000 fine for a first offense; and 90 days to 1 year in jail and the court may impose a \$500 to \$3,000 fine for subsequent offenses.	33-13-108.2 (1)
Vessel collisions, accidents, and casualties. The operator of a vessel involved in a collision, accident, or other casualty who fails to render assistance or who fails to give his or her name, address, and vessel identification commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-109 (6)
The operator of a vessel involved in a collision, accident, or other casualty who fails to report the incident to the Parks and Wildlife Commission commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-109 (6)
Water skis, aquaplanes, surfboards, inner tubes, and similar devices. Any person who operates or manipulates any water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, an inner tube, or other similar device in a careless or imprudent manner or who operates any vessel, towrope, or other device in such a way as to cause persons using water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, an inner tube or other similar device to collide with another person or object commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-110 (1)©

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Vessels (Cont.)	
Any person who operates water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, an inner tube, a stand-up paddleboard, or any similar device commits a class 2 petty offense if he or she fails to wear a personal floatation device.	33-13-110 (2)(d)
Any person who violates any of the regulations promulgated by the Parks and Wildlife Commission relating to the use of water skis, aquaplanes, surfboards, inner tubes, or other similar devices commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-110 (2)(d)
Operating water skis, aquaplanes, surfboards, inner tubes, or similar devices while under the influence. Any person who operates, manipulates, or rides water skis, an aquaplane, a surfboard, an inner tube, a stand-up paddleboard, or any similar device, while under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any other drug which renders him or her incapable of safely operating the device, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 to \$1,000 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both.	33-13-110 (3)(b)
Authority to close waters. Any person who fails to obey an order regarding the closure of waters by the Parks and Wildlife Commission commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-13-111 (3)
Offenses Related to Snowmobiles	
Snowmobile registration. Any snowmobile dealer who fails to require a purchaser of a new or used snowmobile sold at retail from the dealer's inventory to complete a registration application and pay the registration fee before the snowmobile leaves the dealer's premises commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the snowmobile was purchased exclusively for use outside of Colorado.	33-14-102 (2)(a)
Any person who operates an unregistered snowmobile in situations in which registration is required commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-102 (9)
Issuance of snowmobile registration. Any person who fails to display an assigned registration number on a snowmobile commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-104 (8)(a)
Any person who fails to carry and produce his or her snowmobile registration or identification information for inspection by any peace officer commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-104 (8)(b)
Restrictions on young snowmobile operators. Any person who violates the provisions of Section 33-14-109, C.R.S., regarding age restrictions on operators of snowmobiles commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-109 (3)
Snowmobile operation on right-of-way of streets, roads, or highways. Any person who violates the provisions of Section 33-14-111, C.R.S., regarding snowmobile operation on the right-of-way of streets, roads, or highways commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-111 (3)
Crossing roads, highways, and railroad tracks on a snowmobile. Any person who violates Section 33-14-112, C.R.S., regarding the crossing of roads, highways, and railroad tracks by snowmobile commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-112 (3)
Operation of snowmobiles on private property. Any person who operates a snowmobile on private property without prior permission from the owner, lessee, or agent commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-113
Required snowmobile equipment. Any person who operates a snowmobile on a public street or highway without proper equipment, or who sells or offers for sale a snowmobile that is not properly equipped, commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-114 (3)
Notice of snowmobile accident. An person who fails to immediately report to law enforcement a snowmobile accident resulting in property damage of \$1,500 or more or in injuries resulting in hospitalization or death commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-115 (4)
An owner of a snowmobile, or someone acting for him or her, who fails to notify the Denver Office of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation within 48 hours of a snowmobile accident commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-115 (4)
Other snowmobile operating restrictions. Any person who operates a snowmobile in a careless or imprudent manner without due regard for the width, grade, corners, curves, or traffic of trails commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-116 (5)
Violation of operating restrictions for snowmobiles. Any person who operates a snowmobile in such a manner as to indicate either a wanton or a willful disregard for the safety of persons or property, or who operates a snowmobile while under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or any other drug which renders him or her incapable of safely operating the snowmobile, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 to \$1,000 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both.	33-14-116 (6)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Snowmobiles (Cont.)	
Any snowmobile owner who permits his or her snowmobile to be operated in a careless or imprudent manner; in a manner that indicates a wanton or willful disregard for the safety of persons or property; or under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances, or other drugs commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-116 (7)
Hunting or carrying weapons on snowmobiles. Any person who hunts any wildlife from a snowmobile commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14-117 (3)(a)
Any person who operates or rides a snowmobile while in possession of a firearm or bow commits a class 2 petty offense unless the firearm or bow is properly stored and secured. Individuals to whom the Division of Parks and Wildlife has issued a permit for the control of predators are exempt.	33-14-117 (3)(b)
Any person who pursues, drives, or otherwise intentionally disturbs or harasses any wildlife by use of a snowmobile commits a class 2 petty offense unless he or she is protecting crops or other property.	33-14-117 (3)(c)
Offenses Related to Off-highway Vehicles	
Off-highway vehicle registration. Any person who operates an off-highway vehicle in violation of the provisions of Section 33-14.5-102, C.R.S., regarding off-highway vehicle registration, fees, applications, requirements, and exemptions commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-102 (7)
Any off-highway vehicle dealer who fails to require a purchaser to complete a registration application and pay the registration fee before the off-highway vehicle leaves the dealer's premises commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the vehicle was purchased exclusively for use outside of Colorado.	33-14.5-102 (8)
Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 33-14.5-102 (9), C.R.S., relating to the licensing and registration of an off-highway vehicle owned or operated by a non-resident commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-102 (9)(f)
Issuance of off-highway vehicle registration. Any person who fails to properly display the number assigned to an off-highway vehicle commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-104 (7)(a)
Any person who, while operating an off-highway vehicle, fails to carry and produce his or her registration for inspection upon the demand of any peace officer commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-104 (7)(b)
Off-highway vehicle operation prohibited on streets, roads, and highways. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 33-14.5-108, C.R.S., relating to the operation of off-highway vehicles on streets, roads, and highways commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-108 (2)
Off-highway vehicle operation prohibited on streets, roads, and highways. Any person who operates a motor vehicle on any federal public land, trail, or road when the area is not signed for such use commits a misdemeanor if the land is not within a federal wilderness area.	33-14.5-108 (3)(a)
Any person who operates a motor vehicle on any federal public land, trail, or road when the area is not signed for such use commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$200 fine, if the land is within a federal wilderness area.	33-14.5-108 (3)(a)
Any person who, without authorization, removes, defaces, destroys, or installs a sign that affects whether motor vehicle travel is authorized on federal public land commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$150 fine.	33-14.5-108 (3)(b)
Crossing roads, highways, and railroad tracks. A person crossing a highway while driving an off-highway vehicle must cross at an angle of approximately ninety degrees to the direction of the highway and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing; bring the vehicle to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or, if none, the roadway before proceeding; yield the right-of-way to all motor vehicle traffic on the roadway that constitutes an immediate hazard to the crossing; and cross a divided highway at an intersection of the highway with another road or highway. Failure to do so is a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-108.5 (3)
Required off-highway vehicle equipment. Any person who operates an off-highway vehicle on public land without the proper equipment commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-109 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Off-highway Vehicles (Cont.)	
Off-highway user permit. Any person who fails to obtain and or display an off-highway use permit when operating an off-highway vehicle for recreational travel upon designated routes commits a class 2 petty offense.	3-14.5-112 (6)
Notice of off-highway vehicle accident. An owner of an off-highway vehicle, or someone acting for him or her, who fails to notify the Denver Office of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation within 48 hours of an off-highway vehicle accident commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-113 (4)
Any person who fails to notify law enforcement within 48 hours of an off-highway accident that does not result in property damage of \$1,500 or more or injuries resulting in hospitalization or death commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-14.5-113 (4)
Power of officers. Any person who refuses to allow an officer having authority to enforce the provisions of Articles 10 to 15 and 32 of Title 33 and the rules of the Parks and Wildlife Commission to make use of a motor vehicle or other means of transportation when necessary for the public health, safety, or welfare commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-101 (2)
Law Enforcement and Penalties - Parks and Outdoor Recreation	
Imposition of penalty. Any person who violates any rule of the Parks and Wildlife Commission that does not have a specific penalty listed commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-102 (1)
Eluding. Any person who eludes or attempts to elude a Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation officer, after having received a visual or audible signal or command directing him or her to stop, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$300 fine.	33-15-105
Fires. Any person who leaves a fire unattended or who fails to thoroughly extinguish a fire before leaving it on any property under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-106 (2)(a)
Any person who, on division property, starts or maintains a fire and knowingly or recklessly fails to reasonably attend the fire at all times or fails to thoroughly extinguish the fire before leaving the site commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	33-15-106 (2)(a)
Any person who, starts, builds, tends, or maintains a fire in violation of the provisions of any applicable order lawfully issued by a governmental authority that prohibits, bans, or regulates fires during periods of extreme fire hazard and that is designed to promote the safety of persons and property commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-15-106 (2)(b)
Any person who starts, builds, tends, or maintains a fire in violation of the provisions of any applicable order lawfully issued by a governmental authority that prohibits, bans, or regulates fires during periods of extreme fire hazard and that is designed to promote the safety of persons and property when such person knows or reasonably should know that is a violation of any such order commits a class 6 felony.	33-15-106 (2)(c)
Any person who starts, builds, tends, or maintains a fire in a careless or reckless manner, that indicates either a lack of due regard for the fire hazard present or a wanton and willful disregard for the safety of persons and property, commits a misdemeanor punishable by a \$1,000 fine.	33-15-106 (3)
Camping. Any person who camps on land or water located in a state park or state recreation area that is not designated for camping commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-107 (1)
Any person who occupies an area designated for camping without having obtained a valid permit commits a class 2 petty offense	33-15-107 (2)
Littering. Any person who litters upon any land or water under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a class 2 petty offense, unless the litter is a burning article thrown from a motor vehicle.	33-15-108
Throwing, dropping, or otherwise expelling a lit cigarette, cigar, match or other burning material from a motor vehicle upon land under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife is a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-15-108 (2)
Damage to state property. Damaging, alerting, or destroying any property that is under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife is a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-15-109
Vehicles and vessels - operation on state property. Any person who operates or parks a motor vehicle or vessel in areas that are not designated parking areas for property owned or under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-110 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Parks and Wildlife (Cont.)	
