A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING MEASURES TO ADDRESS SYNTHETIC OPIATES, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, CHANGING THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES ASSOCIATED WITH SYNTHETIC OPIATES; USING A SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT TO DIRECT APPROPRIATE TREATMENT AT SENTENCING; PROVIDING OPIATE ANTAGONISTS IN THE COMMUNITY; PROVIDING SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS IN THE COMMUNITY; CREATING IMMUNITY FOR FURNISHING SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS; PROVIDING TREATMENT FOR PERSONS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; DEVELOPING A FENTANYL PREVENTION AND EDUCATION CAMPAIGN; PROVIDING FUNDING FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND HARM REDUCTION; EVALUATING THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND HARM REDUCTION NEEDS ACROSS THE STATE; AND REQUIRING A
Bill Summary

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

The bill makes the unlawful possession of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs more than 4 grams and contains any amount of fentanyl, carfentanil, or an analog thereof a level 4 drug felony.

The bill creates an exemption to the unlawful possession of a controlled substance offense for employees, agents, or volunteers of certain agencies who are in possession of the controlled substance, including fentanyl, carfentanil, or an analog thereof, for the purpose of safe disposal of the controlled substance.

The bill makes the unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, or sale of a material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing fentanyl, carfentanil, or an analog thereof:

- A level 1 drug felony if it weighs more than 50 grams;
- A level 2 drug felony if it weighs more than 4 grams, but not more than 50 grams; and
- A level 3 drug felony if it weighs not more than 4 grams.

The bill makes it a level 1 drug felony if the defendant unlawfully distributed, manufactured, dispensed, or sold a material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing fentanyl, carfentanil, or an analog thereof, and a person died as a proximate cause of using or consuming it.

The bill makes a defendant a special offender, making them subject to a level 1 drug felony, if:

- The defendant introduced or imported into Colorado any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs more than 4 grams and contains fentanyl or carfentanil; or
- The defendant unlawfully distributed, manufactured, dispensed, or sold a material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing fentanyl or carfentanil, and the defendant possessed pill or tablet manufacturing equipment with the intent to use the equipment in the manufacture of a controlled substance.

For certain offenses, the bill requires a court to order placement in a residential treatment facility for treatment of an addiction that includes...
fentanyl, carfentanal, or an analog thereof as a condition of probation if recommended pursuant to a substance abuse assessment. Furthermore, for certain offenses, a court is required to order a fentanyl education class, which is developed by the office of behavioral health.

The bill expands the list of eligible entities that are eligible for standing orders to receive opiate antagonists.

The bill creates immunity from civil liability for certain persons who or entities that act in good faith to furnish a non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection test to another person.

The bill requires a jail, upon release, to provide opiate antagonists and prescribe medication for an opiate use disorder to certain persons.

The bill requires community corrections programs to assess individuals residing in the programs for substance use withdrawal symptoms and develop protocols for medical detoxification monitoring, medication-assisted treatment, and other appropriate withdrawal management care.

The bill permits the correctional treatment board to direct money in the correctional treatment cash fund for drug overdose prevention, opiate antagonists, and non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests.

The bill permits a school district board of education, the charter school institute, or governing board of a nonpublic school to adopt and implement a policy to permit a school to acquire and maintain non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests and furnish them on school grounds.

For the 2022-23 fiscal year, the bill requires the appropriation of $20 million from the behavioral and mental health cash fund to the opiate antagonist bulk purchase fund.

For the 2022-23 fiscal year, the bill requires the appropriation of $300,000 to the department of public health and environment for the purchase and distribution of non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests to eligible entities.

The bill requires the department of public health and environment to develop and implement a statewide fentanyl prevention and education campaign.

The bill expands the types of entities that are eligible for a harm reduction grant and the permissible uses of the grant funds. For the 2022-23 fiscal year, the bill requires the appropriation of $6 million from the behavioral and mental health cash fund to the harm reduction grant program cash fund.

The bill requires a jail that receives funding through the jail-based behavioral health services program to develop protocols for medication-assisted treatment and withdrawal management care and develop and implement a policy that describes the provision of medication-assisted treatment to individuals upon release. For the 2022-23 fiscal year, the bill requires the appropriation of $3 million from
the behavioral and mental health cash fund for these purposes.

The bill requires each managed service organization to evaluate current supply and necessary demand within its region for certain harm reduction and treatment services and report their findings to the general assembly.

The bill requires the legislative services agencies of the general assembly to perform a post-enactment review of certain criminal provisions 3 years following the act becoming law.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly finds and declares that:

(a) The illegal distribution of synthetic opiates, including fentanyl, carfentanal, and analogs thereof, presents a serious health risk in Colorado and across the country;

(b) The increase in the number of overdose deaths in Colorado demands a comprehensive response by communities and elected officials, designed to reduce the risks of harm to all people and recalibrate the criminal justice system's response to illegal distribution of these dangerous drugs;

(c) Colorado has not adequately funded behavioral health interventions, treatment, overdose prevention, and other supportive services that research demonstrates reduce the risk of harm and the recovery of people suffering from a behavioral health disorder;

(d) Funding for supervised-injection sites is prohibited;

(e) The prosecution of drug dealers who manufacture, distribute, dispense, or sell fentanyl, carfentanal, and analogs thereof, not the prosecution of low-level drug possessors, is a priority for Colorado; and

(f) Colorado's good samaritan law, which encourages people to seek medical assistance for people who are suffering from an overdose
crisis, is an important public policy that can assist in saving lives.

(2) Therefore, it is the intent of the general assembly to:

(a) Direct additional resources to communities and agencies to allow more effective and healthy interventions and treatment for people who use fentanyl, carfentanal, or analogs thereof, and develop an effective public education campaign about the dangers of these drugs and their presence in other drugs; and

(b) Enact a properly calibrated sentencing scheme, prescribing specific penalties for the unlawful manufacturing, distribution, dispensing, or selling of fentanyl, carfentanal, and analogs thereof, including specifically designed penalties for people whose manufacturing, distribution, dispensing, or selling leads to the death of another person.

(3) The general assembly finds that for the purpose of performing a post-enactment review of the implementation of House Bill 22-___, it is necessary to review the following statewide data for three years subsequent to the passage of House Bill 22-____ in order to assess its impact on sentencing and filing of counts based on the good samaritan law pursuant to section 18-1-711, Colorado Revised Statutes, and the criminal provisions designed to address the distribution of fentanyl, carfentanal, and analogs thereof, resulting in death:

(a) From the judicial department, the number of cases filed that include a violation of section 18-18-405 (2)(a)(I)(D), (2)(b)(I)(D), and (2)(c)(V), Colorado Revised Statutes; the judicial district where each case was filed; and the sentence imposed upon conviction for each case;

(b) From the judicial department, the number of cases filed that include a violation of section 18-18-405 (2)(a)(III)(A), Colorado Revised Statutes; the judicial district where the case was filed; information on
other charges filed in the same case; the sentence imposed upon
conviction for each case; and a summary of the facts and circumstances
of the case as evidenced by the arrest warrant; and

(c) From each district attorney, the information pursuant to section
18-1-711 (6), Colorado Revised Statutes.

SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-18-403.5, amend
(2)(a); and add (6) as follows:

18-18-403.5. Unlawful possession of a controlled substance.

(2) On or after March 1, 2020, a person who violates subsection (1) of
this section by possessing:

(a) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains
any quantity of flunitrazepam; ketamine; gamma hydroxybutyrate,
including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; cathinones; ANY
MATERIAL, COMPOUND, MIXTURE, OR PREPARATION THAT WEIGHS MORE
THAN FOUR GRAMS AND CONTAINS ANY QUANTITY OF FENTANYL,
CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION
18-18-204 (2)(g); or ANY MATERIAL, COMPOUND, MIXTURE, OR
PREPARATION THAT CONTAINS more than four grams of a controlled
substance listed in schedule I or II of part 2 of this article 18 commits a
level 4 drug felony.

