

## **Legislative Council Staff**

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

# **Final Fiscal Note**

LLS 24-0922 **Drafting Number:** Date: August 12, 2024 **Prime Sponsors:** Sen. Rodriguez **Bill Status:** Signed into Law Matt Bishop | 303-866-4796 Rep. Titone; Rutinel Fiscal Analyst: matt.bishop@coleg.gov **Bill Topic:** CONSUMER PROTECTIONS FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE Summary of ☐ State Transfer □ Local Government **Fiscal Impact:** ☐ TABOR Refund ☐ Statutory Public Entity The bill establishes standards and requirements for the development and use of artificial intelligence systems. It may increase state revenue, state expenditures, and local expenditures beginning in FY 2024-25 on an ongoing basis. **Appropriation** No appropriation is required. **Summary: Fiscal Note** The final fiscal note reflects the enacted bill. Status:

## **Summary of Legislation**

The bill establishes standards and requirements for those who develop or deploy artificial intelligence (AI) systems to protect against algorithmic discrimination, beginning February 1, 2026. This includes risk management strategies, impact assessments, and annual reviews. Those who deploy certain AI systems must publish to the public a statement summarizing the types of systems they deploy and how they manage any known risks, and they must notify consumers when AI is used for certain decisions including in employment, finance, or healthcare. The bill specifies technical documentation that any developer of a general purpose AI model must maintain, with some exceptions.

A violation of these provisions constitutes a deceptive trade practice, which is enforced by the Attorney General and district attorneys, and the bill establishes an affirmative defense for violations. Developers must disclose to the Attorney General any credible reports of algorithmic discrimination, and the Attorney General may request additional documentation in certain circumstances and adopt rules for compliance with the bill.

#### **State Revenue**

**Civil penalties.** Under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act, a person committing a deceptive trade practice may be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$20,000 for each violation. Additional penalties may be imposed for subsequent violations of a court order or injunction. This revenue is classified as a damage award and not subject to TABOR. Given the uncertainty about the number of cases that may be pursued by the Attorney General and district attorneys, as well as the wide range in potential penalty amounts, the fiscal note cannot estimate the potential impact of these civil penalties.

**Filing fees.** The bill may increase revenue to the Judicial Department from an increase in civil case filings. Revenue from filing fees is subject to TABOR.

## **State Expenditures**

The bill may increase expenditures in the Department of Law and the Judicial Department if deceptive trade practice complaints are filed. It may also increase workload and costs in the Office of Information Technology.

**Department of Law.** Workload in the Department of Law will minimally increase to the extent that deceptive trade practice complaints are filed. The department will review complaints under the bill and prioritize investigations as necessary within the overall number of deceptive trade practice complaints and available resources. Workload will also increase to receive developer disclosures of discrimination risk. This can be accomplished within existing appropriations.

**Judicial Department.** The trial courts in the Judicial Department may have an increase in cases filed under the Colorado Consumer Protection Act from the addition of a new deceptive trade practice. It is assumed that developers and deployers will abide by the law and that any violation of the legislation will result in minimal number of new cases. The fiscal note assumes that this can be accomplished within existing resources and that no change in appropriations is required.

**The Office of Information Technology and other state agencies.** As state agencies develop or deploy artificial intelligence systems, expenditures will increase to comply with the bill's requirements for documentation, testing, and appeals, as applicable. Workload may increase in FY 2024-25 for agencies to evaluate existing technology systems. Any necessary resources will be requested in future years through the annual budget process.

#### **Local Government**

Similar to the state, to the extent district attorneys receive deceptive trade practice complaints related to the new deceptive trade practice under the bill, workload will increase to investigate complaints and seek relief when appropriate. It is assumed most such cases will be handled at the state level by the Attorney General.

### **Effective Date**

This bill was signed into law by the Governor and took effect on May 17, 2024.

## **Departmental Difference**

The Judicial Department estimates that it requires \$673,957 and 7.6 FTE in FY 2024-25 and \$650,241 and 7.3 FTE in FY 2025-26, predominantly in the Division of Probation Services. This department estimate assumes that any work completed within an electronic system, such as a computer, and not by a human is subject to the bill and requires additional documentation and risk assessment. In addition, the bill permits appeals of consequential decisions, which may drive workload in for probation staff. The fiscal note instead assumes that the bill's definition of "artificial intelligence system" applies less broadly, and that the bill's enforcement start date in 2026 allows state agencies ample time to evaluate existing practices and make any necessary budget requests through the annual budget process for FY 2025-26.

#### **State and Local Government Contacts**

District Attorneys	Information Technology	Judicial
Law		

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 <u>General Assembly website</u>.