Law Enforcement and Penalties – Parks and Outdoor Recreation (Cont.)	
Any person who operates a motor vehicle or vessel in excess of the posted speed limit on any property under control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-110 (2)
Any person who parks a motor vehicle or vessel on any property under control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife in such a manner as to impede the normal flow of traffic, or who leaves the vehicle or vessel unattended for more than 24 hours, commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-110 (2)
Any person who operates or parks a motor vehicle upon property under control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife without first purchasing the required valid passes or permits commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-110 (2)
Motor vehicles – careless operation. Any person who operates a motor vehicle on property under the control of the Division of Parks and Wildlife in a careless or imprudent manner without due regard for the width, grade, corners, or curves of, the traffic on, or the traffic regulations governing public roads and without due regard for all other attendant circumstances commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-15-112
Commercial use of state property. Any person who operates any commercial business or who solicits business on any property owned or managed by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, without first obtaining written permission, commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 to \$1,000 fine, or maximum of 1 year in jail, or both.	33-15-114
Offenses Related to River Outfitters	
River outfitters – prohibited operations. Any river outfitter, guide, trip leader, or guide instructor who violates the safety equipment provisions of Section 33-13-106, C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor and is punished by a \$100 fine, unless the violation is the failure to have a personal flotation device for each person on board.	33-32-107 (2)(a)
River outfitters. A river outfitter, guide, trip leader, or guide instructor who fails to have one personal flotation device for each person on board commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	33-32-107 (2)(a)
A river outfitter, guide, trip leader, or guide instructor who operates a vessel in a careless or imprudent manner without due regard for river conditions or in such a manner as to endanger any person, property, or wildlife commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	33-32-107 (2)(b)
A river outfitter who operates a river-outfitting business without a valid license or without insurance commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-32-107 (1)
A river outfitter, guide, trip leader, or guide instructor who operates a vessel with wanton or willful disregard for the safety of persons or property commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	33-32-107 (2)(c)
A river outfitter, guide, trip leader, or guide instructor who operates a vessel on a regulated trip while under the influence of alcohol or of any controlled substance commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	33-32-107 (4)(b)
Offenses Related to Recreational Areas and Ski Safety	
Duties of skiers. Any person who skis on a ski slope or trail that has been posted as "closed" commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-44-109 (12)
Any person who moves uphill on any passenger tramway or who uses any ski slope or trail while such person's ability to do so is impaired by the consumption of alcohol, controlled substances, or other drugs commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-44-109 (12)
Any skier who is involved in a collision with another skier or person in which an injury results and who leaves the vicinity of the collision before giving his or her name and current address to an employee of the ski area or to a member of the ski patrol commits a class 2 petty offense, unless that person leaves the vicinity in order to secure aid.	33-44-109 (12)
Any person who knowingly enters public or private lands from an adjoining ski area when such land has been closed by its owner and the owner or ski area has posted that the area is closed commits a class 2 petty offense.	33-44-109 (12)
Mineral Resources	
Offenses Related to Mineral Resources	
Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Act. Willfully and knowingly releasing confidential information relating to an application for a reclamation permit filed with the Mined Land Reclamation Board is a class 2 misdemeanor.	34-32-112 (9)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Mineral Resources (Cont.)	
Offenses Related to Mineral Resources (Cont.)	
Colorado Land Reclamation Act for the Extraction of Construction Materials. Willfully or knowingly releasing confidential information relating to an application for a reclamation permit or notice of intent to conduct exploration filed with the Mined Land Reclamation Board is a class 2 misdemeanor.	34-32.5-112 (8)
Mining equipment – violation. Any person who violates the provisions of Article 46 of Title 34 regarding the ownership and transportation of mining equipment commits a class 6 felony.	34-46-105
Failure to account for mine proceeds. Any owner, manager, or agent of a facility employed in extracting gold from quartz or other minerals who neglects to account for, or pay over and deliver, all of the proper proceeds to the owner of such quartz or other minerals commits a class 6 felony.	34-53-104
Agriculture	
Offenses Related to Pest and Weed Control	
Pest Control Act violations. Any person who violates any of the provisions of the Pest Control Act, except for the provisions of Sections 35-4-107 and 35-4-110.5, C.R.S., commits a class 2 petty offense.	35-4-114
Pesticide Act	
Embargoed pesticides. Removing or disposing any detained or embargoed pesticide or device, by sale or otherwise, without prior permission, or removing or altering the tag or marking of such pesticide or device is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-9-123 (3)
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-9-120 (2)(e), C.R.S., of the Pesticide Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-9-125 (4)
Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-9-120 (1)(g), (2)(d), or (2)(f), C.R.S., of the Pesticide Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-9-125 (3)
Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-9-120 (1)(a) through (c), (1)(e), (1)(f), (1)(h), (1)(j), (1)(k), (2)(a) through (2)(c), or (2)(g), C.R.S., of the Pesticide Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-9-125 (2)
Pesticide Applicators' Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-10-117 (1)(f), (2)(f), (2)(g), (4)(b), or (5), C.R.S., of the Pesticide Applicators' Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-10-123 (3)
Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-10-117 1)(a) through (c), (1)(e), (1)(g), (1)(i), (1)(j), (2)(a) through (2)(d), (3)(a), or (4)(a), C.R.S., of the Pesticide Applicators' Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-10-123 (2)
Colorado Chemigation Act	
Violations. Utilization of any process whereby chemicals are applied to land or crops in or with water through a closed irrigation system (chemigation) without a permit is a class 6 felony.	35-11-115 (1)
Measurement Standards Act of 1983	
Violations. Willfully making, installing, selling, offering to sell, using, or allowing to be used any counterfeit seal or seal of the Commissioner of Agriculture without proper authority is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-14-132 (1)
Colorado Bee Act	
Violations. Any subsequent violation of any provision of the Colorado Bee Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-25-111
Colorado Nursery Act	
Violations. Intentionally violating any of the provisions of or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Colorado Nursery Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-26-109 (1)
Colorado Seed Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-27-113 (6), C.R.S., regarding the sale, barter, or distribution of seed and seed beans is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-27-113 (6)
Weed Free Forage Crop Certification Act	
Violations. Intentionally violating any of the provisions of or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Weed Free Forage Crop Certification Act is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-27.5-107

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Agriculture (Cont.)	
Custom Processing of Meat Animals Act	
License requirement. Operating a custom processing facility without a valid license is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-33-206 (5)
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of or rules promulgated pursuant to the Custom Processing of Meat Animals Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-33-406
Sale of Meat Act	
Advertisements. Violating any of the provisions of law regarding the advertisement of and sale of meat is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-33.5-202 (12)
License requirement. Selling a home food service plan without a valid license is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-33.5-301 (5)
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of or any rules promulgated pursuant to the Sale of Meat Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-33.5-306
Commodity Handler Act	
Farm commodity warehousing. Committing fraud or deception in the procurement of a farm commodity warehouse license is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-36-123 (1)(g)
Failing to comply with any lawful order of the Commissioner of Agriculture pursuant to the Commodity Handler Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-36-123 (1)(h)
Interfering with or hindering an authorized representative of the Commissioner of Agriculture who is performing duties pursuant to the Commodity Handler Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-36-123 (1)(j)
Violating any unspecified provision of the Commodity Handler Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-36-124 (2)
A person commits a class 6 felony if that person:	
a) makes fraudulent charges or returns for the handling, sale, or storage or for the rendering of any service in connection with the handling, sale, or storage of any commodities;	35-36-123 (1)(a)
b) willfully fails or refuses to render a true account of sales or storage or to make a settlement thereon or to pay for commodities received within the time and in the manner specified in a contract or, if not in the contract, within 30 days of receipt;	35-36-123 (1)(b)
c) intentionally makes false or misleading statements as to the market conditions for commodities or false or misleading statements as to the condition, quality, or quantity of commodities received, handled, sold, or stored;	35-36-123 (1)(c)
d) engages in fictitious sales, in collusion, or in unfair practices to defraud the owners;	35-36-123 (1)(d)
e) acts as a commodity handler without an active license or filing a surety bond or letter of credit; or	35-36-123 (1)(e)
f) willfully alters or destroys any negotiable warehouse receipt or the record of such receipt or issues a receipt without preserving a record thereof; or issues a receipt when the commodity described is not available; or issues, with intent of defraud, a second receipt for a commodity for which a valid negotiable warehouse receipt is already outstanding and in force; or while any valid receipt is outstanding and in force, sells, pledges, mortgages, encumbers, or transfers a commodity in violation of the provisions of Article 36 of Title 35 without the written consent of the holder of the receipt.	35-36-123 (1)(j)
It is theft, as defined in 18-4-401, for any individual to willfully convert to his or her own use or benefit the commodities of another.	35-36-123 (1)(f)
It is theft, as defined in 18-4-401, if any individual sells commodities for less than the current market price to any person with whom such individual has any direct or indirect financial connection.	35-36-123 (1)(k)
It is theft, as defined in 18-4-401, if any individual sells commodities out of the purchase price of which the individual receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission.	35-36-123 (1)(k)
It is fraud by check, as defined in 18-5-205, to act as a commodity handler, and, with the intent to defraud, make, draw, utter, or deliver any check, draft, or the order for the payment of money to the owner for the purchase price of any commodities when there are insufficient funds for the payment of such check, draft, or order.	35-36-123 (1)(l)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Agriculture (Cont.)	