(6) NOTWITHSTANDING SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION TO THE
CONTRARY, A PEACE OFFICER SHALL NOT ARREST AND A DISTRICT
ATTORNEY SHALL NOT CHARGE OR PROSECUTE AN EMPLOYEE, AGENT, OR
VOLUNTEER OF AN ENTITY DESCRIBED IN SECTION 12-30-110 (1)(a) WHO,
IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PERSON'S DUTIES, IS IN POSSESSION OF A
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, INCLUDING FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN
ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g), FOR THE
PURPOSE OF SAFE DISPOSAL OF THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, INCLUDING FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g), IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW. AS USED IN THIS SUBSECTION (6), "SAFE DISPOSAL" MEANS THE PROCEDURE AND PROCESS FOR DEPOSITING THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, INCLUDING FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g), IN A SECURE CONTAINER FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT TO SUBSEQUENTLY ACCESS AND DISPOSE OF.

SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-18-405, amend (2)(b)(I)(B), (2)(b)(I)(C), (2)(c)(III), and (2)(c)(IV); and add (2)(a)(I)(D), (2)(a)(III), (2)(b)(I)(D), and (2)(c)(V) as follows:

18-18-405. Unlawful distribution, manufacturing, dispensing, or sale. (2) Except as otherwise provided for an offense concerning marijuana and marijuana concentrate in section 18-18-406 and for special offenders as provided in section 18-18-407, any person who violates any of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section:

(a) Commits a level 1 drug felony and is subject to the mandatory sentencing provisions in section 18-1.3-401.5 (7) if:

(I) The violation involves any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs:

(D) MORE THAN FIFTY GRAMS AND CONTAINS FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g); OR

SECTION ARE THE PROXIMATE CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF ANOTHER PERSON WHO USED OR CONSUMED THE MATERIAL, COMPOUND, MIXTURE, OR PREPARATION THAT CONTAINED FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g).

(B) NOTWITHSTANDING SUBSECTION (2)(a)(III)(A) OF THIS SECTION, A DEFENDANT WHO COMMITTED A VIOLATION OF SUBSECTION (2)(c)(V) OF THIS SECTION, AND THE ACTIONS IN VIOLATION OF SUBSECTION (2)(c)(V) OF THIS SECTION ARE THE PROXIMATE CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF ANOTHER PERSON WHO USED OR CONSUMED THE MATERIAL, COMPOUND, MIXTURE, OR PREPARATION THAT CONTAINED FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g), IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE MANDATORY SENTENCING REQUIREMENT AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-1.3-401.5 (7).

(b) Commits a level 2 drug felony if:
   (I) The violation involves any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs:
      (B) More than seven grams, but not more than one hundred twelve grams, and contains methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine, or cathinones;
   or
   (C) More than ten milligrams, but not more than fifty milligrams, and contains flunitrazepam; OR
   (D) MORE THAN FOUR GRAMS, BUT NOT MORE THAN FIFTY GRAMS, AND CONTAINS FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g);

(c) Commits a level 3 drug felony if the violation involves any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that weighs:
   (III) Not more than ten milligrams and contains flunitrazepam; or
(IV) More than four grams and contains a schedule III or schedule IV controlled substance; OR

(V) NOT MORE THAN FOUR GRAMS AND CONTAINS FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g).

SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-18-407, amend (1)(c); and add (1)(h) as follows:

18-18-407. Special offender - definitions. (1) A person who commits a felony offense pursuant to this part 4 under any one or more of the following aggravating circumstances commits a level 1 drug felony and is a special offender:

(c) The defendant committed the violation and in the course of that violation, introduced or imported into the state of Colorado more than fourteen grams of any schedule I or II controlled substance listed in part 2 of this article or ARTICLE 18; more than seven grams of methamphetamine, heroin, ketamine, or cathinones; or ten milligrams of flunitrazepam; OR ANY MATERIAL, COMPOUND, MIXTURE, OR PREPARATION THAT WEIGHS MORE THAN FOUR GRAMS AND CONTAINS FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g);


SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1-711, amend (3)(g) and (3)(h); and add (3)(i) and (6) as follows:
18-1-711. Immunity for persons who suffer or report an emergency drug or alcohol overdose event - definitions - repeal.

(3) The immunity described in subsection (1) of this section applies to the following criminal offenses:

(g) Possession of drug paraphernalia, as described in section 18-18-428; and

(h) Illegal possession or consumption of ethyl alcohol or marijuana by an underage person or illegal possession of marijuana paraphernalia by an underage person, as described in section 18-13-122; AND


(6) (a) STARTING ON JULY 1, 2022, AND FOR THREE YEARS THEREAFTER, A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY THAT RESPONDS TO AN EMERGENCY DRUG OR ALCOHOL OVERDOSE EVENT SHALL REPORT TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY’S OFFICE IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY’S JURISDICTION WHETHER AN ARREST WAS MADE AS A RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF AN EMERGENCY DRUG OR ALCOHOL OVERDOSE EVENT OR WHEN AN ARREST WAS NOT MADE PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION.

(b) STARTING ON JULY 1, 2022, AND FOR THREE YEARS THEREAFTER, EACH DISTRICT ATTORNEY’S OFFICE THAT RECEIVES A REPORT REGARDING AN ARREST FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT PURSUANT TO

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SUBSECTION (6)(a) OF THIS SECTION SHALL PREPARE A REPORT INDICATING EACH INSTANCE WHEN A PERSON WAS NOT PROSECUTED FOR AN OFFENSE PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION IF THE EVENT INVOLVED FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g). IF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY PROSECUTES A PERSON WHO SOUGHT EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR AN EMERGENCY DRUG OR ALCOHOL OVERDOSE EVENT IF THE EVENT INVOLVED FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g), THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY SHALL PREPARE A REPORT DETAILING THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES FOR THE DECISION THAT THE IMMUNITY PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION DID NOT APPLY.

(c) EACH DISTRICT ATTORNEY SHALL PROVIDE THE REPORTS COLLECTED PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (6) TO THE LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES OF THE COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF A POST-ENACTMENT REVIEW.

(d) THIS SUBSECTION (6) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2026.

SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1.3-401.5, amend (7); and add (2.5) as follows:

18-1.3-401.5. Drug felonies classified - presumptive and aggravated penalties. (2.5) IT IS THE INTENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THAT SENTENCING FOR CRIMES THAT INVOLVE FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR ANY ANALOG THEREOF, AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(G), EVEN IN SMALL QUANTITIES, REFLECT THE HIGH RISK OF ADDICTION AND DEATH ASSOCIATED WITH FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR ANY ANALOG THEREOF. THEREFORE, THE EDUCATION AND TREATMENT PROCEDURES PROVIDED IN SECTION 18-1.3-410 MUST BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THIS SUBSTANTIAL HEALTH RISK.
(7) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 18-18-405 (2)(a)(III)(B), notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, if the defendant is convicted of a level 1 drug felony, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of incarceration in the department of corrections of at least eight years but not more than thirty-two years. The presence of one or more of the aggravating circumstances provided in paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of subsection (10)(a) of this section or in section 18-18-407 (1) requires the court to sentence a defendant convicted of a level 1 drug felony to a term of incarceration in the department of corrections of at least twelve years but no more than thirty-two years. The court may impose a fine in addition to imprisonment.

SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 18-1.3-410 as follows:

18-1.3-410. Fentanyl education and treatment program.

