

Office of Legislative Legal Services

Colorado General Assembly



1375 Sherman St., Suite 300

Denver, CO 80261

olls.ga@coleg.gov · 303-866-2045

Researching Colorado Legislative History¹

The General Assembly is a group of individuals, each of whom may have a different opinion as to the "intent" of any particular provision of the law, and no single legislator can definitively say what the collective intent of the entire General Assembly was in enacting a provision of law. Legislative history research is used for discovering sources of information about the legislative intent of a provision of law. Legislative histories cannot be found in a single document or resource. They are not automatically prepared or compiled. Rather, they must be constructed by a researcher from many different sources and materials.

Reconstructing the legislative history on a piece of legislation may require several hours of research and preparation. The Office of Legislative Legal Services is unable to provide this service to the public, so the information in this document may be helpful in researching legislative history. Although this document may be a helpful starting point, it is neither an exhaustive resource nor is it legal advice. Additionally, this document uses and attempts to explain legislative terminology that may not be readily understood. For a more detailed explanation of legislative terminology, see [this Glossary of Legislative Terms](#).

Steps for Researching Legislative History

1. Identify the statutory section you wish to research.
2. Determine the bill number that enacted the statutory language and the session of the General Assembly at which it was enacted.
3. Trace the procedural history of the bill during its passage.
4. Listen to audio recordings of legislative hearings and floor debates on the bill.
5. Compare all versions of the bill.
6. Consult other helpful documents and resources.

¹ The information in this document is derived from an article that was originally published in *The Colorado Lawyer*, March 2015, Vol. 44, No. 3, and has been updated to reflect current processes.

Step 1. Identify the statutory section you wish to research.

To find a Colorado statutory section by subject, at the [General Assembly website](#), click on "LAWS" and then select "Colorado Revised Statutes" to access the statutes. At the next screen, follow the link: "Click here to access the Colorado Revised Statutes hosted by LexisNexis." If you are directed to a page with Terms & Conditions, click "I Agree," and you will be taken to the "Colorado Legal Resources" page provided by LexisNexis®. At this screen, scroll down, beneath the Welcome information box, to a listing of all of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.) titles (for example, "Title 1 Elections," "Title 2 Legislative"). To see more details about the contents of a specific title, click on the + icon to the left of the title name.

If you do not know the statutory section you are interested in researching, you can conduct a keyword search of the statutes. To do this, insert your keywords in the search bar located above the listing of the C.R.S. titles. If you know the statutory section you are interested in researching, insert the section number in the search bar. The list of results generated by either method of searching will identify the citations to the statutes that contain references to your keyword term or statutory section. Once you identify one or more statutes you want to research, your next steps are:

- Review the source note following the text of the statute to find the year of the Session Laws² containing the bill that enacted or amended the statute.

Example #1:

Source: R.S. p. 168, § 11. **G.L.** § 438. **L. 1881:** p. 100, § 1. **G.S.** § 530. **L. 01:** p. 144, § 1. **R.S.** 08: § 1196. **C.L.** § 8672. **CSA:** C. 45, § 15. **CRS 53:** § 35-3-6. **L. 63:** p. 262, § 1. **C.R.S. 1963:** § 353-6. **L. 75:** Entire section R&RE, p. 190, § 2, effective April 24. **L. 80:** (3) added, p. 424, § 2, effective March 25; (2) amended, p. 411, § 18, effective January 1, 1981. **L. 84:** (3) amended and (4) added, p. 818, § 1, effective March 26. **L. 88:** (2) amended, p. 1113, § 2, effective April 9; (3) amended, p. 298, § 4, effective January 1, 1989. **L. 2002:** (1), (2), and (4) amended and (5) added, p. 135, § 1, effective August 7.

Example #2:

Source: L. 92: Entire article R&RE, p. 633, § 1, effective January 1, 1993. **L. 96:** (1) amended, p. 1733, § 4, effective July 1. **L. 2003:** (1) amended, p. 2065, § 4, effective May 22. **L. 2009:** (1) amended and (3) added, (HB 09-1336), ch. 261, p. 1198, § 4, effective August 5.