Farm Products Act	
Unlawful acts. Committing fraud or deception in the procurement of a farm products license is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-118 (1)(g)
Failing to comply with any lawful order of the Commissioner of Agriculture concerning administration of the Farm Products Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-118 (1)(h)
Interfering with or hindering an authorized representative of the Commissioner of Agriculture who is performing duties pursuant to the Farm Products Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-118 (1)(j)
Failure of a licensed dealer who is a cash buyer to pay in cash or other permitted methods for any transaction without first complying with the bonding requirements is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-118 (1)(l)
Purchase for processing or resale of \$20,000 or more worth of farm products in one year, or of \$2,500 or more worth of farm products in any single transaction, by one who is licensed as a small-volume dealer is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-118 (1)(m)
Violating any unspecified provision of the Farm Products Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-37-119 (2)
A person commits a class 6 felony if that person:	
a) makes fraudulent charges or returns for the handling, sale, or storage or for any service in connection with the handling, sale, or storage of farm products;	35-37-118 (1)(a)
b) willfully fails or refuses to render a true account of sales or storage or to make a settlement thereon to pay for farm products received within the time and in the manner by law	35-37-118 (1)(b)
c) intentionally makes false or misleading statements as to market conditions for farm products or false or misleading statements as to the condition, quality, or quantity of farm products received, handled, sold, or stored;	35-37-118 (1)(c)
d) engages in fictitious sales, in collusion, or in unfair practices to defraud the owners; or	35-37-118 (1)(d)
e) acts as a dealer, small volume dealer, agent, or transporter without having obtained a license or acts as a dealer or agent without having executed and delivered a surety bond.	35-37-118 (1)(e)
It is theft, as defined in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., to willfully convert to one's own use or benefit the farm products of another.	35-37-118 (1)(f)
It is theft, as defined in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., if a licensed dealer or small-volume dealer sells farm products for less than the current market price to any person with whom such dealer has any direct or indirect financial connection.	35-37-118 (1)(j)
It is theft, as defined in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., if a licensed dealer or small-volume dealer sells farm products out of the purchase price of which the dealer receives any portion thereof other than the lawfully allowed commission.	35-37-118 (1)(j)
It is fraud by check, as defined in Section 18-5-205, C.R.S., to act as a dealer, small-volume dealer, or agent, and, with the intent to defraud, make, draw, utter, or deliver any check, draft, or the order for the payment of money to the owner for the purchase price of any farm products when there are insufficient funds for the payment of such check, draft, or order.	35-37-118 (1)(k)
It is theft of farm products, as defined in Section 18-4-401, C.R.S., if a person purchases farm products in the state and moves the products to another state and issues a check in payment for those products knowing that there are insufficient funds to pay for the products.	35-37-221 (2)
Alternative Livestock Act	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-41.5-109, C.R.S., regarding unlawful acts under the Alternative Livestock Act is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-41.5-115
Animal Shelters and Pounds	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-42.5-101, C.R.S., regarding duties and restrictions relating to animal shelters and pounds is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-42.5-101 (3)
Branding and Herding	
Wrongful branding – penalty. Any person who brands an animal that is the property of another or who defaces or obliterates an existing brand commits a class 6 felony.	35-43-116
Theft of certain animals. Any person who commits theft of, or knowingly kills, sells, drives, leads, transports, rides away, purchases, or in any manner deprives the owner of the immediate possession of, any cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats, swine, or asses, either live or slaughtered, commits a class 4 felony.	35-43-128

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Agriculture (Cont.)	
Branding and Herding (Cont.)	
Cattle in feedlots. Any lessee, lessor, commercial feedlot owner, or established livestock owner who violates, for the first time, any of the provisions of Section 25-43-130, C.R.S., regarding cattle in feedlots commits a class 1 petty offense.	35-43-130 (2)
A second or subsequent violation of any of the provisions regarding the inspection of cattle in feedlots is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-43-130 (2)
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Part 2 of Article 43 of Title 35 relating to brand inspection is a class 3 misdemeanor, with some exceptions.	35-43-212 (1)
Violating, within three years of a previous violation of the same part, any of the provisions of Part 2 of Article 43 of Title 35 relating to brand inspection is a class 1 misdemeanor, with some exceptions.	35-43-212 (2)
Unlawfully butchering an animal belonging to another person is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-43-212 (3)
Estrays	
Who may take up estrays. Any person who takes into custody and retains possession of any stray (any bovine animal, horse, mule, ass, or alternative livestock found running at large upon public or private lands in the state of Colorado that are outside the limits of the animal's usual range or pasture, whose owner is either known or unknown in the area where the animal was found) without notifying the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners within five days commits a class 6 felony.	35-44-108
Concealing estray. Any person who conceals any stray found or taken into his or her custody, or changes any mark or brand thereon, or carries the same beyond the county limits, or knowingly allows the same to be done, or neglects to notify or give information of estrays to the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners commits a class 6 felony.	35-44-111
Livestock Health Act	
Criminal penalties. Moving or causing to be moved any single head or any herd of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, or other livestock from a hold or quarantined area in violation of a hold or quarantine order or knowingly introducing a reportable disease into the state is a class 1 misdemeanor. A second subsequent conviction requires a mandatory sentence to prison.	35-50-119 (2)
Confinement of Calves Raised for Veal and Pregnant Sows	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-50.5-102, C.R.S., relating to the confinement of gestating sows and calves raised for veal is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-50.5-102 (3)
Transportation of Animals	
Shipping prior to inspection. A third or subsequent violation of the provisions of law concerning shipping cattle, horses, or mules without proper inspection is a class 6 felony.	35-53-112 (1)
Permanent permits. Fraudulent use of a permanent hauling transportation permit issued for the transportation of rodeo and other horses is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-53-129 (1)
Annual transportation permits. Fraudulent use of an annual transportation permit issued for the transportation of cattle or alternative livestock is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-53-130 (1)
Sale of Stock	
Selling livestock without bill of sale – theft. Any person who sells livestock that does not carry the seller's brand, or for which the person has no bill of sale or power of attorney, commits a class 5 felony.	35-54-105 (1)
Public Livestock Markets	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Public Livestock Markets statute is a class 3 misdemeanor.	35-55-117
A second or subsequent violation of any of the provisions of or rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Public Livestock Markets statute is a class 1 misdemeanor.	35-55-117
Colorado Beef Council	
Refunds. Any person who files a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Beef Council Authority, or by any false pretenses, obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person, commits theft. Under Section 18-4-401 (2), C.R.S., the crime of theft is classified based on the value of the thing involved.	35-57-119 (4)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Agriculture (Cont.)	
Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority	
Violations. Any person who files with the Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority a fraudulent or false claim for refund, or, by any false pretenses, obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person, commits theft. Under Section 18-4-401 (2), C.R.S., the crime of theft is classified based on the value of the thing involved.	35-57.5-119 (5)
Colorado Horse Development Board	
Refunds. Any person who files a fraudulent or false claim for a refund from the Colorado Horse Development Authority, or by any false pretenses, obtains or attempts to obtain a refund not legally due the actor, or sign a refund claim in the name of and for another person, commits theft. Under Section 18-4-401 (2), C.R.S., the crime of theft is classified based on the value of the thing involved.	35-57.8-111 (4)
Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act	
Duty to report suspected animal cruelty or fighting. The Commissioner of Agriculture or his or her designee commits a class 1 petty offense if he or she willfully does not report animal cruelty or animal fighting to local law enforcement if, in the course of an investigation, he or she has reasonable cause to know or suspect that an animal has been subjected to animal cruelty or animal fighting.	35-80-110 (5)
It is a class 1 petty offense for the Commissioner of Agriculture or his or her designee to knowingly making a false report of animal cruelty or animal fighting.	35-80-110 (5)
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 35-80-108 (1)(a) through (1)(c), (1)(f), or (1)(m), C.R.S., of the Pet Animal Care and Facilities Act is a class 2 misdemeanor.	35-80-114
Natural Resources	
Weather Modification	
Weather modification. Any person who fails to obey an order issued by the director of the Department of Natural Resources to cease conducting weather modification because of the lack of a permit or a license commits a class 6 felony.	36-20-123 (2)(b)
Any person responsible for conducting a weather modification operation without first having procured a license and permit or any person who contracts with another person known to be unlicensed and without a permit to conduct a weather modification operation commits a class 6 felony.	36-20-126 (1)(a)
Water and Irrigation	
Offenses Related to Water and Irrigation	
Penalty for fraud by officer of water and irrigation district. Any officer of a water or irrigation district who misuses district money commits a class 6 felony.	37-7-104
Officer interested in contracts. Any drainage district officer who has a direct or indirect interest in any contract awarded by the board or in the profits thereof, or who receives a bribe or gratuity, commits a class 6 felony.	37-24-107
Any director or officer of the Grand Valley Drainage District who has a direct or indirect interest in any contract awarded by the board, or in the profits thereof, or who receives a bribe or gratuity, commits a class 6 felony.	37-31-123
Any director or officer of an irrigation district who has a direct or indirect interest in any contract awarded by the board, or in the profits thereof, or who receives a bribe or gratuity, commits a class 6 felony.	37-41-108 and 37-42-110 (6)
Any director or officer of an internal improvement district who has a direct or indirect interest in any contract awarded by the board, or in the profits thereof, or who receives a bribe or gratuity, commits a class 6 felony.	37-44-142
Offenses Related to Water Conservation and Irrigation Districts	
Rio Grande Water Conservation District - access to land. Any person who or corporation that prevents the board of directors of the Rio Grande Water Conservation District or its employees or agents from having access to land to make surveys and examinations commits a class 2 petty offense.	37-48-131

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Real and Personal Property	
Unclaimed Property Act	
Agreements to locate reported property – overbids from foreclosure sales. A person who induces or attempts to induce another person to enter into an agreement to pay compensation to recover or assist in recovering an unclaimed overbid transferred to the administrator under Section 38-38-111, C.R.S., that does not comply with all requirements of Section 38-13-1304 (1), C.R.S., commits a misdemeanor.	38-13-1304 (2)
Liens	
Moneys for lien claims made – trust funds. Any person who violates the trust funds provisions of law regarding lien claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers commits theft. Under Section 18-4-401 (2), C.R.S., the classification of theft is based on the value of the thing involved.	38-22-127 (5)
Penalty for removing property covered by a lien on a well or equipment. Any person who removed property covered by a lien on a well or equipment when the lien has been filed commits a class 5 felony (see Section 18-4-401(5), C.R.S.).	38-24-108
Money for verified claims made – trust funds. Any person who violates the trust funds provisions of law regarding verified claims to property by subcontractors, laborers, or material providers commits theft. Under Section 18-4-401 (2), C.R.S., the classification of theft is based on the value of the thing involved.	38-26-109 (4)
Manufactured Homes	
Surrender and cancellation of certificate. Any owner of a manufactured home who fails to surrender and request the cancellation of the Colorado certificate of title for the home upon its destruction, dismantling, or sale or disposal as salvage commits a class 1 petty offense.	38-29-118 (1)
Altering or using altered certificate. Any person who alters or forges or causes to be altered or forged any certificate issued pursuant to the provisions of Article 29 of Title 38 regarding titles to manufactured homes, or any written transfer thereof, or any official notation respecting the mortgaging of the manufactured home therein described, or who uses or attempts to use any such certificate for the transfer thereof, knowing the same to have been forged or altered, commits a class 6 felony.	38-29-121
Torrens Title Registration Act	
Theft of certificate. Theft of a certificate of title to real estate is a class 6 felony.	38-36-192
Fraudulently procuring certificate of title to land. Fraudulently procuring any certificate of title to land is a class 6 felony.	38-36-194
Forging seal or signature. Any person who forges the seal of the registrar of titles commits a class 6 felony.	38-36-195
Mortgages and Trust Deeds	
Removal of improvements from encumbered property. An owner of real property who removes any improvements from encumbered property without first obtaining the written consent of the lien holder commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	38-39-105 (2)
Mortgage Brokers	
Mortgage broker unlawful acts. Any mortgage broker who misappropriates funds held in escrow or a trustee account commits theft. Under Section 18-4-401 (2), C.R.S., the classification of theft is based on the value of the thing involved.	38-40-101 (4)
Taxation	
Valuation and Taxation	
Mobile homes – determination of value. Any seller of a mobile home who, for the first time, knowingly fails to provide an itemized list of household furnishings which are included in the selling price of the mobile home at the time of the sale commits a class 2 petty offense.	39-5-203 (3)(b)
A mobile home seller who is convicted for the second or subsequent time of knowingly failing to provide an itemized list of household furnishings commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	39-5-203 (3)(b)
Collection	
Payment of taxes on fractional interests in lands. Any unit operator or first purchaser who collects but fails to remit the tax from the fractional interest owners pursuant to the property tax collection article commits theft. Under Section 18-4-401 (2), C.R.S., the classification of theft is based on the value of the thing involved.	39-10-106 (4)(b)(III)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Taxation (Cont.)	
Sale of Tax Liens	
Violations by county officials. A county official, county employee, or the family member or agent of any county official or employee who knowingly acquires a tax lien or property by the sale of a tax lien commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	39-11-151 (3)
Procedure and Administration	
Department of Revenue employees. Any officer or employee of the Department of Revenue who: 1) extorts or willfully oppresses any person through use of his or her authority; 2) knowingly demands greater sums than are authorized by law or receives any fee, compensation, or reward for the performance of his or her job; 3) allows any person to defraud the state by intentionally failing to perform his or her duty; 4) conspires with any other person to defraud the state; 5) knowingly allows any person to defraud the state; 6) commits or fails to do any act with the intent to enable any other person to defraud the state; 7) makes or signs any fraudulent entry in any book or makes or signs any fraudulent certificate, return, or statement; 8) fails to report to the executive director in writing any information concerning a violation of any revenue law; or 9) demands directly or indirectly, any sum of money for the settlement of any charge or complaint commits a class 6 felony.	39-21-112 (7)(b)
Criminal penalties. It is a class 5 felony to willfully attempt to evade or defeat any tax administered.	39-21-118 (1)
It is a class 5 felony to fail to collect or account for or pay such tax. Willfully making a materially false statement in connection with an application for a tax refund is included in this offense.	39-21-118 (2)
It is a class 5 felony to willfully make or subscribe a return, statement, or document that is not true or not correct as to every material matter.	39-21-118 (4)
It is a class 5 felony to willfully aid or assist in the fraudulent or false giving of information.	39-21-118 (5)
Income Tax	
Income tax violations. Any person who is required to make a return, keep any records, or supply any information for the purpose of computation, assessment, or collection of income taxes and who willfully fails to do so commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-22-621 (3)(a)
Any person who is required by law to collect, account for, and pay over any income tax and who willfully fails to collect or truthfully account for and pay over such tax, and any person who willfully fails to pay any income tax, or in any manner evades or defeats any income tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-22-621 (3)(b)
State sales tax refund. Any person who claims but is not eligible to claim a state sales tax refund commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-22-2003 (7)
Colorado Estate Tax	
Criminal acts relating to estate tax returns. Any person who willfully fails to file an estate tax return when required to do so, or who willfully files a false estate tax return, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-23.5-113
Sales and Use Tax	
Licenses and fees. A retailer who makes retail sales in this state without first securing a license to do so commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	39-26-103 (4)
Penalties for false or fraudulent returns. Any retailer or vendor who willfully refuses to make any required sales and use tax return or who makes any false or fraudulent return or false statement on any tax return, or who fails and refuses to make payment on any taxes collected or due to the state, or in any manner evades the collection and payment of the tax, commits a class 5 felony. It is also a class 5 felony for any person or purchaser to fail or refuse to pay the sales and use tax, to evade the payment of the tax, or to aid or abet another in any attempt to evade the payment of the tax. It is also a class 5 felony for any corporation to willfully make a false return or a return willfully containing a false statement.	39-26-120 (2) and 39-26-121

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Taxation (Cont.)	
Sales and Use Tax (Cont.)	
Any person who knowingly and willfully swears to or verifies any false statement in a return commits perjury in the second degree, which is a class 1 misdemeanor.	39-26-120 (3) and 18-8-503 (2)
Failure to make periodic returns. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to make the return required by Section 39-26-204, C.R.S., or who makes a false or fraudulent return, or who willfully fails to pay any tax owed, or who aids or abets another in an attempt to evade the tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-26-206
Gasoline and Special Fuel Tax	
Violation of the statute governing gasoline tax permits and refunds. Any person who willfully makes any false statement in connection with an application for a permit or an application for a refund, or who uses the gasoline or special fuel other than as stated in the permit and application, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-27-103 (4)
Motor fuel and special fuel tax – no distributor license. Any person who acts as a motor fuel distributor, supplier, importer, exporter, carrier, or blender in this state without an active license commits a class 6 felony.	39-27-104 (3)
Distributor trustee of tax. Any distributor who willfully fails or refuses upon demand to pay over the moneys paid as gasoline taxes that are declared to be trust funds or who fraudulently withholds, converts to his or her own use, or appropriates or otherwise uses such moneys commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-27-106
Penalty for failure to report or pay gasoline tax. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to make the report or payment of tax due by law, for which no penalty is expressly provided, and any person who willfully makes any false report or statement as to the amount of gasoline or special fuel acquired, sold, or used or any false statement relative to the kind or character and the amount of the gasoline or special fuel received by such person and required to be reported, with intent to evade the payment of the gasoline tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-27-108
Cigarette Tax	
Violations. Violating any of the federal requirements regarding the placement of labels or stamps on cigarette packages, or violating other provisions related to the sale and labeling of cigarettes, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	39-28-104.5 (5)
Penalties related to taxes. Any person, firm, limited liability company, partnership, or corporation or agent thereof who at retail sells or offers for sale, displays for sale, or possesses with the intent to sell any cigarettes when the package does not bear the stamp, imprint, or impression evidencing the payment of cigarette taxes commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28-108 (1)
Prohibited acts. Any wholesaler who sells and distributes any cigarettes in the state without a license or without first affixing the stamp, imprint, or impression upon each package as required by law, or who willfully makes any false or fraudulent return, or false statement on any return, or who willfully evades the payment of the cigarette tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28-114
Additional requirements for tobacco product manufacturers and stamping agents. A person who sells, distributes, acquires, holds, owns, possesses, transports, imports, or causes to be imported cigarettes when the person knows or should know that the cigarettes are intended for unlawful distribution or sale in Colorado commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	39-28-306 (4)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Taxation (Cont.)	