(1) UPON CONVICTION OF ANY OFFENSE PURSUANT TO PART 4 OF ARTICLE 18 OF THIS TITLE 18 FOR A MATERIAL, COMPOUND, MIXTURE, OR PREPARATION THAT CONTAINS ANY AMOUNT OF FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g), THE COURT SHALL REQUIRE A SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1.3-209. THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT MUST INCLUDE INFORMATION REGARDING THE PERSON'S HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE USE, SPECIFICALLY THE USE OF FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF; THE PERSON'S AMENABILITY TO TREATMENT; AND THE LEVEL OF TREATMENT, IF ANY, NECESSARY TO ADDRESS THE PERSON'S SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER TO BE PROVIDED DURING THE PERSON'S PROBATION OR DEFERRED JUDGMENT SUPERVISION.

(2) IF THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT DESCRIBED IN
SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION RECOMMENDS COMMUNITY-BASED
TREATMENT, THE PERSON SHALL COMPLETE THE ASSESSED LEVEL OF
TREATMENT CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 18-1.3-209.

(3) (a) If the substance abuse assessment described in
SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION RECOMMENDS AS A CONDITION OF
PROBATION PLACEMENT IN A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY FOR
TREATMENT OF AN ADDICTION THAT INCLUDES FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL,
OR AN ANALOG THEREOF, THE COURT SHALL ORDER RESIDENTIAL
TREATMENT AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION. The residential
TREATMENT FACILITY MUST BE APPROVED BY THE OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL
HEALTH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES AND DESIGNED FOR
TREATMENT OF AN ADDICTION THAT INCLUDES FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL,
OR AN ANALOG THEREOF. Placement in a residential program as a
CONDITION OF PROBATION IS LIMITED TO THE PERIOD OF TIME THAT THE
PLACEMENT IS CLINICALLY NECESSARY. A PERSON WHO WAS REPRESENTED
BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL IS NOT REQUIRED TO PAY THE COST OF
PLACEMENT ORDERED AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION.

(b) NOTWITHSTANDING SUBSECTION (3)(a) OF THIS SECTION TO
THE CONTRARY, THE COURT MAY ORDER NON-RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT
AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION IF THE COURT MAKES FINDINGS ON THE
RECORD THAT A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY DOES NOT EXIST, IS
NOT ACCESSIBLE FOR THE PERSON WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME,
OR NON-RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT IS AVAILABLE TO ADDRESS THE
PERSON'S TREATMENT NEEDS.

(4) A PERSON, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE PERSON IS RECEIVING
TREATMENT IN A COMMUNITY-BASED OR RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT
FACILITY PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (2) OR (3) OF THIS SECTION, MUST
COMPLETE THE FENTANYL EDUCATION PROGRAM DEVELOPED BY THE 
OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PURSUANT TO SECTION 27-80-127. THE 
FENTANYL EDUCATION PROGRAM MUST INCLUDE INFORMATION 
REGARDING THE NATURE AND ADDICTIVE ELEMENTS OF SYNTHETIC 
OPIATES, THEIR DANGERS TO A PERSON'S LIFE AND HEALTH, ACCESS TO 
AND ADMINISTRATION OF OPIATE ANTAGONISTS AND NON-LABORATORY 
SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS, AND LAWS REGARDING SYNTHETIC 
OPIATES, INCLUDING CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND IMMUNITY FOR REPORTING 
AN OVERDOSE EVENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1-711. A PERSON WHO 
WAS REPRESENTED BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL IS NOT REQUIRED TO 
PAY ANY COSTS IN ORDER TO SATISFY THE EDUCATION REQUIREMENT.

SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 18-1.3-410 as 
follows:

18-1.3-410. Fentanyl education and treatment program.

(1) Upon conviction of any offense pursuant to part 4 of article 
18 of this title 18 for a material, compound, mixture, or 
preparation that contains any amount of fentanyl, 
carfentanil, or an analog thereof as described in section 
18-18-204 (2)(g), the court shall require a substance abuse 
assessment pursuant to section 18-1.3-209. The substance abuse 
assessment must include information regarding the person's 
history of substance use, specifically the use of fentanyl, 
carfentanil, or an analog thereof; the person's amenability to 
treatment; and the level of treatment, if any, necessary to 
address the person's substance abuse disorder to be provided 
during the person's probation or deferred judgment supervision.

(2) If the substance abuse assessment described in
SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION RECOMMENDS COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT, THE PERSON SHALL COMPLETE THE ASSESSED LEVEL OF TREATMENT CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 18-1.3-209.

(3) (a) If the substance abuse assessment described in subsection (1) of this section recommends as a condition of probation placement in a residential treatment facility for treatment of an addiction that includes fentanyl, carfentanil, or an analog thereof, the court shall order residential treatment as a condition of probation. The residential treatment facility must be approved by the behavioral health administration in the department of human services and designed for treatment of an addiction that includes fentanyl, carfentanil, or an analog thereof. Placement in a residential program as a condition of probation is limited to the period of time that the placement is clinically necessary. A person who was represented by court-appointed counsel is not required to pay the cost of placement ordered as a condition of probation.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (3)(a) of this section to the contrary, the court may order non-residential treatment as a condition of probation if the court makes findings on the record that a residential treatment facility does not exist, is not accessible for the person within a reasonable period of time, or non-residential treatment is available to address the person's treatment needs.

(4) A person, regardless of whether the person is receiving treatment in a community-based or residential treatment facility pursuant to subsection (2) or (3) of this section, must
COMPLETE THE FENTANYL EDUCATION PROGRAM DEVELOPED BY THE
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 27-80-127.

THE FENTANYL EDUCATION PROGRAM MUST INCLUDE INFORMATION
REGARDING THE NATURE AND ADDICTIVE ELEMENTS OF SYNTHETIC
OPIATES, THEIR DANGERS TO A PERSON'S LIFE AND HEALTH, ACCESS TO
AND ADMINISTRATION OF OPIATE ANTAGONISTS AND NON-LABORATORY
SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS, AND LAWS REGARDING SYNTHETIC
OPIATES, INCLUDING CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND IMMUNITY FOR REPORTING
AN OVERDOSE EVENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1-711. A PERSON WHO
WAS REPRESENTED BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL IS NOT REQUIRED TO
PAY ANY COSTS IN ORDER TO SATISFY THE EDUCATION REQUIREMENT.

SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1.3-501, amend
(1)(d.5)(I) as follows:

18-1.3-501. Misdemeanors classified - drug misdemeanors and
drug petty offenses classified - penalties - legislative intent -
definitions. (1) (d.5) (I) (A) It is the intention of the general assembly to
classify most drug possession on and after March 1, 2020, as a
misdemeanor offense with different sentencing options and limited
incarceration penalties. The purpose of this sentencing scheme is to
provide offenders who are assessed to be in need of treatment or other
intervention with probation supervision in conjunction with effective
medical and behavioral intervention and treatment. For those drug
possessors who are not in need of treatment, sentencing by the courts
system should be limited. This sentencing scheme recognizes that drug
use and possession is primarily a health concern and should be treated as
such by Colorado courts.

(B) FURTHERMORE, IT IS THE INTENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
THAT SENTENCING FOR CRIMES THAT INVOLVE FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g), EVEN IN SMALL QUANTITIES, REFLECT THE HIGH RISK OF ADDICTION AND DEATH ASSOCIATED WITH FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR ANY ANALOG THEREOF. THEREFORE, THE EDUCATION AND TREATMENT PROCEDURES PROVIDED IN SECTION 18-1.3-509 MUST BE IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESS THIS SUBSTANTIAL HEALTH RISK.

SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 18-1.3-509 as follows:

18-1.3-509. Fentanyl education and treatment program.