² "Session Laws" refers to the "Session Laws of Colorado," which is an annual publication of the acts adopted in each session of the legislature. An "act" is a bill that has been approved or enacted by both houses of the General Assembly and has become a law with or without the Governor's signature.

Source note information. A source note³ shows the legislative history of a section of the C.R.S. and is located immediately after the text of the section. The source note for each section indicates the year the section was added, each year it was amended, the page of the Session Laws of Colorado where the act adding, amending, or repealing the section is located, and the section of the act where the amendment can be found. Starting in 2009, the bill number that added, amended, or repealed a provision in statute, as well as the chapter number in the Sessions Laws where the bill can be located, has been included in the source note. When applicable, the source note includes the number of the section of law as it existed in prior codifications. [Table A](#) at the end of this document shows a chronological list of publications of Colorado Statutes and the correct citation for each publication.

The legislative history is arranged by year of passage. If a section was amended by two or more bills in the same year, the order of the information for that year is determined by the effective dates of the bills. The effective date in the source note indicates the date the bill or portion of the bill took effect even if the operative date in the text of the bill indicates a different date. If the year is not included with the month and day, the provision is effective the year of passage. [Table B](#) at the end of this document provides further explanation of the information found in a source note.

To determine which bill added or amended the statutory language in question, it may be necessary to look at several bills in the Session Laws. If the statutory section has been amended several times, begin by looking at the latest amendment. Work backward through each amendment listed in the source note until you locate the bill in which the language in question appeared.

- Look for cross-references following the statutory section to determine whether the bill contained a nonstatutory legislative declaration.

Example:

Cross-references: For the legislative declaration in SB 08-080, see section 1 of chapter 318, Session Laws of Colorado 2008.

- Watch for any statutory legislative declaration applicable for an entire article or part when the source note indicates that an entire article or part was added, repealed & reenacted, amended with relocations, or recreated & reenacted.

³See [Understanding Colorado Statutory Source Notes](#). [Table B](#) at the end of this document includes an explanation of the information in Source Notes.

Examples:

1-1.5-101. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that:

(a) The "Help America Vote Act of 2002", Pub.L. 107-252, was passed by the United States congress and signed into law by president George W. Bush....

1-2-401. Legislative declaration. It is the intent of the general assembly that, in order to promote and encourage voter registration of all eligible....

A legislative declaration is a declaration by the General Assembly regarding the bill in which the statutory language was included. This declaration may provide information regarding the reasons the General Assembly decided to address the issue and what it hoped to accomplish through the bill. A nonstatutory legislative declaration is not included in the C.R.S., so you must review the applicable year of the Session Laws to find the declaration.⁴

- Review the annotations located after a statute to determine whether the issue of legislative intent has been examined by a court.

Step 2. Determine the bill number that enacted the statutory language and the session of the General Assembly at which it was enacted.

As noted above, a statute's source note indicates the year the statute was enacted or amended and the page number of that year's Session Laws in which the legislation effecting the change can be found. The Session Laws include the full text of the enrolled (final) version of all bills passed during a legislative session of the General Assembly and acted on by the Governor. The bills are called "acts"⁵ and are organized in numerical chapters. Chapter 1 of each year's set of Session Laws is the first bill on which the Governor acted, Chapter 2 is the second bill on which the Governor acted, and so on. Exceptions are that supplemental appropriation bills and the general appropriation bill (commonly referred to as the "long bill") appear at the end of the Session Laws, regardless of the date of the Governor's action. The first page of each chapter in the Session Laws identifies the bill number, as well as the legislators who sponsored the bill.

⁴ See [Legislative Drafting Manual § 2.7](#) (information concerning legislative declarations and legislative intent statements).