Tax on Tobacco Products	
Prohibited acts. Any distributor who willfully sells and distributes any tobacco products in the state without a license, or who willfully makes any false or fraudulent return or false statement on any return, or who willfully evades the payment of the tobacco tax, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28.5-110 (1)
Violations. Violating any of the federal requirements related to the affixing of labels and stamps on tobacco products, or violating other provisions relating to the sale and labeling of tobacco products, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	39-28.5-111 (5)
Taxes on Marijuana and Marijuana Products	
Prohibited acts. Any retail marijuana cultivation facility or agent thereof who sells or transfers retail marijuana without a license, or who willfully makes any false or fraudulent return or false statement on any return, or who willfully evades the payment of the retail marijuana excise tax commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	39-28.8-306
Utilities	
Enforcement	
Violations by agents. An officer, agent, or employee of a public utility who fails to comply with or who helps another to not comply with an order or requirement of the Public Utilities Commission commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	40-7-106
Violations by individuals. An officer, agent, or employee of a corporation other than a public utility who fails to comply with or who helps another to not comply with an order or requirement of the Public Utilities Commission commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	40-7-108
Offenses Related to Railroads	
Two crew members operating freight trains. A railroad train or light engine operated in connection with carrying freight that willfully operates without at least two crew members aboard while the railroad train or light engine is moving commits a misdemeanor.	40-9-110 (4)
Motor Carriers	
Violations. Any person who violates or fails to comply with or who procures, aids, or abets in the violation of, Article 10.1 of Title 40 concerning motor carriers commits a class 2 misdemeanor. It is also a class 2 misdemeanor to fail to obey, observe, or comply with, or to procure, aid, or abet in any such failure, any order, decision, or rule of the Public Utilities Commission adopted under the motor carriers article.	40-10.1-114 (1)
Any individual who is employed by or who contracts with a motor carrier and who operates a motor vehicle for the motor carrier's business without meeting the requirements of a criminal history record check commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	40-10.1-114 (2)
Killing Stock	
Owner driving stock on track. An owner of stock who drives any stock on the track of any railway company with the intent to injure the company commits a class 6 felony.	40-27-101
Vehicles and Traffic	
Driver Licenses	
License required. Driving without a valid driver license or instruction permit or driving a vehicle for which a person has not been issued the correct type or class of license is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-101 (10)
License, permit, or identification card to be exhibited on demand. Refusing to hand a driver license to a peace officer upon demand is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-115 (2)
Failure to surrender permit or license to the court. Failing to immediately surrender a license upon conviction of an offense which makes revocation or suspension mandatory is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-124 (1)(a)
Mandatory surrender of license or permit for driving under the influence. Failing to immediately surrender a license upon conviction of driving under the influence or excessive alcohol content is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-129

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Driver Licenses (Cont.)	
Period of suspension or revocation. Making false application for a new license before the expiration of a period of suspension or revocation is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-132 (3)
Mandatory and voluntary restricted licenses following alcohol convictions. A person whose privilege to drive is restricted to the operation of a motor vehicle equipped with an approved ignition interlock device and who operates a vehicle not equipped with one, or who circumvents or attempts to circumvent the proper use of an ignition interlock device, commits a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-132.5 (10)
Tampering with an approved ignition interlock device. A person who intercepts, bypasses, or interferes with, or aids any other person in intercepting, bypassing, or interfering with an approved ignition interlock device for the purpose of preventing or hindering the lawful operation or purpose of the approved ignition interlock device required under this section commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-2-132.5 (11)(a)
A person whose privilege to drive is restricted to the operation of a motor vehicle equipped with an approved ignition interlock device commits a class 1 misdemeanor if the person drives a motor vehicle in which an approved ignition interlock device is installed pursuant to this section if that person knows that any person has intercepted, bypassed, or interfered with the approved ignition interlock device.	42-2-132.5 (11)(b)
Unlawful possession or use of a license. Photographing, photo stating, duplicating, or in any other way reproducing any driver license or facsimile of one for the purpose of distributing, reselling, reusing, or manipulating the license is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-2-136 (6)(b)
Possessing a lawfully issued driver license or instruction permit knowing that such license or permit has been falsely altered is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-136 (6)(a)
Fraudulently obtaining a driver license or instruction permit is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-136 (6)(a)
A person who possesses a paper, document, or other instrument which falsely appears or purports to be a lawfully issued and authentic driver license or instruction permit and who knows that such instrument was falsely made and not lawfully issued commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-136 (6)(a)
Displaying or representing someone else's driver license or instruction permit as one's own is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-136 (6)(a)
Failing or refusing to surrender any driver license or instruction permit that has been suspended, revoked, or cancelled is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-136 (6)(a)
Permitting any unlawful use of one's driver license is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-136 (6)(a)
False affidavit. Making a false affidavit or knowingly swearing or affirming falsely to any matter pursuant to Part 1 of Article 2 of Title 42 regarding driver licenses is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-137
Driving under restraint. Failing to surrender a driver license or permit to the court upon conviction of driving while under restraint is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-138 (1)(f)
Habitual Offenders of Motor Vehicle Laws	
Driving after revocation prohibited. A habitual offender who operates a motor vehicle while his or her driver license is revoked commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-2-206 (1)(a)(I)
A person commits the class 1 misdemeanor offense of aggravated driving with a revoked license if the person is found to be a habitual offender and operates a motor vehicle in this state while the revocation is in effect and, as a part of the same criminal episode, also commits one of the following offenses: reckless driving, eluding a peace officer, vehicular eluding, or fleeing the scene of an accident.	42-2-206 (1)(b)(II)
Identification Cards	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of law regarding identification cards issued by Department of Revenue is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-2-310
Commercial Driver Licenses	
Violations of out-of-service orders. Operating a commercial motor vehicle in violation of an out-of-service order is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-2-405.5 (1)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Registration and Taxation	
Registration required. Failing two or more times in five years to register a vehicle with the Department of Revenue within 60 days of purchase is a class 1 misdemeanor.	43-3-103 (1)(c)
Taxable value of classes of property. Fraudulently applying for the prorated specific ownership tax for special mobile machinery is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-3-107 (17)(e)(l)
Manufacturers or dealers. Violating any provisions of law pertaining to the issuance, return, and use of demonstration plates is a class 2 misdemeanor.	42-3-116 (7)(d)
Violations of registration provisions. Displaying, possessing, or offering to sell a fictitious, stolen, cancelled, revoked, suspended, or altered vehicle registration or certificate of title is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-3-121 (2)(b)
Failing or refusing to surrender a vehicle registration or certificate of title that has been suspended, cancelled, or revoked is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-3-121 (2)(b)
Using false information, knowingly making a false statement, or knowingly concealing a material fact in an application for vehicle registration, renewal, or duplicate registration is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-3-121 (2)(b)
Perjury on a motor vehicle registration application. Any person who, under an oath required or authorized by law, knowingly makes a material false statement that he or she does not believe to be true on a motor vehicle registration commits a class 1 petty offense, provided that the statement does not qualify as perjury in the first or second degree.	42-3-122 (2)
Violations related to passenger-mile taxes. Any person who willfully fails or refuses to make the passenger-mile tax report required by law, or who makes a false or fraudulent return, or who willfully fails to pay any tax owed, commits a crime that must be punished in accordance with Section 39-21-118, C.R.S. Such crimes are classified as either a class 5 felony or an unclassified misdemeanor, depending on the specific facts and circumstances of the case.	42-3-308 (3)(b)
Traffic Regulation	
Obedience to police officers. Willfully failing or refusing to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer with the authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-107
Equipment	
Restrictions on tire equipment. Selling a motor vehicle equipped with tires that are not in compliance with set standards is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-228 (8)(b)
Alteration of suspension system. Operating a motor vehicle when the suspension system of the vehicle has been altered from the manufacturer's design is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-233 (3)
Minimum standards for commercial vehicles. Violating any of the rules promulgated by the chief of the Colorado State Patrol pursuant to Section 42-4-235, C.R.S., regarding the minimum standards for commercial vehicles, or failing to return a form declaring knowledge of such rules, is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-235 (5)
Illegal use or possession of blue or red lights. Violating any of the provisions regarding the illegal use or possession of red or blue lights while in control of a vehicle is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-4-238 (3)
Misuse of a wireless telephone. A person who uses a wireless telephone for the purpose of engaging in text messaging or other similar forms of manual data entry or transmission while operating a motor vehicle commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense. It is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense if the person's actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury or death to another.	42-4-239 (5.5)
Unlawful removal or use of tow-truck signage. Any person, other than a towing carrier or a peace officer, commits the crime of unlawful removal of tow-truck signage if: 1) a towing carrier has placed a tow-truck warning sign on or near the driver-side window of a vehicle to be towed; 2) the vehicle to be towed is within 50 feet of the towing carrier; and 3) the person removes the tow-truck warning sign from the vehicle before the tow is completed. Unlawful removal of tow-truck signage is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-4-241 (2)
Any person who places a tow-truck warning sign on a vehicle when the vehicle is not in the process of being towed or when the vehicle is occupied commits the crime of unlawful usage of tow-truck signage, which is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-4-241 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Equipment (Cont.)	