(1) UPON CONVICTION OF ANY OFFENSE PURSUANT TO PART 4 OF ARTICLE 18 OF THIS TITLE 18 FOR A MATERIAL, COMPOUND, MIXTURE, OR PREPARATION THAT CONTAINS ANY AMOUNT OF FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 18-18-204 (2)(g), THE COURT SHALL REQUIRE A SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1.3-209. THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT MUST INCLUDE INFORMATION REGARDING THE PERSON'S HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE USE, SPECIFICALLY THE USE OF FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR ANY ANALOG THEREOF; THE PERSON'S AMENABILITY TO TREATMENT; AND THE LEVEL OF TREATMENT, IF ANY, NECESSARY TO ADDRESS THE PERSON'S SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER TO BE PROVIDED DURING THE PERSON'S PROBATION OR DEFERRED JUDGMENT SUPERVISION.

(2) IF THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION RECOMMENDS COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT, THE PERSON SHALL COMPLETE THE ASSESSED LEVEL OF TREATMENT CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 18-1.3-209.

(3) (a) IF THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT DESCRIBED IN
SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION RECOMMENDS AS A CONDITION OF
PROBATION PLACEMENT IN A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY FOR
TREATMENT OF AN ADDICTION THAT INCLUDES FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL,
OR AN ANALOG THEREOF, THE COURT SHALL ORDER RESIDENTIAL
TREATMENT AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION. THE RESIDENTIAL
TREATMENT FACILITY MUST BE APPROVED BY THE OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL
HEALTH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES AND DESIGNED FOR
TREATMENT OF AN ADDICTION THAT INCLUDES FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL,
OR AN ANALOG THEREOF. PLACEMENT IN A RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM AS A
CONDITION OF PROBATION IS LIMITED TO THE PERIOD OF TIME THAT THE
PLACEMENT IS CLINICALLY NECESSARY. A PERSON WHO WAS REPRESENTED
BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL IS NOT REQUIRED TO PAY THE COST OF
PLACEMENT ORDERED AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION.

(b) NOTWITHSTANDING SUBSECTION (3)(a) OF THIS SECTION TO
THE CONTRARY, THE COURT MAY ORDER NON-RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT
AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION IF THE COURT MAKES FINDINGS ON THE
RECORD THAT A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY DOES NOT EXIST, IS
NOT ACCESSIBLE FOR THE PERSON WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME,
OR NON-RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT IS AVAILABLE TO ADDRESS THE
PERSON'S TREATMENT NEEDS.

(4) A PERSON, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE PERSON IS RECEIVING
TREATMENT IN A COMMUNITY-BASED OR RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT
FACILITY PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (2) OR (3) OF THIS SECTION, MUST
COMPLETE THE FENTANYL EDUCATION PROGRAM DEVELOPED BY THE
OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH PURSUANT TO SECTION 27-80-127. THE
FENTANYL EDUCATION PROGRAM MUST INCLUDE INFORMATION
REGARDING THE NATURE AND ADDICTIVE ELEMENTS OF SYNTHETIC
OPIATES, THEIR DANGERS TO A PERSON'S LIFE AND HEALTH, ACCESS TO
AND ADMINISTRATION OF OPIATE ANTAGONISTS AND NON-LABORATORY
SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS, AND LAWS REGARDING SYNTHETIC
OPIATES, INCLUDING CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND IMMUNITY FOR REPORTING
AN OVERDOSE EVENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1-711. A PERSON WHO
WAS REPRESENTED BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL IS NOT REQUIRED TO
PAY ANY COSTS IN ORDER TO SATISFY THE EDUCATION REQUIREMENT.

SECTION 11. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 18-1.3-509 as follows:

18-1.3-509. Fentanyl education and treatment program.

(1) UPON CONVICTION OF ANY OFFENSE PURSUANT TO PART 4 OF ARTICLE
18 OF THIS TITLE 18 FOR A MATERIAL, COMPOUND, MIXTURE, OR
PREPARATION THAT CONTAINS ANY AMOUNT OF FENTANYL,
CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION
18-18-204 (2)(g), THE COURT SHALL REQUIRE A SUBSTANCE ABUSE
ASSESSMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1.3-209. THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE
ASSESSMENT MUST INCLUDE INFORMATION REGARDING THE PERSON'S
HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE USE, SPECIFICALLY THE USE OF FENTANYL,
CARFENTANAL, OR ANY ANALOG THEREOF; THE PERSON'S AMENABILITY TO
TREATMENT; AND THE LEVEL OF TREATMENT, IF ANY, NECESSARY TO
ADDRESS THE PERSON'S SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDER TO BE PROVIDED
DURING THE PERSON'S PROBATION OR DEFERRED JUDGMENT SUPERVISION.

(2) IF THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT DESCRIBED IN
SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION RECOMMENDS COMMUNITY-BASED
TREATMENT, THE PERSON SHALL COMPLETE THE ASSESSED LEVEL OF
TREATMENT CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 18-1.3-209.

(3) (a) IF THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT DESCRIBED IN
SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION RECOMMENDS AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION PLACEMENT IN A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY FOR TREATMENT OF AN ADDICTION THAT INCLUDES FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF, THE COURT SHALL ORDER RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION. THE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY MUST BE APPROVED BY THE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES AND DESIGNED FOR TREATMENT OF AN ADDICTION THAT INCLUDES FENTANYL, CARFENTANAL, OR AN ANALOG THEREOF. PLACEMENT IN A RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION IS LIMITED TO THE PERIOD OF TIME THAT THE PLACEMENT IS CLINICALLY NECESSARY. A PERSON WHO WAS REPRESENTED BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL IS NOT REQUIRED TO PAY THE COST OF PLACEMENT ORDERED AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION.

(b) NOTWITHSTANDING SUBSECTION (3)(a) OF THIS SECTION TO THE CONTRARY, THE COURT MAY ORDER NON-RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION IF THE COURT MAKES FINDINGS ON THE RECORD THAT A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY DOES NOT EXIST, IS NOT ACCESSIBLE FOR THE PERSON WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME, OR NON-RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT IS AVAILABLE TO ADDRESS THE PERSON'S TREATMENT NEEDS.

(4) A PERSON, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE PERSON IS RECEIVING TREATMENT IN A COMMUNITY-BASED OR RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (2) OR (3) OF THIS SECTION, MUST COMPLETE THE FENTANYL EDUCATION PROGRAM DEVELOPED BY THE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 27-80-127. THE FENTANYL EDUCATION PROGRAM MUST INCLUDE INFORMATION REGARDING THE NATURE AND ADDICTIVE ELEMENTS OF SYNTHETIC
OPIATES, THEIR DANGERS TO A PERSON'S LIFE AND HEALTH, ACCESS TO
AND ADMINISTRATION OF OPIATE ANTAGONISTS AND NON-LABORATORY
SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS, AND LAWS REGARDING SYNTHETIC
OPIATES, INCLUDING CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND IMMUNITY FOR REPORTING
AN OVERDOSE EVENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1-711. A PERSON WHO
WAS REPRESENTED BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL IS NOT REQUIRED TO
PAY ANY COSTS IN ORDER TO SATISFY THE EDUCATION REQUIREMENT.

SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-30-110, amend
(1)(a)(VI), (1)(b) introductory portion, (2)(b), (3)(c), (4)(b), and (7)(a); and add (1)(a)(VIII), (1)(a)(IX), (1)(a)(X), (1)(a)(XI), (1)(a)(XII),
(1)(a)(XIII), (1)(a)(XIV), (1)(a)(XV), (1)(a)(XVI), (1)(a)(XVII),
(1)(a)(XVIII), (1)(a)(XIX), (1)(a)(XX), (1)(a)(XXI), (7)(a.3), (7)(a.5),
(7)(a.7), (7)(b.2), (7)(b.3), (7)(b.4), (7)(b.7), (7)(b.8), (7)(h.3), and
(7)(h.7) as follows:

12-30-110. Prescribing or dispensing opiate antagonists -
authorized recipients - definitions. (1) (a) A prescriber may prescribe
or dispense, directly or in accordance with standing orders and protocols,
an opiate antagonist to:

(VI) A person described in section 25-20.5-1001; or

(VIII) An institution of higher education, or an employee
or agent of the institution of higher education;

(IX) A library, or an employee or agent of the library;

(X) A community service organization, or an employee or
agent of the community service organization;

(XI) A religious organization, or an employee or agent of
the religious organization;

(XII) A local jail, or an employee or agent of the local
(XIII) A MULTIJURISDICTIONAL JAIL, OR AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF THE MULTIJURISDICTIONAL JAIL;

(XIV) A MUNICIPAL JAIL, OR AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF THE MUNICIPAL JAIL;

(XV) A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, OR AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY;

(XVI) A PRIVATE CONTRACT PRISON, OR AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF THE PRIVATE CONTRACT PRISON;

(XVII) A COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM, OR AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM;

(XVIII) A PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAM, OR AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF THE PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAM;

(XIX) A PROBATION DEPARTMENT, OR AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT;

(XX) A LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY, OR AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF THE LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY; OR

(XXI) A MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL.

(b) A law enforcement agency or first responder; an employee or volunteer of a harm reduction organization; a school district, school, or employee or agent of a school; a person described in section 25-20.5-1001; a mental health professional; or a unit of local government; A PERSON OR ENTITY DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION may, pursuant to an order or standing orders and protocols:

(2) (b) A law enforcement agency, first responder, harm reduction organization, person described in section 25-20.5-1001, mental health professional, or unit of local government AN ENTITY DESCRIBED IN
SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION is strongly encouraged to educate employees, AGENTS, and volunteers, as well as persons receiving an opiate antagonist from the law enforcement agency, first responder, harm reduction organization, person described in section 25-20.5-1001, mental health professional, or unit of local government; THE ENTITY DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION on the use of an opiate antagonist for overdose, including instruction concerning risk factors for overdose, recognizing an overdose, calling emergency medical services, rescue breathing, and administering an opiate antagonist.

(3) A prescriber described in subsection (7)(h) of this section does not engage in unprofessional conduct or is not subject to discipline pursuant to section 12-240-121, 12-255-120, or 12-280-126, as applicable, if the prescriber issues standing orders and protocols regarding opiate antagonists or prescribes or dispenses, pursuant to an order or standing orders and protocols, an opiate antagonist in a good-faith effort to assist:

(c) The following persons A PERSON OR ENTITY DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION in responding to, treating, or otherwise assisting an individual who is experiencing or is at risk of experiencing an opiate-related drug overdose event or a friend, family member, or other person in a position to assist an at-risk individual.

(I) A law enforcement agency or first responder;

(II) An employee or volunteer of a harm reduction organization;

(III) A school district, school, or employee or agent of a school;

(IV) A person described in section 25-20.5-1001;

(V) A mental health professional; or

(VI) A unit of local government.
(4) (b) A law enforcement agency or first responder; an employee or volunteer of a harm reduction organization; a school district, school; or employee or agent of a school; a person described in section 25-20.5-1001; or a unit of local government. A person or entity described in subsection (1)(a) of this section acting in accordance with this section is not subject to civil liability or criminal prosecution, as specified in sections 13-21-108.7 (3) and 18-1-712 (2), respectively.

(7) As used in this section:

(a) "First responder" means: "COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM" has the same meaning as set forth in section 17-27-102 (3).

(I) A peace officer, as defined in section 16-2.5-101;
(II) A firefighter, as defined in section 29-5-203 (10); or
(III) A volunteer firefighter, as defined in section 31-30-1102 (9).

(a.3) "COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATION" MEANS A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT IS IN GOOD STANDING AND REGISTERED WITH THE FEDERAL INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE AND THE COLORADO SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE THAT PROVIDES SERVICES TO INDIVIDUALS AT RISK OF EXPERIENCING AN OPIATE-RELATED DRUG OVERDOSE EVENT, OR TO THE INDIVIDUALS' FAMILY MEMBERS, FRIENDS, OR OTHER PERSONS IN A POSITION TO ASSIST THE INDIVIDUAL.

(a.5) "CORRECTIONAL FACILITY" HAS THE SAME MEANING AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 17-1-102 (1.7).

(a.7) "FIRST RESPONDER" MEANS:

(I) A PEACE OFFICER, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 16-2.5-101;
(II) A FIREFIGHTER, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 29-5-203 (10); or
(III) A VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTER, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
31-30-1102 (9); OR

(IV) AN EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE PROVIDER, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 25-3.5-103 (8).

(b.2) "INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION" MEANS A PUBLIC OR NONPUBLIC INSTITUTION THAT AWARDS ANY TYPE OF POSTSECONDARY CERTIFICATE, DEGREE, OR OTHER CREDENTIAL, AND IS LOCATED IN COLORADO.

(b.3) "LOCAL JAIL" HAS THE SAME MEANING AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 17-1-102 (7).

(b.4) "LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY" MEANS AN AGENCY ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION 25-1-506.

(b.7) "MULTIJURISDICTIONAL JAIL" HAS THE SAME MEANING AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 17-26.5-101.

(b.8) "MUNICIPAL JAIL" HAS THE SAME MEANING AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 31-15-401 (1)(j).

(h.3) "PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAM" HAS THE SAME MEANING AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 16-4-106.

(h.7) "PRIVATE CONTRACT PRISON" HAS THE SAME MEANING AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 17-1-102 (7.3).

SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-21-108.7, amend (3)(a) and (3)(b)(I) as follows:

13-21-108.7. Persons rendering emergency assistance through the administration of an opiate antagonist - limited immunity - legislative declaration - definitions. (3) General immunity. (a) A person, other than a health-care provider or a health-care facility, who acts in good faith to furnish or administer an opiate antagonist, including an expired opiate antagonist, to an individual the person believes to be
suffering an opiate-related drug overdose event or to an individual who is in a position to assist the individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose event is not liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions made as a result of the act or for any act or omission made if the opiate antagonist is stolen, DEFECTIVE, OR PRODUCES AN UNINTENDED RESULT.

(b) This subsection (3) also applies to:

(I) A law enforcement agency or first responder; an employee or volunteer of a harm reduction organization; a school district, school, or employee or agent of a school acting in accordance with section 12-30-110 (1)(b), (2)(b), and (4)(b) and, as applicable, section 22-1-119.1; a mental health professional, as defined in section 12-30-110 (7)(b.5); or a unit of local government, as defined in section 29-3.5-101 (4) A PERSON OR ENTITY DESCRIBED IN SECTION 12-30-110 (1)(a); EXCEPT THAT AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF A SCHOOL MUST BE ACTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-30-110 (1)(b), (2)(b), AND (4)(b), AND, AS APPLICABLE, SECTION 22-1-119.1; and

SECTION 14. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 13-21-108.8 as follows:

13-21-108.8. Persons furnishing a non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection test - limited immunity - definition. (1) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION, A PERSON WHO OR ENTITY THAT ACTS IN GOOD FAITH TO FURNISH A NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TEST, INCLUDING AN EXPIRED NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TEST, TO ANOTHER PERSON IS NOT LIABLE FOR ANY CIVIL DAMAGES FOR ACTS, OMISSIONS MADE AS A RESULT OF THE ACT, OR FOR ANY ACT OR OMISSION MADE IF THE NON-LABORATORY
SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TEST IS STOLEN, DEFECTIVE, OR PRODUCES AN INACCURATE RESULT.

(2) A MANUFACTURER, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 13-21-401 (1), OF NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS IS NOT IMMUNE FROM LIABILITY AS DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION.