⁵ As noted in footnote 3, above, an act is a bill that has been approved or enacted by both houses of the General Assembly and has become a law with or without the Governor's signature, and all of the acts adopted in each session of the legislature are published annually in bound volumes called the Session Laws of Colorado. Acts are also compiled, edited, and published each year in the Colorado Revised Statutes.

Step 3. Trace the procedural history of the bill during its passage.

The next step is to review the history of the bill. To do this for bills from 2016 to the present, on the [General Assembly website](#), click on "BILLS" and then select "Search Bills." Under "Search Bills, Memorials, & Resolutions," enter the specific bill number in the search bar using the indicated format. Click on the appropriate bill in the search results, which will take you to information about the bill, including recent bill text and a bill summary. Scroll down to the menu bar below the heading "Related Documents & Information." The information in the "Bill History" for a bill identifies the specific dates action was taken on the bill.

To search the history of bills prior to 2016, use the "Prior Sessions" option under the "BILLS" menu, then click "View Session Information, 2015 and Prior." Choose "House & Senate Bills, Resolutions, and Memorials" for the particular session year, then click "History" for the specific bill you are searching.

Additionally, information in the House and Senate journals from 1998 to the present can be accessed on the General Assembly website through the "Prior Sessions" information link. You may also use bound volumes of the journals available at the Colorado State Archives⁶ or the [Joint Legislative Library](#) in the Legislative Resource Center on the basement (ground) level of the Capitol building to access this information.

Example of bill in a post-2016 session:

Bill History

Date	Location	Action
05/29/2024	Governor	Governor Signed
05/10/2024	Governor	Sent to the Governor
05/10/2024	Senate	Signed by the President of the Senate
05/10/2024	House	Signed by the Speaker of the House
05/06/2024	Senate	Senate Third Reading Passed - No Amendments
05/04/2024	Senate	Senate Second Reading Special Order - Passed - No Amendments
05/04/2024	Senate	Senate Committee on Appropriations Refer Unamended - Consent Calendar to Senate Committee of the Whole

⁶[Colorado State Archives](#), 1313 Sherman St., Room 120, Denver, CO 80203; (303) 866-2358; fax (303) 866-2229; email dpa_research@state.co.us

05/03/2024	Senate	Senate Committee on Finance Refer Unamended to Appropriations
05/02/2024	Senate	Senate Committee on Business, Labor, & Technology Refer Unamended to Finance
04/29/2024	Senate	Introduced In Senate - Assigned to Business, Labor, & Technology
04/29/2024	House	House Third Reading Passed - No Amendments
04/26/2024	House	House Second Reading Special Order - Passed with Amendments - Committee
04/25/2024	House	House Committee on Appropriations Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole
02/01/2024	House	House Committee on Business Affairs & Labor Refer Amended to Appropriations
01/10/2024	House	Introduced In House - Assigned to Business Affairs & Labor

Things to Review in the Bill History

- Review the committee action. If the language in question was offered as an amendment, determine whether the amendment was offered in committee as opposed to a floor amendment and, if so, in which committee and in which chamber the language in question was offered and referred. Listening to [audio recordings](#)⁷ of committee hearings in the House or Senate may identify the intent of the legislation's sponsor or that of the sponsor of a particular amendment.
- Review whether the language in question was offered as a second or third reading amendment. Knowing who sponsored the amendment and communicating with that sponsor could provide an explanation of or specific information about the language in question. Listening to [audio recordings](#)⁸ of the House or Senate floor debate and the comments made during debate may identify the intent of the legislation's sponsor or that of the sponsor of a particular amendment.
- Review whether a conference committee report was prepared for the bill. When the two houses pass different versions of a bill, they can form a conference committee to reconcile the differences between the two chambers. Accordingly, it is possible the language in question occurred as

⁷ See section 4, below, for information on accessing recordings of legislative proceedings.

⁸ See section 4, below, for information on accessing recordings of legislative proceedings.

the result of a conference committee's recommendations and compromise in the conference committee report.

- Review the House and Senate journals. The journals record the daily activities of each chamber of the General Assembly during the legislative session. The bound volumes of the journals contain an index, which can be a helpful guide to tracking the legislative action on a bill. The index also provides references to the page numbers in the journals on which those actions are recorded. The earliest journals recorded the activities in detail, sometimes including speeches or discussion; more recent journals briefly note the actions taken. Actions recorded in the journals include legislative measures' referrals to committees, votes, and transmittal of bills between the two chambers. The Colorado State Archives, the Joint Legislative Library at the Capitol building, the House of Representatives, the Senate, and most law libraries also keep copies of the journals.
- Review the annotator's notes in the annotations portion of a section. These notes add commentary on information that identifies the source for a particular statute not found in earlier codification of source notes. Currently, it is the practice of the Office of Legislative Legal Services to provide former C.R.S. section numbers in editor's notes following those sections that are relocated in the statutes.
- Review the official comments for uniform law (for example, "Uniform Military and Overseas Voters Act," C.R.S. §§ 1-8.3-101 et seq.). The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is composed of lawyers who are appointed by state governments to research, draft, and promote enactment of uniform state laws in areas of state law where uniformity is desirable and practical. State legislatures are urged to adopt uniform acts exactly as written to promote uniformity in law among the states. Model acts (for example, "Colorado S Corporation Income Tax Act", C.R.S. §§ 39-22-320 to 39-22-330), in comparison, are intended to serve as guideline legislation that states can borrow from or adapt to suit their respective situations. Beginning in 2018, official comments are no longer printed in the statutes. However, a cross reference will refer the reader to the [National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws website](#) for any available comments.

Step 4. Listen to audio recordings of legislative hearings and floor debates on the bill.

In 1973, the General Assembly began making audio recordings of public hearings held by legislative committees and of the floor debates in the House and the Senate

chambers. Audio recordings can be a valuable source of information on legislative intent. The Colorado State Archives maintains audio recordings from 1973 to the present. The State Archives, in adherence to statutory requirements to protect and preserve historical materials for future generations, limits access to some historical legislative audio recordings. Please contact the State Archives to discuss any applicable special procedures and fees associated with accessing legislative audio records.

The Joint Legislative Library in the Capitol building maintains audio recordings beginning with the 2002 legislative session. Members of the public are welcome to visit the Library to listen to the recordings. Audio recordings of proceedings from 2012 to the present are available [online](#).

To listen to or request copies of these recordings, you will need the following information from the bill history:

1. Names of the House and/or Senate committees to which the bill was referred;
2. Dates the bill was considered by committee in public hearings; and
3. Dates of the bill's second and third readings in the House and/or the Senate.

Legislative Committee Summaries

Legislative committee summaries⁹ are most useful as a companion to the legislative tapes. A legislative committee summary is a brief summary prepared by Legislative Council staff that summarizes the business conducted at a committee of reference's hearing on a bill. The legislative committee summaries include information on date, time, place, committee members and others in attendance, bills considered, general nature of discussion, and roll call votes. Staff at the Colorado State Archives may be able to assist you by mail or phone but suggests you conduct any extensive legislative research at its facility whenever possible because of the voluminous nature of the material.

⁹Legislative Committee summaries are available online through the General Assembly website from 2004 to the present. For summaries from legislative sessions from 2016 to present, click on "COMMITTEES" on the General Assembly website and then select "Committees". Then, click on the name of the specific committee for which the summary for the bill of interest was prepared. Once you are at the committee-specific page, select the applicable Legislative Session, then find the applicable meeting date in the "Committee Activity" section. There is a "Committee Summary" link within the section for each meeting date. Summaries prepared for the 2004 through the 2015 legislative sessions can be accessed through the "Prior Sessions" link under "BILLS" on the General Assembly's website.

Audio and Video Broadcasts

For recent years, recordings of the House and Senate floor debates are available. These recordings can be accessed on the [General Assembly website](#) through the "Watch & Listen" link near the top of the website homepage. Click the "Now Playing/Upcoming Events" button to access current proceedings as well as recordings of prior proceedings.

Step 5. Compare all versions of the bill.

Compare all the versions of the bill (introduced, engrossed, reengrossed, revised, rerevised, and final act¹⁰). This will allow you to determine whether:

1. any language in question appeared in the introduced version of the bill or did not appear until a later version of the bill;
2. any language was added to the bill in the House or in the Senate (Language added by the House will be identified in the bill as shaded text, and language added in the Senate will be denoted by text that is double underlined.); and
3. any language was offered in a conference committee report (The "final act" version is the only version that incorporates the conference committee report into the act).

Next, compare the bill summary printed on a bill to the summary of the bill as it appears on the General Assembly website or in the Digest¹¹ of the bill. The bill summary as printed in the bill is never amended, regardless of whether the bill is amended. However, beginning in the 2010 legislative session, if a bill is significantly amended in the first chamber, the bill summary as it appears on the General Assembly website is updated when the reengrossed bill moves from the first chamber to the second chamber (that is, when a House Bill was sent to the Senate and vice versa). Additionally, the Digest of Bills gives the user notice of and summary information on recent changes to the statutes from the bill in its final form. At the General Assembly website, click on "BILLS" and then "Bill Digest" to access bill digests dating as far back as 1943.

To obtain copies of all versions of a bill enacted in 2003 or earlier, contact the State Archives or the Joint Legislative Library in the Capitol building. For legislation

¹⁰ See the [Glossary of Legislative Terms](#) for an explanation of these different bill versions.

¹¹ The Office of Legislative Legal Services prepares the Digest of Bills and Concurrent Resolutions as required under section 2-3-504, C.R.S. The Digest consists of summaries of all bills and concurrent resolutions enacted by the General Assembly each legislative session. The summaries include the dates upon which the Governor acted and the effective dates of the bills.

enacted in the 2004 and subsequent legislative sessions, the various versions of bills enacted during a given session are available online through the General Assembly website using the "Prior Sessions" link under "BILLS".

Step 6. Consult other helpful documents and resources.

Check other sources. For example, on occasion the General Assembly will create special task forces, committees, or commissions to study potential legislation and issue reports of their findings. State agencies may also have filed reports.

In contrast to standing committees, which meet during the legislative session, interim committees meet between legislative sessions to study potential legislation in depth and make recommendations to the General Assembly. An interim committee may have prepared a report that summarizes its activities, findings, and recommendations. If so, it may be helpful to review the report. Contact the State Archives or the Joint Legislative Library in the Capitol building for copies of these reports.

Review the fiscal note(s) prepared for the bill. The primary function of a fiscal note is to inform the legislators of a piece of legislation's financial impact on state government (that is, the costs, savings, and/or revenue increases or decreases) and the costs incurred by affected agencies of government.¹² This information has become an important part of the debate on bills and amendments and can provide some helpful information about a bill.

Though unofficial sources, newspapers and other media reports may provide a contemporary view of the legislative process and of legislative activities.

Contacting lobbying organizations, former legislators, or persons who testified before committees may be useful.

Contact the [National Conference of State Legislatures](#). This may be helpful in determining how states may treat similar subject matter.

Contact the [National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws](#) for information regarding legislative activity for uniform acts.

[The University of Colorado William A. Wise Law Library](#) website has digitized the Session Laws from 1861 through 2021 as full-text, searchable documents. Session

¹² See Joint Rule 22 of the [Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives](#), which are available through the "House and Senate Rules" link at the bottom of the General Assembly's website.

Laws from 1993 through the most recent legislative session are available on the [Session Law page of the General Assembly's website.](#)

Conclusion

Legislative history refers to the documents or audio recordings that are assembled as a bill is introduced, considered, and debated. These legislative documents and audio recordings are often used by attorneys and courts in an attempt to determine intent or to clarify vague, ambiguous statutory language. Legislative intent refers to understanding why laws are established and is fundamental in understanding how laws are to be applied. Legislative history records are important resources for interpreting existing laws and framing new laws.