Air pollution violations. Any person who causes or permits the emission of any visible air pollutants into the atmosphere from any gasoline-powered motor vehicle commits a class 2 petty offense.	42-4-412 (1)
Any person who causes or permits the emission of any visible air pollutants into the atmosphere from any diesel-powered motor vehicle commits a class 2 petty offense when the pollutants create an unreasonable nuisance or danger to the public health, safety, or welfare.	42-4-412 (1)
Size, Weight, and Load Restrictions	
Wheel and axle loads. Driving or owning a vehicle in violation of any of the provisions regarding wheel and axle loads is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-507 (6)
Gross weight of vehicles and loads. Driving or owning a vehicle in violation of any of the provisions regarding the gross weight of vehicles and loads is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-508 (4)
Vehicles weighed. Failing or refusing to stop and submit a vehicle and load to a weighing, or failing or refusing to stop a vehicle and otherwise comply with the provisions of law when directed to do so by an officer, is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-509 (3)
Permits for excess size and weight and for manufactured homes. Violating any of the provisions regarding permits for excess size and weight and for manufactured homes is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-510 (12)(a)
Any owner of a manufactured home who, for the first time, moves the home without being the holder of a paid ad valorem tax certificate and a transportable manufactured home permit commits a class 2 petty offense. Any person who assists an owner of a manufactured home in such a task also commits a class 2 petty offense.	42-4-510 (12)(b)
The second or subsequent offense of moving, providing for the movement of, or assisting with the movement of a manufactured home without being the holder of a paid valorem tax certificate and a transportable manufactured home permit is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-4-510 (12)(b)
A driver or holder of a super-load permit who fails to comply with the terms of the permit or with other provisions of law pertaining to the permit commits a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-510 (12)(d)
Signals, Signs, and Markings	
Interference with official devices. Using an electronic device, without lawful authority, that causes a traffic light to change and thereby proximately causing bodily injury to another person is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-607 (2)(b)
Speed Regulations	
Speed limits. Driving 25 miles per hour or more in excess of the reasonable and prudent speed or in excess of the maximum lawful speed limit of 75 miles per hour is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense when the offense does not occur within a maintenance, repair, or construction zone.	42-4-1101 (12)(b)
Driving 25 miles per hour or more in excess of the reasonable and prudent speed or in excess of the maximum lawful speed limit of 75 miles per hour is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense when the offense occurs within a maintenance, repair, or construction zone.	42-4-1101 (12)(b)
Speed exhibitions. Knowingly engaging in a speed exhibition on a highway is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1105 (2)(c)
Speed contests. Knowingly engaging in a speed contest on a highway is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1105 (1)(c)
Immobilization of a motor vehicle. Removing an immobilization device that is placed on a motor vehicle pursuant to an immobilization period ordered by the court, or the unauthorized removal of such an immobilization device at the end of the immobilization period, is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1105 (8)(c)
Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic	
Reserved parking for persons with disabilities. A person who knowingly and fraudulently obtains, possesses, uses, or transfers an identifying placard issued to a person with a disability; knowingly makes, possesses, uses, alters, or transfers what purports to be, but is not, an identifying placard; or knowingly creates or uses a device intended to give the impression that it is an identifying placard when viewed from outside the vehicle commits, per Section 42-4-1701 (4)(a)(X)(A), C.R.S., a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-4-1208 (5)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Regulation of Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Designated areas on private property for authorized vehicles. Any person who parks an unauthorized motor vehicle on private property in any area designated and marked for authorized vehicles commits a class 2 petty offense.	42-4-1210 (3)
Alcohol and Drug Offenses	
Driving under the influence – driving while impaired – driving with excessive alcoholic content. A person under 21 years of age who commits a second or subsequent violation of the prohibition against driving a vehicle with a blood alcohol content that measures at least 0.02 but not more than 0.05 either at the time of driving or within two hours after driving commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1301 (2)(d)(II)
Other Traffic Offenses	
Reckless driving. A person who drives a motor vehicle, bicycle, electrical assisted bicycle, electric scooter, or low-power scooter in such a manner as to indicate either a wanton or a willful disregard for the safety of persons or property commits reckless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1401 (2)
Careless driving. A person who drives a motor vehicle, electrical assisted bicycle, electric scooter, or low-powered scooter in a careless and imprudent manner, without due regard for the width, grade, curves, corners, traffic, or use of the streets and highways and all other attendant circumstances, commits careless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense when no bodily injury or death to another results.	42-4-1402 (2)(a)
A driver who does not exhibit due care and caution, as described in Section 42-4-705 (2)(c)(II), C.R.S., when approaching or passing certain stationary emergency vehicles, towing carriers, or public utility service vehicles commits careless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense when no bodily injury or death to another results. The offense is a class 1 misdemeanor when the driver's actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury to another person, and it is a class 6 felony when the driver's actions are the proximate cause of another person's death.	42-4-705 (3)(b)
The driver of a vehicle who does not yield the right-of-way to a bicyclist or other authorized user of a bicycle lane in a bicycle lane commits careless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense if driver's actions are the proximate cause of a crash. The offense is a class 1 misdemeanor when the driver's actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury to another person	42-4-714 (2)
A driver who, in a careless and imprudent manner, drives his or her vehicle unnecessarily close to, toward, or near a bicyclist, commits careless driving, which is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense when no bodily injury or death to another results.	42-4-1008.5 (2)
Careless driving is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense when the actions are the proximate cause of bodily injury to another.	42-4-1402 (2)(b)
Careless driving is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense when the actions are the proximate cause of the death of another.	42-4-1402 (2)(c)
Careless driving is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense when the actions are the proximate cause of serious bodily injury to a vulnerable road user	42-4-1402.5 (3)
Foreign matter on highways. Throwing, dropping, or otherwise expelling a lit cigarette, cigar, match, or other burning material from a motor vehicle upon any highway is a class 2 misdemeanor.	42-4-1406 (5)(b)
Spilling loads on highways. Violating any provisions of law that prohibit spilling loads on highways is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense if the violation occurred while the person was driving or moving a car or pickup truck and his or her actions proximately caused bodily injury to another person.	42-4-1407 (3)(c)
Compulsory insurance. Operating or permitting the operation of a motor vehicle or low-power scooter without an insurance policy in effect or failing to present evidence of insurance following an accident or when asked to do so by a peace officer is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1409 (4)(a)
Operation of bicycles, electric scooters, and other human-powered vehicles. Violating any of the provisions regarding the operation of bicycles, electric scooters, and other human-powered vehicles is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1412 (12)(a)
Eluding or attempting to elude a police officer. Eluding or willfully attempting to elude a police officer when operating a motor vehicle is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1413

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Other Traffic Offenses (Cont.)	