(3) FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, "NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TEST" MEANS A PRODUCT THAT IS APPROVED BY THE FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION INTENDED OR DESIGNED TO DETECT THE PRESENCE OF A SYNTHETIC OPIATE.

SECTION 15. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-26-140, amend (1) as follows:

17-26-140. Continuity of care for persons released from jail.

(1) If a person is treated for a substance use disorder throughout the person's incarceration, the county jail shall, at a minimum, conduct the following before releasing the person from the county jail's custody:

(a) Provide post-release resources developed pursuant to section 17-1-103 (1)(r) to the person; and

(b) Provide a list of available substance use providers, to the extent the office of behavioral health in the state department has such a list available;

(c) IF THE PERSON RECEIVED MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT WHILE IN JAIL, HAS A HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE USE, OR REQUESTS OPIATE ANTAGONISTS UPON RELEASE, PROVIDE THE PERSON, UPON RELEASE FROM THE JAIL, AT LEAST THREE DOSES OF AN OPIATE ANTAGONIST AND PROVIDE EDUCATION TO THE PERSON ABOUT THE APPROPRIATE USE OF THE MEDICATION; AND

(d) IF THE PERSON RECEIVED MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT
WHILE IN JAIL, HAS A HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE USE, OR REQUESTS OPIATE USE-DISORDER MEDICATION, PRESCRIBE TO THE PERSON, UPON RELEASE FROM THE JAIL, MEDICATION FOR AN OPIATE USE DISORDER AND PROVIDE EDUCATION TO THE PERSON ABOUT THE APPROPRIATE USE OF THE MEDICATION, AND PROVIDE THE PERSON WITH A REFERRAL TO AT LEAST ONE MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT PROVIDER LOCATED IN THE AREA WHERE THE PERSON WILL RESIDE AFTER RELEASE FROM THE JAIL.

SECTION 16. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-26-140, amend (1) as follows:

17-26-140. Continuity of care for persons released from jail.

(1) If a person is treated for a substance use disorder throughout the person's incarceration, the county jail shall, at a minimum, conduct the following before releasing the person from the county jail's custody:

- (a) Provide post-release resources developed pursuant to section 17-1-103 (1)(r) to the person; and
- (b) Provide a list of available substance use providers, to the extent the office of behavioral health administration in the state department of human services has such a list available;
- (c) If the person received medication-assisted treatment while in jail, has a history of substance use, or requests opiate antagonists upon release, provide the person, upon release from the jail, at least three doses of an opiate antagonist and provide education to the person about the appropriate use of the medication; and
- (d) If the person received medication-assisted treatment while in jail, has a history of substance use, or requests opiate use-disorder medication, prescribe to the person, upon release
FROM THE JAIL, MEDICATION FOR AN OPIATE USE DISORDER AND PROVIDE
EDUCATION TO THE PERSON ABOUT THE APPROPRIATE USE OF THE
MEDICATION, AND PROVIDE THE PERSON WITH A REFERRAL TO AT LEAST
ONE MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT PROVIDER LOCATED IN THE AREA
WHERE THE PERSON WILL RESIDE AFTER RELEASE FROM THE JAIL.

SECTION 17. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-27-104, amend
(12) as follows:

17-27-104. Community corrections programs operated by
units of local government, state agencies, or nongovernmental
agencies. (12) (a) The administrators of a community corrections
program established pursuant to this section may implement a behavioral
or mental health disorder screening program to screen the persons
accepted and placed in the community corrections program. If the
administrators choose to implement a behavioral or mental health disorder
screening program, the administrators shall use the standardized
screening instrument developed pursuant to section 16-11.9-102 and
conduct the screening in accordance with procedures established pursuant
to said section.

(b) STARTING ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2023, A COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS PROGRAM ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION SHALL
ASSESS INDIVIDUALS RESIDING IN THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
PROGRAM FOR SUBSTANCE USE WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS AND SHALL
DEVELOP PROTOCOLS FOR MEDICAL DETOXIFICATION MONITORING
PROCEDURES, MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT, AND OTHER
APPROPRIATE WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT CARE.

SECTION 18. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1-712, amend
(2)(b)(I) as follows:
18-1-712. Immunity for a person who administers an opiate antagonist during an opiate-related drug overdose event - definitions.

(2) General immunity. (b) This subsection (2) also applies to:

(I) A law enforcement agency or first responder; an employee or volunteer of a harm reduction organization; a school district, school, or employee or agent of a school acting in accordance with section 12-30-110 (1)(b), (2)(b), and (4)(b) and, as applicable, section 22-1-119.1; a mental health professional, as defined in section 12-30-110 (7)(b.5); or a unit of local government, as defined in section 29-3.5-101 (4); A PERSON OR ENTITY DESCRIBED IN SECTION 12-30-110 (1)(a); EXCEPT THAT AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF A SCHOOL MUST BE ACTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-30-110 (1)(b), (2)(b), AND (4)(b), AND, AS APPLICABLE, SECTION 22-1-119.1; and

SECTION 19. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-19-103, amend (5)(c)(VI) and (5)(c)(VII); and add (5)(c)(VIII) as follows:


(5) (c) The board may direct that money in the correctional treatment cash fund may be used for the following purposes:

(VI) Recovery support services, including offender reentry; and

(VII) Administrative support to the correctional treatment board including, but not limited to, facilitating and coordinating data collection, conducting data analysis, developing contracts, preparing reports, scheduling and staffing board and subcommittee meetings, and engaging in budget planning and analysis; AND

(VIII) DRUG OVERDOSE PREVENTION, INCLUDING MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT FOR OPIATE DEPENDENCE, OPIATE ANTAGONISTS, AND NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION
SECTION 20. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 22-1-119.2 as follows:

22-1-119.2. Policy for employee and agent furnishing non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests - definition. (1) A SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD OF EDUCATION OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL, THE STATE CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE FOR AN INSTITUTE CHARTER SCHOOL, OR THE GOVERNING BOARD OF A NONPUBLIC SCHOOL MAY ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT A POLICY WHEREBY A SCHOOL UNDER ITS JURISDICTION MAY ACQUIRE AND MAINTAIN A SUPPLY OF NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS, AND AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF THE SCHOOL MAY FURNISH NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS ON SCHOOL GROUNDS TO ANY INDIVIDUAL.

(2) AS USED IN THIS SECTION, "NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TEST" MEANS A PRODUCT APPROVED BY THE FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION INTENDED OR DESIGNED TO DETECT THE PRESENCE OF A SYNTHETIC OPIATE.

SECTION 21. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-1.5-115, amend (5); and add (6) as follows:

25-1.5-115. Opiate antagonist bulk purchase fund - creation - rules - report - definition - repeal. (5) As used in this section, "eligible entity" means A PERSON OR ENTITY DESCRIBED IN SECTION 12-30-110 (1)(a); EXCEPT THAT AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF A SCHOOL MUST BE ACTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-30-110 (1)(b), (2)(b), AND (4)(b), AND, AS APPLICABLE, SECTION 22-1-119.1.

(a) A unit of local government, as defined in section 29-3.5-101(4);
(b) A person making an opiate antagonist available pursuant to
section 25-20.5-1001;

c) The following entities, if the entity has adopted a policy
allowing the acquisition, maintenance, and administration of opiate
antagonists pursuant to section 22-1-119.1:

(I) A school district board of education of a public school;

(II) The state charter school institute for an institute charter
school; or

(III) A governing board of a nonpublic school;

d) A harm reduction organization, as defined in section
12-30-110 (7)(b);

e) A law enforcement agency; or

(f) A first responder, as defined in section 12-30-110 (7)(a):

(6) (a) For the 2022-23 state fiscal year, the general
assembly shall appropriate twenty million dollars from the
behavioral and mental health cash fund, created in section
24-75-230, to the fund.

(b) This subsection (6) is repealed, effective July 1, 2024.