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Table A
Chronological Listing of Publications of Colorado Statutes
and the Correct Citation for Each Publication

Revised Statutes of Colorado	(1868)	R.S. p. __, § __.
General Laws of Colorado	(1877)	G.L. § __.
General Statutes of Colorado	(1883)	G.S. § __.
Revised Statutes of Colorado	(1908)	R.S. 08: § __.
Compiled Laws of Colorado	(1921)	C.L. § __.
Colorado Statutes Annotated	(1935)	CSA: C. __, § __.
Colorado Revised Statutes 1953*	(1953)	CRS 53: § __.
Colorado Revised Statutes 1963**	(1963)	C.R.S. 1963: § __.
Colorado Revised Statutes***	(1973)	C.R.S.

* There are biennial supplements compiled into a hardbound supplement containing the laws of a general and permanent nature enacted by the General Assembly at each session, beginning with the second regular session of the thirty-ninth General Assembly (1954) and concluding with the second regular session of the forty-second General Assembly (1960). There is a separate supplement for the laws enacted by the forty-third General Assembly at its first regular session in 1961 and at its first extraordinary session in 1961.

** There are hardbound supplements to the C.R.S. 1963 from 1965 through 1971.

*** After 1973, the Revisor of Statutes, at the direction of the Committee on Legal Services, prepared cumulative supplements to the C.R.S. 1973 in the form of pocket parts or replacement volumes. This practice continued through 1996, before the softbound edition, from 1997 to the present.

Before 1921, enacted laws were not compiled into a comparative table, thereby making it more difficult to track the legislative history. Determining the subject matter in the statutory index is the only way to track the history of a statute because a statute did not retain its original number. The General Statutes of 1883 arranged laws into numbered chapters, alphabetically entitled, collated, and arranged by

sections. This became the foundation and model for compiling the statutes until the codification of C.R.S. 1973.¹³

Some source notes in the C.R.S. contain references to "Code 08," "Code 21," and "Code 35." These refer to the Revised Statutes of Colorado 1908, the Compiled Laws of Colorado 1921, and the Colorado Statutes Annotated 1935, respectively. Each of these volumes set forth the general statutes of the state of Colorado, including the Code of Civil Procedure and, in 1935, the Colorado Supreme Court Rules. On January 6, 1941, the Colorado Supreme Court adopted the new Rules of Civil Procedure, which became effective on April 6, 1941, resulting in the publication of a replacement volume. Thereafter, the publication of the Colorado Court Rules, although a continuing part of the C.R.S., contained a combination of the Federal Rules and the Colorado Code of Civil Procedure. In addition, it included some provisions that were entirely distinct from both the Federal Rules and the Colorado Code of Civil Procedure, as adopted or amended by the Supreme Court of Colorado.

Comparative Tables

R.S. 08 to C.L. 1921—located in the front of the C.L. 1921

C.L. 1921 to CSA 1935—located in the Index to CSA 1935

CSA 1935 to CRS 1953—located in the front of the Index to CRS 1953

CRS 1953 to C.R.S. 1963—located in the front of the Index to C.R.S. 1963

C.R.S. 1963 to current C.R.S.—located in the back of the Index to C.R.S.

For amendments made after 1973, information on each specific provision of a statutory section that was changed by a bill; the specific change to the provision (i.e., when a provision is added, amended, repealed, repealed & reenacted, or recreated & reenacted); and the effective date of the bill are shown.

¹³ See Revised Statutes of Colorado 1908, section 3, under An Act Providing For the Compilation, Publication, and Distribution of all the general statutes of the state.

Table B

Explanation of Information Found in a Source Note

"L." is the abbreviation for "Session Laws" and is followed by a number indicating the year when the C.R.S. section was changed by an act generally creating new law, amending existing law, or repealing existing law. Before the year 2000, the year in the source notes was abbreviated as the last two digits. Starting in 2000, to avoid confusion, the years are shown in their entirety. In the Constitution, "L." also means constitutional measures referred by the General Assembly and voted on by the people of Colorado at a general or an odd-year election.