Radar jamming devices prohibited. Using, possessing, or selling a radar jamming device, or operating a motor vehicle with a radar jamming device in the motor vehicle is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1415 (4)
Accidents and Accident Reports	
Accidents involving death or personal injuries. The driver of any vehicle who fails to stop and give notice, information, and aid after an accident in which the person was directly involved and which results in injury to another person commits a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1601 (2)(a)
The driver of any vehicle who fails to stop and give notice, information, and aid after an accident in which the person was directly involved and which results in serious bodily injury to another person commits a class 4 felony.	42-4-1601 (2)(b)
The driver of any vehicle who fails to stop and give notice, information, and aid after an accident in which the person was directly involved and which results in the death of another person commits a class 3 felony.	42-4-1601 (2)(c)
Accidents involving damage. The driver of any vehicle who fails to stop and give notice, information, and aid after an accident resulting only in damage to a vehicle commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1602 (1)
Duty upon striking an unattended vehicle or other property. A driver who causes damage to an unattended vehicle and who fails to notify the operator of the unattended vehicle and to provide necessary contact information commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1604
Duty upon striking highway fixtures or traffic control devices. Failing to notify the road authority of a vehicular accident resulting only in damage to fixtures or traffic control devices on or adjacent to a highway is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1605
Duty to report accidents. Violating any of the provisions of Section 42-4-1606, C.R.S., regarding the duty to report traffic accidents is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1606 (6)
A capable occupant of a vehicle that is involved in an accident who fails to report the accident when the driver is physically incapable of performing this duty commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1607 (3)
Reserved parking for persons with disabilities. A person who receives remuneration for an act of fraud or trafficking relating to reserved parking for persons with disabilities, as described in Section 42-4-1208 (5), C.R.S., commits a class 1 misdemeanor, and must receive twice the punishment for that classification of offense.	42-4-1701 (4)(a)(X)(B)
Penalties and Procedure	
Offenses by persons controlling vehicles. Requiring or knowingly permitting the operation of a vehicle upon a highway in a manner contrary to law is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1704
Notice to appear or pay fine. Failing to appear to answer any traffic offense other than a traffic infraction is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1716 (2)
Any person who is a parent or legal guardian of a minor and who fails to appear in court with the minor pursuant to Part 17 of Article 4 of Title 42 relating to penalties and procedure for violations of traffic regulations commits a class 1 petty offense.	42-4-1716 (4)(b)
Vehicles Abandoned on Public Property	
Vehicles abandoned on public property. Knowingly violating any of the provisions of Part 18 of Article 4 of Title 42 regarding vehicles abandoned on public property is a class 2 misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified.	42-4-1811
School Bus Requirements	
School buses. A driver who meets or overtakes a school bus from either direction and who fails to stop his or her vehicle at least 25 feet before reaching the bus when visual signal lights are active or when the bus is receiving or discharging schoolchildren commits a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1903 (6)(a)
A second violation within five years of failing to stop a vehicle at least 25 feet from a school bus when visual signal lights are active or when the bus is receiving or discharging schoolchildren is a class 1 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-4-1903 (6)(b)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Vehicles Abandoned on Private Property	
Vehicles abandoned on private property. Knowingly violating any of the provisions of Part 21 of Article 4 of Title 42 regarding vehicles abandoned on private property is a class 2 misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified.	42-4-2110
Recycling Motor Vehicles	
Failure to report discovered theft. A person who submits an inquiry to the Colorado Motor Vehicle Verification System and who fails to report to the nearest law enforcement agency when the system identifies a motor vehicle as stolen commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-4-2204 (3)
A person who, for the second time within five years, submits an inquiry to the Colorado Motor Vehicle Verification System and fails to report to the nearest law enforcement agency when the system identifies a motor vehicle as stolen commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	42-4-2204 (3)
A person who, for the third or subsequent time within five years, submits an inquiry to the Colorado Motor Vehicle Verification System and fails to report to the nearest law enforcement agency when the system identifies a motor vehicle as stolen commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-4-2204 (3)
Event data recorders. Willfully violating any of the provisions of Sections 42-4-2401 (2) and (3), C.R.S., regarding event data recorders is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-4-2402 (5)
Automobile Theft Law	
Tampering with a motor vehicle. Tampering with a motor vehicle is a class 1 misdemeanor when the damage caused is less than \$1,000.	42-5-103 (2)(a)
Tampering with a motor vehicle is a class 5 felony if the damage is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	42-5-103 (2)(b)
Tampering with a motor vehicle is a class 3 felony if the damage is \$20,000 or more or causes bodily injury to any person.	42-5-103 (2)(c)
Theft of motor vehicle parts. Theft of motor vehicle parts is a class 1 misdemeanor when the value of the things involved is less than \$1,000 or the part is a license plate.	42-5-104 (2)(a)
Theft of motor vehicle parts is a class 5 felony if the value of the thing involved is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	42-5-104 (2)(b)
Theft of motor vehicle parts two or more times within a period of six months is a class 5 felony if the aggregate value of the things involved is at least \$1,000, but less than \$20,000.	42-5-104 (3)
Theft of motor vehicle parts two times or more within a period of six months is a class 4 felony when the aggregate value of the things involved is \$20,000 or more.	42-5-104 (3)
Theft of motor vehicle parts is a class 3 felony if the value of the thing involved is \$20,000 or more.	42-5-104 (2)(c)
Duties of dealers – assembled motor vehicles. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Section 42-5-106, C.R.S., relating to the duties of dealers regarding assembled motor vehicles commits a class 1 petty offense.	42-5-106
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Part 1 of Article 5 of Title 42 regarding automobile theft is a class 3 misdemeanor, unless otherwise specified.	42-5-108
Certificates of Title	
Surrender and cancellation of certificate. Any owner of a motor or off-highway vehicle who fails to surrender the Colorado certificate of title for the vehicle or provide notification indicating the loss, destruction, or dismantling of the vehicle, upon its destruction or dismantling, or upon its being changed so that it is no longer a motor or off-highway vehicle, commits a class 1 petty offense.	42-6-136 (1)
Salvage vehicles. Except if necessary to legitimately repair a motor vehicle, intentionally removing or altering a salvage brand or failing to retitle a vehicle with a salvage brand within 45 days of learning that the vehicle's brand may have been removed or altered is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-6-136.5 (3)(c)
Altering or using altered certificate. A person who alters or forges a certificate of title to any automobile commits a class 6 felony.	42-6-143
Repossession of motor or off-highway vehicle. Repossessing a motor or off-highway vehicle without notifying the appropriate law enforcement agency is a class 2 misdemeanor.	42-6-146 (2)
Used Motor Vehicle Sales	
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of Section 42-6-202, C.R.S., regarding used motor vehicle sales is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-6-203

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Vehicles and Traffic (Cont.)	
Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law	
Disclosure of insurance information. Knowingly disclosing information from the Uninsured Motorist Identification Database to an unauthorized individual is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-7-606 (2)
Port of Entry Weigh Stations	
Fines and penalties. Driving or owning a vehicle in violation of the provisions of Section 42-8-105 (1) through (5), C.R.S., regarding the clearance of motor vehicles at port of entry weigh stations, or of Section 42-8-106, C.R.S., regarding the issuance of clearance certificates, is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-8-109 (1)
Disposition of Personal Property	
Impounded vehicles. An owner, operator, or employee of a garage or service station or an appointed custodian who releases an impounded vehicle without an official release from the Colorado State Patrol or a bona fide court order commits a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-13-105
Transportation of Hazardous and Nuclear Materials	
Violations. Violating a rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to Section 42-20-104, C.R.S., regarding the transportation of hazardous and nuclear materials is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-20-109 (1)
Failing to give immediate notice to law enforcement of a hazardous materials spill that occurs when transporting hazardous materials as cargo is a class 3 misdemeanor.	42-20-113 (4)
Violating a rule promulgated pursuant to Section 42-20-108, C.R.S., regarding the interstate and intrastate transportation of hazardous and nuclear materials by a motor vehicle is a class 2 misdemeanor traffic offense.	42-20-109 (2)
Violating any of the provisions of or any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to Parts 4 or 5 of Article 20 of Title 42 regarding the transportation of nuclear materials and the permits required for such transportation is a class 2 misdemeanor.	42-20-405 (1)
Intentionally or knowingly violating any of the provisions of Parts 1, 2, or 3 of Article 20 of Title 42 regarding the transportation of hazardous and nuclear materials is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-20-111
Intentionally transporting hazardous materials without a permit in violation of Section 42-20-201, C.R.S., is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-20-204 (1)
Knowingly violating any of the terms and conditions of an annual or single trip hazardous materials transportation permit is a class 1 misdemeanor.	42-20-204 (3)
Transportation	
County and Other Public Highways	
Closure of public highways extending to public lands. Intentionally and without good cause blocking, obstructing, or closing a public highway that extends to public land is a class 1 misdemeanor.	43-2-201.1 (1)
Automobile Theft Law	
Auto and tourist camps, hotels, and motels. Any person who violates any of the provisions of Part 2 of Article 5 of Title 43 regarding auto and tourist camps, hotels, and motels commits a class 2 petty offense, except as set forth in Section 43-5-205, C.R.S., concerning allowing stolen motor vehicles to be stored.	43-5-207
Aeronautics	
Tower markings. Any person who violates a provision of Section 43-10-117, C.R.S., concerning tower appearance, and a collision with the tower at issue results in the injury or death of another person is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.	43-10-117
Revenue — Regulation of Activities	
Colorado Liquor Code	
Alcohol beverages – violations. An establishment licensed to sell alcoholic beverages that permits or authorizes gambling activity, except that which is conducted by an authorized nonprofit organization, commits a class 5 felony.	44-3-901 (6)(n)(II)
A person violating any of the provisions of Article 3, 4, or 5 of Title 44 or any of the rules authorized and adopted pursuant to such articles commits a class 2 petty offense punishable by a maximum fine of \$250 per offense.	44-3-904 (1)(a)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Revenue — Regulation of Activities (Cont.)	
Colorado Liquor Code (Cont.)	
A person violating any of the provisions of Sections 44-3-901 (1)(a), (1)(g), (1)(h), (1)(j), (1)(l), (1)(m), (6)(a)(l), or (6)(b), C.R.S., or Section 44-3-903, C.R.S., commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-3-904 (2)
A person violating the provisions of Section 44-3-901 (1)(b), C.R.S., by selling, serving, giving away, disposing of, exchanging, or delivering, or permitting the sale, serving, giving, or procurement of any alcohol beverage to or for anyone who is less than 21 years old, commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-3-904 (3)
Any person violating any of the provisions of Section 44-3-901 (1)(c) or (1)(d), C.R.S., commits a class 2 misdemeanor. For second and subsequent convictions of these provisions, the court must impose at least the minimum fine. At the discretion of the court, applicable fines may be ordered to be paid by public work.	44-3-904 (4)
Colorado Marijuana Code	
Disclosure of confidential records or information. Any person who discloses confidential records or information in violation of the provisions of the Colorado Marijuana Code commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-10-201 (4)
General violations. Any person who commits acts that are unlawful under the Colorado Marijuana Code commits a class 2 misdemeanor, unless the offense also violates the Criminal Code.	44-10-701 (9)
Underage sales. A person who sells or permits the sale of retail marijuana or retail marijuana products to a person under 21 years of age commits a class 1 misdemeanor	44-10-701 (9)
Automobiles	
Denied, suspended, or revoked licenses. Any person whose motor vehicle dealer's, used motor vehicle dealer's, motor vehicle wholesaler's, motor vehicle salesperson's, powersports vehicle wholesaler's, powersports vehicle dealer's, used powersports vehicle dealer's, or powersports vehicle salesperson's license has been denied, suspended, or revoked who exercises any of the privileges of the license two or more times commits a class 6 felony.	44-20-123 (1)(b) and 44-20-422 (1)(b)
Licensure. Any person who violates the provisions of Part 1 of Article 20 of Title 44 commits a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-20-128 (1)
Willfully violating law relating to acting as a motor vehicle manufacturer, distributor, or manufacturer representative, unless duly licensed is a class 3 misdemeanor.	44-20-128 (2)(a)
Willfully violating law relating to acting as a motor vehicle dealer, wholesaler, used motor vehicle dealer, buyer agent, wholesale motor vehicle auction dealer, or motor vehicle salesperson without proper authorization is a class 3 misdemeanor.	44-20-128 (2)(b)
Violation of automobile dealer Antimonopoly Financing Law. Any person who violates the provisions of Part 2 of Article 20 of Title 44 commits a class 6 felony.	44-20-210
Powersports vehicles. Willfully violating Part 4 of Article 20 of Title 44 is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-20-429 (1)
Willfully violating Section 44-20-423 (2), C.R.S., by acting as a powersports vehicle manufacturer, distributor, or manufacturer representative unless duly licensed is a class 3 misdemeanor.	44-20-429 (2)(a)
Willfully violating Section 44-20-423 (2), C.R.S., by acting as a powersports vehicle wholesaler, dealer, used powersports vehicle dealer, or salesperson unless duly licensed is a class 3 misdemeanor.	44-20-429 (2)(b)
Colorado Limited Gaming Act	
Records. Disclosing confidential records or information of the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-526 (4)(a)
Violations of taxation provisions. Any person who makes any false or fraudulent return in an attempt to defeat or evade taxes imposed pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony.	44-30-603 (1)(a)
Failing to pay tax due pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act within 30 days after the due date is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-603 (1)(b)
Failing to file a return pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act within 30 days after the due date is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-603 (1)(c)
Any person who, twice within a year, fails to pay taxes due or file a return pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act commits a class 5 felony.	44-30-603 (1)(d)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Revenue — Regulation of Activities (Cont.)	
Colorado Limited Gaming Act (Cont.)	
Any person who willfully aids, assists, procures, counsels, or advises, in any matter before the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission, a return, affidavit, claim, or other document which is fraudulent or contains false information, commits a class 5 felony.	44-30-603 (1)(e)
False statement on application. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement in any application for a license, or who fails to keep books and records to substantiate receipts or expenses, or who falsifies any books or records relating to any transaction connected with any limited gaming, or who knowingly violates any of the provisions of the provisions of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act or any rule or regulation promulgated by the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission commits a class 5 felony.	44-30-802
Slot machines – shipping notices. Violation of any of the provisions regarding the shipping or importing of a slot machine into the state of Colorado is a class 5 felony.	44-30-803 (1)(b)
Age of participants. Violating any of the provisions of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act that prohibit a person under 21 years of age from participating in limited gaming or from sharing in the proceeds from limited gaming is a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-30-809 (4)
Failure to pay winners. Willfully refusing to pay a winner of any limited gaming game is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-817 (2)
Cheating. Cheating at any limited gaming activity, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-821 (3)
Cheating at any limited gaming activity is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	
Cheating at any limited gaming activity by an owner, employee of, or player at a limited gaming establishment is a class 5 felony if the person is a repeat gambling offender.	
Fraudulent acts. Committing any fraudulent act pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-822 (2)
Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-822, C.R.S., regarding fraudulent gaming acts is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	
Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-822, C.R.S., regarding fraudulent gaming acts is a class 5 felony if the person is a repeat gambling offender.	
Use of a device for calculating probabilities. Using, or possessing with the intent to use, any device for calculating probabilities pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-823 (2)
Use or possession of any device used to assist in projecting the outcome of a game, keep track of cards played, or analyze the probability of an event occurring or the strategy for playing or betting is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	
Use or possession of any device used to assist in projecting the outcome of a game, keep track of cards played, or analyze the probability of an event occurring or the strategy for playing or betting is a class 5 felony when the person is a repeat gambling offender.	
Use of counterfeit or unlawful devices, equipment, products, or materials. Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-824, C.R.S., regarding the use of counterfeit or unapproved chips or tokens, unlawful coins or devices, and the possession of certain unlawful devices, equipment, products, or materials is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	44-30-824 (8)
Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-824, C.R.S., regarding the use of counterfeit or unapproved chips or tokens, unlawful coins or devices, and the possession of certain unlawful devices, equipment, products, or materials commits a class 5 felony when the person is a repeat gambling offender.	
Cheating games and devices. Knowingly conducting, operating, or allowing any cheating or thieving game or device, or knowingly dealing, conducting, or operating any game with cards or devices which have been marked or tampered with or operated in a manner that alters the normal results of the game is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	44-30-825 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Revenue — Regulation of Activities (Cont.)	
Colorado Limited Gaming Act (Cont.)	
Knowingly conducting, operating, or allowing any cheating or thieving game or device, or knowingly dealing, conducting, or operating any game with cards or devices which have been marked or tampered or operated in a manner that alters the normal results of the game with is a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	44-30-825 (2)
Unlawful manufacture, sale, or distribution of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming. Manufacturing, selling, distributing, marking, altering, or modifying equipment and devices intended to be used to violate the provisions of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, or instructing another in cheating or in the use of any device for that purpose, provided that the offender is neither a licensee nor a repeating gambling offender, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-826 (4)
Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-826, C.R.S., regarding the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, marking, altering, or modification of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming is a class 6 felony when the offender has been issued a license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act.	
Violation of any of the provisions of Section 44-30-826, C.R.S., regarding the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, marking, altering, or modification of equipment and devices associated with limited gaming is a class 5 felony when the offender is a repeat gambling offender.	
Unlawful entry. Unlawful entry into the premises of a licensed gaming establishment by a person whose name is on the list of persons who are to be excluded and ejected from gaming establishments is a class 5 felony.	44-30-827 (3)
Failure to display license. Failing to permanently and conspicuously display the operator and premises license issued pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act and a notice stating that it is unlawful for any person under the age of 21 to engage in limited gaming is a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-30-829 (2)
Violations. Violating any of the provisions of the Colorado Limited Gaming Act, or any of the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the act, except as otherwise specified, is a class 1 misdemeanor.	44-30-831
Personal pecuniary gain or conflict of interest. Any person who issues, suspends, revokes, or renews any license pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act for any personal pecuniary gain or anything of value commits a class 3 felony.	44-30-835 (2)
False or misleading information. Providing any false or misleading information pursuant to the Colorado Limited Gaming Act is a class 5 felony.	44-30-836 (2)
Sports betting. A person violating any sports betting provisions commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-30-1512 (1)
A person purporting to issue, suspend, revoke, or renew sports betting licenses or to procure or influence the issuance, suspension, revocation, or renewal of a sports betting license for any personal pecuniary gain or anything of value, as defined in Section 18-1-901 (3)(r), C.R.S., or a person violating Section 44-30-1502, C.R.S., commits a class 3 felony and shall be punished as provided in Section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S.	44-30-1512 (3)
A person violating any sports betting provision relating to disclosure by providing false or misleading information commits a class 6 felony and shall be punished as provided in Section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S.	44-30-1512 (4)
Racing	
Underage wagering. Any person under the age of 18 who purchases, redeems, or attempts to purchase or redeem a pari-mutuel ticket, or any person who sells a pari-mutuel ticket to a person under the age of 18, commits a class 2 petty offense punishable by a maximum \$100 fine.	44-32-601 (3)
Limitations on pari-mutuel wagering. Unlicensed wagering or betting on the results of a pari-mutuel horse or greyhound race is a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-32-704 (2)(b)
Racing licensees. Violating any of the provisions of Section 44-32-507 (1), C.R.S., regarding investigation, denial, suspension, and revocation actions against racing licensees, unless the offense also violates the Criminal Code, is a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-32-801 (1)
Racing rule violations. Any person who violates any rule promulgated by the Colorado Racing Commission commits a class 2 petty offense, punishable by a fine of up to \$100, unless the violation also constitutes a crime under the Criminal Code.	44-32-801 (2)

OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE (CONT.)

Elements of Offenses	C.R.S. Citation
Revenue — Regulation of Activities (Cont.)	
Lottery	
<i>Ticket sales.</i> Any person who violates state law regarding the sale of lottery tickets commits a class 2 misdemeanor.	44-40-117 (1)
<i>Conflicts of interest.</i> Any person who, for personal pecuniary gain, issues, suspends, revokes, or renews a contract for gaming materials, or who violates the provisions concerning conflicts of interest in the operation of the state lottery commits a class 3 felony.	44-40-117 (3)
<i>False information.</i> Any person violating any disclosure provision required under the state lottery statute by providing any false or misleading information commits a class 6 felony.	44-40-117 (4)