SECTION 22. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 25-1.5-115.3
as follows:

25-1.5-115.3. Non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests
- appropriation - definitions - repeal. (1) For the 2022-23 state
fiscal year, the general assembly shall appropriate three
hundred thousand dollars to the department for the purpose of
purchasing non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests.

(2) The department shall distribute the non-laboratory
synthetic opiate detection tests to eligible entities. The
DEPARTMENT MAY PRIORITIZE THE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES BASED ON THE NEED OF EACH ENTITY AND THE AVAILABILITY OF THE NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS AS DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

(3) AS USED IN THIS SECTION, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

(a) "ELIGIBLE ENTITY" MEANS A PERSON OR ENTITY DESCRIBED IN SECTION 12-30-110 (1)(a); EXCEPT THAT AN EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF A SCHOOL MUST BE ACTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-30-110 (1)(b), (2)(b), OR (4)(b), AND, AS APPLICABLE, SECTION 22-1-119.2.

(b) "NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TEST" MEANS A PRODUCT THAT IS APPROVED BY THE FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION INTENDED OR DESIGNED TO DETECT THE PRESENCE OF A SYNTHETIC OPIATE.

(4) THIS SECTION IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2024.

SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 25-1.5-115.5 as follows:

25-1.5-115.5. Fentanyl prevention and education campaign - website. (1) SUBJECT TO AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS, BEGINNING IN THE 2022-23 STATE FISCAL YEAR, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL DEVELOP, IMPLEMENT, AND MAINTAIN AN ONGOING STATEWIDE PREVENTION AND EDUCATION CAMPAIGN TO ADDRESS THE FENTANYL EDUCATION NEEDS IN THE STATE. IN THE PREVENTION AND EDUCATION CAMPAIGN, THE DIVISION SHALL PROVIDE INFORMATION TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC ABOUT FENTANYL, ITS DANGERS, PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO AVOID RISKS AND PREVENT HARM CAUSED BY FENTANYL, RESOURCES FOR ADDICTION TREATMENT
AND SERVICES, AND LAWS REGARDING FENTANYL, INCLUDING CRIMINAL
PENALTIES AND IMMUNITY FOR REPORTING AN OVERDOSE EVENT
PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1-711.

(2) **IN FURTHERANCE OF THE GOALS OF THE FENTANYL PREVENTION
AND EDUCATION CAMPAIGN, THE DIVISION MAY USE TELEVISION
ADVERTISING, RADIO BROADCASTS, PRINT MEDIA, DIGITAL STRATEGIES, OR
ANY OTHER MEDIA DEEMED NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE BY THE
DIVISION TO REACH THE TARGET AUDIENCES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(3) **IN FURTHERANCE OF THE GOALS OF THE FENTANYL PREVENTION
AND EDUCATION CAMPAIGN, THE DIVISION SHALL PROVIDE AT LEAST FIVE
REGIONAL TRAINING SESSIONS DURING THE 2022-23 FISCAL YEAR FOR
COMMUNITY PARTNERS TO IMPLEMENT YOUTH HEALTH DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIES.

(4) **IN FURTHERANCE OF THE GOALS OF THE FENTANYL PREVENTION
AND EDUCATION CAMPAIGN, THE DIVISION SHALL DEVELOP, IMPLEMENT,
AND MAINTAIN A WEBSITE TO SERVE AS THE STATE RESOURCE FOR THE
MOST ACCURATE AND TIMELY INFORMATION REGARDING FENTANYL. AT
A MINIMUM, THE WEBSITE MUST INCLUDE INFORMATION CONCERNING
FENTANYL, ITS DANGERS, PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO AVOID RISKS
AND PREVENT HARM CAUSED BY FENTANYL, RESOURCES FOR ADDICTION
TREATMENT AND SERVICES, AND LAWS REGARDING FENTANYL, INCLUDING
CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND IMMUNITY FOR REPORTING AN OVERDOSE EVENT
PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1-711.

**SECTION 24.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-20.5-1101,
_amend_ (1), (2), (3)(a), and (4) as follows:

**25-20.5-1101.** Harm reduction grant program - creation -
application - permissible uses - department duties. (1) Subject to
available appropriations, the department shall develop and implement a
harm reduction grant program, referred to in this section as the "grant
program", to PREVENT OVERDOSE DEATHS AND reduce health risks
associated with drug use, and improve coordination between law
enforcement agencies, public health agencies, and community-based
organizations. The department may contract with an independent entity
for the administration of the grant program.

(2)(a) To be eligible to receive grant funding pursuant to this part
11, an entity must be: a nonprofit organization in good standing and
registered with the federal internal revenue service and the Colorado
secretary of state's office, a local public health agency established
pursuant to section 25-1-506, or a law enforcement agency.

(I) A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION THAT IS IN GOOD STANDING AND
REGISTERED WITH THE FEDERAL INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE AND THE
COLORADO SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE;

(II) A LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 25-1-506;

(III) A TRIBAL AGENCY OR PROGRAM;

(IV) A FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTER, AS DEFINED IN THE
FEDERAL "SOCIAL SECURITY ACT", 42 U.S.C. SEC. 1395x (aa)(4);

(V) A RURAL HEALTH CLINIC, AS DEFINED IN THE FEDERAL "SOCIAL
SECURITY ACT", 42 U.S.C. SEC. 1395x (aa)(2);

(VI) A COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, AS DEFINED IN
SECTION 27-66-101 (2); OR

(VII) A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

(b) AN ELIGIBLE ENTITY MAY SUBMIT A PROPOSAL ON BEHALF OF
A GROUP OF ELIGIBLE ENTITIES, AND APPORTION GRANT FUNDS
ACCORDINGLY, TO FOSTER COMMUNITY COLLABORATION AND COLLECTIVE IMPACT.

(c) Grantees must be willing to provide services to individuals who may not be ready to seek addiction treatment services or who are in recovery.

(3) On or before November 1, 2019, the department shall develop:
(a) Eligibility criteria for nonprofit organizations, local public health agencies, and law enforcement agencies THE ENTITIES DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION;

(4)(a) Permissible uses of funding provided pursuant to this grant program include GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES, AND DIRECT AND INDIRECT PROJECT COSTS INCLUDING, but are not limited to:
(I) (a) Trainings relevant to the field of harm reduction which may include how to administer naloxone OVERDOSE PREVENTION, SAFER SUBSTANCE USE PRACTICES, SAFE DISPOSAL, AND ACCESS TO AND ADMINISTRATION OF OPIATE ANTAGONISTS AND NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS;

(II) (b) Purchasing and providing sterile equipment, NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS, and syringe disposal equipment;

(III) (c) Providing direct services to persons who have come into contact with or who are at risk of coming into contact with the criminal justice system, which may include accessing treatment and health-care services, overdose prevention activities, and recovery support services;

(IV) (d) Outreach and engagement to people who come into contact with or who are at risk of coming into contact with the criminal justice system and who are in need of mental health or substance use...
disorder services TREATMENT, OVERDOSE PREVENTION, HARM REDUCTION, OR RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES;

(V) (e) Facilitating communication, training, and technical assistance among law enforcement agencies, public health agencies, and community-based harm reduction agencies IN ORDER TO DIVERT PEOPLE FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM;

(VI) Coordinating local efforts regarding co-responder and diversion programs; and

(VII) (f) Auricular acudetox training and services;

(g) PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH ABOUT SYNTHETIC OPIATES, OVERDOSE RISKS, RECOGNIZING AN OVERDOSE EVENT, RESOURCES FOR ADDICTION TREATMENT AND SERVICES, ACCESS TO AND ADMINISTRATION OF OPIATE ANTAGONISTS AND NON-LABORATORY SYNTHETIC OPIATE DETECTION TESTS, AND LAWS REGARDING SYNTHETIC OPIATES, INCLUDING CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND IMMUNITY FOR REPORTING AN OVERDOSE EVENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1-711;

(h) LOCAL CONVENTIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEVELOPING COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACHES FOR OVERDOSE PREVENTION, EARLY INTERVENTION, AND HARM REDUCTION SERVICES;

(i) DEVELOPING, OR EXPANDING EXISTING, COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS THAT PROVIDE OVERDOSE PREVENTION, EARLY INTERVENTION, AND HARM REDUCTION SERVICES;

(j) EVIDENCE-BASED RESEARCH CONCERNING BEST OR PROMISING PRACTICES IN OVERDOSE PREVENTION, EARLY INTERVENTION, HARM REDUCTION, AND MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT PROTOCOLS;

(k) DEVELOPING STRATEGIES FOR SERVING POPULATIONS WHO ARE AT A HIGHER RISK OF OVERDOSE AND LIVE IN UNDERSERVED AREAS; AND
(l) **Support for a Liaison with Experience Collaborating**

with community-based organizations and local public health agencies.