"Ex. Sess." is the abbreviation for "Extraordinary Session." When this abbreviation follows the year, the amended provision appears in the Session Laws for an extraordinary session for that year, not in the Session Laws for the regular session of the General Assembly for that year.

"Initiated (followed by the year)" means a citizen-initiated petition approved by a vote of the people of Colorado at a general or an odd-year election added, amended, or repealed the provision.

"Referred (followed by the year)" means a measure referred by the General Assembly and voted on by the people of Colorado at a general or an odd-year election added, amended, or repealed the provision; except that, in the constitution, through 2014, a referred measure was indicated by "L." (followed by the year) and also means constitutional measures referred by the General Assembly and voted on by the people of Colorado at a general or an odd-year election.

"(____)" with a number inside the parentheses, or a series of a number and letter, a number, letter, and Roman numeral, or a number, letter, Roman numeral, and capital letter within parentheses indicates the specific portion within the statutory or constitutional provision that the act or initiated or referred measure added, amended, or repealed.

"IP" is the abbreviation for the "introductory portion" to a section, subsection, paragraph, or subparagraph.

"Added" means the act newly enacted the provision.

"Added with relocations" means the act relocated the provision in existing law from one title, article, part, or section to another title, article, part, or section, either with amendments or without amendments.

"Amended" means the act amended the provision in existing law.

"Amended with relocations" means the act amended and relocated the provision in existing law to reorganize an entire title, article, part, or section.

"Repealed" means the act deleted the provision from the existing law through the use of a repeal provision.

"R&RE" is the abbreviation for "repealed and reenacted" and means the act repealed and reenacted the provision in existing law.

"RC&RE" is the abbreviation for "recreated and reenacted" and means the act recreated a provision that had previously been repealed.

"Added by revision" means the Revisor of Statutes added a C.R.S. provision providing for the repeal of a statutory provision on a specified date. Adding the provision is necessary because a separate section of the act provided for the repeal of the provision with a future effective date.

"(HB xx-xxxx)" or "(SB xx-xxx)" means the House Bill or Senate Bill, as applicable, that added, amended, or repealed the statutory provision.¹⁴

"(HCR xx-xxxx)" or "(SCR xx-xxx)" means the House Concurrent Resolution or Senate Concurrent Resolution, as applicable, that was enacted by the General Assembly, approved by the voters, and added, amended, or repealed the constitutional provision.

Starting in 2017, references to the Amendment or Proposition letter or number are included in the source note to be consistent with sections 1-5-407 and 1-40-115, C.R.S.

"Amendment" means that the constitutional provision was added, amended, or repealed by a citizen-initiated petition or a referred measure that was approved by a vote of the people of Colorado at a general or an odd-year election. If the amendment was a referred measure, "Amendment" is followed by a single capital letter. If the amendment was a citizen-initiated petition, "Amendment" is followed by a number between 1 and 99.

"Proposition" means that the statutory provision was added, amended, or repealed by a citizen-initiated petition or referred measure that was approved by vote of the people of Colorado at a general or an odd-year election. If the proposition was a referred measure, "Proposition" is followed by two capital letters. If the proposition was a citizen-initiated petition, "Proposition" is followed by a number between 100 and 199.

¹⁴ The bill numbers only appear in Sources Notes for acts enacted in 2009 or later.

"ch." is the abbreviation for "chapter" and is followed by the number indicating the chapter of the Session Laws where the act that made the change to the C.R.S. section can be found.¹⁵

"p." is the abbreviation for "page" and is followed by a number indicating the page of the Session Laws where the section of the act that made the change to the C.R.S. section can be found.

"§" is the symbol for "section" and is followed by a number indicating the section of the act where the change to the C.R.S. section can be found.

¹⁵ The Session Laws chapter only appears in Sources Notes for acts enacted in 2009 or later.