

STATE OF COLORADO

COLORADO ECONOMIC SECURITY

& AI WORKFORCE TRANSITION

ACT

CESA - Colorado 2035

VERSION 4.1
December 11, 2025

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"It doesn't matter where you started, what matters is where you finish and the journey along the way."
— mav QBJ

NEW IN THIS VERSION:

- **Section 7.8: Interstate Coordination and Border Monitoring - Comprehensive framework ensuring no criminal can escape Colorado without detection:**
 - Strategic Border Sensor Placement - Detection systems on ALL exit routes, positioned so NO road intersects between the sensor and the state line ("No-Escape Perimeter")
 - 100% Coverage Requirement - Every road, highway, interstate, and thoroughfare by which a vehicle could exit Colorado must have detection capability
 - Pre-Border Alert Protocol - Automatic notifications to destination state highway patrol, FBI, and county sheriffs when tracked vehicles enter 10-mile border zone
 - Real-Time Handoff Procedures - Live video, GPS coordinates every 10 seconds, heat signature data, and vehicle trajectory shared with receiving agencies
 - Hot Pursuit Exception - Colorado Shield drones may track up to 10 miles into neighboring states pending handoff
 - Interstate Compacts - Framework for mutual aid agreements with all 7 neighboring states (Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah)
 - Federal Coordination - FBI, DHS/HSI, and DEA coordination for interstate cases (explicitly excludes ICE for general immigration enforcement)
 - Annual Coverage Verification - Audits to confirm 100% coverage with 90-day gap closure requirement
- **Updated Colorado Shield budget to reflect additional border monitoring infrastructure**
- **Updated Human Trafficking section (Section 13) with references to No-Escape Perimeter**
- **Updated Legislative Findings and Purpose with interstate coordination language**

Version 4.0 - December 10, 2025**NEW IN THIS VERSION:**

- **Vision for CESA - Colorado 2035** - New preamble capturing the inspiring vision for Colorado's future
- **Section 2.11: Healthcare Advertising Standards** - Complete ban on prescription drug, OTC, and medical device advertising to the public; graduated penalties up to \$500K; ad agency liability; CEO imprisonment for 6+ violations; formulary exclusion that never affects patient access
- **Section 2.12: Elder Care Credit System** - Intergenerational care program where young people (16+) earn credits helping elderly that guarantee them the same assistance when they're older; 1 hour donated = 1 hour guaranteed; tracked through CESA portal
- **Section 3.8: Healthy Food Quality & Access Initiative** - Incentives for quality shelf placement; grants/loans for quality grocers in food deserts; support for small grocers; Colorado farm partnerships; "Colorado Quality Food" certification
- **Section 18: Colorado Economic Security Administration (CESA)** - New elected state agency with Director serving 4-year terms; regional offices in every county; comprehensive services
- **Section 19: Colorado Benefits Card** - New chip-enabled state ID replacing all Colorado IDs; tap-to-pay capability; dual account system (benefits + personal); medical cannabis coverage for qualifying low-income residents
- **Section 19.8: Colorado Services Portal** - Unified digital platform for all medical records, benefits, and services

- **Section 20: Colorado AI Innovation Partnership - AI Innovation Fund (7.2% of AI Displacement Fund); grants up to \$500K; university partnerships; workforce training**
- **Section 2.10: Private Insurance Prohibition - Upon full implementation, private insurance prohibited for Care Without Fear covered services; cosmetic procedures excepted; complications always covered**
- **Section 7.4(e): Enhanced Highway Monitoring - Drone lock-on protocol until human intervention; monitoring stations at every highway entrance**
- **Section 3.3 Updates - Universal business contribution requirements; gig economy and staffing agency coverage; exemption clarification (exempt entity employees still receive ALL benefits)**
- **Branding - Official name "CESA - Colorado 2035"; website updated to votemaveriq.com/CESA**
- **Updated budget with all new programs included**

Version 3.0 - December 9, 2025

- Section 8: Zero Homeless Colorado
- Section 9: Colorado Business Success Team
- Section 10: Colorado Clean Energy Independence
- Section 11: Colorado Sanctuary State
- Section 12: Colorado Democracy Protection
- Section 13: Colorado Human Trafficking Justice Act
- Section 14: Colorado Tribal Partnership
- Section 15: Colorado Education Independence
- Section 16: Colorado Prosperity Partnership
- Section 7: Colorado Shield (Enhanced SDF)
- Section 17: Fund Integrity and Anti-Corruption
- Cannabis revenue increased to \$600-650M

Version 2.1 - December 2025

- Added Section 3.7: Healthy Colorado Food Policy
- Health-impact taxes on sugary beverages, high-sugar/high-fat foods, ultra-processed foods

Version 2.0 - November 2025

- Added Section 5: Life Security Program (state-run life insurance)
- Enhanced AI worker protections with position restoration
- Integration of all programs into unified economic security system

Version 1.0 - October 2025

- Initial draft with Care Without Fear, AI Worker Protection, Economic Independence Framework

VISION FOR CESA - COLORADO 2035

A Message from maveriQ B Jackson

This isn't just legislation. This is a vision for what Colorado can become.

When I wrote CESA, I wasn't thinking about politics. I was thinking about people. About the young person just starting their career who deserves to know that if technology takes their job, they won't lose everything. About the family who shouldn't have to choose between paying rent and paying for medicine. About the elderly neighbor who needs help with groceries and the teenager who wants to give back. About the single parent who lies awake at night wondering what happens to their kids if something happens to them.

CESA is for everyone.

For Young People

By the time you're in your late 20s and early 30s, this will be in full swing. You'll enter a job market where:

- Healthcare follows YOU, not your employer
- If AI takes your job, you get 50% of your salary for life AND can work elsewhere
- You can earn credits helping the elderly that guarantee YOU get help when you're older
- Housing is affordable because we eliminated homelessness and stabilized rents
- Education can be free from K through college
- Starting a business is easier than anywhere else in America

You're not inheriting problems. You're inheriting solutions.

For Families

CESA means:

- No more medical bills, ever
- Life insurance that's affordable, can't deny you, and follows you everywhere
- If one parent dies, the family is protected financially
- Healthy food is cheaper than junk food
- Your kids eat free, healthy meals at school
- Childcare is accessible
- Your job can't be taken by AI without you being taken care of

Your family's security doesn't depend on luck anymore.

For Older Coloradans

CESA means:

- Healthcare that covers everything - medical, dental, vision, mental health
- Young people are incentivized to help you with errands, companionship, and daily tasks
- Your retirement is protected even if Social Security faces problems
- If you need living assistance, there's a system to help
- Your contributions are honored, and you're never forgotten

You built Colorado. Colorado will take care of you.

For Business Owners

CESA means:

- Save \$14,000-\$20,000 per employee on healthcare
- No workers' comp headaches

- No benefits administration burden
- 40% lower energy costs
- One-stop support for everything you need
- Colorado becomes 20-30% cheaper to operate than California or New York

You can focus on building your business, not navigating bureaucracy.

For Colorado

CESA positions our state as:

- A model not just for other states, but for other COUNTRIES
- A place of abundance, prosperity, and growth
- Zero hunger, zero homelessness
- A peaceful place where everyone thrives
- A state that other nations look to and say, "How did they do that?"

We won't just be the best state in America. We'll be an example for the world.

The Promise

CESA is built on a simple promise: In Colorado, we take care of each other.

We take care of workers when technology changes.

We take care of families when tragedy strikes.

We take care of the elderly when they need help.

We take care of the homeless until there are none.

We take care of businesses so they can take care of their communities.

We take care of our land, our air, our water.

We take care of our democracy.

This is what government should do. This is what Colorado will do.

"It doesn't matter where you started, what matters is where you finish and the journey along the way."

— mav QBJ

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SECTION 1: TITLE, LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS, AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 Short Title

This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Colorado Economic Security and AI Workforce Transition Act" or "CESA" or "CESA - Colorado 2035."

1.2 Legislative Findings

The General Assembly of the State of Colorado hereby finds and declares that:

- (1) The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence and automation technologies poses an unprecedented threat to employment stability, with projections indicating that 30-40% of current jobs may be displaced within the next decade;
- (2) The current healthcare system in the United States places an unsustainable financial burden on working families and businesses, with Colorado residents paying among the highest healthcare costs in the nation;
- (3) Federal government dysfunction, political polarization, and uncertainty regarding the future of programs such as Social Security and Medicare necessitate state-level solutions to ensure the economic security of Colorado residents;
- (4) The sudden death of a family breadwinner can devastate families financially, and private life insurance is often unaffordable, inaccessible to those with pre-existing conditions, or inadequate;
- (5) Rising rates of obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease driven by unhealthy food consumption create substantial healthcare costs that could be reduced through prevention-focused food policy;
- (6) Homelessness represents both a humanitarian crisis and an economic inefficiency that can be eliminated through coordinated housing, employment, and support services;
- (7) Colorado possesses abundant renewable energy resources that can provide energy independence, reduce costs, and protect the environment;
- (8) The federal education system is increasingly subject to political agendas that may not serve the best interests of Colorado students, families, and communities;
- (9) Human trafficking is a grave crime against humanity that demands severe penalties and comprehensive enforcement;
- (10) Colorado's sovereign tribal nations are valued partners whose members deserve access to all state programs while maintaining their sovereignty;
- (11) Economic security requires protection from multiple risks including job loss, illness, death, and systemic economic disruption;
- (12) An integrated approach addressing healthcare, worker protection, family security, housing, education, and economic independence will create a more resilient and prosperous Colorado;
- (13) Direct-to-consumer advertising of prescription drugs, over-the-counter medications, and medical devices undermines the doctor-patient relationship and drives up healthcare costs that are now borne by Colorado taxpayers;
- (14) Intergenerational care systems strengthen communities and ensure that those who help others in their youth are guaranteed help when they themselves need it;
- (15) Access to high-quality, natural foods should not be limited by income or geography, and Colorado can lead the nation in making healthy food the affordable and accessible choice;
- (16) Colorado has both the resources and the responsibility to lead the nation—and the world—in creating a comprehensive economic security system that serves as a model for other states and countries.

1.3 Purpose

The purposes of this Act are to:

- (1) Establish universal healthcare coverage for all Colorado residents through the Care Without Fear system;
- (2) Protect workers displaced by artificial intelligence and automation with income security and retraining;
- (3) Create a state-run life insurance program that is affordable, accessible, and portable;
- (4) Reduce economic dependence on federal programs and prepare Colorado for potential federal dysfunction;
- (5) Eliminate homelessness in Colorado within five years through the Zero Homeless Colorado program;
- (6) Establish a comprehensive business support system to help Colorado businesses thrive;
- (7) Achieve energy independence through expansion of renewable energy infrastructure;
- (8) Protect immigrants from federal overreach while maintaining public safety;
- (9) Ensure voting access for all eligible Colorado residents;
- (10) Impose severe penalties on human traffickers and protect victims;
- (11) Honor tribal sovereignty while ensuring tribal members have access to all state programs;
- (12) Transition Colorado's education system away from federal control toward state-managed, eventually free education;
- (13) Generate revenue fairly through progressive taxation that asks more of those who have benefited most;
- (14) Protect all funds established under this Act from misuse, corruption, or diversion;
- (15) Establish a unified state agency (CESA Administration) to coordinate all economic security programs;
- (16) Create a Colorado Benefits Card that simplifies access to all state programs;
- (17) Eliminate pharmaceutical and medical device advertising to restore the integrity of the doctor-patient relationship;
- (18) Create an intergenerational Elder Care Credit System where young people earn guaranteed future care by helping elders today;
- (19) Make high-quality, natural foods more accessible and affordable than processed alternatives;
- (20) Make Colorado the most attractive state for both workers and businesses by creating comprehensive economic security;
- (21) Position Colorado as a model for the world—a place of abundance, prosperity, peace, zero hunger, and zero homelessness.

1.4 Definitions

As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Artificial Intelligence" or "AI" means any machine-based system that can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments, including machine learning, deep learning, neural networks, natural language processing, computer vision, and robotic process automation.

"AI Displacement" means the elimination, substantial reduction, or fundamental transformation of a job position due to the implementation of artificial intelligence, automation, or related technologies where the work previously performed by a human employee is now performed primarily by AI systems.

"Care Without Fear" means the universal healthcare system established under Section 2 of this Act.

"CESA Administration" means the Colorado Economic Security Administration established under Section 18 of this Act.

"Colorado Benefits Card" means the chip-enabled identification and benefits card established under Section 19 of this Act.

"Colorado Qualified Business" means a business entity that meets the requirements established under Section 4.8 of this Act, including compliance with AI displacement requirements, participation in state programs, and good standing with state regulations.

"Colorado Quality Food" means food products certified under Section 3.8 as meeting high standards for natural ingredients, minimal processing, and nutritional value.

"Colorado Resident" means any individual who has established domicile in Colorado, regardless of immigration status, including individuals who have lived in Colorado for 90 or more consecutive days with intent to remain.

"Colorado Shield" means the enhanced State Defense Force capabilities established under Section 7 of this Act, including weather monitoring, highway surveillance, search and rescue, and border defense readiness.

"Contribution Level" means the percentage of income (1-5%) that a participant in the Life Security Program elects to contribute.

"CRSP" means the Colorado Retirement Security Program established under Section 6 of this Act.

"Death Benefit" means the lump sum payment made to designated beneficiaries upon the death of a Life Security Program participant.

"Department" means the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment unless otherwise specified.

"Elder Care Credit" means the unit of credit earned under Section 2.12 by providing assistance to elderly Colorado residents, redeemable for equivalent assistance when the credit holder reaches elder status.

"Health-Impact Tax" means the taxes imposed under Section 3.7 on sugary beverages, high-sugar high-fat foods, ultra-processed foods, and chain restaurant prepared foods.

"Healthcare Advertising" means any advertisement for prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, or medical devices, as regulated under Section 2.11.

"Human Trafficking" means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act or labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion, as further defined in Section 13.

"Life Security Program" means the state-run life insurance program established under Section 5 of this Act.

"Position Restoration" means the requirement under Section 4.6 that when an AI-displaced worker dies, the employer must hire a replacement at the same salary level.

"Prosperity Partnership" means the revenue and benefits program established under Section 16 for high-income earners, luxury property owners, and corporations.

"Small Business" means a business entity with fewer than 500 employees and less than \$50 million in annual revenue.

"Sponsor" means a trained individual who provides guidance, support, and accountability to a participant in the Zero Homeless Colorado program.

"State Defense Force" or "SDF" means the Colorado State Defense Force established under Section 7 of this Act, a state military force under the command of the Governor that cannot be federalized.

"Tribal Nation" means the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe or the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, recognized as sovereign nations.

"Zero Homeless Colorado" means the comprehensive homelessness elimination program established under Section 8 of this Act.

SECTION 2: CARE WITHOUT FEAR - UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

2.1 Establishment

There is hereby established the "Care Without Fear" universal healthcare system, which shall provide comprehensive healthcare coverage to all Colorado residents regardless of employment status, income level, pre-existing conditions, or immigration status.

2.2 Coverage

(a) Care Without Fear shall provide coverage for:

- Primary and preventive care, including annual physicals, immunizations, screenings, and wellness visits
- Specialist care and consultations
- Hospital services, including inpatient, outpatient, and emergency care
- Surgical procedures
- Prescription medications, including brand-name and generic drugs
- Mental health services, including therapy, counseling, psychiatric care, and substance abuse treatment
- Dental care, including preventive, restorative, and emergency dental services
- Vision care, including eye exams, glasses, and contact lenses
- Maternity and newborn care
- Pediatric services
- Laboratory and diagnostic services
- Rehabilitation services, including physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy
- Home health services
- Hospice and palliative care
- Medical equipment and supplies
- Ambulance and emergency medical transport
- Telehealth services

(b) Care Without Fear coverage shall have no copays, deductibles, coinsurance, or out-of-pocket maximums for covered services.

(c) Coverage shall continue regardless of employment status. Losing a job does not affect healthcare coverage.

2.3 Eligibility

(a) All Colorado residents are eligible for Care Without Fear coverage, including:

- Individuals employed full-time, part-time, or seasonally
- Self-employed individuals and independent contractors
- Unemployed individuals
- Retired individuals
- Students
- Children and dependents
- Individuals regardless of immigration status
- AI-displaced workers receiving payments under Section 4
- Life Security Program participants
- Individuals experiencing homelessness
- Tribal members residing in Colorado

(b) Residency Requirement: Individuals must have established domicile in Colorado, defined as living in Colorado for 90 or more consecutive days with intent to remain, OR having established a permanent address in Colorado.

(c) Visitors and Emergency Care: Non-residents visiting Colorado shall receive emergency care, with costs recovered through the tourism fee system established in Section 6.

2.4 Funding

(a) Care Without Fear shall be funded primarily through an increase in the Colorado state income tax rate of 2.2 percentage points, from 4.4% to 6.6%.

(b) Cost comparison for typical family:

| Annual Income | Tax Increase | Typical Insurance Cost | Net Annual Savings |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| \$50,000 | \$1,100 | \$9,000 - \$12,000 | \$7,900 - \$10,900 |
| \$70,000 | \$1,540 | \$12,000 - \$15,000 | \$10,460 - \$13,460 |
| \$100,000 | \$2,200 | \$15,000 - \$20,000 | \$12,800 - \$17,800 |
| \$150,000 | \$3,300 | \$18,000 - \$25,000 | \$14,700 - \$21,700 |

(c) Additional funding from Health-Impact Food Taxes (Section 3.7), tourism fees (Section 6), and business contributions.

2.5 Administration

(a) The CESA Administration shall administer Care Without Fear in coordination with the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.

(b) A Care Without Fear Board shall be established, consisting of:

- Three members appointed by the Governor
- Two members appointed by the State Senate
- Two members appointed by the State House of Representatives
- Two healthcare professionals elected by healthcare provider associations
- Two patient advocates elected by patient advocacy organizations

(c) The Board shall set reimbursement rates, establish quality standards, review appeals, and ensure adequate provider networks throughout Colorado.

2.6 Provider Participation

(a) All licensed healthcare providers in Colorado shall participate in Care Without Fear as specified in Section 2.10.

(b) Reimbursement rates shall be set at levels sufficient to ensure provider participation and quality care, benchmarked to Medicare rates plus adjustments for Colorado cost of living.

(c) Administrative simplification: Providers shall submit claims through a single, unified system, reducing administrative costs currently spent on multiple insurance billing systems.

2.7 Business Benefits

Businesses operating in Colorado shall realize the following benefits from Care Without Fear:

- Elimination of employer-sponsored health insurance costs (average savings: \$14,000-\$20,000 per employee annually)
- Elimination of workers' compensation medical costs (integrated into Care Without Fear)

- Elimination of benefits administration costs
- No COBRA administration requirements
- Healthier workforce due to preventive care access
- Competitive advantage in recruiting workers from other states

2.8 Transition

- (a) Implementation shall occur over a 24-month period following passage of this Act.**
- (b) Individuals with existing insurance may maintain it during the transition period.**
- (c) Employers currently providing health insurance shall redirect those funds to employee compensation, business investment, or other purposes at their discretion.**

2.9 Coordination with Federal Programs

- (a) Colorado shall seek all available federal waivers and funding to support Care Without Fear.**
- (b) Medicare and Medicaid funding currently flowing to Colorado shall be redirected to Care Without Fear to the maximum extent permitted by federal law.**
- (c) Care Without Fear shall serve as the secondary payer for individuals with Medicare or other federal coverage.**

SECTION 2.10: PRIVATE INSURANCE PROHIBITION

2.10.1 Purpose

Upon full implementation of Care Without Fear, private health insurance for covered services shall be prohibited to ensure a unified, equitable healthcare system and eliminate the administrative waste of duplicate coverage.

2.10.2 Prohibition

(a) Upon full implementation (Year 3), no private health insurance company may sell, offer, or provide health insurance coverage for services covered by Care Without Fear to Colorado residents.

(b) Covered services subject to this prohibition include:

- Primary and preventive care
- Specialist care and consultations
- Hospital services (inpatient, outpatient, emergency)
- Medically necessary surgical procedures
- Prescription medications
- Mental health services
- Dental care
- Vision care
- Maternity and newborn care
- Pediatric services
- Laboratory and diagnostic services
- Rehabilitation services
- Home health services
- Hospice and palliative care
- Medical equipment and supplies
- Emergency medical transport
- Telehealth services

2.10.3 Universal Provider Participation

(a) ALL licensed medical facilities and healthcare providers in Colorado shall participate in Care Without Fear.

(b) Providers shall accept Care Without Fear payment as payment in full for covered services. No additional fees, balance billing, or charges to patients are permitted for covered services.

(c) Providers may not refuse service to any Colorado resident based on payment method.

(d) There shall be no "in-network" or "out-of-network" distinction. All participating providers are available to all Colorado residents.

(e) Referrals shall only be required where medically appropriate, not for insurance purposes.

2.10.4 Elective and Cosmetic Procedures

(a) The following procedures are NOT covered by Care Without Fear and may be paid for through other means:

- Cosmetic surgery (rhinoplasty for appearance, facelifts, liposuction, breast augmentation for non-reconstructive purposes)

- Cosmetic dental procedures (veneers for appearance, teeth whitening)
- Cosmetic dermatology (Botox, fillers for non-medical purposes)
- Any procedure primarily for appearance enhancement rather than medical treatment

(b) Payment options for elective/cosmetic procedures:

- Out-of-pocket payment
- Out-of-state insurance
- Medical financing
- Supplemental cosmetic coverage (permitted under Section 2.10.5)

(c) CRITICAL: Medical Complications from Elective Procedures ARE COVERED

If a patient experiences medical complications from an elective or cosmetic procedure, Care Without Fear SHALL cover all necessary medical treatment, including:

- Emergency care
- Blood transfusions
- Infection treatment
- Hospital stays
- Follow-up medical care
- Any other medically necessary treatment

The state covers complications even though the original procedure was not covered. Patient health always comes first.

2.10.5 Permitted Insurance Products

The following insurance products remain permitted:

- (a) Cosmetic and elective procedure coverage**
- (b) Out-of-state service coverage for Colorado residents traveling**
- (c) Travel medical insurance**
- (d) Supplemental amenities coverage (private hospital rooms, etc.)**
- (e) Coverage for Colorado residents living or working primarily out of state**
- (f) Long-term care insurance**
- (g) Disability insurance (income replacement, not medical coverage)**

2.10.6 Transition Timeline

Year 1: Care Without Fear enrollment opens; private insurance continues operating

Year 2: Care Without Fear fully operational; insurers begin wind-down; no new policies sold after Month 18

Year 3: Prohibition takes full effect

Consumer Protection During Transition:

- No coverage gaps permitted
- Pro-rata refunds for premiums paid after Care Without Fear enrollment
- Job placement assistance for displaced insurance industry workers through CESA Administration

2.10.7 Enforcement

- (a) Sale of prohibited insurance products: \$10,000 civil penalty per policy**
- (b) Pattern of violations: License revocation**
- (c) Providers refusing to participate in Care Without Fear or accept payment as payment in full: Loss of Colorado medical license**

(d) Enforcement by Colorado Attorney General and CESA Administration

SECTION 2.11: HEALTHCARE ADVERTISING STANDARDS

2.11.1 Legislative Findings

The General Assembly finds that:

- (1) The United States is one of only two countries in the world that permits direct-to-consumer advertising of prescription drugs;
- (2) Such advertising influences patients to request specific medications regardless of medical appropriateness;
- (3) Medical decisions should be made through informed discussion between healthcare providers and patients, not driven by commercial advertising;
- (4) Pharmaceutical advertising increases healthcare costs, which are now borne by Colorado taxpayers through Care Without Fear;
- (5) Advertising of over-the-counter medications can lead to inappropriate self-treatment and delay of proper medical care;
- (6) The doctor-patient relationship is undermined when patients arrive with preconceived demands based on advertising rather than medical consultation;
- (7) Colorado has a compelling interest in protecting the integrity of its healthcare system and controlling costs.

2.11.2 Prohibition on Healthcare Advertising

(a) The following advertising is PROHIBITED within Colorado:

1. Prescription Medication Advertising:

Any advertisement for prescription medications to the general public, including:

- Television, radio, and streaming media advertisements
- Billboard, print media, and signage advertisements
- Social media and online advertising targeting Colorado residents
- Direct mail advertisements
- Sponsored content or native advertising
- Any other medium reaching Colorado consumers

2. Medical Device Advertising:

Any advertisement for medical devices requiring prescription or professional fitting to the general public, including:

- Insulin pumps and continuous glucose monitors
- CPAP and respiratory devices
- Hearing aids requiring professional fitting
- Implantable devices
- Any device requiring healthcare provider involvement for prescription, fitting, or use

3. Over-the-Counter Medication Advertising:

Any advertisement for over-the-counter medications to the general public, including:

- Pain relievers (Tylenol, Advil, etc.)
- Cold and flu medications
- Allergy medications
- Sleep aids
- Digestive medications
- Any non-prescription pharmaceutical product

2.11.3 Permitted Healthcare Advertising

(a) Pharmacy Services:

Pharmacies may advertise their services, including:

- Store hours and locations
- Delivery services
- Consultation services
- Immunization availability (general, not brand-specific)
- Prescription transfer services

Pharmacies may NOT advertise specific drugs, drug brands, or medical devices.

(b) Healthcare Facilities:

Hospitals, clinics, and healthcare providers may advertise:

- Services offered (surgery, emergency care, specialties, etc.)
- Quality metrics and patient outcomes
- Insurance acceptance and Care Without Fear participation
- Location and contact information
- Provider credentials and specialties
- New facility openings or expansions

Healthcare facilities may NOT:

- Advertise specific drugs or drug brands
- Advertise specific medical devices
- Promote pharmaceutical partnerships or sponsorships
- Feature drug or device brand names in advertising

(c) Professional-to-Professional Communication:

Pharmaceutical and medical device companies may provide information to licensed healthcare providers through:

- Medical journals and professional publications
- Continuing medical education programs
- Direct communication with prescribers
- Medical conferences and professional meetings
- Peer-reviewed research distribution

(d) Public Health Campaigns:

Government agencies and non-profit organizations may conduct public health messaging, such as:

- Immunization awareness ("Get your flu shot")
- Screening reminders ("Talk to your doctor about cancer screenings")
- Disease awareness campaigns
- Health behavior promotion

Public health campaigns may NOT promote specific drug brands or devices.

(e) General Wellness Products:

Non-pharmaceutical products (vitamins, supplements marketed as food, general wellness items) remain subject to existing FTC and FDA regulations but are not prohibited under this Section.

2.11.4 Penalties

(a) First Violation:

- Warning notice with 30-day correction period

- Required removal of all violating advertisements
- No monetary penalty if corrected within 30 days

(b) Second Violation (within 24 months of first):

- Civil penalty of \$50,000 per advertisement
- Each broadcast, publication, display, or digital impression counts as a separate violation
- Required immediate removal of all violating advertisements

(c) Third and Subsequent Violations:

- Civil penalty of \$100,000 per advertisement
- Each broadcast, publication, display, or digital impression counts as a separate violation
- Potential referral to Attorney General for injunctive relief

(d) Pattern of Violations (5 or more within 12 months):

- Civil penalty of \$500,000
- **12-month prohibition on doing business with any Colorado state agency or program**
- **Loss of Colorado Qualified Business status for 24 months**
- Public notice of violations

(e) Advertising Agency Liability:

If violating advertisements continue to run after notice to cease:

- The advertising agency, media platform, or other entity responsible for placing or distributing the advertisement is ALSO liable for penalties
- Same penalty structure applies to advertising agencies as to advertisers
- Agencies have 72-hour grace period after receiving cease notice before liability attaches

(f) Criminal Referral for Egregious Violations:

If a pharmaceutical company, medical device company, or advertising agency accumulates 6 or more violations within 12 months:

- **MANDATORY** referral to Colorado Attorney General for criminal prosecution
- **Imprisonment shall be sought for the CEO, President, or highest-ranking officer of the violating business**
- Criminal penalties up to 2 years imprisonment and \$1,000,000 fine
- Personal liability attaches to executives who authorized continued violations after notice

(g) Formulary Exclusion:

For egregious or willful violations by pharmaceutical companies, the advertised product may be excluded from the Care Without Fear formulary for up to 12 months.

CRITICAL PATIENT PROTECTION: Formulary exclusion shall NEVER affect patient access to necessary medications. When a product is excluded:

- CESA Administration shall identify alternative medications, generics, or therapeutic equivalents
- If no alternative exists, the state shall negotiate reduced pricing with the manufacturer or other suppliers
- If negotiation fails, the state shall cover the medication at market price
- **NO PATIENT** shall be denied access to a medically necessary medication due to formulary exclusion
- The penalty affects the company's profits, NOT patient care

2.11.5 Enforcement

(a) Lead Agencies:

Joint enforcement by:

- CESA Administration
- Colorado Attorney General
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

(b) Complaint Mechanism:

Any Colorado resident may file a complaint regarding suspected violations through:

- CESA online portal
- Attorney General's consumer protection hotline
- Written complaint to DPHE

(c) Investigation:

Upon receipt of a complaint, the enforcing agencies shall:

- Acknowledge receipt within 7 days
- Complete investigation within 60 days
- Issue findings and any penalties within 90 days
- Publish enforcement actions on CESA portal

(d) Coordination:

Enforcing agencies may coordinate with:

- Federal Trade Commission
- Food and Drug Administration
- Other states pursuing similar policies

2.11.6 Preemption and Federal Law

(a) This Section applies to advertising within Colorado to the maximum extent permitted by federal law.

(b) Where federal law preempts state regulation (such as certain broadcast advertising regulated by FCC), Colorado shall:

- Advocate for federal policy change
- Regulate all non-preempted advertising channels
- Coordinate with other states pursuing similar policies
- Support federal legislation to ban direct-to-consumer pharmaceutical advertising

(c) Online advertising targeting Colorado residents based on geolocation, IP address, or user data indicating Colorado residence shall be subject to this Section regardless of where the advertiser is located.

2.11.7 Implementation

(a) Effective Date: 180 days after passage of this Act to allow wind-down of existing advertising campaigns

(b) Guidance: Attorney General, in coordination with CESA Administration, shall publish compliance guidance within 90 days of passage

(c) Annual Reporting: CESA Administration shall report annually on:

- Number of complaints received
- Investigations conducted
- Enforcement actions taken
- Penalties collected

- Compliance rates

SECTION 2.12: ELDER CARE CREDIT SYSTEM

2.12.1 Purpose

This Section establishes the Colorado Elder Care Credit System, an intergenerational care program where young Coloradans earn credits by helping elderly residents, with those credits guaranteeing equivalent assistance when the credit holder themselves reaches elder status.

2.12.2 Core Principle

The Promise: If you help Colorado's elders today, Colorado guarantees you the same help when you need it.

1 hour donated = 1 hour guaranteed

2.12.3 Eligibility to Earn Credits

- (a) **Minimum Age:** Any Colorado resident age 16 or older may earn Elder Care Credits.
- (b) **No Maximum Age:** There is no maximum age to earn credits. Even elderly individuals who help other elderly individuals may earn credits.
- (c) **Background Check:** Individuals providing in-home care or transportation must pass a basic background check administered through the CESA portal. Background checks are free and valid for 2 years.
- (d) **Training:** Brief online orientation (approximately 1 hour) required before first service, covering:
 - Respect and dignity for elders
 - Basic safety
 - Reporting concerns
 - Using the CESA portal to log hours
 - Emergency procedures

2.12.4 Qualifying Services

- (a) **ANY assistance provided to elderly Colorado residents qualifies, including but not limited to:**

Errands and Tasks:

- Grocery shopping
- Pharmacy pickups
- Post office and mail services
- Bill payment assistance
- Banking errands
- General shopping

Transportation:

- Medical appointments
- Social activities
- Religious services
- Family visits
- General transportation needs

Home Assistance:

- Light housekeeping

- Yard work and gardening
- Minor home repairs
- Pet care
- Meal preparation
- Organizing and decluttering

Companionship:

- Social visits
- Conversation and company
- Reading aloud
- Games and activities
- Accompanying on walks
- Technology assistance (phones, computers, video calls)

Care Support:

- Medication reminders (not administration)
- Mobility assistance
- Meal assistance
- Appointment accompaniment
- Family communication support

(b) Services NOT qualifying for credits:

- Medical procedures (reserved for licensed professionals)
- Medication administration
- Financial management or control of elder's funds
- Legal services
- Any service the elder pays for directly

2.12.5 How Elders Request Assistance

(a) Direct Request:

Elderly Colorado residents (age 65+) may request assistance through:

- CESA online portal
- CESA mobile app
- Phone call to CESA regional office
- In-person at CESA regional office

(b) Facility Request:

Assisted living facilities, nursing homes, and senior centers may request assistance on behalf of residents with their consent.

(c) Family Request:

Family members may submit requests on behalf of elderly relatives with their consent.

(d) Matching:

CESA Administration shall maintain a matching system connecting:

- Elders requesting assistance with available volunteers
- Preferences for timing, type of assistance, and location
- Background check status and training completion
- Volunteer ratings and feedback

2.12.6 Credit Tracking

(a) Portal Logging:

All hours shall be logged through the CESA portal:

- Volunteer checks in at start of service
- Volunteer checks out at end of service
- Elder (or facility) confirms service was provided
- GPS verification optional for transportation services

(b) Credit Accrual:

- Credits accrue immediately upon confirmation
- **1 hour of service = 1 Elder Care Credit**
- No maximum hours per day, week, month, or year
- Credits never expire
- Credits are non-transferable (cannot be sold or given away)

(c) Credit Statement:

Volunteers may view their credit balance anytime through:

- CESA portal
- CESA mobile app
- Colorado Benefits Card account
- Annual statement mailed upon request

2.12.7 Redeeming Credits

(a) Eligibility to Redeem:

Credit holders may redeem credits when they:

- Reach age 65, OR
- Experience disability requiring assistance at any age, OR
- Have a qualifying medical condition requiring assistance

(b) What Credits Provide:

Each Elder Care Credit entitles the holder to 1 hour of equivalent assistance, including:

- All services listed in Section 2.12.4
- Priority placement in assisted living facilities (if space available)
- Home health aide services
- Transportation services
- Companionship services

(c) Redemption Process:

- Request assistance through CESA portal, app, or regional office
- System checks credit balance
- Service provided by current volunteers earning credits
- Credits deducted from balance after service

(d) No Expiration:

Credits never expire. A person who earned credits at age 16 may redeem them at age 85.

2.12.8 Supplemental Benefits

(a) High-Volume Volunteers:

Volunteers who accumulate significant credits receive recognition:

- 100+ hours: Bronze Colorado Caregiver recognition
- 500+ hours: Silver Colorado Caregiver recognition
- 1,000+ hours: Gold Colorado Caregiver recognition
- Recognition published on CESA portal (with consent)

- Recognition may be cited on resumes and applications

(b) Student Credit:

- High school students may earn community service credit
- College students may earn internship or practicum credit (coordination with institutions)

(c) Tax Benefits:

Volunteer mileage and expenses may be deductible as charitable contributions to the extent permitted by federal and state tax law.

2.12.9 Program Funding

(a) The Elder Care Credit System is funded through:

- General CESA Administration budget
- Portion of Care Without Fear funding (preventive care reduces costs)
- Grants from federal aging programs
- Voluntary donations

(b) The program is designed to be largely self-sustaining:

- Young people provide services now
- Same people receive services later
- Minimal cash outlay; primarily coordination costs

(c) Estimated Budget: \$15-25 million annually for administration and coordination

2.12.10 Quality Assurance

(a) Feedback System:

- Elders may rate and review volunteers
- Volunteers may rate and review their experience
- CESA monitors feedback for quality issues

(b) Complaint Resolution:

- Any concerns may be reported through CESA portal
- Investigation within 14 days
- Volunteers with repeated complaints may be suspended or removed
- Appeals process available

(c) Safety:

- Background checks for in-home and transportation services
- Training requirement
- Reporting hotline for abuse or neglect concerns
- Coordination with Adult Protective Services when needed

SECTION 3: FUNDING SOURCES

3.1 Primary Revenue Sources

The programs established under this Act shall be funded through the following sources:

(a) Income Tax Increase

An increase in the Colorado state income tax rate of 2.2 percentage points, from 4.4% to 6.6%, generating approximately \$3.7 billion annually.

(b) Tourism Fees

| Accommodation/Activity | Fee |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Hotels and motels | \$20 per night |
| Ski lift tickets | \$12 per ticket |
| Short-term rentals (Airbnb, VRBO) | \$14 per night |
| Resort properties | \$26 per night |

Estimated annual revenue: \$720 million

(c) Business Contributions

A 2.5% payroll contribution from all qualifying employers (as defined in Section 3.3), generating approximately \$1.1-1.2 billion annually. This contribution replaces healthcare, workers' compensation, and other benefit costs, resulting in net savings for most businesses.

(d) Life Security Program Contributions

Worker contributions to the Life Security Program (1-5% of income, worker's choice), generating approximately \$1 billion annually.

(e) Cannabis Taxes (Enhanced)

Existing cannabis tax revenue plus a 5% additional tax, streamlined licensing for new businesses, statewide consumption lounges, and cannabis tourism promotion, generating approximately \$600-650 million annually.

(f) Health-Impact Food Taxes

Taxes on sugary beverages, high-sugar/high-fat foods, ultra-processed foods, and chain restaurant prepared foods as detailed in Section 3.7, generating approximately \$405-570 million annually gross, with net revenue of \$195-290 million after healthy food programs.

(g) Prosperity Partnership Revenue

Revenue from luxury property taxes, high-income surcharges, corporate minimum taxes, and vacation rental fees as detailed in Section 16, generating approximately \$500-725 million annually.

(h) Other Sources

- Federal grants and waivers
- Investment returns on fund balances
- Penalties and fees for non-compliance
- Asset forfeiture from human trafficking convictions
- Healthcare advertising violation penalties

Estimated additional revenue: \$200 million annually

3.2 Revenue Summary

| Source | Annual Revenue |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Income Tax Increase (2.2%) | \$3.7 billion |
| Tourism Fees | \$720 million |
| Business Contributions (2.5% payroll) | \$1.1-1.2 billion |
| Life Security Contributions | \$1.0 billion |
| Cannabis Taxes (Enhanced) | \$600-650 million |
| Health-Impact Food Taxes (Net) | \$195-290 million |
| Prosperity Partnership Revenue | \$500-725 million |
| Other Sources | \$200 million |
| TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE | \$8.0-8.5 billion |

3.3 Universal Business Contribution Requirements

(a) Qualifying Thresholds:

A business is required to contribute if it meets EITHER of the following criteria:

- 32. 50 or more workers in Colorado (any classification), OR
- 33. \$100,000 or more in annual Colorado revenue

(b) No Exemptions Based On:

- Headquarters location (in-state or out-of-state)
- Corporate structure
- Worker classification (W-2, 1099, temp, contract)
- Use of staffing agencies
- Industry or sector
- Non-profit status (except specific exemptions in subsection (f))

(c) All Worker Types Included in Calculation:

| Worker Type | Included in Count | Contribution Base |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| W-2 employees | Yes | Wages, salary, bonuses, commissions |
| 1099 contractors | Yes | Total payments for Colorado services |
| Temp/staffing workers | Yes | Payments to agency for Colorado placements |
| Gig workers | Yes | Payments for Colorado services |
| Leased employees | Yes | Payments to leasing organization |

(d) Specific Business Type Requirements:

Gig Platforms (Uber, Lyft, DoorDash, etc.):

- Contribution calculated on total payments to Colorado drivers/workers
- Platform company is responsible for contribution
- Must register with CESA Administration

Staffing Agencies (Robert Half, Kelly Services, etc.):

- Contribution calculated on payments for Colorado placements
- BOTH the staffing agency AND the client company are liable if each independently meets the threshold
- Prevents circumvention through staffing arrangements

Out-of-State Companies:

- If \$100,000+ Colorado revenue OR 50+ Colorado workers: Must register and contribute
- Remote workers in Colorado count toward threshold
- Sales into Colorado count toward revenue threshold

Franchises:

- Each franchise location counted separately for threshold purposes
- Franchisor also liable if it meets threshold independently

(e) Contribution Rate:

2.5% of total Colorado payroll (all worker types combined)

(f) Limited Exemptions (from PAYING contribution):

The following entities are exempt from paying the business contribution:

34. Small businesses - Under 50 workers AND under \$100,000 Colorado revenue
35. Government entities - Federal, state, local, and tribal governments
36. Religious organizations - Churches and houses of worship ONLY (not affiliated businesses, hospitals, schools, or other enterprises)
37. Public schools - K-12 public school districts only (not private schools, not universities)

(g) CRITICAL CLARIFICATION - Employees of Exempt Entities:

Exemption applies to WHO PAYS, not WHO RECEIVES benefits.

Employees, contractors, and workers of exempt entities receive FULL ACCESS to all CESA programs:

- Care Without Fear healthcare
- Life Security Program
- Colorado Benefits Card
- AI displacement protection (if applicable)
- Elder Care Credits
- All other CESA benefits

Coverage for workers of exempt entities is funded through the general fund allocation, not employer contribution.

(h) Self-Employed and Sole Proprietors:

Self-employed individuals and sole proprietors below the threshold:

- Are NOT required to pay business contribution
- ARE fully eligible for all CESA benefits
- Pay only the standard income tax increase (2.2%)
- May voluntarily contribute to Life Security Program

3.4 Fund Allocation

All revenues collected under this Act shall be deposited into dedicated funds as established in Section 17 (Fund Integrity and Anti-Corruption) and allocated exclusively to the programs for which they are designated.

SECTION 3.7: HEALTHY COLORADO FOOD POLICY

3.7.1 Legislative Findings

The General Assembly finds that:

- (1) Colorado faces significant public health challenges including rising rates of obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease;
- (2) Healthcare costs are driven significantly by preventable diet-related diseases;
- (3) Healthy food is often more expensive than unhealthy food, creating barriers for families facing financial hardship;
- (4) A health-based food pricing system can simultaneously generate revenue for healthcare while improving public health outcomes;
- (5) Evidence from other jurisdictions demonstrates that health-based food pricing reduces consumption of unhealthy items and improves dietary choices;
- (6) Making healthy food affordable and accessible to all Colorado residents is essential to the success of the Care Without Fear system;
- (7) Prevention is more cost-effective than treatment, and dietary intervention is one of the most impactful prevention strategies available.

3.7.2 Health-Impact Food Taxes

(a) Sugary Beverage Tax

Rate: 2 cents per fluid ounce

Applicable Products:

- Carbonated soft drinks with added sugar
- Energy drinks with added sugar
- Sweetened tea and coffee beverages
- Sports drinks with added sugar
- Fruit drinks with less than 70% real fruit juice
- Any beverage with added caloric sweeteners

Exemptions:

- 100% fruit or vegetable juice
- Milk and milk-based beverages
- Beverages with no caloric sweeteners (diet drinks)
- Infant formula
- Medical nutritional supplements
- Alcoholic beverages (separately taxed)

Collection: Tax collected at wholesale/distributor level, passed through to retail price

Estimated Revenue: \$150-200 million annually

(b) High-Sugar High-Fat Food Tax

Rate: 8% additional sales tax

Applicable Products - Foods meeting ANY of the following criteria:

- More than 20% of calories from added sugars
- More than 35% of calories from saturated fat
- Minimal nutritional value (less than 5% daily value of essential nutrients per serving)

Categories typically included:

- Candy and confections
- Potato chips and cheese puffs

- Cookies, pastries, and sweet baked goods
- Ice cream and frozen desserts
- Sugar-sweetened cereals

Exemptions:

- Foods with significant nutritional content (nuts, nut butters, cheese, dark chocolate 70%+)
- Baked goods made fresh in-store bakeries (local small businesses)
- Products specifically designed for medical or dietary needs

Estimated Revenue: \$100-150 million annually

(c) Ultra-Processed Food Tax

Rate: 5% additional sales tax

Applicable Products (NOVA classification system):

- Instant noodles and soups
- Frozen prepared meals with minimal whole food content
- Reconstituted meat products (nuggets, processed patties)
- Mass-produced packaged snacks with industrial ingredients
- Shelf-stable meals with extensive preservatives and additives

Exemptions:

- Canned/frozen vegetables and fruits (minimally processed)
- Whole grain pasta and rice products
- Plain frozen proteins
- Minimally processed convenience items (pre-cut vegetables, bagged salads)
- Products from small-scale local food producers (fewer than 3 locations)

Estimated Revenue: \$75-100 million annually

(d) Chain Restaurant Prepared Food Tax

Rate: 3% additional sales tax on prepared food

Applicable Establishments:

- Restaurant chains with 10 or more locations nationally
- Fast food and quick-service restaurants
- Large-scale food court vendors

Exemptions:

- Locally-owned restaurants (fewer than 10 locations)
- Sit-down table-service restaurants
- Salad bars and made-to-order healthy options within taxed establishments
- Grocery store delis and prepared food sections
- Non-profit food service (hospitals, schools)

Estimated Revenue: \$80-120 million annually

3.7.3 Healthy Food Access and Affordability Program

(a) Complete Sales Tax Exemption

The following foods shall be exempt from ALL state and local sales taxes:

Fresh Produce:

- All fresh fruits and vegetables
- Pre-cut and packaged fresh produce

- Frozen fruits and vegetables without added sugar or sauce
- Dried fruits without added sugar

Whole Grains:

- Brown rice, quinoa, oats, barley, millet
- Whole wheat bread, pasta, and tortillas
- Whole grain cereals with minimal added sugar

Lean Proteins:

- Fresh or frozen chicken breast, turkey, fish
- Dried beans, lentils, and legumes
- Tofu and tempeh
- Eggs

Healthy Dairy:

- Low-fat milk (1% or skim)
- Plain yogurt
- Low-fat cheese

Nutritious Staples:

- Unsalted nuts and seeds
- Olive oil and other healthy cooking oils
- Herbs, spices, and seasonings without added sugar/salt
- Whole grain flours

(b) Point-of-Sale Healthy Food Subsidy

Eligibility: Recipients of:

- SNAP/EBT benefits
- WIC benefits
- Care Without Fear services at reduced/community-service contribution level
- Household income below 200% of federal poverty level

Benefit: 50% discount on all tax-exempt healthy foods

Implementation:

- Automatic discount at checkout when eligible card used
- Integrated with existing SNAP/EBT infrastructure and Colorado Benefits Card
- No additional paperwork or stigma
- Applies at all participating grocery stores and farmers markets

Estimated Cost: \$100-125 million annually

(c) Fresh Food Access Program

Monthly Produce Box:

Eligible Recipients:

- Care Without Fear participants with household income below 150% federal poverty level
- Families with children under 18
- Seniors age 65+
- Individuals with chronic diet-related conditions (diabetes, heart disease, hypertension)

Contents:

- 15-20 pounds of fresh seasonal produce
- Mix of fruits and vegetables

- Sourced from Colorado farms when available
- Nutritional information and recipe cards included

Distribution:

- Pick-up at community centers, libraries, food banks, CESA regional offices
- Home delivery for seniors and disabled individuals
- No cost to recipients
- Dignified distribution (presented as healthcare benefit, not charity)

Basic Staples Program - Monthly Allotment:

- Whole grains (rice, oats, pasta) - 5 pounds
- Dried beans and lentils - 3 pounds
- Eggs - 1 dozen
- Cooking oil - 1 bottle
- Basic seasonings

Estimated Cost: \$50-75 million annually

(d) Farmers Market Matching Program

SNAP/EBT benefits and Colorado Benefits Card used at Colorado farmers markets receive dollar-for-dollar match up to \$20 per market visit.

- Encourages purchase of fresh local produce
- Supports Colorado farmers and agricultural economy

Estimated Cost: \$10-15 million annually

(e) School Healthy Lunch Enhancement

All school breakfast and lunch programs receive supplemental funding to:

- Eliminate "a la carte" junk food options
- Increase fresh fruit and vegetable offerings
- Provide free meals to all students (universal school meals)
- Source from Colorado farms when possible

Estimated Cost: \$40-50 million annually

3.7.4 Net Revenue Summary

| Category | Amount |
|--|---------------------|
| Gross Revenue from Health-Impact Taxes | \$405-570 million |
| Minus: Healthy Food Programs | (\$210-280 million) |
| NET REVENUE TO CARE WITHOUT FEAR | \$195-290 million |

3.7.5 Small Business Protection

- Locally-owned restaurants (fewer than 10 locations) exempt from prepared food tax
- In-store bakeries exempt from high-sugar tax
- Small-scale food producers (fewer than 3 locations) exempt from ultra-processed tax
- State provides free point-of-sale system updates for small retailers
- Compliance assistance and education
- 6-month grace period for implementation

SECTION 3.8: HEALTHY FOOD QUALITY & ACCESS INITIATIVE

3.8.1 Purpose

This Section establishes programs to make high-quality, natural foods more accessible and affordable than processed alternatives, ensuring that healthy eating is the easy choice for all Colorado residents regardless of income or location.

3.8.2 Legislative Findings

The General Assembly finds that:

- (1) High-quality, natural foods such as pasture-raised eggs, real chocolate, and organic produce are often more expensive and less accessible than highly processed alternatives;
- (2) Grocery stores in many Colorado communities offer limited selection of quality food options;
- (3) Food deserts—areas with limited access to affordable, nutritious food—exist throughout Colorado, particularly in rural and low-income urban areas;
- (4) Colorado's agricultural sector can provide high-quality local food if properly connected to retail distribution;
- (5) Incentive-based approaches can encourage retailers to stock and promote quality foods without heavy-handed mandates;
- (6) Nutrition education and resources help residents make better choices when quality options are available.

3.8.3 Colorado Quality Food Certification

(a) Establishment:

The Department of Agriculture, in coordination with CESA Administration and Department of Public Health and Environment, shall establish a "Colorado Quality Food" certification program.

(b) Certification Criteria:

Products may be certified as "Colorado Quality Food" if they meet standards including:

For Eggs:

- Pasture-raised or free-range (meaningful outdoor access)
- No hormones or unnecessary antibiotics
- Example qualifying brands: Happy Egg, Vital Farms, local farm eggs

For Dairy:

- Grass-fed or pasture-raised sources
- No artificial hormones (rBST/rBGH free)
- Minimal processing

For Chocolate and Confections:

- Real cocoa butter (no substitutes)
- No high-fructose corn syrup
- Minimal artificial ingredients
- Fair trade preferred

For Meat and Poultry:

- Pasture-raised, grass-fed, or humanely raised
- No hormones or unnecessary antibiotics
- Local sourcing preferred

For Produce:

- Organic or certified pesticide-free
- Colorado-grown preferred
- Minimal processing

For Packaged Foods:

- Minimal ingredients (generally 5 or fewer recognizable ingredients)
- No artificial preservatives, colors, or flavors
- No high-fructose corn syrup
- Whole food ingredients

(c) Certification Process:

- Producers apply through Department of Agriculture
- Annual certification with spot inspections
- Certification fee waived for small producers (under \$1 million annual revenue)
- Certified products may display "Colorado Quality Food" logo

(d) Public Database:

CESA Administration shall maintain a searchable public database of all certified Colorado Quality Food products, accessible through the CESA portal and app.

3.8.4 Retail Incentives for Quality Food

(a) Quality Shelf Placement Incentives:

Grocery retailers who voluntarily implement quality food placement practices receive incentives:

Qualifying Practices:

- Placing Colorado Quality Food certified products at eye level
- Creating dedicated "Colorado Quality" sections
- Featuring quality products in end-cap displays
- Offering quality alternatives adjacent to conventional products
- Training staff to highlight quality options

Incentives:

- Tax credit of 2% of Colorado Quality Food sales
- Priority for CESA Administration partnerships
- Recognition as "Colorado Quality Food Partner" (marketing value)
- Eligibility for infrastructure grants

(b) NOT Mandatory:

These are incentives, not requirements. Retailers choose whether to participate.

3.8.5 Quality Grocer Expansion Program

(a) Purpose:

Encourage quality-focused grocers (such as Sprouts, Natural Grocers, local co-ops, and similar stores) to open locations in underserved areas.

(b) Grants for New Locations:

- **Up to \$500,000 in grants for quality grocers opening in designated food deserts**
- **Up to \$250,000 for opening in underserved rural communities**
- Grants cover buildout, equipment, initial inventory

(c) Eligibility:

- Grocer must commit to stocking minimum 40% Colorado Quality Food certified products

- Must accept SNAP/EBT and Colorado Benefits Card
- Must participate in healthy food discount programs
- Must maintain location for minimum 5 years (grant repayment if closed earlier)

(d) Designation of Priority Areas:

CESA Administration, in coordination with Department of Agriculture, shall designate priority areas based on:

- Distance to nearest quality grocer
- Income levels
- Health outcome data
- Population density
- Community input

3.8.6 Small Grocer Support Program

(a) Purpose:

Help existing small grocers in underserved areas stock better quality options.

(b) Support Available:

Inventory Grants:

- Up to \$25,000 for initial stocking of Colorado Quality Food products
- Covers difference between quality and conventional product costs during transition

Equipment Grants:

- Up to \$15,000 for refrigeration, display cases, and storage needed for fresh/quality products

Technical Assistance:

- Free consulting on product selection, placement, and marketing
- Connection to Colorado Quality Food suppliers
- Training on handling fresh and quality products

(c) Eligibility:

- Independently owned grocers (not chain stores)
- Located in designated underserved areas
- Commit to maintaining quality product selection for minimum 3 years

3.8.7 Colorado Farm Partnership Program

(a) Purpose:

Connect Colorado farms directly to retail distribution, ensuring fresh, local, quality food reaches Colorado consumers.

(b) Farm-to-Retail Coordination:

CESA Administration shall establish a coordination system:

- Database of Colorado farms and their products
- Matching system connecting farms with retailers
- Logistics support for distribution
- Quality certification assistance for farms

(c) Aggregation Hubs:

Establish regional food aggregation hubs where:

- Small farms can deliver products
- Products are sorted, packaged, and distributed to retailers
- Quality certification can occur

- Cold storage is available

Locations: At least one hub in each of the following regions:

- Denver Metro
- Northern Colorado (Fort Collins/Greeley area)
- Colorado Springs
- Western Slope (Grand Junction area)
- San Luis Valley
- Eastern Plains

(d) Farm Incentives:

- **\$5,000 grants for farms seeking Colorado Quality Food certification**
- Technical assistance for organic transition
- Marketing support for Colorado-grown products
- Priority purchasing for state institutions (schools, prisons, state offices)

3.8.8 Nutrition Education and Resources

(a) Healthy Eating Resources:

CESA Administration shall provide free resources including:

Cooking Classes:

- Free classes at CESA regional offices, community centers, libraries
- Focus on preparing healthy meals affordably
- Utilize Colorado Quality Food products
- Offered in English, Spanish, and other major languages

Meal Planning Assistance:

- Free nutrition counseling through Care Without Fear
- Meal planning tools on CESA portal and app
- Budget-friendly healthy recipes
- Weekly meal plans featuring seasonal Colorado produce

Shopping Guides:

- Guide to reading nutrition labels
- List of Colorado Quality Food products by store
- Comparison tools showing quality vs. conventional options
- Tips for healthy shopping on a budget

(b) School Integration:

- Nutrition education in K-12 curriculum (coordinated with Education Independence, Section 15)
- School garden programs
- Farm field trips
- Cooking skills classes

3.8.9 Making Quality Affordable

(a) Pricing Goal:

Through the combination of:

- Health-impact taxes on unhealthy foods
- Tax exemptions on healthy foods
- Point-of-sale subsidies for low-income residents
- Retail incentives for quality products

- Local sourcing reducing transportation costs

The goal is that Colorado Quality Food products cost the same or less than conventional alternatives for Colorado residents.

(b) Price Monitoring:

CESA Administration shall monitor prices quarterly and report on:

- Price comparison: Quality vs. conventional products
- Effectiveness of incentive programs
- Areas where additional intervention may be needed

(c) Additional Subsidies if Needed:

If incentive programs are insufficient to achieve pricing goals, CESA Administration may implement direct subsidies on Colorado Quality Food products, subject to appropriation.

3.8.10 Budget

| Program | Annual Cost |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Colorado Quality Food Certification | \$2-3 million |
| Retail Incentives (tax credits) | \$15-25 million |
| Quality Grocer Expansion Grants | \$10-15 million |
| Small Grocer Support | \$5-8 million |
| Farm Partnership Program | \$8-12 million |
| Nutrition Education | \$5-8 million |
| Administration | \$3-5 million |
| TOTAL | \$48-76 million annually |

SECTION 4: AI WORKFORCE PROTECTION FRAMEWORK

4.1 Purpose

This Section establishes protections for workers whose jobs are eliminated or substantially reduced due to artificial intelligence, automation, or related technologies, ensuring that the economic benefits of AI are shared between businesses and the workers they displace.

4.2 AI Displacement Defined

(a) A worker is considered "AI-displaced" when:

- (1) The worker's position is eliminated and the work previously performed is now performed primarily by AI systems;
- (2) The worker's hours are reduced by 50% or more due to AI implementation;
- (3) The worker's job duties are fundamentally transformed such that the position no longer requires the worker's skills;
- (4) The worker is terminated within 12 months of AI implementation in their department or function and the employer cannot demonstrate the termination was unrelated to AI.

(b) Determination of AI displacement shall be made by CESA Administration based on employer reports, worker claims, and investigation as necessary.

4.3 Employer Obligations

(a) Employers who displace workers through AI shall:

- (1) Provide 90 days advance notice of AI displacement;
- (2) Offer retraining opportunities for positions within the company;
- (3) Pay AI displacement compensation as specified in Section 4.4;
- (4) Report all AI displacements to CESA Administration within 30 days;
- (5) Maintain records of AI implementation and workforce changes for 7 years.

4.4 AI Displacement Compensation

(a) Base Payment: AI-displaced workers shall receive 50% of their final salary, paid indefinitely for the remainder of their lives or until they choose to discontinue payments.

(b) Calculation: The payment shall be based on the worker's average salary over the 24 months preceding displacement, or their final salary, whichever is higher.

(c) Cost-of-Living Adjustments: Payments shall be adjusted for inflation every 16 months, based on the Colorado Consumer Price Index.

(d) Dual Income: AI-displaced workers may seek and accept other employment while continuing to receive AI displacement payments. There is no reduction in payments based on new income.

4.5 Business Benefits and Incentives

To ensure AI adoption remains economically beneficial for businesses:

- **Tax Credit: Employers receive a 25% tax credit on AI displacement payments**
- **No Healthcare Costs: AI-displaced workers remain covered by Care Without Fear at no additional cost to the employer**
- **No Workers' Compensation: AI systems do not require workers' compensation coverage**
- **Legal Protection: Compliance with this Section provides safe harbor from AI-related employment lawsuits**

- **Qualified Business Status: Compliance qualifies businesses for state contract preferences**

Example Cost Analysis

Replacing a \$65,000/year customer service position with AI:

| Item | Amount |
|-------------------------|--|
| AI Displacement Payment | \$32,500/year (50% of salary) |
| Tax Credit | -\$8,125 (25% of payment) |
| Net Payment Cost | \$24,375/year |
| AI System Maintenance | ~\$5,000/year |
| Total Annual Cost | \$29,375 |
| Previous Employee Cost | ~\$87,000 (salary + benefits + overhead) |
| ANNUAL SAVINGS | \$57,625 per position |

4.6 Position Restoration

- (a) When an AI-displaced worker dies, the employer that displaced them shall hire a replacement worker at the same salary level the deceased worker was earning at the time of displacement (adjusted for inflation).
- (b) The replacement position shall involve oversight, quality control, or complementary work related to the AI systems that perform the work previously done by the deceased worker.
- (c) This requirement ensures continued employment circulation and economic activity even as AI takes over specific tasks.
- (d) Failure to restore positions within 90 days of an AI-displaced worker's death shall result in penalties equal to two years of the required salary.

4.7 AI Displacement Insurance Fund

- (a) There is hereby established the Colorado AI Displacement Insurance Fund.
- (b) All employers meeting the thresholds in Section 3.3 shall contribute 2.5% of payroll to the Fund (this is the same as the business contribution in Section 3.3).
- (c) The Fund shall:
 - Guarantee AI displacement payments if an employer becomes insolvent
 - Cover payments during disputes or appeals
 - Fund retraining programs for AI-displaced workers
 - Support transition services and job placement
 - Fund the AI Innovation Partnership (Section 20)
 - Maintain reserves equal to at least 18 months of projected obligations

4.8 Colorado Qualified Business Status

- (a) Businesses that comply with all requirements of this Section shall be designated as "Colorado Qualified Businesses" and shall receive:
 - Priority consideration for state contracts (5-10% bid preference)
 - Expedited permitting and regulatory approvals
 - Access to state economic development resources
 - Recognition in state business directories and marketing
 - Eligibility for additional state incentives and programs

4.9 Retraining and Support Services

- (a) AI-displaced workers shall have access to:

- Free vocational retraining in high-demand fields
- Career counseling and job placement assistance
- Resume writing and interview preparation
- Relocation assistance for new employment opportunities
- Entrepreneurship training and small business support
- Mental health support and transition counseling

(b) Priority hiring: Employers receiving state contracts or incentives shall give priority consideration to AI-displaced workers for appropriate positions.

SECTION 5: LIFE SECURITY PROGRAM

5.1 Establishment

There is hereby established the "Colorado Life Security Program," a state-run life insurance system that provides affordable, accessible death benefits to all Colorado workers regardless of health status, age, or employment type.

5.2 Key Features

- **Universal Access:** No health questions, no medical underwriting, cannot be denied for pre-existing conditions
- **Affordable:** 50-75% cheaper than comparable private insurance due to no profit motive and administrative efficiency
- **Portable:** Coverage follows the worker between jobs, including self-employment and gig work
- **Pre-Tax Contributions:** Contributions reduce taxable income
- **Tax-Free Benefits:** Death benefits paid to beneficiaries are not subject to income tax
- **State-Backed:** Fund cannot go bankrupt; backed by full faith and credit of Colorado
- **Simple:** Automatic enrollment, payroll deduction, online management through CESA portal

5.3 Contribution Levels

- (a) Workers may elect contribution levels from 1% to 5% of their income. Default enrollment is at 1%.
- (b) Workers may change their contribution level once per year during open enrollment or upon qualifying life events.
- (c) Workers may opt out entirely, though this is not recommended.

| Level | Annual Cost (\$50K salary) | Monthly Cost* | Year 1 Benefit | Year 10 Benefit | Year 25 Benefit |
|-------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1% | \$500 | \$32 | \$50,000 | \$150,000 | \$250,000 |
| 2% | \$1,000 | \$63 | \$75,000 | \$275,000 | \$500,000 |
| 3% | \$1,500 | \$94 | \$100,000 | \$400,000 | \$750,000 |
| 4% | \$2,000 | \$125 | \$125,000 | \$525,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| 5% | \$2,500 | \$156 | \$150,000 | \$650,000 | \$1,250,000 |

*Effective after-tax cost; actual pre-tax cost is higher but reduces taxable income

5.4 Eligibility

- (a) All individuals with Colorado income are eligible, including:
 - Full-time W-2 employees
 - Part-time workers
 - Self-employed individuals
 - Independent contractors
 - Gig workers (Uber, DoorDash, freelancers)
 - Business owners
 - Seasonal workers
 - Agricultural workers
 - AI-displaced workers receiving payments under Section 4
 - Anyone with Colorado work income

(b) No one is excluded based on health status, pre-existing conditions, age, employment type, or income level.

5.5 Death Benefit Payment

(a) Upon participant's death, designated beneficiaries receive:

- Lump sum payment within 30 days of death certificate submission
- Tax-free benefit (no federal or state income tax)
- Full amount based on contribution level and years of participation
- Emergency advance of \$10,000 available within 5 days if needed

5.6 Enhanced Benefits for AI-Displaced Workers

When an AI-displaced worker dies, their family receives:

- Full Life Security death benefit based on contributions
- 75% of AI displacement payments for 24 months after death
- Immediate \$10,000 death benefit from AI Displacement Insurance Fund
- Continued Care Without Fear coverage for surviving family members
- Grief counseling and support services

5.7 Fund Management

- (a) The Colorado Life Security Fund shall be established as a separate fund within the State Treasury, protected under Section 17.**
- (b) CESA Administration shall administer the Fund with actuarial oversight from the Department of Insurance.**
- (c) The State Treasurer shall manage investments using a conservative strategy focused on preservation of capital and stable returns.**
- (d) Annual independent audits shall be conducted and published on the CESA portal.**

5.8 Comparison to Private Insurance

| Feature | Private Insurance | Life Security Program |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Health Questions | Yes, can be denied | No, cannot be denied |
| Pre-existing Conditions | May increase cost or deny | No impact |
| Age Impact | Rates increase with age | Based on income only |
| Portability | Often tied to employer | Follows you everywhere |
| Cost (Level 1 equivalent) | \$50-150/month after-tax | ~\$32/month effective |
| Cancellation | Insurer can cancel | Cannot be cancelled |
| Claim Denial | Common disputes | No claim denials if contributed |

SECTION 6: ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE FRAMEWORK

6.1 Purpose

This Section establishes mechanisms to reduce Colorado's dependence on federal programs and funding, ensuring that Colorado can continue to provide essential services to residents regardless of federal government dysfunction or policy changes.

6.2 Colorado Retirement Security Program (CRSP)

(a) Establishment: There is hereby established the Colorado Retirement Security Program as an alternative or supplement to federal Social Security.

(b) Participation Options:

38. Federal Social Security only (status quo)

39. CRSP only (for those eligible to opt out of Social Security)

40. Both Federal Social Security and CRSP (supplemental retirement security)

(c) Contribution Rate: Same as Social Security (6.2% employee, 6.2% employer) for those who choose CRSP instead of or in addition to Social Security.

(d) Benefits: CRSP shall provide retirement benefits comparable to Social Security, with investments managed by the State Treasurer using a diversified, professionally managed portfolio.

(e) Independence: CRSP funds are entirely controlled by Colorado, independent of federal government decisions about Social Security.

6.3 Tourism Revenue System

(a) Colorado receives approximately 86 million visitors annually who use state infrastructure, emergency services, and healthcare facilities. Tourism fees ensure visitors contribute fairly to these services.

(b) Fee Schedule:

| Accommodation Type | Fee Per Night/Ticket |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Hotels and Motels | \$20 |
| Short-term Rentals (Airbnb, VRBO) | \$14 |
| Resort Properties | \$26 |
| Ski Lift Tickets | \$12 per ticket |

(c) Estimated Revenue: \$720 million annually

(d) Use of Funds: Tourism fees shall fund visitor emergency care costs, infrastructure maintenance in high-tourism areas, and general Care Without Fear operations.

6.4 Economic Resilience Fund

(a) There is hereby established the Colorado Economic Resilience Fund to ensure Colorado can continue essential operations in the event of federal funding disruption.

(b) The Fund shall maintain reserves sufficient to operate all state programs for a minimum of 6 months without federal funding.

(c) Target reserve: \$3-5 billion, built over 10 years through budget surpluses and dedicated appropriations.

(d) The Fund may only be accessed upon declaration of federal funding emergency by the Governor with legislative approval.

6.5 Federal Funding Strategy

- (a) Colorado shall continue to accept and maximize federal funding for all programs where such funding does not compromise state autonomy or values.**
- (b) Colorado shall build parallel state capacity so that federal funding disruption does not disrupt services.**
- (c) This is a strategy of resilience, not secession. Colorado remains committed to the federal system while prudently preparing for uncertainty.**

SECTION 7: COLORADO SHIELD - ENHANCED STATE DEFENSE FORCE

7.1 Establishment and Purpose

- (a) There is hereby established the Colorado State Defense Force ("SDF"), a state military force under the command of the Governor that cannot be federalized or called into federal service.
- (b) The enhanced capabilities of the SDF shall be known as "Colorado Shield," providing comprehensive monitoring, response, and defense capabilities for the state.

7.2 Organization

- (a) **Personnel:** Authorized strength of 3,500 members, including:
 - Emergency response and disaster relief units
 - Search and rescue teams
 - Infrastructure protection units
 - Cyber defense personnel
 - Drone operations specialists
 - Border security coordination teams (activated Year 3+)
 - Administrative and support staff
- (b) **Command:** The SDF shall be commanded by an Adjutant General appointed by the Governor, with headquarters in Denver and regional commands throughout the state.

7.3 Colorado Shield Capabilities

(a) Weather and Disaster Monitoring Network

- Network of weather stations, satellites, and sensor arrays across Colorado
- AI-powered early warning systems for wildfires, floods, avalanches, and severe storms
- Integration with existing NOAA systems plus independent state capability
- Real-time data sharing with all emergency services
- Public alert system for imminent threats

Estimated Cost: \$50-75 million setup, \$15-20 million annual operation

(b) Highway Surveillance System

- AI-powered drone surveillance on major highways entering Colorado
- **Heat mapping technology to detect human trafficking (unusual numbers of people in vehicles)**
- License plate recognition integrated with law enforcement databases
- Coordination with Colorado State Patrol
- Focus on detecting human trafficking, NOT general immigration enforcement

Estimated Cost: \$100-150 million setup, \$40-50 million annual operation

(c) AI Search and Rescue Drone Fleet

- Rapid-deployment drone squadrons stationed across the state
- Thermal imaging for finding lost hikers, avalanche victims, crash survivors
- AI pattern recognition for search efficiency
- Integration with mountain rescue teams and sheriff's offices
- 24/7 readiness with response time under 30 minutes statewide

Estimated Cost: \$30-50 million setup, \$10-15 million annual operation

(d) Border Defense Readiness

- Training and equipment for potential border security operations
- Coordination capability with federal border patrol when appropriate
- Independent operation capability if federal cooperation breaks down
- Legal framework for activation by Governor
- NOT active border patrol, but READY if needed

Estimated Cost: \$20-30 million setup, included in SDF operating budget

7.4 Enhanced Drone Protocol

(a) Target Lock Capability:

When Colorado Shield surveillance identifies a vehicle suspected of human trafficking or other serious criminal activity:

41. Drone locks onto target vehicle and maintains continuous tracking
42. Tracking continues until law enforcement intervention occurs
43. Handoff to Colorado State Patrol or local law enforcement for traffic stop
44. Drone provides real-time video feed to responding officers
45. Tracking continues through any pursuit until resolution

(b) Activation Criteria:

Lock-on tracking may be initiated when:

- Heat mapping indicates unusual number of persons in vehicle
- Vehicle matches BOLO (Be On the Lookout) alert
- Erratic driving patterns consistent with trafficking
- Amber Alert vehicle match
- Other indicators as established by protocol

(c) Prohibited Uses:

Lock-on tracking shall NOT be used for:

- General immigration enforcement
- Minor traffic violations
- Political surveillance
- Any purpose unrelated to serious criminal activity

7.5 Data Protection and Privacy

(a) Data Retention: All surveillance data shall be automatically deleted after 7 days unless flagged as part of an active criminal investigation.

(b) Prohibited Uses - Colorado Shield surveillance systems shall NOT be used for:

- Cooperation with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- Tracking any specific individual based on immigration status
- General surveillance of lawful activity
- Political monitoring or suppression of lawful protest
- Any purpose not directly related to public safety, disaster response, or criminal detection

(c) Exception - Amber Alert: When an Amber Alert has been issued, Colorado Shield systems may be used to track specific vehicles or individuals identified in the alert until the alert is resolved.

7.6 Civilian Oversight

(a) A Colorado Shield Civilian Oversight Board shall be established, consisting of 7 members appointed by the Governor (3), Senate (2), and House (2).

(b) The Board shall:

- Review all Colorado Shield operations quarterly
- Investigate complaints of misuse or privacy violations
- Publish annual transparency reports on surveillance activities
- Recommend policy changes to protect civil liberties
- Have authority to suspend specific operations pending investigation

7.7 Budget

| Component | Setup Cost | Annual Operating |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Base SDF Operations | N/A | \$130 million |
| Weather/Disaster Monitoring | \$50-75 million | \$15-20 million |
| Highway Surveillance | \$100-150 million | \$40-50 million |
| Search & Rescue Drones | \$30-50 million | \$10-15 million |
| Border Defense Readiness | \$20-30 million | Included above |
| Border Monitoring Infrastructure (7.8) | \$40-60 million | \$15-25 million |
| Interstate Coordination Systems (7.8) | \$25-45 million | \$10-15 million |
| TOTAL | \$265-410 million (Years 1-3) | \$220-255 million annually |

SECTION 7.8: INTERSTATE COORDINATION AND BORDER MONITORING

[NEW IN VERSION 4.1]

7.8.1 Purpose

This Section establishes a comprehensive framework for:

- (a) Ensuring that no vehicle can exit Colorado without detection when engaged in serious criminal activity, particularly human trafficking;
- (b) Coordinating with neighboring states and federal agencies for seamless law enforcement handoffs;
- (c) Preventing criminals from escaping justice by crossing state lines;
- (d) Creating the "No-Escape Perimeter" - a network of detection systems covering every exit route from Colorado.

7.8.2 Strategic Border Sensor Placement - No-Escape Perimeter

(a) Placement Requirement:

Detection systems shall be positioned on ALL exit routes from Colorado according to the following criteria:

- 46. As close to the state line as operationally feasible - Sensors shall be placed at the nearest practical point to the Colorado border on the exit/outbound side of each road;
- 47. No intersecting road exception - Each sensor shall be positioned such that NO road, highway, path, or route intersects between the sensor location and the state line. This ensures that once a vehicle passes the sensor, it CANNOT exit Colorado via any alternate route without detection;
- 48. 100% coverage requirement - Every road, highway, interstate, state route, county road, and any other thoroughfare by which a motor vehicle could exit Colorado shall have detection capability.

(b) Sensor Types:

Detection infrastructure may include:

- Fixed camera arrays with license plate recognition
- Thermal/heat mapping sensors for occupant detection
- Drone stations for rapid deployment
- Mobile sensor units for temporary or seasonal roads
- Underground sensors for vehicle detection
- Integration with existing traffic monitoring infrastructure

(c) Redundancy:

- Each exit route shall have primary and backup detection systems
- No single point of failure shall compromise border coverage
- Backup systems shall activate automatically if primary systems fail
- Regular testing to verify all systems operational

(d) Mapping and Verification:

- 49. Within 180 days of this Act's passage, CESA Administration shall complete a comprehensive survey identifying:

- Every exit route from Colorado
- Optimal sensor placement for each route
- Any roads that intersect between proposed sensor location and state line
- Required adjustments to meet no-intersecting-road requirement

50. Annual verification audits shall confirm 100% coverage is maintained
51. Any new roads constructed shall have detection systems installed before opening

7.8.3 Border Monitoring Zone

(a) Definition:

The Border Monitoring Zone is defined as the area within 10 miles of any Colorado state border.

(b) Enhanced Protocols:

When a tracked vehicle enters the Border Monitoring Zone:

52. Automatic escalation - Tracking priority elevated to highest level
53. Pre-alert generated - System prepares notifications for destination state and federal agencies
54. Additional resources deployed - Nearest available law enforcement notified for potential intercept
55. Countdown initiated - Time-to-border calculated and displayed to all responding units

7.8.4 Pre-Border Alert Protocol

(a) Automatic Notifications:

When a tracked suspect vehicle is within 10 miles of any state line and continuing toward the border, the following agencies shall be automatically notified:

56. Destination state highway patrol - Primary law enforcement agency of the state the vehicle is approaching
57. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) - Human trafficking across state lines is federal jurisdiction
58. County sheriffs - Both the Colorado county and the destination state county at the likely crossing point
59. Colorado State Patrol - For coordination and potential intercept
60. CESA Director - For situational awareness and resource authorization

(b) Notification Contents:

Each notification shall include:

- Vehicle description (make, model, color, license plate)
- Current location and speed
- Projected border crossing point and estimated time
- Number of occupants detected (heat signature data)
- Reason for tracking (suspected offense)
- Live video feed access link
- Direct contact for Colorado Shield operations center

(c) Escalation:

If no response is received from destination state within 5 minutes:

- Secondary contacts attempted
- FBI field office directly contacted
- CESA Director notified for potential Governor's office involvement
- Tracking continues regardless of response status

7.8.5 Real-Time Handoff Procedure

(a) Continuous Tracking:

Colorado Shield shall maintain continuous tracking of the suspect vehicle up to and including the state line. Tracking shall not be terminated simply because a vehicle approaches the border.

(b) Data Sharing:

The following information shall be transmitted in real-time to receiving agencies:

- 61. Live video feed - Direct access to drone camera footage
- 62. GPS coordinates - Updated every 10 seconds minimum
- 63. Heat signature data - Number and position of occupants
- 64. Vehicle trajectory - Projected route and destination
- 65. Historical tracking data - Where vehicle has been within Colorado
- 66. Any stops made - Locations where vehicle stopped and for how long

(c) Handoff Confirmation:

- 67. Colorado Shield shall request explicit confirmation that receiving agency has assumed tracking responsibility
- 68. If confirmation received: Colorado drone may disengage after visual confirmation of receiving agency's assets
- 69. If no confirmation: See Hot Pursuit Exception (Section 7.8.6)

(d) FBI Lead:

If the destination state does not respond or declines to accept handoff:

- FBI is notified that they are assuming lead agency status
- Colorado provides all tracking data to FBI
- Colorado Shield continues support as requested by FBI

7.8.6 Hot Pursuit Exception

(a) Active Pursuit Continuation:

If Colorado State Patrol or other Colorado law enforcement is in active pursuit of a suspect vehicle:

- 70. Standard interstate hot pursuit laws apply (existing legal framework)
- 71. Pursuit may continue across state lines per existing mutual aid agreements
- 72. Receiving state shall be notified immediately

(b) Drone Tracking Across State Lines:

Colorado Shield drones may continue tracking a suspect vehicle up to 10 miles into a neighboring state under the following conditions:

- 73. Active criminal investigation is ongoing
- 74. Destination state has been notified
- 75. Tracking is for observation only - no enforcement action by Colorado in neighboring state
- 76. Purpose is to maintain visual contact pending handoff to receiving state or federal agency

(c) Mandatory Disengagement:

Colorado Shield drones shall immediately disengage and return to Colorado airspace if:

- 77. Receiving state law enforcement orders withdrawal
- 78. Receiving state explicitly assumes tracking responsibility
- 79. FBI assumes lead and requests Colorado withdrawal
- 80. Vehicle travels more than 10 miles into neighboring state without handoff
- 81. Tracking would interfere with receiving state's operations

(d) Documentation:

All cross-border drone operations shall be:

- Logged in detail with timestamps
- Reported to Civilian Oversight Board within 24 hours
- Included in annual transparency reports

7.8.7 Interstate Compacts

(a) Compact Requirement:

Colorado shall actively pursue mutual aid agreements with all neighboring states:

- Wyoming
- Nebraska
- Kansas
- Oklahoma
- New Mexico
- Arizona
- Utah

(b) Compact Contents:

Interstate compacts shall address:

82. Shared surveillance data - Real-time access during active pursuits
83. Reciprocal drone permissions - Authority for limited cross-border tracking
84. Coordinated enforcement - Joint operations for human trafficking
85. Communication protocols - Direct lines between operations centers
86. Joint training - Regular exercises for seamless coordination
87. Data protection - Privacy standards for shared information
88. Liability provisions - Clear responsibility for cross-border actions

(c) Negotiation Priority:

The Governor and Attorney General shall prioritize negotiation of these compacts, with goal of executing agreements with all neighboring states within 24 months of this Act's passage.

(d) Interim Protocols:

Until formal compacts are executed, Colorado shall:

- Rely on existing mutual aid frameworks
- Coordinate through FBI for interstate matters
- Provide data to neighboring states upon request for active investigations
- Accept data from neighboring states for suspects entering Colorado

7.8.8 Federal Coordination

(a) FBI Coordination:

89. FBI shall be notified of all suspected human trafficking cases that approach state lines
90. FBI may assume lead agency status on any case with interstate elements
91. Colorado Shield shall provide full support and data access to FBI upon request
92. FBI field offices in Denver and neighboring states shall have direct communication lines to Colorado Shield operations center

(b) Department of Homeland Security:

93. DHS Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) shall be notified of cases potentially involving:

- International human trafficking
- Immigration-related crimes (trafficking victims, not general immigration)

- Transnational criminal organizations

94. HSI may request Colorado Shield support for federal investigations

(c) Drug Enforcement Administration:

95. DEA shall be notified if drug trafficking is suspected alongside human trafficking

96. Coordinated approach for cases involving multiple criminal enterprises

(d) Limitations:

Federal coordination shall NOT include:

- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for general immigration enforcement
- Any agency for purposes unrelated to serious criminal investigation
- Sharing of data for surveillance of lawful activity

7.8.9 Coverage Verification and Audits

(a) Initial Survey:

Within 180 days of passage:

- Complete mapping of all Colorado exit routes
- Identification of optimal sensor placement locations
- Verification that no road intersects between each sensor and state line
- Budget for any infrastructure gaps

(b) Annual Audits:

CESA Administration shall conduct annual audits to verify:

- 97. 100% exit route coverage - Every route has functional detection
- 98. System functionality - All sensors operational
- 99. No-escape perimeter integrity - No new roads or routes have created gaps
- 100. Response time compliance - Alerts generated within required timeframes
- 101. Interstate coordination effectiveness - Handoffs successful

(c) Gap Closure:

Any gaps identified in coverage shall be closed within 90 days of identification. If physical infrastructure requires longer installation:

- Temporary mobile units shall be deployed within 7 days
- Permanent solution installed as soon as feasible
- No gap shall remain unaddressed for more than 180 days

(d) Public Reporting:

Annual reports shall be published including:

- Confirmation of 100% coverage (without revealing specific sensor locations)
- Number of interstate handoffs conducted
- Success rate of handoffs
- Number of cross-border tracking events
- Recommendations for improvement

Specific sensor locations shall NOT be disclosed publicly to prevent evasion.

7.8.10 Definitions

As used in this Section:

"Border Monitoring Zone" means the area within 10 miles of any Colorado state border.

"Exit Route" means any road, highway, or thoroughfare by which a vehicle may leave the State of Colorado and enter a neighboring state.

"Interstate Compact" means a mutual aid agreement between Colorado and one or more neighboring states for law enforcement coordination.

"Neighboring State" means Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, or Utah.

"No-Escape Perimeter" means the network of detection systems positioned to ensure that no vehicle can exit Colorado without detection.

7.8.11 Budget

| Component | Setup Cost | Annual Operating |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Border sensor infrastructure | \$40-60 million | \$15-25 million |
| Interstate communication systems | \$5-10 million | \$2-3 million |
| Additional drone stations (border) | \$15-25 million | \$5-8 million |
| Compact negotiation and legal | \$2-3 million | \$500K |
| Training and exercises | \$3-5 million | \$2-3 million |
| TOTAL Section 7.8 | \$65-103 million | \$24.5-39.5 million |

Note: Totals included in Section 7.7 overall Colorado Shield budget.

SECTION 8: ZERO HOMELESS COLORADO

8.1 Goal and Purpose

- (a) Goal:** Zero homelessness in Colorado within five years of implementation.
- (b) Purpose:** This Section establishes a comprehensive system to eliminate homelessness through housing production, community integration, sponsor support, and employment pipelines.

8.2 Housing Production

(a) Tiny House Partnership

- State contracts with Colorado-based tiny house builders for mass production
- **Goal: 2,000-3,000 units per year**
- Cost per unit: \$40,000-60,000 (significantly cheaper than traditional construction)
- Quality construction meeting all building codes and safety standards
- Creates construction jobs and builds local manufacturing capacity
- Training programs for formerly homeless individuals in construction trades

(b) Modular and Prefab Housing

In addition to tiny houses, the state shall utilize modular and prefabricated housing for faster construction of larger units for families.

(c) Land Acquisition

The state shall purchase land in high-demand areas for housing communities, prioritizing locations near employment centers, public transportation, and services.

8.3 HOA-Managed Communities

(a) All state-built housing communities shall be governed by Homeowner Associations (HOAs).

(b) HOA Responsibilities:

- Maintain property standards and community appearance
- Manage common areas, landscaping, and facilities
- Enforce reasonable community rules
- Coordinate community events and activities
- **Ensure grounds stay clean and well-maintained**

(c) Resident Participation: Residents participate in HOA governance, building ownership mentality and community investment. HOA fees shall be minimal and income-based.

(d) Integration: These are real neighborhoods, not isolated "homeless housing." Design and management shall remove stigma and create dignified living environments.

8.4 Sponsor Program

(a) Every individual housed through Zero Homeless Colorado shall be paired with a trained Sponsor.

(b) Sponsor Responsibilities:

- Weekly check-ins minimum (more frequent initially)
- Assist with job training and employment search
- Help navigate appointments, benefits, and services
- Provide life skills guidance (budgeting, cooking, household management)

- Support goal-setting and accountability
- Connect to mental health and addiction services as needed
- Celebrate successes and provide encouragement

(c) Professional Sponsors: Sponsors are paid positions (not volunteers) for accountability and quality. Caseload limit: 10-15 individuals per sponsor.

(d) Gradual Reduction: Support intensity decreases as individuals stabilize, but sponsors remain available for ongoing support as needed.

8.5 Employment Pipeline

(a) Job Placement Goal: Employment placement within 30 days of housing.

(b) Employment Services:

- Skills assessment and career counseling
- Training programs matched to local employer needs
- Partnerships with businesses committed to hiring program participants
- Wage subsidies for employers during training period (state pays portion of wages)
- Transportation assistance to and from work
- Work clothing and equipment assistance
- Career advancement pathway, not just entry-level placement

8.6 Wraparound Services

All Zero Homeless Colorado participants have access to:

- Care Without Fear healthcare (Section 2)
- Mental health and addiction services
- Childcare for parents in program
- Life Security Program enrollment (Section 5)
- Healthy food access (Section 3.7 and 3.8)
- Financial literacy and budgeting education
- Legal assistance for outstanding issues
- Elder Care Credit opportunities (Section 2.12)

8.7 Prevention

(a) Emergency Rental Assistance: Up to 6 months rent for families facing eviction.

(b) Utility Assistance: Prevent shutoffs that lead to eviction.

(c) Legal Aid: Free legal representation for tenants facing wrongful eviction.

(d) Notice Requirement: 90-day notice required before eviction (gives time for intervention).

8.8 Rent Stabilization

(a) Annual rent increases capped at inflation plus 3%.

(b) Exemptions for new construction (first 15 years) to encourage building.

(c) Exemptions for small landlords (fewer than 4 units).

(d) No rent increase allowed if unit has unaddressed code violations.

8.9 Transition to Independence

(a) After 2-3 years of stability, residents may purchase their unit at subsidized price, or transition to market-rate housing with assistance.

- (b) Some residents may stay long-term (seniors, disabled individuals) - this is acceptable and planned for.**
- (c) Success measured by stability, employment, and wellbeing - not just "moving out."**

8.10 Veterans Priority

- (a) Zero veteran homelessness is a specific sub-goal.**
- (b) Veterans receive priority access to all housing programs.**
- (c) Integration with VA services and benefits.**
- (d) Dedicated veteran housing units in each community.**

8.11 No Criminalization

Homelessness is not a crime. There shall be no arrests or citations for sleeping outside, panhandling, or being homeless. The solution is housing and support, not punishment.

8.12 Budget

Estimated Annual Cost: \$300-400 million

This includes housing production, land acquisition, sponsor salaries, employment services, prevention programs, and administration.

SECTION 9: COLORADO BUSINESS SUCCESS TEAM

9.1 Establishment

There is hereby established the Colorado Business Success Team, a one-stop support center providing comprehensive assistance to all Colorado businesses.

9.2 Services Provided

(a) Financial Guidance

- Budget planning and cash flow management
- Tax preparation assistance and optimization
- Grant writing support and identification
- Loan application assistance
- Connection to investors and capital sources
- Financial crisis intervention

(b) Operations Support

- Supply chain problem-solving
- Vendor connections and negotiations
- Inventory management advice
- Technology adoption guidance
- Efficiency consulting
- Quality control assistance

(c) Regulatory Navigation

- Permit and license assistance
- Compliance guidance (health, safety, labor, environmental)
- Advocacy with state agencies on behalf of businesses
- Fast-track problem resolution
- Regulatory interpretation and guidance

(d) Growth Resources

- Marketing and branding support
- E-commerce setup assistance
- Export and expansion guidance
- Workforce recruitment help
- Real estate and location assistance
- Succession planning

9.3 Agency Connections

The Colorado Business Success Team shall maintain direct liaisons to:

- Every Colorado state agency
- Federal agencies (SBA, IRS, OSHA, etc.)
- Other state business offices (interstate commerce connections)
- International trade assistance resources

9.4 Cannabis Industry Support

Specific support for cannabis businesses including:

- Banking solutions (navigating federal banking restrictions)
- Compliance guidance (state regulations)

- Supply chain connections
- Marketing within legal boundaries
- Interstate commerce preparation (for when federal legalization happens)

9.5 Organization

Staffing: Approximately 100-150 employees statewide

Offices: Denver (headquarters), Colorado Springs, Grand Junction, Fort Collins, Pueblo, Durango, plus presence at all CESA regional offices

Access: Phone, online, and in-person assistance; available in English, Spanish, and other languages as needed

9.6 Integration with CESA

The Colorado Business Success Team operates under CESA Administration (Section 18) and is accessible through:

- CESA regional offices
- Colorado Services Portal
- Dedicated business hotline
- In-person appointments

9.7 Budget

Estimated Annual Cost: \$25-35 million

SECTION 10: COLORADO CLEAN ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

10.1 Purpose

This Section establishes Colorado's path to energy independence through aggressive expansion of renewable energy infrastructure, reducing costs, creating jobs, and protecting the environment.

10.2 Colorado's Energy Assets

- 300+ days of sunshine annually (solar potential)
- Eastern plains wind corridor (wind potential)
- Geothermal resources in some areas
- Existing hydroelectric capacity
- Growing battery storage technology

10.3 Solar Expansion

(a) State solar farm development on public lands

(b) Rooftop solar

incentives for homes and businesses (50% installation rebate)

(c) Community solar programs for renters and those who can't install panels

(d) Solar requirement for new commercial construction

10.4 Wind Expansion

(a) Expand wind farm development on eastern plains

(b) Streamlined permitting for wind projects

(c) Community benefit agreements (local communities get direct revenue share)

(d) Transmission line investment to move power from rural generation to urban use

10.5 Other Renewables

(a) Geothermal exploration and development grants

(b) Small-scale hydroelectric on existing water infrastructure

(c) Biomass energy from agricultural waste

(d) Hydrogen fuel research and pilot programs

10.6 Energy Storage

(a) State investment in grid-scale battery storage

(b) Home battery incentives (paired with solar)

(c) Peak demand management programs

10.7 Grid Modernization

(a) Smart grid infrastructure

(b) Microgrids for resilient communities

(c) Rural electrification improvements

10.8 Goals

- 80% renewable electricity by 2035

- **100% renewable by 2040**
- Net-zero state government operations by 2030
- 50% reduction in building energy use by 2035

10.9 Economic Benefits

- Thousands of clean energy jobs
- Lower energy costs long-term
- Energy independence from out-of-state sources
- Reduced pollution and health costs

10.10 Business Benefits

- **40% energy cost reduction through renewable subsidies (already in bill)**
- Priority access to clean energy for qualified businesses
- Green business certification and marketing support

10.11 Budget

Estimated Investment: \$150-200 million annually

(Saves money long-term and creates jobs; investment pays for itself)

SECTION 11: COLORADO SANCTUARY STATE

11.1 Purpose

Colorado will not participate in federal immigration enforcement activities that are designed to mass-deport people based on political agendas rather than genuine public safety concerns.

11.2 No ICE Cooperation

- (a) State and local law enforcement shall not honor ICE detainer requests.**
- (b) No state resources shall be used for immigration enforcement.**
- (c) No access to state databases for immigration purposes.**
- (d) No notification to ICE of release dates.**
- (e) No ICE in state/local jails for interviews without detainee consent.**

11.3 Exceptions (Public Safety Only)

Cooperation permitted only for:

- Individuals convicted of serious violent felonies (murder, rape, armed robbery, etc.)
- Human trafficking perpetrators (not victims)
- Active terrorism investigations with court oversight

11.4 ICE Facility Closure

- (a) The State of Colorado shall not enter into, renew, or maintain any contract, agreement, or cooperative arrangement for immigration detention facilities.**
- (b) All existing arrangements shall terminate upon their current expiration date and shall not be renewed.**
- (c) State-run jails and correctional facilities shall not be used for ICE detention or operations.**
- (d) Exception: One federal immigration processing facility may operate in Kit Carson County (Limon area) provided it operates entirely on federal resources without state or local government support, cooperation, or services beyond what is legally required.**

11.5 Protections for Immigrants

- (a) State ID available regardless of immigration status**
- (b) Driver's licenses available regardless of status**
- (c) Access to all state programs (Care Without Fear, Life Security, etc.) regardless of status**
- (d) Labor law protections regardless of status**
- (e) Wage theft enforcement regardless of status**

11.6 Employer Protections

- (a) Employers cannot be required to verify immigration status beyond federal I-9 requirements.**
- (b) No state penalties for employing undocumented workers.**
- (c) Retaliation against workers who report labor violations is illegal regardless of status.**

11.7 Legal Defense Fund

- (a) State-funded legal assistance for immigrants facing deportation.**
- (b) Priority for long-term residents, families with children, DACA recipients.**
- (c) Budget: \$10-15 million annually**

11.8 Safe Reporting

- (a) Immigrants can report crimes without fear of immigration consequences.**
- (b) Immigrants can access emergency services without fear.**
- (c) Schools, hospitals, and courts designated as "sensitive locations" - no enforcement.**

11.9 Agricultural Worker Protections

- (a) Colorado agriculture depends heavily on immigrant labor.**
- (b) Special protections for agricultural workers.**
- (c) Housing and safety standards enforcement regardless of status.**

SECTION 12: COLORADO DEMOCRACY PROTECTION

12.1 Who Can Vote

- (a) All Colorado residents 18+ who are U.S. citizens.
- (b) Voting Rights Restoration: Rights restored upon release from prison (not waiting for parole/probation completion).
- (c) Only Exception: Currently incarcerated for felony conviction.

12.2 Automatic Registration

- (a) Automatically registered when you get a driver's license, state ID, or Colorado Benefits Card.
- (b) Automatically registered when you interact with state agencies including CESA regional offices.
- (c) Opt-out rather than opt-in.

12.3 Voting Methods

- (a) Universal mail-in ballots (Colorado already does this well)
- (b) Same-day registration
- (c) Early voting (at least 15 days before election)
- (d) Weekend and evening voting hours
- (e) Mobile voting units for rural areas

12.4 Accessibility

- (a) Ballots in multiple languages
- (b) Accessible voting for disabled individuals
- (c) Transportation assistance to polls
- (d) Voting in nursing homes and care facilities

12.5 Security

- (a) Paper ballot backup for all votes
- (b) Post-election audits
- (c) Cybersecurity requirements
- (d) Chain of custody documentation
- (e) Transparent counting process

12.6 Anti-Gerrymandering

- (a) Independent redistricting commission (Colorado already has this)
- (b) Strengthen requirements for competitive districts
- (c) Transparency in redistricting process

12.7 Campaign Finance

- (a) State public financing option for candidates
- (b) Disclosure requirements for all political spending
- (c) Ban on corporate contributions to state candidates
- (d) Reasonable contribution limits

12.8 Budget

Estimated Annual Cost: \$5-10 million

SECTION 13: COLORADO HUMAN TRAFFICKING JUSTICE ACT

13.1 Purpose

Human trafficking is a grave crime against humanity. This Section establishes severe penalties and comprehensive enforcement to eliminate human trafficking in Colorado.

13.2 Enhanced Penalties

(a) Human Trafficking (Adult Victims)

- **Mandatory minimum: 20 years per count**
- Judge may extend up to life based on: number of victims, duration of trafficking, violence involved, victim vulnerability, whether defendant was organizer/leader
- No possibility of parole for first 15 years
- **Consecutive sentences - counts DO run together (3 counts = 60 years minimum, up to 3 life sentences)**

(b) Human Trafficking (Minor Victims)

- **Mandatory minimum: 25 years per count**
- Judge may extend to life without parole for: multiple minor victims, victims under 12, extreme violence, repeat offenders
- No possibility of parole for first 20 years
- **Automatic life without parole for trafficking minors for sexual exploitation**

(c) Related Offenses

| Offense | Penalty |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Patronizing a trafficking victim | 5-15 years |
| Conspiracy to traffic | Same as completed offense |
| Money laundering from trafficking | 10-20 years |
| Harboring traffickers | 5-10 years |

13.3 Asset Forfeiture

- (a) All assets used in or derived from trafficking forfeited to state.
- (b) Proceeds go to victim services fund.
- (c) Homes, vehicles, businesses, bank accounts all subject to forfeiture.

13.4 Victim Protections

- (a) Trafficking victims cannot be prosecuted for crimes committed while being trafficked.
- (b) Automatic expungement of prostitution charges for trafficking victims.
- (c) Civil lawsuit rights against traffickers (can sue for damages).
- (d) Victim compensation fund.
- (e) Housing, counseling, job training for survivors.
- (f) Immigration relief assistance for foreign national victims.

13.5 Investigation Resources

- (a) Dedicated human trafficking unit in Colorado Bureau of Investigation.
- (b) Training for all law enforcement on identifying trafficking.
- (c) Coordination with Colorado Shield highway monitoring (Section 7).

(d) Tip line with rewards for information.

13.6 Prevention

- (a) Public awareness campaigns**
- (b) School education on trafficking warning signs**
- (c) Training for hotel workers, truckers, healthcare workers**
- (d) Demand reduction programs**

13.7 Connection to Colorado Shield

- (a) Heat mapping and highway surveillance specifically designed to detect trafficking.**
- (b) AI analysis of vehicle patterns.**
- (c) Coordination between SDF monitoring and law enforcement.**
- (d) Drone tracking of suspicious vehicles (Section 7.4).**
- (e) No-Escape Perimeter - Strategic sensor placement ensures no trafficker can exit Colorado without detection (Section 7.8.2).**
- (f) Interstate Handoff - When traffickers approach state lines, automatic coordination with destination state and FBI ensures continuous tracking and apprehension (Section 7.8.4-7.8.5).**
- (g) Interstate Compacts - Mutual aid agreements with all neighboring states for coordinated human trafficking enforcement (Section 7.8.7).**

13.8 Enhanced Penalties for Flight

- (a) Attempting to Flee State: Any person who attempts to leave Colorado to evade prosecution for human trafficking shall be subject to an additional 5 years added to their sentence.**
- (b) Crossing State Lines: If a trafficker successfully crosses into another state but is apprehended through interstate coordination, the attempted flight shall be considered an aggravating factor at sentencing.**

13.9 Budget

Estimated Annual Cost: \$15-20 million

Note: Interstate coordination costs included in Section 7.8 budget.

SECTION 14: COLORADO TRIBAL PARTNERSHIP

14.1 Core Principle

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and Southern Ute Indian Tribe are sovereign nations. This Act respects that sovereignty while offering full inclusion in Colorado's economic security programs.

14.2 Automatic Inclusion

All tribal members who are Colorado residents are automatically eligible for all programs:

- Care Without Fear
- Life Security Program
- AI Worker Protection
- Colorado Benefits Card
- Elder Care Credits
- Education programs
- Housing programs
- All other benefits under this Act

14.3 Opt-Out Provision

- (a) If a tribe wishes to NOT participate in any or all programs, they must formally notify the State in writing.
- (b) This creates a clear record of the decision.
- (c) Tribe can opt back in at any time with 90 days notice.
- (d) Individual tribal members can still participate even if tribe opts out (personal choice).

14.4 Tribal Consultation

- (a) State must consult with tribal governments before implementing any program that affects tribal lands or members.
- (b) 60-day consultation period for new regulations.
- (c) Tribal input incorporated into program design.

14.5 Revenue Sharing

- (a) Tribes receive proportional share of program revenues generated on or near tribal lands.
- (b) Tourism fees from visitors to tribal areas shared with tribes.
- (c) Cannabis revenue from tribal operations remains with tribes.

14.6 Healthcare Coordination

- (a) Care Without Fear coordinates with Indian Health Service.
- (b) No reduction in federal IHS funding due to state programs.
- (c) Tribal health facilities can participate as Care Without Fear providers.
- (d) Traditional healing practices respected and integrated where desired.

14.7 Education

- (a) Tribal schools can participate in Colorado education programs.
- (b) Tribal language and culture programs supported.

(c) Scholarships for tribal members at Colorado institutions.

14.8 Economic Development

- (a) Colorado Business Success Team available to tribal enterprises.**
- (b) Priority contracts for tribal businesses.**
- (c) Energy development partnerships on tribal lands.**

14.9 Law Enforcement Coordination

- (a) Respect for tribal law enforcement jurisdiction.**
- (b) Mutual aid agreements.**
- (c) Colorado Shield coordination for emergency response on tribal lands (with tribal consent).**
- (d) Human trafficking enforcement coordination.**

14.10 Environmental Protection

- (a) Consultation on any environmental decisions affecting tribal lands or sacred sites.**
- (b) Water rights protections.**
- (c) Air quality coordination.**

14.11 Dispute Resolution

- (a) Government-to-government consultation first.**
- (b) Mediation if needed.**
- (c) Binding arbitration as last resort.**
- (d) Respect for tribal court jurisdiction on tribal matters.**

14.12 Budget

Estimated Annual Cost: \$10-15 million

SECTION 15: COLORADO EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE

15.1 Purpose

This Section establishes a phased transition of Colorado's education system away from federal control, protecting students from federal political agendas and moving toward the goal of free education from kindergarten through college.

15.2 Phased Approach

Phase 1 (Years 1-3): Foundation

- Establish Colorado Education Authority
- Develop Colorado curriculum standards
- Begin building state funding capacity
- Continue accepting federal funding during transition

Phase 2 (Years 4-6): Transition

- Implement Colorado curriculum in willing districts
- Expand state funding to reduce federal dependence
- Create Colorado student aid programs
- Build state assessment systems

Phase 3 (Years 7-10): Independence

- Full Colorado curriculum statewide
- State funding replaces majority of federal funding
- Colorado accreditation systems
- Free community college for all residents

Phase 4 (Years 10+): Free Education

- Work toward free four-year college education
- Complete independence from federal education mandates
- Colorado as national model for education

15.3 Colorado Curriculum Standards

- (a) Science-based, fact-based curriculum free from political agenda.
- (b) Emphasis on critical thinking, creativity, and practical skills.
- (c) Colorado history and civics.
- (d) Financial literacy required.
- (e) Career and technical education pathways.
- (f) Arts, music, and physical education protected.
- (g) Nutrition education integrated (coordinated with Section 3.8).

15.4 Colorado Student Aid Program

- (a) State grants and scholarships to supplement/replace federal student aid.
- (b) Income-based aid ensuring no student is denied education due to cost.
- (c) Work-study programs with state agencies and qualified businesses.
- (d) Loan forgiveness for graduates who work in Colorado.

15.5 Teacher Support

- (a) Competitive salaries to attract and retain quality teachers.

- (b) Reduced class sizes.**
- (c) Professional development funded by state.**
- (d) Teacher housing assistance in high-cost areas.**

15.6 Local Control

- (a) School districts retain significant autonomy.**
- (b) Colorado standards set minimum requirements, not maximum.**
- (c) Innovation encouraged.**
- (d) Community input in curriculum decisions.**

15.7 Protection from Federal Mandates

- (a) Colorado shall not implement federal education mandates that conflict with Colorado values or curriculum standards.**
- (b) State shall absorb any federal funding loss resulting from non-compliance.**
- (c) Legal defense fund for challenges to federal overreach.**

15.8 Budget

Phase 1 Estimated Annual Cost: \$100-150 million

(Increases in later phases as state replaces federal funding; ultimate goal is full state funding of free K-college education)

SECTION 16: COLORADO PROSPERITY PARTNERSHIP

16.1 Purpose

This Section establishes a partnership with high-income earners, luxury property owners, and successful corporations: they contribute more to Colorado's success, and Colorado provides them with valuable benefits in return.

16.2 Revenue Sources

(a) Luxury Property Tax

- **0.5% additional property tax on homes valued over \$1 million**
- **1% additional property tax on homes valued over \$2 million**

Estimated Revenue: \$150-200 million annually

(b) High-Income Earner Surcharge

- **Additional 1% income tax on income over \$500,000**
- **Additional 1.5% income tax on income over \$1 million**

Estimated Revenue: \$200-300 million annually

(c) Corporate Minimum Tax

- Corporations with over \$10 million in Colorado revenue pay minimum 2% tax regardless of deductions

Estimated Revenue: \$100-150 million annually

(d) Vacation Rental Fee

- **Additional \$5 per night on short-term rentals (Airbnb, VRBO)**
- Revenue dedicated to housing programs

Estimated Revenue: \$50-75 million annually

16.3 Benefits for Contributors

Colorado Prosperity Pass (For Luxury Property Owners & High-Income Earners)

Automatic benefits, no application needed:

- **Free lifetime Colorado State Parks pass (normally \$80/year)**
- **Free lifetime fishing & hunting license (normally \$50-100+/year)**
- **Priority access to Colorado Business Success Team - dedicated liaison for investment opportunities, asset growth strategies**
- **Colorado Investment Matchmaking - state helps connect with Colorado startups, real estate opportunities, business acquisitions**
- **Expedited permitting for any Colorado property development or business expansion**
- **Invitation to annual "Colorado Prosperity Summit" - networking with other high-net-worth Coloradans, state officials, business leaders**

Colorado Business Partner Status (For Corporations Paying Minimum Tax)

- **Enhanced priority for state contracts (beyond standard qualified business)**
- **Dedicated Colorado Business Success Team liaison**
- **Expedited regulatory approvals**
- **Recognition as "Colorado Prosperity Partner" - marketing/PR value**
- **Direct line to Governor's economic development office**

Colorado Host Benefits (For Vacation Rental Owners)

- **Free State Parks pass**
- **"Colorado Certified Host" designation for marketing**
- **Access to Colorado Business Success Team for property management advice**
- **Listing on state tourism website**
- **Free hospitality training resources**

16.4 The Partnership Principle

"Colorado has been good to you. This partnership means you contribute a bit more to the state that helped you succeed, and Colorado gives you tools to keep growing. We want you to stay, thrive, and keep building in Colorado."

16.5 Revenue Summary

| Source | Annual Revenue |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Luxury Property Tax | \$150-200 million |
| High-Income Surcharge | \$200-300 million |
| Corporate Minimum Tax | \$100-150 million |
| Vacation Rental Fee | \$50-75 million |
| TOTAL | \$500-725 million |

16.6 Cost of Benefits

Estimated Cost: \$10-20 million annually

(Park passes have low marginal cost; Business Success Team already exists; expedited processing is administrative)

Net Revenue: \$480-705 million annually

SECTION 17: FUND INTEGRITY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

17.1 Purpose

This Section establishes ironclad protections ensuring that funds established under this Act can NEVER be raided, diverted, or misused.

17.2 Constitutional Protection

(a) Funds established under this Act shall be held in dedicated trust, used exclusively for their designated purposes, and may not be transferred, borrowed against, or redirected by any legislative, executive, or judicial action except by vote of the people of Colorado.

(b) This Section shall be submitted to voters as a constitutional amendment.

17.3 Separate Treasury Accounts

(a) Each program shall have its own legally separate account within the State Treasury:

- Care Without Fear Fund
- AI Displacement Insurance Fund
- Life Security Fund
- Colorado Shield Fund
- Zero Homeless Colorado Fund
- Education Independence Fund
- Economic Resilience Fund
- CRSP Fund
- Elder Care Credit Fund
- Healthy Food Access Fund

(b) Money cannot be moved between accounts without explicit authorization under this Act.

17.4 Anti-Raiding Provisions

- (a) Legislature cannot borrow from these funds.**
- (b) Governor cannot redirect funds by executive order.**
- (c) Funds cannot be used as collateral for state bonds.**
- (d) No "temporary transfers" allowed.**
- (e) General fund shortfalls cannot be addressed with program funds.**

17.5 Independent Oversight

Colorado Economic Security Trust Board

Composition (7 members):

- 2 appointed by Governor
- 2 appointed by Legislature
- 3 elected by program participants

Responsibilities:

- Oversee all fund management
- Approve major expenditures
- Review annual audits
- Investigate complaints

- Report to public quarterly

Annual Independent Audit

- External audit firm (rotated every 3 years)
- Published publicly on CESA portal
- Presented to Legislature
- Available online

Real-Time Public Dashboard

- All fund balances visible to public
- All expenditures tracked
- Updated daily
- Accessible through CESA portal

17.6 Criminal Penalties

| Offense | Penalty |
|---------------------------|---|
| Misuse of funds | Class 3 felony (4-12 years) |
| Conspiracy to misuse | Class 4 felony (2-6 years) |
| Negligent mismanagement | Class 1 misdemeanor + permanent bar from public service |
| Willful misrepresentation | Class 4 felony + restitution |

Personal Liability: Officials who authorize improper transfers are personally liable for the full amount.

17.7 Citizen Enforcement

- (a) Any Colorado resident may file suit to stop improper fund use.**
- (b) Attorney's fees awarded to successful plaintiffs.**
- (c) Expedited court review (30 days).**
- (d) Whistleblower protections for anyone reporting misuse.**

17.8 Automatic Triggers

- (a) If any fund balance drops below 6 months of projected obligations, automatic contribution increase kicks in.**
- (b) If any transfer is attempted without proper authorization, all transfers freeze pending investigation.**
- (c) Automatic notification to Attorney General of any irregularities.**

SECTION 18: COLORADO ECONOMIC SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (CESA)

18.1 Establishment

There is hereby established the Colorado Economic Security Administration ("CESA Administration") as a cabinet-level state agency responsible for coordinating and administering all economic security programs under this Act.

18.2 CESA Director

(a) Election

The CESA Director shall be elected by the voters of Colorado every 4 years.

(b) Term Offset

Elections for CESA Director shall be held in years offset by 2 years from gubernatorial elections, ensuring continuity and independence.

(c) Term Limits

- Maximum of 11 years total service as CESA Director
- If a Director's third term would exceed 11 years, the final term shall be shortened to maintain the 11-year maximum
- Example: If elected to three 4-year terms, the third term is reduced to 3 years

(d) Independence

- The CESA Director works cooperatively with the Governor but is directly accountable to voters
- The Governor cannot remove the CESA Director except through impeachment proceedings
- Cabinet-level status ensures access to interagency coordination

(e) Qualifications

The CESA Director shall be:

- A Colorado resident for at least 5 years
- At least 30 years of age
- Shall not have been convicted of a felony involving public corruption, fraud, or financial crimes

(f) Compensation

The CESA Director shall be compensated at a level equal to other cabinet-level officials.

18.3 Deputy Directors

The CESA Director shall appoint Deputy Directors for the following divisions:

- (a) Deputy Director for Healthcare - Oversees Care Without Fear operations**
- (b) Deputy Director for Worker Protection - Oversees AI displacement, Life Security, worker retraining**
- (c) Deputy Director for Community Services - Oversees Zero Homeless, Elder Care Credits, food access programs**
- (d) Deputy Director for Economic Development - Oversees Colorado Business Success Team, AI Innovation Partnership**
- (e) Deputy Director for Operations - Oversees Colorado Benefits Card, Services Portal, regional offices, IT systems**

18.4 Regional Offices

(a) Office Requirements

Counties with 25,000+ population: Dedicated CESA regional office (approximately 25-30 offices statewide)

Counties under 25,000 population: Combined regional offices serving multiple counties (approximately 10-15 combined offices)

(b) Staffing

| County Population | Minimum Staff |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Under 10,000 | 3 (combined office) |
| 10,000 - 25,000 | 5 (combined office) |
| 25,000 - 50,000 | 8 |
| 50,000 - 100,000 | 12 |
| 100,000 - 250,000 | 15 |
| 250,000+ | 20+ |

(c) Services at Regional Offices

All CESA regional offices shall provide:

Benefits Assistance:

- Care Without Fear enrollment and questions
- Life Security Program enrollment and management
- AI displacement claims and assistance
- Colorado Benefits Card issuance and support
- SNAP/EBT coordination
- Elder Care Credit registration and tracking

Business Support:

- Colorado Business Success Team access
- Small business consultation
- Grant and loan application assistance
- Regulatory navigation

Community Services:

- Zero Homeless Colorado intake and coordination
- Job training and placement services
- Nutrition education and cooking classes
- Elder care matching and coordination

Economic Development:

- Rural outreach for economic opportunity
- Business recruitment assistance
- Workforce development coordination

Other Services:

- Voter registration
- State Defense Force liaison
- General state services navigation

(d) Co-Location Model

Regional offices shall, where possible, co-locate with:

- State workforce centers

- Community colleges
- Libraries
- Other state service offices

This creates "one-stop shops" for all state services.

(e) Hours and Accessibility

- **Standard hours: Monday-Friday, 8am-6pm**
- **Extended hours: At least one evening per week until 8pm**
- **Saturday hours: At least 2 Saturdays per month**
- **Appointments and walk-ins both accepted**
- **Virtual services available through CESA portal for those who cannot visit in person**
- **Home visits available for disabled and elderly residents who cannot travel**

18.5 CESA Administration Budget

Estimated Annual Cost: \$75-100 million

This includes:

- Director and Deputy Director offices
- Regional office operations
- Staff salaries and benefits
- Facilities and equipment
- IT systems (shared with Services Portal)

SECTION 19: COLORADO BENEFITS CARD

19.1 Establishment

There is hereby established the Colorado Benefits Card, a chip-enabled identification card that serves as the unified access point for all CESA programs and state identification.

19.2 Card Features

(a) New Colorado ID

The Colorado Benefits Card shall replace all existing Colorado driver's licenses and state identification cards over a 3-year transition period.

(b) Technology

- **Embedded chip with secure data storage**
- **Tap-to-pay capability (NFC enabled)**
- **Mobile wallet compatible (Apple Pay, Google Pay, Samsung Pay)**
- **Photo ID with standard security features**
- **Unique identification number**
- **QR code for quick verification**
- **Functions as ATM card for benefits withdrawals**

(c) First Issuance

First Colorado Benefits Card is FREE for all Colorado residents during the transition period.

(d) Mandatory Replacement

All Colorado residents must replace their existing driver's license or state ID with the Colorado Benefits Card within 3 years of implementation. Regular renewal cycles will facilitate transition.

19.3 Dual Account System

Each Colorado Benefits Card has two separate accounts:

(a) Benefits Account

- State-funded benefits deposited here
- **Program restrictions apply (e.g., food benefits can only be used for qualifying food purchases)**
- Includes: Healthy food subsidies, AI displacement payments (portion), any cash assistance

(b) Personal Account

- **User-loaded funds - NOT state money**
- Load via: Bank transfer, direct deposit, cash loading at participating retailers
- **NO RESTRICTIONS on use - this is the cardholder's own money**
- Functions like a standard debit card
- Optional - not required to use

19.4 Benefits Integration

The Colorado Benefits Card integrates access to:

- **(a) Care Without Fear verification (replaces insurance cards)**
- **(b) Life Security Program status and beneficiary management**
- **(c) AI displacement payment receipt**

- (d) Healthy food subsidies (automatic discount at checkout)**
- (e) Elder Care Credit balance and logging**
- (f) SNAP/EBT benefits (federal program integration)**
- (g) WIC benefits**
- (h) Medical cannabis authorization (if applicable)**
- (i) Any other state benefit programs**

19.5 Medical Cannabis Coverage

(a) Eligibility

Colorado residents meeting ALL of the following criteria:

- Annual income below \$40,000
- Valid prescription from licensed Colorado physician
- Qualifying medical condition

(b) Qualifying Conditions

- Chronic pain conditions
- Conditions where cannabis demonstrably prevents addiction to prescription opioids or other controlled substances
- Any condition where cannabis is medically necessary for the patient to maintain normal life function or work capability
- Other conditions as determined by Department of Public Health and Environment

(c) Benefit

- State covers 50% of cost of medical cannabis
- **Maximum benefit: \$50 per week (\$200/month, \$2,600/year)**
- Purchased only at licensed Colorado dispensaries with electronic verification through Colorado Benefits Card

(d) Physician Requirements

- Doctor must document medical necessity in Care Without Fear records
- Must specify condition and why cannabis is appropriate treatment
- Annual recertification required

(e) Oversight and Accountability

- Care Without Fear may audit physician prescribing patterns at any time
- Physicians who abuse the system (overprescribing, inappropriate prescriptions) face:
 - First violation: Warning and required retraining
 - Second violation: Suspension of prescribing authority for 6 months
 - Third violation: Loss of Colorado medical license
 - Patient fraud subject to standard benefit fraud penalties

19.6 Federal EBT Transition

- (a) Colorado Benefits Card works alongside federal EBT cards initially**
- (b) Goal: Eventually integrate federal benefits into Colorado Benefits Card (pending federal approval)**
- (c) No reduction in federal benefits during transition**
- (d) SNAP benefits automatically apply through Colorado Benefits Card at participating retailers**

19.7 Privacy and Security

- (a) All data encrypted to federal banking standards**
- (b) Multi-factor authentication available**
- (c) Instant card freeze/unfreeze through CESA portal or app**
- (d) Fraud monitoring and alerts**
- (e) Lost/stolen card replacement within 48 hours**
- (f) Data NOT shared with:**
 - Immigration enforcement agencies
 - Employers (without explicit consent)
 - Third parties for marketing

19.8 Budget

Estimated Annual Cost: \$25-35 million

This includes card production, technology infrastructure, customer service, and fraud prevention.

SECTION 19.8: COLORADO SERVICES PORTAL

19.8.1 Establishment

There is hereby established the Colorado Services Portal, a unified digital platform providing Colorado residents access to all CESA programs, medical records, and state services.

19.8.2 Access Methods

- (a) Website: Accessible from any internet-connected device
- (b) Mobile App: Available for iOS and Android
- (c) In-Person: Available at all CESA regional offices for those without internet access
- (d) Phone Support: Telephone assistance available

19.8.3 Login and Security

- (a) Secure login using Colorado Benefits Card credentials
- (b) Multi-factor authentication required for sensitive functions
- (c) Biometric login option (fingerprint, face recognition) on mobile app
- (d) Session timeouts for security
- (e) Activity audit trail viewable by user

19.8.4 Medical Records Access

(a) Complete Care Without Fear History:

Users can view their complete medical history including:

- Doctor visits and consultation notes
- Prescriptions (current and historical)
- Laboratory results
- Imaging results (X-rays, MRIs, CT scans, etc.)
- Immunization records
- Referrals and specialist visits
- Hospital admissions and discharges
- Emergency room visits

(b) Mental Health Records:

- Available with enhanced privacy protections
- User can restrict access to specific providers
- Separate consent required for sharing

(c) Dental and Vision Records:

- Complete history of dental visits and treatments
- Vision exams and prescriptions
- Glasses/contact lens prescriptions

(d) Provider Submission Requirements:

- All healthcare providers must submit records to the portal within 48 hours of service
- Failure to submit is a violation of Care Without Fear participation requirements

(e) Patient Control:

- Users control who can access their records
- Can grant temporary access to specific providers
- Can download complete records at any time

- Can request corrections to inaccurate information

19.8.5 Benefits Records Access

Users can view and manage:

- (a) All CESA program enrollment status
- (b) Colorado Benefits Card transaction history
- (c) AI displacement claim status and payment history
- (d) Life Security Program status, contribution history, and beneficiary designations
- (e) Elder Care Credit balance and activity log
- (f) Application status for any pending requests
- (g) Document upload capability for required paperwork

19.8.6 Services Available

Through the Colorado Services Portal, users can:

- (a) Apply for any CESA program
- (b) Schedule appointments at CESA regional offices
- (c) Schedule healthcare appointments (integrated with Care Without Fear)
- (d) Update personal information (address, contact info)
- (e) Communicate securely with CESA staff
- (f) Designate or update Life Security beneficiaries
- (g) Log Elder Care Credit hours
- (h) Request Elder Care assistance
- (i) Access nutrition education resources
- (j) Find Colorado Quality Food retailers
- (k) Locate CESA regional offices
- (l) Register to vote

19.8.7 Privacy Protections

- (a) All data encrypted in transit and at rest
- (b) User controls all access permissions
- (c) Complete audit trail of who has viewed records
- (d) No data sales to third parties - ever
- (e) No access by immigration enforcement agencies
- (f) No access by employers without explicit user consent
- (g) Law enforcement access requires valid warrant
- (h) Breach notification within 24 hours if any unauthorized access occurs

19.8.8 Accessibility

- (a) English, Spanish, and other major Colorado languages
- (b) ADA compliant
- (c) Screen reader compatible
- (d) Large text and high contrast options
- (e) Available at CESA regional offices for those without internet

(f) Phone support for those who cannot use digital services

SECTION 20: COLORADO AI INNOVATION PARTNERSHIP

20.1 Purpose

This Section establishes programs to support AI innovation and development in Colorado, ensuring that Colorado leads in AI development while also leading in worker protection. Colorado is pro-AI AND pro-worker.

20.2 AI Innovation Fund

(a) Establishment

There is hereby established the Colorado AI Innovation Fund within the State Treasury.

(b) Funding Source

7.2% of AI Displacement Insurance Fund contributions shall be allocated to the AI Innovation Fund.

Estimated Annual Funding: \$50-75 million

(c) Fund Allocation

| Purpose | Allocation |
|-------------------------|------------|
| AI Development Grants | 60% |
| University Partnerships | 20% |
| AI Workforce Training | 15% |
| Administration | 5% |

20.3 AI Development Grants

(a) Grant Amounts

- **Minimum: \$25,000**
- **Maximum: \$500,000 per company per year**
- Multi-year grants available (up to 3 years with annual review)

(b) Eligible Recipients

- Colorado-headquartered AI companies
- Companies relocating AI operations to Colorado
- Startups developing AI technology
- Existing Colorado companies adopting AI

(c) Priority Criteria

Priority given to applicants that:

- Are headquartered in Colorado
- Located in rural or underserved areas
- Founded by underrepresented entrepreneurs
- Partner with Colorado universities
- Focus on priority research areas (see Section 20.4)
- Commit to Colorado Qualified Business requirements

(d) Review Cycle

Grant amounts and criteria shall be reviewed every 3 years and adjusted for inflation and market conditions.

(e) Estimated Annual Allocation

\$30-45 million for AI development grants

20.4 University Partnerships

(a) Participating Institutions

- University of Colorado system (all campuses)
- Colorado State University system
- Colorado School of Mines
- University of Denver
- Other accredited Colorado institutions

(b) Partnership Activities

- Joint research projects between universities and AI companies
- Student internship placements at AI companies
- Faculty exchange programs
- Shared research facilities
- Technology transfer programs

(c) Research Priorities

- Healthcare AI (supporting Care Without Fear)
- Climate and energy AI (supporting Clean Energy Independence)
- Agricultural AI (supporting Colorado farms)
- Workforce transition AI (supporting worker retraining)
- Ethical AI development
- AI safety research

(d) Estimated Annual Allocation

\$10-15 million for university partnerships

20.5 AI Workforce Training

(a) Programs

- Free or subsidized AI training programs for Colorado residents
- Coding bootcamps with AI focus
- Data science certification programs
- AI ethics and governance training
- Management training for AI adoption

(b) Special Focus

Career pathways for AI-displaced workers to transition into AI-related careers:

- Priority enrollment
- Living stipends during training
- Job placement assistance

(c) K-12 Integration

- AI education curriculum development (coordinated with Section 15)
- Teacher training on AI concepts
- Student exposure to AI careers

(d) Estimated Annual Allocation

\$7-11 million for workforce training

20.6 AI Fast-Track Permitting

(a) AI companies qualifying for grants receive expedited processing for:

- Business licenses
- Zoning approvals
- Environmental reviews
- Building permits
- Any other regulatory requirements

(b) CESA Administration shall designate an AI Ombudsman to assist AI companies navigating state regulations.

20.7 Responsible AI Requirements

- (a) Grant recipients must comply with all AI worker protection requirements under Section 4.**
- (b) There is no conflict between receiving AI innovation support and protecting workers.**
- (c) Companies that violate worker protection requirements forfeit grant eligibility for 5 years.**

20.8 Budget Summary

Total Annual Budget: \$50-75 million (from AI Displacement Insurance Fund allocation)

SECTION 21: IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

Years 1-2: Foundation

- Pass legislation and establish CESA Administration
- Elect first CESA Director
- Open CESA regional offices
- Launch Care Without Fear enrollment and provider network
- Begin Colorado Benefits Card rollout
- Launch Life Security Program enrollment
- Launch Colorado Services Portal
- Implement tourism fees
- Begin SDF recruitment and Colorado Shield planning
- Implement Health-Impact Food Taxes and healthy food programs
- Launch Colorado Quality Food certification
- Establish Zero Homeless Colorado infrastructure
- Launch Colorado Business Success Team
- Begin Prosperity Partnership revenue collection
- Establish Fund Integrity oversight structures
- Begin Elder Care Credit registration
- Launch AI Innovation Partnership

Years 3-5: Full Operation

- All healthcare systems fully operational
- Private insurance prohibition takes effect
- Healthcare advertising ban fully enforced
- AI displacement protection cases being processed
- Life Security Program fully operational with benefits being paid
- Colorado Shield capabilities fully deployed
- Enhanced highway monitoring operational
- SDF border security coordination activated
- Zero Homeless Colorado achieving significant reductions
- Colorado Quality Food widely available
- Clean Energy projects under construction
- Education Independence Phase 2 begins
- Immigration protections fully implemented
- Human trafficking enforcement fully staffed
- Elder Care Credit system in full operation
- Businesses relocating to Colorado due to cost advantages

Years 6-10: Expansion and National Model

- Zero homelessness goal achieved
- 80% renewable energy achieved
- Education Independence Phase 3
- Free community college implemented
- Economic Resilience Fund reaches target levels
- Elder Care Credits being redeemed by early participants
- Other states copying Colorado model

- International attention and study of Colorado system
- Federal policy influenced by Colorado success
- Colorado becomes America's economic security leader

SECTION 22: SEVERABILITY AND LEGAL PROVISIONS

22.1 Severability

If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

22.2 Supremacy

This Act shall supersede any conflicting state or local law, regulation, or ordinance. Local governments may adopt more protective measures but may not undermine the protections established herein.

22.3 Federal Law

Where federal law preempts state action, Colorado shall implement this Act to the maximum extent permitted by federal law and shall seek all available waivers, exceptions, and authorizations to implement the full scope of this Act.

22.4 Legal Defense

The Attorney General shall vigorously defend this Act against any legal challenges and shall allocate sufficient resources to ensure its implementation.

22.5 Effective Date

This Act shall take effect upon passage, with individual programs becoming operational according to the timeline established in Section 21.

22.6 Amendments

This Act may be amended by the General Assembly, except that Section 17 (Fund Integrity and Anti-Corruption) may only be amended by vote of the people.

APPENDIX A: BUDGET SUMMARY

Total Annual Revenue

| Source | Amount |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Income Tax Increase (2.2%) | \$3.7 billion |
| Tourism Fees | \$720 million |
| Business Contributions (2.5% payroll) | \$1.1-1.2 billion |
| Life Security Contributions | \$1.0 billion |
| Cannabis Taxes (Enhanced) | \$600-650 million |
| Health-Impact Food Taxes (Net) | \$195-290 million |
| Prosperity Partnership Revenue | \$500-725 million |
| Other Sources | \$200 million |
| TOTAL REVENUE | \$8.0-8.5 billion |

Total Annual Expenditures

| Program | Amount |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Care Without Fear | \$4.2 billion |
| AI Displacement Payments | \$400 million |
| Life Security Program | \$500 million |
| Healthy Food Programs | \$210-280 million |
| Healthy Food Quality Initiative | \$48-76 million |
| State Defense Force + Colorado Shield | \$220-255 million |
| Interstate Coordination (Section 7.8) | \$25-40 million |
| Business Energy Subsidies | \$300 million |
| CRSP & Administration | \$200 million |
| Economic Resilience Reserves | \$500 million |
| Zero Homeless Colorado | \$300-400 million |
| Colorado Business Success Team | \$25-35 million |
| Clean Energy Independence | \$150-200 million |
| Immigration Legal Defense | \$10-15 million |
| Human Trafficking Enforcement | \$15-20 million |
| Voting/Democracy Programs | \$5-10 million |
| Tribal Coordination | \$10-15 million |
| Education Independence (Phase 1) | \$100-150 million |
| Prosperity Partnership Benefits | \$10-20 million |
| CESA Administration | \$75-100 million |
| Colorado Benefits Card | \$25-35 million |
| Colorado Services Portal | (included in CESA Admin) |
| AI Innovation Partnership | \$50-75 million |
| Elder Care Credit System | \$15-25 million |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | \$7.4-8.2 billion |

Projected Annual Surplus

\$300 million - \$1.1 billion

This surplus provides:

- Cushion for economic downturns
- Funding for unexpected costs
- Capacity for program expansion
- Building of Economic Resilience Fund

APPENDIX B: PROGRAM INTEGRATION OVERVIEW

How All Programs Work Together

The Virtuous Cycle

More businesses move to Colorado → More jobs created → More workers contributing to system → More tax revenue → Better programs and services → Healthier, more secure population → Lower healthcare costs → More budget surplus → Can expand programs or lower taxes → Even MORE attractive to businesses → CYCLE REPEATS

CONCLUSION

This Act represents the most comprehensive economic security legislation ever proposed at the state level. It addresses:

- ✓ Healthcare for everyone
- ✓ Workers protected from AI displacement
- ✓ Families protected from financial devastation
- ✓ Elders cared for with intergenerational credits
- ✓ Homelessness eliminated
- ✓ Businesses thriving with lower costs
- ✓ Healthy food accessible to all
- ✓ Energy independence
- ✓ Education freedom
- ✓ Immigrants protected
- ✓ Voting rights secured
- ✓ Human traffickers punished
- ✓ Tribal sovereignty respected
- ✓ Funds protected from corruption
- ✓ Healthcare advertising eliminated
- ✓ All programs unified under CESA

This isn't just a bill. This is Colorado's roadmap to 2035.

This is how we build a place of abundance, prosperity, and peace.

This is how Colorado becomes a model for the world.

Drafted by the Office of maveriQ B Jackson

Colorado Economic Security & AI Workforce Transition Act

CESA - Colorado 2035

Version 4.0 - December 10, 2025

"It doesn't matter where you started, what matters is where you finish and the journey along the way."

— **mav QBJ**

Learn More:

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mav QBJ

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"The best way to predict the future is to build it."
— Colorado, 2026

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