(b) In order to ensure grantees are coordinating efforts across public health and criminal justice systems at the local level, funding may be used to support a harm reduction and law enforcement liaison who has experience working with community-based organizations, local public health agencies, and law enforcement agencies.

**SECTION 25.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-20.5-1102, add (5) as follows:

25-20.5-1102. Harm reduction grant program cash fund - creation - repeal. (5) (a) For the 2022-23 state fiscal year, the general assembly shall appropriate six million dollars from the behavioral and mental health cash fund, created in section 24-75-230, to the fund.

(b) This subsection (5) is repealed, effective July 1, 2024.

**SECTION 26.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 27-60-106, amend (4) introductory portion, (4)(b), and (5)(a); and add (7) as follows:

27-60-106. Jail-based behavioral health services program - purpose - created - funding - repeal. (4) Subject to available appropriations, the office may require a county jail that receives funding through the program to:

(b) Assess all individuals booked into the jail facility for substance use withdrawal symptoms and develop protocols for medical detoxification monitoring procedures, medication-assisted treatment, or other appropriate withdrawal management care;

(5) (a) The office shall require a county jail that receives funding
through the program to have a policy in place on or before January 1, 2020, that describes how medication-assisted treatment, as it is defined in section 23-21-803, will be provided, when necessary, to individuals confined in the county jail. THE OFFICE SHALL REQUIRE A COUNTY JAIL THAT RECEIVES FUNDING THROUGH THE PROGRAM TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A POLICY ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2023, THAT DESCRIBES THE PROVISION OF MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT AND OTHER APPROPRIATE WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT CARE UPON RELEASE FROM JAIL.

(7) (a) FOR THE 2022-23 STATE FISCAL YEAR, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL APPROPRIATE THREE MILLION DOLLARS FROM THE BEHAVIORAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CASH FUND, CREATED IN SECTION 24-75-230, TO THE OFFICE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING COUNTY JAILS THAT RECEIVE FUNDING THROUGH THE PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT THE REQUIREMENT PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (4)(b) OF THIS SECTION.

(b) THIS SUBSECTION (7) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2024.

SECTION 27. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 27-60-106, amend (4) introductory portion, (4)(b), and (5)(a); and add (7) as follows:

27-60-106. Jail-based behavioral health services program - purpose - created - funding - repeal. (4) Subject to available appropriations, the office may BHA SHALL require a county jail that receives funding through the program to:

(b) Assess all individuals booked into the jail facility for substance use withdrawal symptoms and develop protocols for medical detoxification monitoring procedures, MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT, OR OTHER APPROPRIATE WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT CARE;

(5) (a) The office BHA shall require a county jail that receives
funding through the program to have a policy in place on or before January 1, 2020, that describes how medication-assisted treatment, as it is defined in section 23-21-803, will be provided, when necessary, to individuals confined in the county jail. The BHA shall require a county jail that receives funding through the program to develop and implement a policy on or before January 1, 2023, that describes the provision of medication-assisted treatment and other appropriate withdrawal management care upon release from jail.

(7) (a) For the 2022-23 state fiscal year, the General Assembly shall appropriate three million dollars from the behavioral and mental health cash fund, created in section 24-75-230, to the BHA for the purpose of assisting county jails that receive funding through the program to implement the requirement pursuant to subsection (4)(b) of this section.

(b) This subsection (7) is repealed, effective July 1, 2024.

SECTION 28. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 27-80-107.7 as follows:


(1) On or before January 1, 2023, each managed service organization designated pursuant to section 27-80-107 shall evaluate the current supply and necessary demand within its region for:

(a) The number of medication-assisted treatment providers employed by the managed service organization who are trained to provide medication-assisted treatment to a person who has consumed synthetic opiates;
(b) AMBULATORY WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT AND MEDICAL WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT SPECIFIC TO SYNTHETIC OPIATES;

(c) THE PROVISION OF RECOVERY SERVICES AT PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS; AND

(d) THE PROVISION OF RECOVERY RESIDENCES, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 25-1.5-108.5.

(2) IN ITS HEARING FOR THE 2024 LEGISLATIVE SESSION, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL INCLUDE AS PART OF ITS "STATE MEASUREMENT FOR ACCOUNTABLE, RESPONSIVE, AND TRANSPARENT (SMART) GOVERNMENT ACT" HEARING REQUIRED BY SECTION 2-7-203, THE MANAGED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS' FINDINGS PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION.

SECTION 29. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 27-80-127 as follows:

27-80-127. Fentanyl education and treatment program. The Office of Behavioral Health shall develop a Fentanyl education program for the purpose of sections 18-1.3-410 and 18-1.3-509. The Fentanyl education program must include information regarding the nature and addictive elements of synthetic opiates, their dangers to a person's life and health, access to and administration of opiate antagonists and non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests, and laws regarding synthetic opiates, including criminal penalties and immunity for reporting an overdose event pursuant to section 18-1-711. The Office of Behavioral Health may update the Fentanyl education program curriculum as necessary.

SECTION 30. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 27-80-127 as
27-80-127. Fentanyl education and treatment program. The Behavioral Health Administration shall develop a fentanyl education program for the purpose of sections 18-1.3-410 and 18-1.3-509. The fentanyl education program must include information regarding the nature and addictive elements of synthetic opiates, their dangers to a person's life and health, access to and administration of opiate antagonists and non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests, and laws regarding synthetic opiates, including criminal penalties and immunity for reporting an overdose event pursuant to section 18-1-711. The BHA may update the fentanyl education program curriculum as necessary.

SECTION 31. Accountability. Notwithstanding the requirement to conduct a review of the implementation of this act either two or five years after the enactment of this act, three years after this act becomes law and in accordance with section 2-2-1201, Colorado Revised Statutes, the legislative service agencies of the Colorado general assembly shall conduct a post-enactment review of the implementation of this act utilizing the information contained in the legislative declaration set forth in section 1 of this act.

SECTION 32. Potential appropriation. Pursuant to section 2-2-703, C.R.S., any bill that results in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in state correctional facilities must include an appropriation of money that is sufficient to cover any increased capital construction, any operational costs, and increased parole costs that are the result of the bill for the department of corrections in each of the first five years following
the effective date of the bill. Because this act may increase periods of imprisonment, this act may require a five-year appropriation.

SECTION 33. Effective date - applicability. This act takes effect on January 1, 2023; except that:

(1) Sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 33, and 34 take effect on July 1, 2022;

(2) Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 take effect on July 1, 2022, and applies to offenses committed on or after said date;

(3) Sections 7, 10, 15, 26, and 29 take effect only if House Bill 22-1278 does not become law; and

(4) Sections 8, 11, 16, 27, and 30 take effect only if House Bill 22-1278 becomes law.

SECTION 34. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety.