



## Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

# Final Fiscal Note

---

<b>Drafting Number:</b>	LLS 24-0646	<b>Date:</b>	May 23, 2024
<b>Prime Sponsors:</b>	Sen. Gardner Rep. Weissman; Soper	<b>Bill Status:</b>	Signed into Law
		<b>Fiscal Analyst:</b>	Clayton Mayfield   303-866-5851 clayton.mayfield@coleg.gov

---

**Bill Topic:**                    **JURISDICTION OVER UNITED STATES MILITARY PROPERTY**

---

<b>Summary of Fiscal Impact:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Revenue	<input type="checkbox"/> State Transfer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Expenditure	<input type="checkbox"/> TABOR Refund	<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory Public Entity

The bill establishes a process for concurrent legislative jurisdiction between Colorado and the federal government on military installations in the state. Starting in FY 2024-25, the bill may minimally increase state and local revenue and workload on an ongoing basis.

---

**Appropriation Summary:**                    No appropriation is required.

---

**Fiscal Note Status:**                    The final fiscal note reflects the enacted bill.

---

## Summary of Legislation

The bill establishes a process for concurrent legislative jurisdiction between Colorado and the federal government on military installation properties in the state. Subject to a request by the federal government, concurrent legislative jurisdiction is effective if the Governor receives a request that clearly establishes the scope of shared jurisdiction. Once concurrent jurisdiction is established, state agencies or local governments can enter into a reciprocal agreement with federal entities concerning concurrent jurisdiction duties.

## Background

According to a Department of Defense [website](#), there are seven military installations in Colorado that could potentially be under concurrent legislative jurisdiction as provided by the bill.

## State Revenue

To the extent the bill results in any additional prosecutions under state law for crimes on military installations, the bill minimally increases state revenue from criminal fines and fees, which are subject to TABOR.

## **State Expenditures**

**Criminal justice system.** Similar to the state revenue impact, the bill may minimally increase state expenditures for the state criminal justice system to the extent there are any additional prosecutions or convictions for crimes on military installations. No change in appropriations is required.

**Jurisdictional agreements.** Workload in the Office of the Governor and the Department of Law will minimally increase to formalize concurrent jurisdiction agreements. This workload increase is absorbable within existing resources, and no change in appropriations is required.

## **Local Government**

Similar to the state, to the extent jurisdictional agreements are entered into, workload and expenditures by local government criminal justice agencies may minimally increase.

## **Effective Date**

This bill was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on April 4, 2024.

## **State and Local Government Contacts**

District Attorneys  
Law

Governor  
Military Affairs

Judicial

---

The revenue and expenditure impacts in this fiscal note represent changes from current law under the bill for each fiscal year. For additional information about fiscal notes, please visit the [General Assembly website](#).